RASA-JALA-NIDHI

OR

Ocean of Indian Chemistry, Medicine & Alchemy

Vol. IV

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. Siddhinandanand Mishra, Ph. D.

Head, Rasashastra Department

Govt. Ayurvedic College

S. S. University, VARANASI

Srigokul Mudranalaya

K. 37/120, Gopal Mandir Lane

VARANASI-221001
Note:
The Publisher acknowledges with thanks and high sense of obligation the valuable suggestions of Dr. Siddhinandan Mishra of Varanasi.

71794 29.1.85
Sa. P/Mod

नवीन प्रकाशन
śāṅgadhara-saṃhitā by Pt. śāṅgadharāchārya

Price Rs. 75-00
Second Edition 1984
Originally Published in 1936 in Calcutta
Printed and Published by Srigokul Mudranalaya, K. 37/120, Gopal Mandir Lane, Varanasi-221001 (India)
रसजलनिधिः

चतुर्थवाण्डम्

वैद्यकुलपति–
श्रीमुदेश्वर देवशर्मण श्रीसुधाकर योजनाविद्वानके
एस–एस (ट्रिप्ले) सांस्कृतिकविद्वानः
रसाचारण विचारितः

पूर्विका
डॉ. सिद्दिन्दन मिश्र, पीएच. डी.
बिभागाध्यक्ष
रसशास्त्र एवं भौतिकशास्त्र
राजकीय आयुर्वेद महाविद्यालय
बाराणसी

श्रीगोकुल मुद्रणालय
के ३७/१२०, गोपाल मंदिर लेन
बाराणसी–२२१००१
प्रकाशक तथा मुद्रक
श्रीगोकुल मुद्रापालय
के-० २७/२१०, गोपाल मन्दिर लेन
वाराणसी-२२१००१

पुरान संस्कार द्वितीय संस्करण १६६४
चतुर्थ भाग मूल्य ₹ ६५-००
१-५ भाग सम्पूर्ण मूल्य ₹ ५५-००

नवीन प्रकाशन
वैदिक शान्तिनिधि: आयुर्वेदिय-शब्दीकर्ता-नामनिर्देशियको व्रहद-कोश ग्रन्थ: (सेंस्कृत-हिंदी-तेलुगु-तामिळ-उर्दु-बञ्जरा-मीठा भाषा विभाग पत्रिका गुणांश समलंबन:) कविराज उपेशचंद्रमुक्तविनायक संकलित: कविराज श्री नगेश्वर-नाथसेनवैध संशोधित परिवर्धित ₹ ३००-००
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-chikitsā-vidyā 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-chikitsā-vidyā 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 recieve 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
## CONTENTS

### CHAPTER 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prayer to God</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwholesome diet and deeds</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet incongenial by combination</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking of water at dawn</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions regarding exposure to the sun</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions regarding dress</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions regarding exposure to wind</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions regarding sleeping in day time</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbing the whole body with oil</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions regarding bath</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions regarding taking of food</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chewing of betel leaves</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions regarding physical exercise</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions prohibited just at sunrise and sunset</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directions for sleeping</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantages of iatro-medical treatment</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accompaniments of such medicines</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dosage</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directions for preparing a medicine with ingredients more than one</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special directions for taking medicines mixed with bile ('pittam')</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Time for taking medicine  ...  ...  ...  33
Persons unfit to take medicines  ...  ...  34
Bad effects of medicine, not assimilated  ...  34
Prohibitions for taking poisonous medicine  ...  35

CHAPTER II

Symptoms of fever  ...  ...  ...  35
Varieties of fever  ...  ...  ...  36
Nava-jwara ( primary fever )  ...  ...  36
Varieties of nava jwara  ...  ...  37
Primary fever, caused by one's own self  ...  37
Primary fever due to external agencies  ...  38
Visama-jwara ( chronic fever )  ...  ...  39
Fever due to consumption  ...  ...  41
Symptoms of fever due to an excess of va'yu  ...  42
Symptoms of fever due to an excess of pittam  ...  42
Symptoms of fever due to an excess of kapha (phlegm)  43
Fever due to an excess of two or three of the dosas  ...  ...  ...  43
General Symptoms of fever due to an excess of the three dosas  ...  ...  44
Directions to be followed in nava-jwara  ...  45
Living in a place not exposed to drafts of air  ...  45
Directions for taking medicine  ...  ...  46
Prohibitions to be observed in primary fever  ...  46
Fasting in nava-jwara  ...  ...  47
Persons unfit to fast  ...  ...  48
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking of water during fasting</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases for drinking water in small quantity</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking of cold water is forbidden in nava-jwara, etc.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properties of water cooled after boiling</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons who should take unboiled cold water</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet in nava-jwara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) During fever and temporary remission</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) After the remission of nava-jwara</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Things beneficial in chronic fever</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Things and actions harmful in fever</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iatro-chemical medicines applicable in fever</td>
<td>57-193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting in visama-jwara</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application of parpati in fever</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chapter III**

*Jwara'tisa'ra (fever with diarrhoea.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms of the disease</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iatro-chemical medicines applicable in jwara'tisa'ra</td>
<td>195-198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet in fever with diarrhoea</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea—its causes</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iatro-chemical medicines in diarrhoea</td>
<td>201-214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet and actions beneficial in diarrhoea</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet and actions injurious in diarrhoea</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grahani (chronic diarrhoea) ... 216
Iatro-chemical medicines applicable in grahani 217-268
Recipes of certain medicines having no minerals in them ... 255
General directions to be followed at the time of taking a class of medicines called "parpati" ... 260

Chapter IV.
Irregularity of the digesting heat

Its causes, symptoms, and indications ... 269
Causes of indigestion ... 270
Symptoms of a'ma'jurna ... 271
Symptoms of bidagdha'jirna ... 271
Symptoms of bistambha'jirna ... 272
Symptoms of rasa sesha'jirna ... 272
Symptoms of cholera, etc ... 273
Bisuchu (cholera) ... 273
Alasaka ... 273
Bilambiká ... 274
Treatment of irregularity of the digesting heat ... 274
Iatro-chemical treatment of indigestion, etc. 276-310
Application of parpati ... 310
Actions and diet salutary to indigestion, etc 311
Actions and food harmful in indigestion, etc 312
CHAPTER V.

Piles.

Symptoms of piles ... ... " 314
Treatment of piles ... ... " 315
Iatro-chemical medicines applicable in piles ... 318-333
Application of parpati in piles ... 334
Diet and actions beneficial in piles ... 335
Food and actions injurious in plies—Appendix ... 391

CHAPTER VI

Diseases affecting the belly

Its causes ... ... ... 338
Treatment of udara roga ... ... 342
Purgation in udara roga ... ... 342
Tapping of water in dropsy ... ... 343
Iatro-chemical medicines applicable in udara roga ... 343-357
Application of copper in udara roga ... 357
Application of parpati in udara roga ... 357
Diet and actions beneficial in udara rogas ... 358
Food and actions prohibited in udara roga ... 359
Enlargement of spleen and liver causes and symptoms ... ... 360
Iatro-chemical treatment for enlargement of spleen and liver ... 361-385
Application of parpati in enlargement of spleen and liver ... 385
Diet in enlargement of spleen and liver ... 385
Udábarta and A'náha ... 385
Causes and symptoms of udábarta ... 385
Causes and symptoms of A'náha ... 386
Treatment of udávarta and ánáha ... 386
Diet and actions salutary in udávarta and ánáha ... 389
Other medicines for udávarta and ánáha ... ... 389
Diet and actions insalutary in udávarta and ánáha ... ... 390
रसजलनिधि: ।
( चतुर्थंखरभम् )

वैद्यकुलपति—
श्रीभूदेव देवश्रमणं मुखापाध्यायोपाधिकैन
एम.-ए. ( डिप्लॉमा ) सांस्कृतिक विद्यालयं प्रशासन कार्यालयं
नामधारिणा रसाचार्येन्द्र निर्देशित: ।
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>सूचीपत्रम्</th>
<th>प्रथमम्</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>विषय:</td>
<td>प्रतिभा:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मञ्जुचरणम्</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>प्रथमाध्याय: 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>रसभीषज्ञाने सामान्यविधि:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दुधेवस्मरणम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रस सेवने पध्रम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रस सेवने चपध्रम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विरुद्ध भोजनम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जयापानविधि:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भातप सेवने नियम:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>परिपाण वस्त्रे नियम:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वायु सेवने नियम:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दिवानिह्नायां नियम:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प्रभाकः विधि:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खान विधि:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भोजने नियम:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ताम्रव चर्णम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>व्यायम विधि:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सम्यायां निषिद्धानि कसःशानि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ग्यानविधि:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रसचिकितसाया: सोक्यःम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विषय:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रसभैष्ण्ये अभुतानम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रसभैष्ण्ये सिवने माता</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>एकाधिक द्रव्योगाद्रु रसभैष्ण्यनिर्मिति हस्तारणी विधि:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पितःसंगुज्ज रसेिवने विशेष विधि:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मैथ्यज्य सेवनकाल:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चर्चीण्डोँथ स्थः चर्गुणा:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ब्रीथ सेवनानंग्र:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विष्णुपल्ला मेंसेवने निषेध:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>हितीयोक्षयाय: ।</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>चण्ड जैवरनिलकार:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तस्य लचणम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तस्य भेदा:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चण्ड नवज्ञ:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नवज्ञरस्य भेदा:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्वर्णकाली नवज्ञ:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भागनतुकज्ञरलचणम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>विषमज्ञ:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>शोषज ज्ञर:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वातज्ञर लचणम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पित्तज्ञर लचणम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कफज्ञर लचणम्</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हनुम्ज जःत्रिदीपज-ज्ञरी</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
विषय:

साधिपातिक ज्वरलक्षणम् ..... 44

नवज्वरी आचरणैः

नित्याते वासः ..... 45
भेष्यवेदनम् ..... 45
निविद्वायणानि ..... 46
नवज्वरी लक्षणम् ..... 47
लक्षणानि: ..... 48
ज्वरी लघुणेनपि जलं पितेत् ..... 48
खल्प पानीयः विषयाः ..... 50
नवज्वरादिशी शीतलजलपाननिषिधाः ..... 51
श्रतशीतलजलस्य गुणा: ..... 51
अपकश्च शीतलजलपानस्य विषयाः ..... 52

नवज्वरी पध्यम्—

(क) ज्वरकाली तथा खल्पविरामे ..... 55
(ख) नवज्वरशाक्यन्तरस्मि ..... 54
पुरातन ज्वरी पध्यम् ..... 55
ज्वरे प्रध्यम् ..... 56
ज्वरे रसोघानि ..... 56-57 श्री-182
विषयज्वरी वमनप्रयोगः ..... 181
ज्वरे पापंटी प्रयोगः ..... 184

व्यायामिकः

भाष ज्वरातिसाराधिकार: ..... 183
भाष ज्वरातिसार-निदानम् ..... 184
| विषय: |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ब्यराटीसारी रसप्रयोग: | ... | ... | १८५—१८८ |
| ब्यराटीसारी पथ्यानि | ... | ... | २८८ |
| ब्यराटीसारी अधिकारार्थ:— |
| ब्यराटीसारी निद्रानम् | ... | ... | २०० |
| ब्यराटीसारी रसप्रयोग: | ... | ... | २०१—२१४ |
| ब्यराटीसारी पथ्यानि | ... | ... | २१४ |
| ब्यराटीसारी अपथ्यानि | ... | ... | २१५ |
| व्य वृष्णी रोगाधिकारार्थ: |
| वृष्णीरोग निद्रानम् | ... | ... | २१६ |
| वृष्णीरोग रसप्रयोग: | ... | ... | २१६—२१८ |
| पांडी सेवन साधारण विधि: | ... | ... | २५५ |
| कालिपंय रससहीना योगा: | ... | ... | २५५ |

| चतुर्थांक्षाय: |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ब्यराटीसारी विषयाधिकारार्थ: | ... | ... | २६८ |
| ब्यराटीसारी विषयाधिकारार्थ निद्रानम् | ... | ... | २६८ |
| ब्यराटीसारी निद्रानम् | ... | ... | २७० |
| ब्यराटीसारी लक्षचपम् | ... | ... | २७१ |
| ब्यराटीसारी लक्षचपम् | ... | ... | २७१ |
| ब्यराटीसारी लक्षचपम् | ... | ... | २७१ |
| रसश्रीसीलोधं लक्षचपम् | ... | ... | २७२ |
| व्य विसूचिकादि निद्रानम् | ... | ... | २७२ |
| व्य ब्यराटीसारी विचित्रकितुष्मा | ... | ... | २७४ |
विषय:

भ्रमिमान्यादी रसप्रयोग:
... २३६ - ३०८
भ्रमिमान्यादी पप्पण्टी प्रयोग:
... ३१०
भ्रमिमान्यादी पाम्यानि
... ३११
भ्रमिमान्यादावपाम्यानि
... ३१२

पच्चमीङ्ग्याय:

अथ भ्रीरोगाधिकार:
... ३१४
भ्रीरोगस्थ निद्रानम्
... ३१४
भ्रीरोगोऽरसप्रयोग:
... ३१५ – ३२२
भ्रीरोगितिसुतिम्
... ३१५
भ्रीरोगपप्पण्टीप्रयोग:
... ३२४
भ्रीरोगपाम्यानि
... ३२४
भ्रीरोगिपाम्यानि
... ३२५

पछ्चिमायः:

अथ उदररोगाधिकार:
भ्रीनिद्रानम्
... ३१६
उदररोग चिकित्सा
... ३४२
उदररोग विरेचनम्
... ३४२
जलोदरे जलस्वाभावः
... ३४२
अथ उदररोगोऽरसप्रयोग:
... ३४२ – ३५७
अथ उदररोग तास्मभक्ष्य प्रयोग:
... ३५७
अथ उदररोगपप्पण्टी प्रयोग:
... ३५७
विषयः
उद्दरोगेपद्धानि ... ३५४
उद्दरोगेपद्धानि ... ३५५
श्रीहयक्कुदर निदानम् ... ३६०
श्रीहयक्कुच चिकित्सायां रसप्रयोगः ... ३६०-३८५
श्रीहयक्कुच चिकित्सायां पपंटी प्रयोगः ... ३८५
पद्धापथ विधि: ... ३८५
अथोदावतः निदानम् ... ३८५
अथानाह निदानम् ... ३८६
अथ उद्दवर्त्तनाहं चिकित्सा ... ३८६
उद्दवर्त्तने पद्धानि ... ३८७
उद्दवर्त्तने पद्धानि ... ३८०
रसजर्लनिधि: ।

चतुर्थखण्डः ।

महालाचरणम् ।
लीलायोगादृ विचलितमतिप्रायवाचलब्धावः ।
कारं कारं निशिबल्भवनं संहरन्त मायया वै ॥
निख्यं यो नो हृदयकमलं राजते चन्द्रमौलिः ।
सीक्ष्यं देवो जयतु नितरामदेवनारी-मण्डङ्गः ॥

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.

3-4
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.

रससेवनी पथर्म्

शालिपठिक्योरश्रं वर्षकालपुराणाय: || मणिच च पोलिकां सुख गृहस्व रोटकं तथा || सदोब्धविचिता लाजासध्वरुः लाजमणिकम् || सितासैन्वसंरुत्वं भच्चेद्रः रसाधिव: || पटोलं पापितासलाच्यं
चिन्तिक्षणं कौशांकवः || उदुम्बरं च मूलकं धर्मानु वनमालिनी || महाकोशाक्विचै श्रुणं गोपकांडिति || मानं भर्मसुमुखी चैततः
भच्चेद्रः रसभ्रमः || शाकं पीनन्तं वास्तुं मैघनालयं ब्राह्मणिः ||
धन्यां च माणवी भ्रात्री सुमुखं च सिन्धरकः || दृश्यसैन्ववधनाकां
जीरकां कस्तकतम् || भच्चेद्रं सद्देशन स्वस्तुः संयमालया ||
रोगां प्रभासां तद्धारतुप्रश्रितिनाधिकम् || भोजन्यं नातिक्रं ततुः
तु गुणद्वारपि धीमताः || गौरुद्वः गुरुद्वं ततुः तु हिंसं रोगां ज्ञापिति ||
वातोदरजनकं तु न हितमनलचति || वातोदर्रे न
tलितं शूले गुले मनीक्षरे || वहुमृत्रो प्रभेदस्ति च गृहस्वं वातवैक्तिः ||
वातोदरजरीग्नु विशेषायुपकारकम् || श्रीरिकः जयः सवीयो-वातोदरसङ्कुलः ||
तस्माद्विदु न पातब्धस्ति चोलाः च धीमताः ||
मुडातुष्यं भवेतु ततुः तु परोपकारिन्नरे || भन्त्रतापि पिवेदुध्वः
भृत्यवस्य विधानताः || सदृश्मं मणियुः च च सा वातोदरसः चुव्वकः ||
गैलेनात्मकाद्वां न दुहारे गदेशु तु || प्रायोऽइं भिन्जा ततुः तु
वर्तिभवलविचारतः || तद्दुधः हि सदा पेयं यज्ञतः श्रुतशीतलम् ||
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’, raectalu (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 sunisanu (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 appendicites), 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 indispensible 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 bo 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 francolin 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.

रसेभिने भ्रष्टाम्।

रसेभिने सदा यबाजः जत्ताडः विषमभोजनम्। अध्यानं च संहृतं विवहारणेव च। विदाहि गृहु विषेषति फाषितं परिधानम्। वातपितातः संज्वानं कटुक्तितज्जज्ञानं। तत्चाषण-नाशिदूः भैयुष्मणिकप्रस्थमानं। मार्गं रस्लोहानं संयोगं हि परिवेशेन्। अतिवाचं च धान्याल्क्षमासविशेषं च। अतिपाञ्ज- निवेदनं वातस्य परिशेषनम्। दिवाशायं दिवातन्त्रं नकं जागरणं

यथा। भ्रष्टायं यद्र रसें लोकं तत्स्वयं यज्ञत्स्वयं ज्ञाति। ताम्बुक्कटमीः

फैनं च नात्स्वयं यज्ञत्स्वयं ज्ञाति। गोपुरमात्रं फाषितवां जातं विस्तृतं पादोरेखम्।

तैलस्थं तथा द्रव्यं दुष्ट्वतसमचिन्तम्। लंडाङ्गं

रज्जानिर्भ ब्रह्मं तथा लगभं च। स्वाभिमतसं परिवाच्यावान्तर्प्रेम-भिक्षुता।

ताम्बुक्कटमण्डः हि विशेषवित परिवेशेन। भैयं च नात्स्वयं च नात्स्वयं प्रेमस्वयं ज्ञातम्।

हुथाण्डः कक्षीत्वैव कालिल्लः
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 bidā'hi*, heavy food,

* खादिर्यु यदृ विदार्धित तदृ दाहहत्यायकयकम्

वायुपिन्चे प्रकृत्यतो गुणपद वस्य भोजनात्।

विदार्धित तददि। श्रेयं ल्याच्यं तदृ रोगिमः वस्य।

द्रव्यान्त्वादू ततस्य तौर्वमेत्रार्थिस्तथा।

अष्टद्रव्युक्तत्त्वं लक्षाच्याच्यकार्ति।

सच्चिद्वेद्रहं खाद्यमर्यादार्यक तथा।

निखिलं संहितं द्रव्यं विदार्धिच्चापि कथते।

Those articles of food stuff which give rise to inflammation, thirst, and acidity as well as those which increase va'yu and pittam, simultaneously, are called bidā'hi. They are:—roasted articles (except fish), red pepper; and rice, chipitaka, chanaka (gram), and kala'ya (pisum sativum)—if fried (with or without oil), food seasoned with much of mustard; sour, and fermented food stuff.
that class of food which gives rise to flatulence, food fermented and not cooked by one's own people (i.e., food cooked by keepers of hotels, etc.), food which gives rise to va'yu and pittam; pungents, sours, biters, and astringents (except when especially allowed); sexual intercourse, anger, physical labour in excess, things which have the property of killing mercury and the metals, such as ka'ka-ma'chi; much talking, gruel. Such fermented drugs as a'savas and aristas, exposure to the heat of the sun and fire, except in cold regions of the world, exposure to drafts of air, sleeping and dozing in day time, keeping late hours at night, smoking and eating of tobacco, especially the latter*, opium, tea, biscuits, loaves prepared from fermented wheat, food prepared by frying it with oil or adulterated butter or clarified butter, red pepper, fried rice, kusma'nda, karkati, ka'linga, ka'ra-bella, kusumbha, kalambi, kadali, betel-nuts, jack fruits, kanji, (see page 381 Vol. III), tortoise, red punarnava', kukkuta (fowl), kapota (pigeon), karkoti, kapittha, kala'ya, karka'ru, kulattha, kangu rice, kola (sour plum), kaseru, (scirpus kysoor), kebuka (cosius spéciosus), and meat of animals living near water; leaves and sprouts of betasa, (calamus rolong), bilba ba'rtal'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.
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.

अयापानविधि: I

कालशासातिसार-ज्वरपितक-जराकुषितदेवितिकाल: मूलबायांतो-
दराण्यः श्रायुः गलशिरः कर्ण शूलाइतिरोगानुः। ते चाचन्ये वातपितु-
कफाजा चयाण्यता ब्यायायः सिन्ध जन्तो खासाहतायासयोगादपनसति
पयः पीतमन्ते निषाय:। पर्युः सिराःसः प्रश्नं रवावतुदिते पिनिषेत्।
वातपित्तकपानुः जिल्वा जीविदुः वर्षेष्ठं सुखोः। विगतजनरजनानां
प्रातिक्षयाय निवं पिवति खलु नरो यो नासरम्येः वारी।। स भवति
मतिपूण्यखुया तातितुल्यो वलिपतीतिक्षिनोः सम्योगितिरविवृतोः।
पातवं नासया नीरं प्रश्चँतितयात्माय। नस्यं निषायायेःसुनुः
चचुःं च रसायनम्।। ख्येः पीते चतुः शूलावाणाने स्खिमितोहैः।
हिक्कायः कफवालोधोः व्याधी तदारं वार्धेत।। प्रातः वाणीपाने
सुनिर्मितिरहितस्तम्भे मेवेताभज्जात।। सांसं चौराण शाकं सकल-
विदलकां पिंडकां चिंक्रं च।। विख्यते वेतालं निसः वहुपवकरं
नित्याजातं विदाहः। उषाचां तैलयश्च शमकुपितवयः।। सेरने
लहुनचः। लघुदभक्षसुश्च वहुपवकरं नित्यादातितापामस्।
चन्द्रे: चेत्वा विशेषातु सुरभिजलितुः लंवनं शीघ्रायामस्।। भक्तं
वार्युतं सुपयथविहितं तकं प्रशस्तं सदा। चाण्वीचापि निर्दृतां
च शुभं निर्दृतमप्रस्तस्तं दिवा।। कुर्ख्यातु यानि रसायने च सततं
पिविन् नारिक्षेत्रकम्।। दण्डं मोनमदेशं पानकरणे भोलं च
Drinking of water at dawn.

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

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

Those who want to practice drinking of water at dawn, as referred to above, should scrupulously avoid the following (otherwise, the practice would do more harm than good):—meat, milk, leaf vegetables, all sorts of beans and grams, pistakas (puddings), chingri fish (lobster), bilva, betasa (cane creeper), nimba, 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-
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 oneself 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 spermatorrhea 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.

**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.

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

\textit{अभिष्क्रमविन्धिः।}

\textit{कौमक्षुपिराजाल्जमनीभि: कलेवरम्। तर्पषेद्युलमाधत्ते}
\textit{वर्षुपिरार्गाहनम्॥ अश्वि: संशिक्षामूलानां तरुणां पञ्चवादय:॥}
\textit{वर्षे न्वे हि तथा न्त्रां वर्नुष सिसिनिकधातव:॥ नवज्वरी छमरीषींच}
\textit{नाष्ठालयं कर्ष्णचन। तथा विरिती वान्तय निरुठो यथा मानव:॥}
\textit{पूर्वंयो: कच्चुता वाराजीरसाध्यलमघापि वा। शेषप्पाां च विद्व}
\textit{प्रोज्जा वाल्मिकादादवी गदा:॥}

\textit{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 sesameum 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.
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 hemeptosis.
रसजलनिधि:।
भोजनी नियम:।

यथोऽरूपमस्मयवन् नरः स्वेदितकोभ्यन:। विचार्य दृष्टिकालादीन्
कालवृषभगोरपि। सायं प्रातसमुन्द्रहाणशमिन् देशितोधितम:।
नान्निरा भोजनं कुह्यात् नुसुपीड़िकातरो न चेत:। याममध्ये न
भोजनवां याममुम्म न चहुःचेत:। याममध्ये चेत्तत्प्रतििमुम्मात्रा
वलयतः:। चुतः सःभति चकोऽरु रसदीश्मलेपु च। कालो वा यदि
वाघालो सोऽश्रकाल उदाहृतः:। विषयभोजनं ज्ञाताध्यापनं तथेष
च। यथाकालेऽविषमात्रं यत: तदु भविदु विषमाश्रयम्। बुहुस्तो
विकालो वा चोऽय तदु विषमाश्रयम्। चाप्रस्तावले भुवालो
ूस्मार्यतमनं नरः प्रामापि विविशान: वराधीनूऽ भरार्तं चाविगित्रति॥
काले ज्योतिःश्रोती जलोवयुऽयोध्रोपितामुऽले। कच्चः दु: विपत्तिः भुज्न: न
ख्यात्भोजीतं पुनः स्थरा। चालीऽणें भुजार्ति यत: तु तदाध्यापन
सुचते। भयस्मुपानानं न विपत्तेऽस्रममल्लु पानांस्य स एव
दीयः॥ तमान्नु नरो बहु विनष्ट्नाय मुहसुं हुवारि पिरेन् न भूवि॥
भुजस्थादी जलं पीतं कार्थ मन्द्रामळदीश्रकतः।। मध्येऽमन्दिरपन्न्
शेषनते वैशिष्ट्यफ्रवद्ध।। दिवस्तस्तु न चाशीयात् चुरितो न
पिविजलम्। दिवस्तसु भविदुस्त्रो चुरितस्तु जलेदीः॥
शयमु पानांस्य विषमाश्रयनास संघाराग्ना श्रवविपर्ययावः।
कालोऽपि साधुः लघु चापि भुजामतम्नि न भाक्ते नरस्त॥ जलसित्कापोऽ
निल्यः नरः स्वेदितकोभ्यन:। जलाजामस्तको नूऽ नायात् किष्किष्क
कदाचः॥ शयनं चाशस्य चाति न भोजनं न इवाधिकम्।
नाम्यातपि न प्रव्वनं न यातं नापि वाहनम्॥ वायुमध्ये भावायं च
धावनं यानदिवस्तु च। युग्मं गीतस्य च पाठां च मुहर्चं भुजावस्त्राजिते॥
18
Restrictions regarding taking of food.

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

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

Drinking much water causes indigestion.* The same evil

* Some people are under a wrong impression that drinking an excessive quantity of water helps to flush the abdomen.
takes place if drinking of water is avoided altogether. For these reasons, it is desirable to drink water several times, in small quantities. Water, drunk before half the quantity of a meal is consumed, gives rise to indigestion and leanness. It increases the power of digestion, if drunk just after half the quantity of the meal is consumed. It gives rise to obesity and phlegm, if drunk at the end of the meal.

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

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

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

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

An excess of these are always to be avoided:—

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

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

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

आयामविविधः ।

रसेवी त्वः जेदुः यथादुः वायामः धावन् तथा । चच्चैं स वायामः
आयोः बलान्सारतः सदा ॥ दीषिवयोज्ञेऽविविधः वायामादुपः
आयते । न चाक्षी सद्यं तेन किन्नितुः खोयायापकर्ष्यकम् ॥ स सदा
गुष्माध्यते वलिनं बिबलमोजिनाम् । वसन्ते शिशिरे चैव सुतरां
व हितो सतः ॥ चकलन्तरेष्यं वायामं चरंदुः धोमान् वलास्तः ॥
ि बद्रायनीयदा वायुर्वेषं श्रीवर्षं प्रपदते । मुखं चः शोषं बमते तदः।
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, hæmoptosis, 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 hemeptosis.

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

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.
_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'yu. Sleeping is forbidden in a tattered bed, in a house with more than one holes, in temples, and under trees and in garden houses, at night; poisonous gas issues out of leaves of trees at night. Forty eight minutes preceding sunrise is the time in which every man should get up from sleep.
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.
Accompaniments of such medicines.

A medicine rapidly spreads all over the body, if mixed with an anupa'anam 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

* प्रथमखण्डः २० ग्रंथं दृष्टवाम् ।
with the direction given for the preparation of a particular medicine, that special accompaniment may be used or another accompaniment of equal value may be selected by the physician. In va’todara or in excess of va’yu, a medicine is to be taken with the accompaniment of a few drops of honey mixed with one racti in weight of hingu, fried with clarified butter, and two ractis in weight of jeera’ (cumin-seed), pestled with water. The following are the symptoms of va’todara:—flatulence, belching, pain in the stomach, throbbing below the navel felt by pressure of fingers, and constipation. Hingu should never be used in phthisis. In diarrhoea, any one of these may be used as accompaniment, viz. (a) three ractis in weight of bhanga’ (canabis sativa), fried with clarified butter, (b) decoction of barch of babbula, (c) decoction of dhanya’ (coriandrum sativum), mixed with powdered shunthi (dried ginger), and honey. Juices of other herbs, efficacions in diarrhoea may also be used.

In blood dysentery, juice of any one of the following may be given, mixed with a few drops of honey:—kukkuradru, durba’ grass, leaves of mari-gold, and root of meghana’da. Juice or decoction of prasa’rini is effective in destroying mucus, juice of punarnava’ in dropsy, of betel leaves in cough and constipation, of leaves of ba’saka in excess of cough. Similarly, juice or decoction of dhanya’ and madhurika’ may be used in excess of pittam in the system, and leaves of shila’-bhedha 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.

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.
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'bhisankha, 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. 

*The processes of purification and incineration 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 ineffectuals 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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

CHAPTER II.

Fever.

Symptoms of fever.

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

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

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.
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.

स्थायिक नवज्वरः।

सिध्याकारविकाराभागं दीषा ह्वामाशयायथः। वहिनिरस्ख कोठामिं ज्वरदा: सूरं रसालुगा:। वहिभूतः काशाखुः व्याप्रोति निखिलं दृष्टम्। संतापो जायते तद्भात् सर्वागतः वै ज्वरे। सर्वविधे ज्वरेपिव कोठामिं वहिभिंवितू। पुनः संख्यापनं तस्य स्ख्याने ज्वरसुल्टाने॥

Primary fever, caused by own-self.

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

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

भागन्तुक्रज्वरलक्षणम्।

चरित्राताभिभिषक्ताभागान्तभिवारामभिकापतः। भागन्तुज्वरे दृष्टे-यथा सत्त्वं विभावितं। वातपितौ प्रवर्षे श्वसद्वानिदिर्गंधै।
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.

विषमक्षरः

दोषोऽयोऽस्तवाश्रितो ज्वरोत्त्वृत्तिः हि पुनः। धातुमयवतस्मः
प्रायः कारोगित विषमक्षरः॥ प्रभविधः स विषोऽयः प्रहसितकालभे दृतः।
सम्भवसतात्वन्तु दुरस्त्वृत्तियोगकारुणः कः॥ ज्वाली दीर्घोऽयः
रसरक्षेण सोऽजनेः दुः प्रविष्टार्थः। भिडोगत स्तृ तीयको
रोगसंकरो भीषणोऽन्त्वकार्यमिः॥ शब्दोऽरो रोगसंकरो
संसारः वा दधाः वा हादशाहस्यापि वा। सम्भवा योगविवर्गी
व्यात्त संस्ताः स निगमते॥ भीषोऽरो सत्तानो ही कालावतुवर्ती
स एव अर्घाहिकत्वा हैकालिकोपिणि कार्यः॥ अन्येदुग्धः
क्षुद्रहारात एककालं प्रवत्तिः। ऐकाहिकः स एव व्यात्त प्रत्येकं
तस्तिष्वर्त्तमेऽनुः॥ पतीयक स्तृ तीयेश्च चतुर्टेःक्षिप्त चतुर्दंकः।
शालिकोपिणि पतीयकः कार्यः भिषण्यां वरः॥ कपालपितृस्तु विकक-
म्बाहि प्रशादः वातकफामः। वातपितास्तु गिरोयाहि विशिवः
व्यात्त पतीयकः। पतीयकं कार्यं द्वारभिः प्रभावं विशिवं ज्वरः।
जानाभ्यां सौधिकः पूर्वे गिरोदोसनिलस्याहः॥ विषमक्षरः एवाचः
रक्ताच्याधारं च सूक्ष्मतिः॥

Visama-jwara (chronic fever).

If a little of the abnormal excess of the three faults (viz.
va'yu, pittam, and kapha) is left un-remedied, even after the
remission of nava-jwara, that fault aggravated by unhealthy
food, etc. may affect any one of the seven dhatus * and bring about a relapse of fever. Such a fever is called visama-jwara.

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

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

* Dhatus are the seven constituents of the body, viz. rasa (chyle), racta (blood, shukra (semen), asthi (bone), majja’ (marrow), meda (fat), and ma’rnsa (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.

शोषजः ज्वरः।

स्वयं कांतगीत ज्वरो जायते राजयद्व्राणि। स एव खिंचितो श्वेतो ज्वरो वातव्रजास्वक। विचिन्द्र प्रलेपन सवेच्छा चययः सूचकः। निलं मन्दज्वरोहच्च यूनक्षो नीदित। स्वभाषः सोभमृद्धिहि नरो वातव्रजास्वकी॥ प्रलिम्बितव गात्राणि चर्चायं गौरवेश्च। मन्दज्वरो विलेपः स्वायतु वधीत। 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।

वेपघु विंपनो वेगः कष्टीष्टपरिशोषणम्। निद्रानागः चवस्त्रोहे।
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.

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.
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.

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

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

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.
Directions for taking medicine.

Take mineral medicine immediately after attack of fever without wasting time over the consideration of the doshas and malas or dirt(s) 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).

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

* ताक्षमिति 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 लघुनम्

लघुनं लघुनीयसं कुर्यातू दोषारुपत:। विरातमेकराङ्गं
वाझोरात्रतमथ वा ज्वरे॥ ज्वरत्वानि हि तं पथं ग्राशं चुडातुसारतः।
वलाविरोधिना रूमं लघुनिनोपाद्वेतु। वलाविरपानमारोगं
ञ्जरं भिजजा सदा। ज्वरितं ज्वरमुञ्जं वा दिनालो भचयेन्लघु।
श्रेण्यविहितश्रोषा 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.
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'ama (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'ama 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’mā. 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’mā means that part of the rasa (chyle) which is left undigested on account of shortage of digestive fire in the stomach. A’mā gives rise to all sorts of diseases (if accumulated in the system, either in the form of mucus, or in other forms).

क्षरी लांघनेनापि जलं पिवेत्।

ढङ्गिति मीड्हमायाति मोहात् प्राणान् विकुच्छति। चतः सर्वं
वस्त्रासु न काचिद वारि वर्ज्जेत्॥ पर्यथार्दिनिशेवने किंतु नैव
जलं पिवेत्। चति योगिन सलिलं ढथातोष्पिपि प्रयोजितम्॥ प्रयाति
श्रेष्ठपितलं व्यतिस्य विशेषत:। चतः क्षरी ढथाकाले मण्ड मण्ड
जलं पिवेत्॥ मन्दाम्बिनं पिवेदम्, श्वाधिक्षो न 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.

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-ropa, aversion to food, catarrh, cough and vomiting, dropsy, phthisis, boils, and diabetes. Those who take clarified butter should not also drink water in excess.

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.

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.

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.
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 (Curcuma zerumbet) made into a paste by being boiled is good for fever due to excess of phlegm and wind. Juice got from boiling together grapes, a’malaki and mudga, mixed with sugar, produces good effect in fever due to excess of wind and 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 thrist in diarrhoea with fever and fever with flatulence. In case of excessive thirst, give water cooled after boiling to drink in small quantities.

(ख) नवज्वरशान्तग्रन्तरम्।

चन्द्रमण्ड पुरातनशालिसुब्दवं शभम्। रोटकं सूजिसभवं गोथुम-रोटकं तथा॥ वर्षकालपुरातनशालिष्ठिकसभम्। चवं वालपि 
विधीयते विरते हि नवज्वर॥ पटोलं पापितालादु चिचिष्ठयं 
कोश्फाकी॥ उदुम्बरं च मूलंकं स्वर्णं विद्वारीं तथा॥ महासोधा- 
तकी चैव गृहणं कोपकर्ति। मानं पद्मसुखी चैव भचये त्वा विरते 
ज्वरे॥
(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 panchamukki.*

**Purātanabhairav Paśupī**

विरेचनं कर्दममहानं च नस्यं च घृःमोख्यतुवासनश्री।
सिरावधं संष्मनं श्रस्त्रेऽप्यहजः शिशिरोपचार।
*॥* एषं: कुलिन्ध्री
हरिणो मयुरोलाव: शशस्तिसितिरिनारित।
क्रीष्ट्र: कुर्मः श्रवत्सब्रकोः
कपिच्छलो वर्तं वकालपुष्क्री।
गवामजायाव पयो छतं च गणः
पुराणी 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 bartarille, kapinjala (lark), bartaka, and ka’lapuchha; milk and ghee of cow and goat.

*भवगाहः दृष्टि तेनावगाहः न तु खानं तन् निषिद्धति।*
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.
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 sulphur 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 necesssery), 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.

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.

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.
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.

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. 1). 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.

Briddha-jvara'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.

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 ofaconite—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.
ब्रिहत-ज्वरान्कुशरसा।

One part of mercury, one part of aconite, one part of sulphur, three parts of seeds of dhutura, and two parts each of maricha, suathi, 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.

बटुकभैरवरस।

स्तुतं गन्तं विषं तस्त्रं ग्रहीतं समसानतं। धूतं रससमावितं श्वासार्दगितप्रयब्धतं। आङ्क्षः कस्सरसं तस्त्रं देयं गुज्जाप्रमाणतं। बटुकभैरवी रसी नवज्वरविनाशकं।

बटुक-भैरवरसा।

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, and copper—are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana' for hundred times with the juice of dhutura'. This cures, nava-jwara, if taken in doses of one racti each, with honey and ginger juice.
Ashes of copper prepared with mercury (see page 279, vol. II) and an equal quantity of aconite are to be mixed together, and rubbed with the juice of dhutura, for hundred times, and subjected to bha'ban'a 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.

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 navajwara. It cures chronic fever also, if taken with honey and juice of shepha’lika’ leaves.

लोकेन्द्र रसः

रसमायकचन्द्रारि चूर्णकालकक विमाह्युतः। शोधयित्वा ततः शोध्यं
लोकेन्द्रारि चूर्णकालकक तथा द्रुतः। स्वर्णसूत्र रसस्वः च बलमाद्वारः। तथा
कठानिजस्थाि च रसशोधनमुतसम्मु गन्धकं रसतुष्णतः
प्रचार्य तथृ लामुना। द्वाला तैलसमं दर्शिए निष्क्रिय चिन्हकाराय। द्वाला क्षणिकाि
द्वाला लोकेन्द्रारि चूर्णस्मृतम। सुभाषं-
मालिकार्थ्य तद्वृतौ लोकेन्द्रारि दश्तेति। द्वाला क्षणिकाि
द्वाला तैलवेधारिना तामसं कजले लेपितम। सुभाषं
महत्नं सम्पूर्णात्तु द्रुतं चूर्णकालमात्री यात्। एकोकार
तु तत् सवेरं ततः प्रसारभाजनी। महं येतु तामतद्वितेन द्वाला चैवां
निजस्थवर्मम। प्रथमं कैशरार्ज्य विवर्तिये श्रीपुष्करुरू। इति
द्वाले श्रीत्रार्ज्य चतुथ्यं भेकपर्णिं का। पञ्चमं च निजस्थरूः: पञ्चमं च रस-
पुष्करुः। सस्म सत्पद चतुथ्यं यथासत्पदः। इति
कार्यं नक्षार्धेन द्वालमात्री साधारः। इति
कार्यं च तथा नीला दादारी ऊपस्थिती
शुद्धिका। श्रीमृगासमोवोतज्ञालु, प्रतीकलानु, पल्लववम। महं येतु
तु प्रयोबेन दादाशहिन साधकः। ततः पारामानलु, दस्ता विकुटव
गुणस्वम। वटिका: राजिकारुपायं कार्याशक्तिः समाचरेत। ततः
श्रमुकजे पात्रे धर्मव्या वटिका लियम। श्रवंशी गंगापाते वा द्वाला
सलिलगौलितम। चतुरान्दोषपुद्राय ज्ञानशून्याय रोगिणे। इति
श्रीमृगासमोवोतज्ञाय समाचारैः प्रदृष्टारु वटिकायम। इति
साध्यां साधारः। साध्यां साधारः। मलमूर्तागमातु सयः साध्यो भवति द्वृतम।
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'rika (argyria 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-parmi, nirgundi, jytismati, pa'ribhadra, red chitraka, bhanga', ka'ka-ma'chi, nila' (indigo), and hasti-shundi. Thus rubbing the medicine for 12 days, mix with it one

* Mercury and sulphur may also be purified in the way described in vols. I & II.
fourth tola of powdered trikatu (i.e., shunthi, pippali, and maricha, combined), to be made into pills of the size of a mustard seed. These pills are to be dried up in a shady place, not exposed to the sun’s rays.

Two of such pills should be given to a patient suffering from fever due to an abnormal excess of the three dosas, specially when he is in a state of delirium or unconsciousness. The body of the patient should be covered by means of a thick piece of cloth, so long as the patient does not feel better by purgation. He should then be allowed to take food with curd and to drink a sufficient quantity of water. A little later, medicated oil, having the property of pacifying va’yu (such as na’ra’yana tailam) should be rubbed all over the body. The following are the accompaniments of the medicine:—decoction of panchamuli in chronic fever, decoction of ativisa’ in chronic 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.
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 nectis 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.

Sarva-jwara’ri rasa.

An equal quantity of orpiment, copper, iron, mercury, copper sulphate, mica, load-stone (ka’nta iron), lead, and root of punarnava’, pestled with water, are to be rubbed together with the juice of leaves of each of the following:—bhringara’ja, kantaka’ri, punarnava’, and pa’ribhadra. The product is then
to be put upon an earthen basin covered by another, the joint being cemented by mud, etc. When dried, the medicine contained in the earthen basins is to be heated by means of the third kind of ba'luka' jantram (vide page 260, vol I). This medicine also cures all sorts of fevers.

रत्नगिरि रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं सम्गन्ध महैद्युरु सुद्रज्वरः । पपप्पोरस्वद्य पाप्पं
चूर्णत्म रोजयेत ततः ॥ स्त्रतस्माराभाटकम् प्रतिपक्ष सुतमानतः ॥
सुतार्ययूक्तिहकस्म लोहार्णं दक्ष्णीरकम् ॥ शिखु वासकिणुरुण्डावः
चामनिस्तरसुण्डकः ॥ चुद्दास्तस्ताचय्योभिमुः नित्रन्नश्वसुतिकः ॥
कन्यायाच द्रवी भीम्य प्रतिवारं विधा विधा । कषा लक्षु पुटे पाप्पं
वालुकायन्वमधगम । श्रमितं निकंद्रा यज्ञेन खािशीवं ससुदरेत् ।
चुरु'नवज्वरे देवं सायमात्रं रसखं वै ॥ ज्याधानस्मादस्यूतं सुमहर्तोः
रक्षयेत्ज्वरम् । ऊव्यं रत्नगिरि नमं रसी 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 vaier'nta (garnet) half the quantity of iron. All these are to be rubbed together in a stone mortar and subjected to bha'banā three times each with the juice or decoction of the following :—sigrū, ba'saka nirgundi, bacha', chitraka, bhringa-
ra'ja, bhukadamba, kantaka'ri, guruchi, jayanti, baka-flower, bra'hmi, kira'ta-ticta, and kanya'. The product is then to be confined in a crucible or putam (vide. page 294, Vol. I) and heated by means of the third kind of ba'luka'-jantram (vide. page 260, Vol. I). After finishing the heating, the fire is to be extinguished. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out, and powdered. This medicine cures nava-jwara very quickly. Dose, 6 ractis, to be taken with the decoction of pippali and dhanya'. This medicine is a joga-vahaka i.e. one which much increases the merits or demerits of another thing with which it is mixed.

नवज्वरारि रसः।
एकभागो रसो भागहयच्छ शुद्धगन्धकम्। गर्लरे तयी भागावतु भर्गा हिमावती॥ जैपालख शराङ्गाय निम्बद्रवविमर्दिता:। क्रिमिन्द्रमतिमावः। काथ्या: सन्त्यज्वरच्छद:। आद्रेशेन द्रातव्या वटिकैं का दिने दिने। जीण्डरे तथा जीणें ससे वा विषमेषपि वा॥
निद्रस्तसीैं ज्वरं सर्वं द्रायी वनमिवानल:॥

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.

पायथ्येतीर्णकर रसः।
शुद्धसूत्रच गन्धच विपच्छ जयपालकम्। कटुतयच तिफला
टङ्गनच समायकम्॥ विमय बाणिषा सर्वं बन्धमितां बटीं ददेत्॥
Pa'rbati sankara rasa.

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

Navajwaramnia 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 sorts 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. Accompliment for this medicine—sugar, dissolved with water.
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.

Swachanda-bhairaba rasa.

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

Nava-jwarebha-sinha rasa.

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

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite. slunthi, 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.
Sarba'anga 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.

* Six angulis are equal to one fourth cubit or 1th foot.
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, (asafetida) 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.

变量मोहन रसः।
रसगन्धकायोिसार् प्रतीवयैं काजलीक्षतमस। शक्ति सुबली चैव
धसू रक्षशराककम्। द्रव्दाली ज्ययनि च तथा मधु कपरिः। का।
एवं पतरसति: शारिः शिलायां सहलेतु पुनः। शोषयित्वा वदी कार्याव
लनेका राजिकोपमा। विद्धोषज ज्वरं हसि तथा प्रवलकोषकम्।
तसे तु नारिकेलस्य जलं दैयं प्रययत:। चैलोक्षमोहनो नाम
सन्धिपातहरो रसः।

_Trailokya-mohama rasa._

Six ractis of mercury and same quantity of sulphur are to be rubbed together and made a kajjali (black sulphuret of mercury), with which is to be mixed one fourth tola' in weight of the juice of the leaves of each of the following:—kutaja, mushali, dhattura', kesha-ra'ja, devada'li, jayanti, and manduka-parni. 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.
**Saubha'gya'di rasa.**

Borax,aconite, jeera', five salts (viz. sea salt, rock salt, bira, salt petere and sambarara 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:—nirgunddi, 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.

**भूनिन्द्वर रसः।**

जयाक्षरस्यां व निम्नुर्गही वासकं तथा। वाय्यालकं करक्ष्य
मूख्यार्तकाचित्की॥ आश्वीचि व वनकार्यसी तथैव भङ्गाराजकं।
दली च तिथिता चैव तथार्थार्थपत्रकम्॥ सहस्त्रार्जुरं भंजित तथा
तिपरभंिंको। मण्डु कपेशि पिप एष्टी द्रोणपुष्पकवण्यसी॥ गुज्जखिनी
केशराज स्थाय योजनमहिका। असारेतित विश्वासी शुस्तूः
कनकस्वभा॥ तैलोबाविजया चैव तथा वोतापराजिता। प्रेमंकं
कारिकायंव रसमाजश्च भाजनी। एकौ कश्य रसं दत्तं स्मृतं चैस्थरूपः दण्डतः। चण्डालपि च संग्नेश्वर चौरं तत पुनः चिर्पत्॥ ्थर्ही-चौरंश्याकतुं भटुदुभं तथावच। प्रतेकं कारिकं दत्तं सम्मेच्छ पुनः पुनः॥ समाहित्तद्वं भ्राला यदा पिष्क्वल्मागतम्। क्रियाणं-तानि संचूर्णः वस्त्रपूर्तानि कार्येत।् दग्धारीं कांघिरिणा कूचिलामयम् क्रमेत। पार्दं शोधितमवें गम्भ्रवं विश्वंभायतम्॥ दग्धितालं विश्वंभ्र मारिकं च मनःश्रिला। प्रतेकं च चतुर्भैर्यं सवं चूर्णितं च तत्॥ प्रक्षिप्य मद्येष्टू सवं शोषयिला पुनः पुनः। समाहितं च ततु कुब्जां चाश्रीरसखेचन च। स्वायम भेष्रजं दद्द यदद पिष्क्वल्मागतम्। तिलप्रभुषण गुड्डिका: कार्येकारि-मानम् भिषक्॥ विद्रोपवीढ़िको ज्वरी सुचारं अनयं ल्यरा। लक्षणे-वांतुकालेन् हैः प्रक्ताती दीनदर्शनः॥ संपूर्ण खोक्रेद्वतां खला चाश्रीरमणकः। शराववा वारिणा छह्छ चिर्पतिं वित्तिकः चिर्पति। पीताद्विभेषजं पशुः वस्त्रोरुक्क्षादिैषेवतम्। रसलम्ः वपुष्ठिला द्वासाति सुशिरलम्॥ शरावस्मिनं वारिण्य पाटव्यवः पुनः पुनः। सहित्यापत्रचर्चैव दशं चौरं सुदुभुवम्॥ कासं शास्त्रं शिक्षाव्य वद्द्य यह्याणिरों जयेत्। मूवस्मशविचवम् तु दशं चौरं सुदुभुवम्॥ पघुत्रंतकायं दातव्यं च पुनः पुनः। प्रसवं भूवनेश्वरों लोक-नाथन निष्ठितः। लोकानामुपकाराय सवंसिद्धिप्रदायकः॥

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

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

अचिन्ताप्रशिक्षेपम्।

रसगल्पक्रमो ग्रीष्मार्दं प्रतिकां मासकदयम्। भूनिप्रविश्वास्वानियुः खड़ी-मण्डल कौपितसुन्दरा।। खेतापूराणविवेकम् शायदिः कटकमारिः।

सूर्यार्दः स्वत्रीशिववक्ष्यति।। प्रतिकांकरसः। खसे

सदर्दवधानतः। स्मर्णाचितं विवेकम् दत्ता मंतिचमार्थम्। नेपाल-

वान्धवशंकः द्वजः तत् कविजलुः।। वटी मुद्रोपमा काय्ये चक्षु: अचिन्ताध्यक्ता तु रचिता।। प्रयोगमी बरिकांपिकसः। भ्राता नवसारामके।

शिवं

बसर्पं चैव पृृतु सितिला प्रजन्य प्वत॥ वारिषा गोल्लिका तु पातुं

देय च रोगिः॥ खेतोपवाससमिति लक्ष्ये चालयले तथ॥

दिन्तीरिङ्गः वटीयुगं वटीमिका लतीयक॥ यावनसों बटोका देया-
Achinta shakti-rasa.

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ tola each of mercury and sulphur and rub then together into kajjali (black sulphuret of mercury). Mix with it one fourth tola in weight of the juice of each of the following: — bhringa-ra'ja, kesha-ra'ja, nirgundi, mandu kaparni, grisma-sundara, roots of white aparajita', sha'linecha, 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 adminstration. 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.
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.

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.
Prachandeswara rasa.

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

Chadeswara rasa.

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

चिणुपरमेत्रां रसः।

चिणुपरमेत्रां चक्रुविवोधं क्रमांग्नु। दस्ताम्भमिहिंतं यामं
प्रसरितपरमेत्रां॥ वल्लो बोधिशर चाहुः सिस्मृवियायवा॥ दस्ती
नवज्वरं हल्मि मान्द्रामण्डलिशोधितः॥ हल्मि शूलं सवित्स्वमधूः
सिस्मृवियायवा॥ गदानु॥ पञ्चं तत्रहें भोजनं रसेक्षिन्यं रोगां
हारिष्य॥

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, flatulency, piles, and worms.

उदकम्भरी रसः।

उदकम्भरी रसः। सोपणं स्वादित्सूल्ख्या शर्करा मत्स्थित।
भूयो भूयो भावियो तिरावं वडली टेयं शूःविर्यस्य वारा॥ सम्मक्
तापे वारिभतं सतकं हल्मकाव्यं पथ्मत प्रदृश्यम्॥ चन्द्रा तीव्रं
हल्मि सामं प्रभावात् पित्ताधिकेष मूहंका वारिण्योऽः॥
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.

लैलौकङ्कुम्बर रसः।

सुतांगन्धचपलाजयपलाविन्दा पथ्या विविवच विषपिन्जुक्तेन समांशम्। संभव वज्जपसा मधुना हिशुक्षलैलौकङ्कुम्बर-रसोधिन्यवचरः॥

_Trailukya-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.

गद्दमुरारि रसः।

रसचिनिशिलोऽय्योपतांग्याणि तत्ताचा तद्दर्दनागं भाग्मेत्तु प्रदिष्टम्। भवति गद्दमुरारिश्वासं गुज्जायं वै चपपति दिव्यसिन प्रोढःसामवज्जराभ्यम्॥
Gada-murari rasa.

Equal quantitis 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.

Cheneshvar Ras: 1.

श्रीकुंठलं तथा गन्धं गृह्यं सुग्रीवविषालंयतम्। समस्तं मद्यधित्तु ताल-मूलोमीरसस्यं वद्धं। पुरुरवेद्व कुपिकामत्स सुग्रीवविषालं विशेषयत्वं। समभिः सृष्टिकायश्चिं मृद्दयिवली तु शीघ्रयत्वं। चुटित्व कुश्चिं प्रमाणिनी स्नात्काल्यं समुद्रंत्वं। श्रीकृष्णोऽरुपिकायामदेविं: सह विमर्दित्वं। श्रीजाली जीर्णं हिंदुः सन्चिकाद्विजयं यमं तम्। गुगुङुः पच्चलवनं यवचारी यमानिका। श्रीर्चं पिपली चैव विमर्दित्वं समांशतं। एतं युनं: कषायिन्ह भायेत्तु समघातपि। नागवल्लंतलयतं पच्चगुङुशं रसेश्वरम्। द्वाराधवनं तीव्रे कोष्ठं वासिरं पिवेदतु। चेनेश्वरो रसो नागिण्य सरिपात्प्रकोपजित्वं। श्रीवेलं द्राह्यूवें गुलां शुले शिवौ विद्येश्वरी। वाविन्दतं मोहनं द्वाराधु कुष्ठाचन्द्रन्यलेपम्। तापोज्जेक्ष्य शमनं वलाधितावारंकम्।

Kshemeswara rasa.

Two parts each of mercury and sulphur, and one part of aconite are to be rubbed together for three days with the juice of musali. The compound is then to be dried and heated inside a glass bottle, by means of a baluaka jantram (see page 259 Vol. 1). Cooled after heating, the compound is to be mixed with a quantity, equal to it, of each of the
following:—black jeera', jeera', hingu (asafoetida), sarjiksha'ra, borax, guggulu, five salts (viz. sea-salt, rock-salt, bida salt, salt-petre, and sambarana 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.

रसराजेन्द्र: ।

पलं शुद्धक्षुद्धक्षु दलं तात्क्रमणोरजः । चब्रं नागं पलं वर्णं
पलं गमंं च तात्क्रमम् ॥ पलं शुद्धभिमं चूणंं सम्बेमेकत्र कारयेत् ॥
महं वेतु काक्मारमां च ताऊः कस्थ रविनं च ॥ मातुखवाराहवायुर-
क्कागमारमिष्टकैः ॥ महं वेतु मित्रस्वमं च विकटोरस्वमिष्टथा ॥
सिन्नियं रसराजेन्द्र: सिन्नियं रसिजाजरानौः ॥ गुज्जामां रसं द्वात्
सरसातसस्मतम् । भिक्षवारावाहिन्य धार्यितं वारि मस्तंकः॥
चनिवारो यदा दाहस्तदा द्या च शरंकर। भोजनं दंहिस्युर्घः
बारजेकन्तु दापयेत् ॥
Rasa-rajaendra.

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.

Sannipata surya rasa.

Equal quantities of cinabar, sulphur, copper, maricha, pippali, aconite, sunthi, and black dhutara 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.

Tridosha-nilaha’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.

88
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.

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.


gabyagatangamchara vinah dhusht raginga

Panchavatika rasa.

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

Baidyanath rasa.

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.

Prata'pa maritanda 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.
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.

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-shundhi, atibisha' and trikatu. Then rub the compound for three days each with the juice or decoction of ginger, nirgundii
leaves, and leaves of bhangā. Then put it inside a glass bottle and heat it by Baluka’s 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.

Mrituśāpana Rasa:

श्लां स्वतः तथा गन्धः शिला च विषविक्रमस्। भृतकान्तसाभलाः—
म्बायस्तालकं मात्रयं समस्म। भिक्षुचितसजस्वीरचारणरीशाः सस्य
वचै स्विक्षायायि वर्णप्रवेश्यहं दिनतयम्॥ रञ्जा।
भृत्यमे पा श्रवीदन समुदायत्। चित्रकाशा काव्याधिन मर्यादितः
रसरकायम्॥ मायमायं प्रद्वातः विन्दुसूधा शिवायः। सत्वपूर्व रातुपानं
विक्रमां तस्योऽध्यापिनी रसी॥ प्रियीत्वं सत्रयात्तिन गन्धव्यं यमालयम्।
तत्तुरशाज जीवान्वित पथं चीररीप्रयोजयेत।

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:—amaltas, jambiri (lime fruit), cha'ngari, nirgundi, and hasti-shundhi. 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 chitrika roots. Dose, six ractis, to be taken with honey, hinga, camphor, trikāta, and ginger juice. It cures sa'nmipatika fever (i.e. fever due to an excess of the three doshas). Diet to be given with milk.
Sannipata-bhairava rasa.

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

Biswa-vandya rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, dhutura 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'nnipa'tika fever.
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 sānnipaṭīka fever.

A'nanda sa'gara rasa.

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

शीतारि रसः

पारदं गन्धकं श्रसं ठक्कास्व समं समम्। पारदाहिजुणं द्रियं जैपालं तुषवजिज्ञं समम्॥ सैमवं मरिचं चिन्तातङ्ग्याकश्च शर्करापि च। प्रतिकं सूतस्वं ध्याजं जम्बीरमेंइं श्रेष्टिम्॥ हिरुस्रसस्तमोजनं वातखलस्वरहपः रसः शीतारिनामायं शीतावरहरः 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

सीमकं रससिन्दुरं हरितालं वियं सममं। एकत्र महंतयू शरं सद्यायं वटों चरितं। ज्वरविविक्षेदकाले च सितया सह भोजयेत्। हिरुस्रसस्तमोजनं ज्वरान्नितिः संतयः॥

Na’ya’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.

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'nuipa'tika fever, even of virulent types.
Sannipa'ta mrityunjaya rasa.

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

The patient should be covered, after taking this medicine, with a piece of thick cloth, and kept in a lonely place, not agitated by drafts of air currents. The patient is to be considered freed from disease, as soon as he will be found to roll on his bed, over and over again, with loss of consciousness, and experiences a heating sensation all over his
body. He is then to be allowed to take diet, according to his own desire. Boiled rice with curd and cold water may, at that time, be given to him without any hesitation.

Sannipata 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
रसजलनिधि: ।

arka surya'varta, black jeera', ka'ka-jangha', kustha, shona'; trikatu, bikankata, sandhya'mani, water lily, nirgundi, 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'nnipa'tika fever.

कालावनि भेरव रस: ॥

शुचसूत' हिथा गम्ब' मर्द्येतु गोचुरद्रवः: । भावित्व विशेषाय चूर्ण देहति विक्षणम् ॥ चूर्ण तुष्यं खलं ताहा' ताम्राद्वादाधिस्वां विपरस् ।

हिथुलं रसभागाय बी' भागी कृनकः च ॥ वाणभागीयश्व गोदस्तो वाणभागा मनः शिला । तड़न नीलभागां च कर्तुभागां खर्परस् ॥

ब्रजमभागां जैपालं नीलभागायं श्रमं विपरस् । माधिकचारचारभागायं लोहं वसक्ष्म भागकम् ॥ सम्रानः खलोदरे चिसः । चौरिचारकं श्रमं मर्द्येतु ।

दशसूतकारयेण मर्द्येतु ताम्राभागकम् ॥ पश्चसूतकारयेण तद्धीव च विमर्द्येतु ॥

चन्द्रमात्रां चट्टीं कल्वा वलं चाल्वा प्रयोज्येत् ॥

मध्यं निद्रित्वां छल्लि सत्रिपातं सुदारखशम् । पूर्वेवदु दायेतु पथं जलयोगच्छ कारयेत् ॥

पथं शालोदनं देयं द्विधभंसमन्वितम् ।

कालाभनिभेरवो नाम रसोद्य' भूरि प्रजित: ॥
There is no text present in the image.
five parts of borax, four parts of seeds of dhutura, and one part each of shunthi, pippali, and maricha are to be rubbed together with the decoction of roots of chitraka, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, juice of ginger and honey. It is a very good medicine for sa’nni-pa-tika fever.

बढ़वानल रसः।

काळं च सूतं हरितालगम्बं ससुद्रकृं पञ्चं रसायनः पञ्चं। नीलाश्राम पुनर्गतेष्व सुधा प्रवालानि वाचकप्राद। सूतं भवेद तांत्रिकार्यां श्रुत्वं विभड़म्बपेन विभेद्येश॥ दिनचयं विभारसींततः निशियेतु तांत्रिकम्बूंटे तत्। सदां च संज्ञयं रसं चुटेत तदु रसस्लतः। ख्यात बढ़वानलाश्च॥ तत्पादः भगवतं चिन्तगं चिन्तान्तोत्ति चर्चेतु चर्चं ततृ। वातप्रभाणि च जवाम्प्रानि नियोजयेतु त्रुणं चिन्त्रयुक्तम्॥ दोषवेदोत्ते पि च सत्यपारिय देयो रसस्त्राम्बकचिन्मानेन॥

_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 chitraka, and put the lump inside a putam, made of copper, the external surfaces of which are to be coated with mud, and dried. The putam is
then to be heated by a la'baka putam When cooled, the medicine is to be taken out, mixed with one fourth its quantity of aconite. subjected to bha'vana' with the decoction of roots of chitraka and heated for a few minutes. (Dose, one racti), to be taken with decoction of chitraka, powdered trikatu, and honey.

**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'nnipátiika fever. Dose one racti, to be taken with decoction of kantakari, mixed with powdered kustham.

**Vilákamani rasa.**

Rasa víshgandhakamkṣaṇatāṣṭabhavchārakam vīṣam. Tālakarpalavahsa čhītra' daksā yaṁ vāraṇ. Samudrā ratićaramita vātikā, kūrīda
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 shunti, 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’uni-patika fever, jeerna fever, visama fever, enlarged spleen, flatulence, cough, asthma, and indigestion.
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'unipati'ka fever (both primary and chronic), attended with such symptoms as indigestion, chronic diarrhoea, colic, diarrhoea, piles, and dropsy.
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 saumnipatika fever however malignant.

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.

Bishva-pa'łąka 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 kānji mixed with hingu, shuthi, and mustard.
seeds, by means of a dola'jantram. The mercury is then to be rubbed with the juice of each of the following:—leaves of nirgundi, roots of chitra, bark of agnimantha, leaves of tilaparni, leaves of dhumura', bhringa-ra'ja, ginger roots, ka'ma'ta', aparajita', kaivarta mustaka, betel leaves and roots of eranda, each equal in quantity to the mercury. This is again to be subjected to bha'vana' with the biles of each of the following, in succession:—boar, goat, buffallo, 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.

सनिपातगजाङ्ग्रश रसः ।

रसगम्भकाद्वाय लाङ्ग्लीविन्द्रामथ । वन्कावाप्तोविन्दसंयंदी
सुगन्धानिस्ववज्जव ॥ पाठाचाररवयं च विवेरस्त्रु रत्नुली ॥ श्रोती-
मधुकारमश्च जम्बौराङ्गेन मद्यवेतु ॥ कुथा किन्तु मिश्रमानिन वटोऽ
सा नियक्षति । सल्लोदाहाबिन्धासं सनिपातगजाङ्ग्रशः ॥

_Sanipatagajanga_ rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica, la'ngali, roots of chitraka, hingu bandhya'-karkotaki, leaves of patola, leaves of nirgundi, sugandha' (tulasi leaves), leaves of nimba, pa'tha', the three alkalis (viz. java-ksha'ra, sarji-ksha'ra, and borax, combined), aconite, bola, dhumura', tanduliyaka, shrungi 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'asa (the worst type of sa'nni-
patika fever, including meningitis), attended with perspiration and heating sensation.

महामुरित्युंजय रसः ।

महामुरित्युंजय नाम्भ बुकुटीपुरापितः । व्यऽहयं प्रज्ञिित यष्टें दशमोजनः । नवक्षरं सङ्ग्रापायं चत्यार्थियः महार्सः ॥

Maha'murityunjaya 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 kukkan-putam. Dose, six ractis in weight each. Diet, a sufficient quantity of curd. It cures all sorts of navajwara including sa'nni-
patika fever.

पञ्चवाकुत्र रसः ।

श्रुण्यं सूतं विरं गन्धं मरिङ्ग टञ्चनं कणांम् । मद्रयिड धृत्य जगंद्रास दिनं क्व शोपधेत् ॥ । पञ्चवाकुत्र रसं नाम दिगुंखं सङ्ग्रापायं जितु ॥ अक्षरसूतकाशयं सवृत्तसहस्तपायं ॥ दधोदनं हिं तल 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 sañnipa’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.

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 sañnipa’tika fever.
Prata'pa Lankeshwara Rasa.

Eight tolas of mercury and sulphur each, are to be rubbed together and made into kajjali or black powder, with which is to be mixed the following:—twelve tola’s each of cinnabar, mahisha’ksha guggulu, realgar, and a’malaki, one and half tola’ of haritaki and trikatu each, and one tola’ in aggregate of bacha’, renuka’, biranga, musta’, patrakam, gajapippali, na’ga-kesara, ashwagandhha’, and sugar-like essence of flowers or fruits of madhuka ; half a tola’ each of karanja and aconite. All these are to be rubbed together and subjected to bhā’vāna’ 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 bhā’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 recti in weight, each. One such pill, rubbedbed 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 conciousness have disappeared, causing an automatic drooping of the eye-lids. This medicine may also be applied with ajamoda’ in gilma; with trikatu in
diseases due to va'yu, and with jeera' in chronic diarrhoea. This nectar-like medicine was revealed to king ra'vana for the benefit of men, horses and elephants, alike.

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' yantram. 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. saindentava, sa'mudra, sa'mbara, bira, and saub.:rehala, 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'mnipa'tika fever, chronic diarrhoea, loss of appetite, anemia, and gulama. In serious cases this medicine may be applied twice a day.
Mrīta-sanjībana rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, iron, trikatu, kankustha, realgar, orpiment mica, cinnabar, kumbhi, roots of chitraka, bhringara'ja, ma'rish, 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 balaka 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'unipa'tika and other fevers, soon. Dose, three ractis, each.
रसजलानिधिः

दिनत्यम्। जम्बोरस्य रसोऽयान्त्रः पल्लवः परीचितः।
त्रिफलायां निगुणः॥ प्रतीतकः पल्लवम्॥ रसस्य पल्लवम्
चारः॥ परिकीर्तिन्तम्। काच्छु१ं विनिविधय यथे पचेत्
प्रशब्दवान्॥ उद्धारं कलियांसिद्धियति विशोधिताः।
म्रत्यु-निसुद्धां श्रेयोऽव रक्षदी विदीतो भुि॥ गुज्ञायं ददीतास्य
संप्रांतापनुसय॥

Mrityu-nisudana rasa.

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

जलमञ्जः रसः।

ट्रूणं रसगम्भीरं च मरिचानि समांशकम्। सत्त्वं जम्बोरनीरिणं
दिनानि रीणि सद्येत॥ संग्रीष्य स्वर्गायुक्तं मत्त्वायिचेिन
भावेत॥ भावतं तद्यसं सिद्धमात्र कस्यसिद्धार्थ॥ वस्त्रं वार-लयं ट्रैं तानां दारं शीतलः। तक्षणं भिवित् पथं हस्ताक्ष-
फलस्यूतम्॥ स्वास्ति नववृहान्न हल्लि रसोऽयं जलमञ्जः।

114
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.

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.

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‘vama’ with an equal quantity of bile of rohita fish. Dose, one racti, to be taken with ginger juice. It cures navajwara.
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 bhringaraja 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.

**Nava-jwara murari rasa.**

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

प्रतापरावरण रस:।

चपामार्गंस्य मूलानां चूर्णं चित्रकमूलजे:। वल्लभमंडि'यिला
च रसं वस्त्रोज्य गालयेटु।। तेन समीज्ञः गम्भरभर्कः पारद'विश्व।
रक्षनं तालकं चैव महंखेदं दिनसत्तक्षं।। विदिनं सुपनिकन्द्रः भावं-
येदं चंद्ररचितम।। गोत्रनाकारसुधायान्यजातं तनु निधापयेत्।।
समभि स्त्रीनिकायन्यिैंतयिला पुढळाण।। रसतुल्यं लौहभम्ब्र सत-व्रजमिळत्या।।
मधुकर्षारजलं रेशुकं गुगुलुं शिलाम।।
चाम्ब्रह्मके समांगं खाद्य भागार्दे शोभितं विश्व।। तत् सते महंधेत्
खेले भावेये विधीनीरत:।। आत्मं सत्तस्ता तीत्रे महंखेदं वाटिका-
विदम।। कटक्षरकवायेण कनक्षय रसेन च।। फलब्रह्मकवायेण
सुनिपुपरसेन च।। समुद्रस्तिननीरिण विजयापलबारिण॥ चित्रकक्ष
कवायेण ब्लाभामुख्या रसेन च।। प्रतीकः सत्तस्ता भावं ततेत् पितौः प्रहस्मः।।
सर्वेश्व समभागेन विशेषं परिधुपेयः।। विमंगं स्त्रियिला
च रखे दु कृपिकोद्री।। गुल्ले के वंशनीरिण श्रुङ्गस्वरसेन वा।
दयाच रोगिणि तीन्मोक्षविप्रक्ति विशालिये।। चुरिणं तालुमाहाय
धर्मेदार० नीत:॥ नदीवास्तवं यदा दलास्कः दुधर्दं विभिम।।
संयुक्तमात्रबिनु वैद्यो वारा कुम्भशत्त्वंसः।। भोजनेक्ना यदा तश्र
जायते रोगिणि: परम।। रघुरादृश्यसं सितायुः ददातु तश्रं सारधर्म।।
पार्श्वं पार्श्वं सिताजातं वदिक्षेत् ददीतं तत्।। येन कर्ते न साजिः
खातु तापस्य च रुख्य च।। सचंद्र चन्द्रसरकलियेन कुरु शीतवार्।।
गुरुधकामकाजातीपुक्रावगदुक्लावतामू।। वित्याय श्रयात्त सत्तस्तं
लेपनेन्द्रदानेचुः।। रस्त्वीरणनिनावलीगायणं: श्रवणक्रमः।। पुरात-
वोककायायाय सम्पत्ताप्रम" कुरु।। ददातू वातिष्ठ सब्जें शिमुजे।।

118
Equal quantities of roots of apa'ma'rqa 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 madhuuka, 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।
मिहुनच विषं बोधं टहनं नागरमया। शस्यं च जयपालस्य
प्रतिक्ष समानतयाः॥ सत्यं विमर्शीदेवीः दापवेद रक्षिभानातः।
ज्वरमुरारि संज्ञोवि सर्वज्जविनागानः॥

*Jivara mura'ri rasa.*

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

च्यरमाताकुशारे रसः।

पार्दं गन्धकच्छावं हरितालं च मालिकम्। कटुवयं तथा
पथा चारी हि सेवनं तथा॥ निम्बस्य विपसुगुयं वीजं चित्रकमिच
च। एवं मायसितो भागो ग्राहः प्रतिसुरसंक्षतः॥ दिमायं कानक
फलं विषसमापि हिमाषिकम्। निगुंडंहरसिनापि शोषेयितः तत्
प्रयतः॥ सार्दरचिन्माणिनं कटी कार्यं सुझोभना। सर्वज्ञरहरा
चैता मेदिनी दोषनायिनी। भामाजीर्णग्रामनी कामलापाख्यं रोगहा।
बलिंदोमकरीं चैता जटामयनायिनी॥ चण्डोदकानुपानिनं दातम्या
हितकारिणी। भार्तीं लोकनाथेन च्यरमाताकुशारे॥

Jwara-ma’tanga-keshari rasa.

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

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

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 diarrhea, gulma, rheumatism, amlapittam, cough,
asthma, consumption, udara-roga, sciatica, paralysis, and other
diseases due to the derrangement of va'yu, swelling due to
anaemia, and leprosy.

Jvara 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 dronapusp, 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.
Arogya bhairava rasa.

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

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’.

Vidya’dhara rasa.

An equal quantity of mercury, sulphur, copper, trikata, katuki, borax, triphala’, tribrit roots, roots of danti, seeds of dhatura’, 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’, galma, chronic diarrhoea’, pain
in the rectum caused by lump of flesh due to piles, colic due to an excess of va'yu, indigestion with mucus, worms, constipation and enlargement of spleen and liver.

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

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, and borax are to be rubbed together and made into a black powder which is to be put inside the mouth of a black cobra (killed only a short time ago), which is to be coated with mud and kept inside an earthen vessel which is then to be filled with salt on all sides of the snake. The mouth of the vessel is then to be closed with an earthen basin and mud. It is then to be subjected to strong heat for twelve hours. The medicine is to be taken out, after the vessel is cooled by radiation of heat, and rubbed again to 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.
Arkamurti rasa.

Eight parts of iron, one part of copper, two parts of mercury, and two parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together in the heat of the sun, for three days, with the decoction of chitraka roots. The substance is then to be mixed with one sixteenth its weight of aconite, and subjected to bha’vana by the biles of each of the following, in succession:—hog, goat, buffalo, peacock, and rohita fish. This medicine is called arkamurti rasa. If this medicine is placed in a copper pot and again subjected to bha’vana with lime juice, the five kinds of biles mentioned above,;decoction of kantaka’ri, and juice of ginger, it is called “tridoshada’ba’nama 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.

विद्रोष-द्रावानल-कालमेघ रस: ।

तालेन वक्रं शिलया च नागं रसै: सुवणं रवितारणवतम् । गम्बन

127
रसाजलनिधि: 

लीहं दरदेन सत्रं युटे स्त्रं योजय तुजभागम्। तत्रुत्वसुतं हिगुणेश सन्यं तुख्वतं गन्धेन समानभागम्। निम्भुव सौयनीमविमहूः सत्रं गोलं प्रकल्पायस्य सदा विलियः। पुरात्त द्रव्याः। विमहूः सत्रं गन्धेन तुलेन्न कलशुनेरः।। चिन्मच द्रव्याः। कलाप्रसादमैषतु ज्वानुत्तरसे: परेतुः ततः।। पिंततिस्सत्या भावित एव स्वतंत्रोपदायनोऽवलकालभेषः।। वर्णं ददीतास्य च पूर्व्रुत्कत दाहितरे तं मधुभिंध्रले:।। सुहात्तशाक्षरवभिः प्रागस्तं पष्यं भवेत्तु कोषा 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 bile 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.

Kaphaketu rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, borax, pippali, incinerated conch-shell, and aconite, are to be rubbed together, subjected to bhatvana 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 phlegm.

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'umipa'tika fever.

कष्ट रूमारव रसः।

श्यामशरससूत्रका धातको शूक्षिको रजरकनकसुता विथुत्स्कर्ता लोङ्गपाट। | कृमिरिपुणविश्वा वारितालाभी रविदलरपरम्पर:। कष्ट रूमारवोयम्।।

श्यातीस्य रसराजेन्द्रः। सबोव्वरविनागणः।।

श्रावऽ करकश्यसः। सह विषमाज्जरनागणः।।

इन्हजानूं भौतिकानं

वाघी ज्वरान्न कामादिस्मध्वान।।

कामानितिसारं रक्षणों

व्याधिचालकाभ्या मधुना सह पानतः।।

बिख्वृप्तेणस्वरामेन मधुना सह पानतः।।

आमातिसारं ब्रह्मग्नं

ज्वारातिसरसभ्वतः।।

चन्द्रीटोपिकः शाल्लः। काशोगमनिकनः।।

चहनेव भच्छापदिव भेंत्वरण' ज्वालीमकम्।।

चरिकेर्न' नृत्त वा

दिकालीनन्द सन्ततम्।।

प्रकणिम् भौतिकम्। वाधि द्रिनि सर्वत्र विशेषतः।।

याकाह्सि द्राहिकं वा व्राहिकं चारुराहिकम्।।

पाहाँकिं पठसस्य पाचिकं मासिकं तथा।।

सांबानुं ज्वरान्न

निघन्ताशु मध्चापादाद्र कथ्रि।।

Kasturi-bhairava-rasa

Equal quantities of musk, incinerated mercury, copper,

* वीरमाद रस सूर्या इति तत्ति खले वीरमादगणिनिवयानां इत्ततदपि

पाठास्य द्रोहवी।।

श्राब्धि श्राहिति श्रवेन पार्तभमस्य एव वोद्वयं

यातिष्ठो श्रवः। पार्दरीपायाविक्ष्यर्चन्द्राद्रीनां वद्यधारां वाचक

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

श्लेष्मकालानलि रसः।

हिङ्गल्मक्षां सुतं गन्धकं स्ततास्मकम्। तुल्यं मनोज्ञा
तालच गद्दचं धूर्तवाजकम्॥ हिङ्गु च मालिकं कुछं विषतं
दली कटुस्किम्। व्याधिघातकम् वझं टड़नं समभागिकम्॥
खूंची-चंदेरिण चांटिका: कारघोवु कुशलो भिषकः। विश्वाय कीयं
कालच मायेदं रसिकां कृमांत। वातश्लेष्माणि मन्दद्रव्यं पितं
श्लेष्माधिकस्य च। जीर्णकिरं च खयको सहिताय वसोल्कन्॥
वनासप्रवतं वखां धातुं वातावकं जघेत्॥ चेवनातु सुधेरोग्नः
श्लेष्मकालानलि रसः॥

Shleshma ka’la’nala 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’yu (but can not arrest waste) in that kind of cosumption called va’ta bala’saka (see page 41 ).
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 raetics 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.
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'ninipatika fever of extremly 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.
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 bile 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'nni-pa'tika fever, cough, cholera, and diarrhoea. The patient, after taking the medicine, is to drink water of a hundred cocoanuts, and to eat boiled rice with curd and meat well cooked with clarified-butter. Oil prepared from sesamum seeds and sandal paste should also be rubbed all over his body. He may also be allowed to take his favourite diet.
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 biles of rohita fish, buffalo, peacock, and boar. Pills are then to be made of the size of a mustard seed, each, which are to be dried in the sun. One such pill is to be applied with cocoanut water. It cures all sorts of sa'nmipa'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.
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 ghora-nrisingha rasa. This medicine cures all sorts of sa'nipa'tika fever.

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‘mipa‘тика 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: रस: ।

रसभमग्न्यो भागाहिभागच्छो शुज्ञभमग्न्यो । वत्रसनाबं च केठः—
भागाहिभागां तालके तथा। गोहलं केठां तुष्य शिलापथकः
ट्रणम्यो । जयपालकष्टदक्ती करवीरच सापत्ती । पतलाशमूल
जैनीरः सस्थाना सावित्र द्रुमः । चित्रस्तुलकपायेन चाद्रकक्ष च
वारिणः । मात्रिमाहिष्माहुर्भिमाहुर्भिमाहुर्भिमाहुर्भिमाहुर्भिमाहुर्भिमाहुर्भि।
प्रतिज्ञ द्रश्यां भागां श्रीकान्तू श्रीकान्तू हवसेन
धारयेत्। टात्त्वायानुपातेन नारिकेलोदक्कृतच । ताम्रालित । ततो
द्वादशं भवयं गोथोपायरकम। तैलाभवलं सदा भागां घटमत्स्वादिक
भोजनम। गोथानम्यो द्विःसंख्यतं पुराणायां भाचित।

Trailokya chinta‘mani rasa.

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

Kalāṇala rasa

One tola each of mercury, sulphur, mica, borax, realgar, cinnabar, black cobra poison, and gouri-paśa'sna are to be rubbed together, subjected to bhaavana with each of the following, in succession, and made into pills of the size
of a mustard seed:—roots of laṅgali, roots of ghosha (devadāli), roots of red chitraka, tender bhumi-aṅimalaki before the growth of flowers and fruits, juice of bhringarāja leaves, juice of dhutura leaves, bile of goat, boar, buffalo, peacock, rohita fish, and ginger juice. This medicine cures all sorts of saṁnipātika fever. Such cooling actions as referred to in the case of saṁnipāta sudana rasa are to be resorted to.

**Sūchīśukrasa:**

सुतं गन्धकमालः सणिशिलां तापः लवं तुऽखां जैपाले विषंकनं शकुफलं कल्य समांशं टन्न। कस्मा कत्त्वलिङ्को विपोक्शितोऽस्मां सुकस्मात्कृपितं रसवरं सूचीसुखं नामत:॥ ब्रह्महारि विकूर्णवैशिष्ट्यविकीष्टतवे गुज्जिकः कमालं दट्टव दक्षा संदर्भात्रयति धण्डस्कारिः। कांसं ग्यासर-रोचकं प्रलयं कायं च हिकातुरः मुखवं वधिरत्व सुभासमप्प्रां जयेक्त्तथमताः॥

**Suchi mukha rasa.**

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, orpiment, realgar, copper pyrites, ja tīphala, copper sulphate, croton seeds, aconite, borax, and bikankata are to be rubbed together. The mercury and sulphur, in this case, are to be rubbed first of all to form kajjali or black powder, with which the other ingredients are to be mixed and rubbed together. The compound is then to be subjected to bha'vana with the bile of a poisonous snake. When dried, the medicine is to be kept in a pot made of lead. One racti of this medicine is to be mixed with blood, shed at the crown of the patient's head.
by means of a needle. It cures a patient in a dying state suffering from sa'nniopa'tika fever with such symptoms as drooping of the eye-lids, drowsiness, tinnitus, coldness of the extremities, cough, asthma, aversion to food, delirium, shivering, hiccough, loss of power of speech, and power of hearing, insanity, and apoplexy.

मृतसंजीवनसूचिकाभरण रसः।

वज वैक्रान्तयोर्भर्षस प्रश्राशक निव्यस्मितम्। मृतसंजीविविष्ठिकापञ्च विनिष्ठिनः च चुलिकापुरु। पद्म निश्चक्कदिव्यजारश सह्येर्मिकात्र मेलवेत्। तावद भक्ष्यं यावम् वेद्यमस्तक्यम्। शांक्तादिकू वर्गसं वृक्षर्ते राणोर्ण भावेत्। तयोबिन्धुं वाराषि विमहं च विशेर्षचं।

ततो विमहं दिवं च चिपेंकुकर्गंके। मृतसंजीवनायां चूढिकाभरणी रसः॥

Mrita-sanjibana-suchikabharana-rasa

Incinerated diamond and vaikra'nta (garnet), one fourth tola, in weight, each; half a tola of shringi poison, \(\frac{1}{3}\) tola of nava sa'ra (sal-ammoniac), \(\frac{1}{2}\) 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'vama', for twenty three times, with a solution of the alkali prepared from the sa'ngasta-varga (detailed below). They are then to be dried well, and rubbed once more, for a day, and kept in a pot made of ivory.

सन्नियतमं तीत्रं सुमुखं भूगवतस्य च। तालुनं प्रक्ष्यियवायः

रसमेव विनिचिपिते। सूचितस्सुख्या तोयभिन्नयुक्ति भयंकरः॥
This medicine is to be applied to a patient in a moribund condition, suffering from a saṁnipāṭika 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.

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 coconut 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.

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.
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.

The following are the sairgna'staka varga:—shairngasta (kakajangha'), kantaka'ri, sprouts of bamboo, tilaparni, indraba'runi, musta', haridra, roots of an'kola, apa'ma'rga, pippali black dhustara, bitter ala'bu, and tamarind. These are pacifiers of an excess of the three doshas. Water, dissolved with alkalies prepared from these, is to be used for the purpose of bha'vana', as referred to above, in the present case.

Maha-jwara'nkusha 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.
रसजलनिधि: ।

महाज्वरान्तक रस: ।

पारद्र गन्धः ताम्र हिन्दूक्ष तालमेव च। लोहै वह अधिकता खर्परख मनःशिला ॥
सर्वं सर्वं मैरिक त्र्क त्र्क सुभूमेव च। सर्वाय्ये ताकि तुल्यानि चूर्णयिला विभावयितु॥
जम्बीरतुलसीचित्रविजयावतिन्तिलकीर्तिः ॥ एविर्दि नवकरं रूढः निर्जलिं खजगढ़े ॥
चण्डालां वटीं कला चक्षुसाखालु कारयेत ॥ महान्यानो भैया सब्जीववनाशिनी।
एकं हनुमानी चिरकालसमुखवम् ॥ ऐकाहिंक्क हार्शिकबुद्धि विदिद्धः
प्रभवं ज्वरम् ॥ चातुर्यकं तथाताप्रं जलविषसमुखवम् ॥ सर्वां नृ
ज्वरान् निन्दव्रद्धेभास्करस्तिसिनिरं यथा ॥ महाज्वरान्तको नाम
रसीयं भूनिशापित: ॥

Muhā'-jwara'ntaka rasa.

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

ज्वरान्तक रस: ।

रसस्य दिगुणं गन्धं गन्धुत्वरसस्य टक्कवम् ।
रसात्वमं विचं योजं मरिचं पद्मा विपातः ॥
कट्टरलं दत्तीवृजं ढूंढां श्रवणनिम्भितम् ॥

144
चतुर्भुजनम्।

ज्वारान्तको रसो नाम मह्येर्दु याममालकम्।
मायैक्रिन निहंतंग्राह
क्षरं जीणे विदविधवम्।

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 रसं।

शुद्रसुतं तथा गम्यं बीजं कनकसब्बम्।
महीषधं टप्पननब्ब
हरितलं तथा विषम्।
आंक्राजाऴुना सब्बं महीला वटीं
चरितं। खादेदु गुज्जानामानं तां यथादेववाणानं।
रसों ज्वरसूदनी
विषमन्यावनानं।
ज्वरातिसारमनद्यमनो नागस्येवविख्यानं।

Jwara sudana rasa.

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

ज्वरबिशुद्ध सः।

शुद्रसुतं तथा गम्यं कर्मसानं नवेरु दुधं।
महीषधं तक्षनश
सरसजललिंगः।
हरितालं तथा विषम्। रसस्थं महोऽयत् खले भज्जराजसेन तु।
तितिनं मार्गनं दक्षा चतुर्थं वर्षिकां ततः।
कुण्योक्षमाक्सरास्मि
विषपीलसब्रुंहंताम्। चतरिनिस्तनो नाम विषपीलवर्णाध्यनः।

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

चूड़ामणि रसः।

चूड़ चूडं प्रवालस्वङ्गं तारस्व वक्रकम्। शुधुं मुखा
तीखामध्यं सत्यमिर्मिर्मन्दिरेयत्। चूड़ामणिरसो दायः लवः। विवर
प्रमादः। वक्रमात्मायं गणने नामयेत् विविधं गदान्।
धातुतं
सब्रुंहावतोत् जवरं विषपीलसब्रुंहम्। कामशीकस्वुद्रतं तिंदेन
जनितं तथा।
कासं व्यासं विविधं शूलं सब्रुंहाकस्बवम्।
सखरोयं काणेश्वरं दन्तशूलं गलप्रद्रहं।
वातपितस्वुद्रतं ग्रहणीं
सब्रुंहाबस्वम्। कामवातं कठीश्वरमिन्यान्तं
विसूचिकाम्।
वषाणसैं कामलं मेहं मूककाक्षािदिकयत्।
तत्त सवें नान्यायवाश्व
विषुचक्रर्यमिनासराणं।

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’mipatika 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 diarrhoea due to an excess of va’yu and pittam, rheumatism, lumbago, loss of power of digestion. cholera, piles, and spermatorrhœa.

Jvaratulśīṁं रसः।

पारदं गन्धकं तालं भक्षातकस्थायिव च। वज्रोदोपशसमादुः
मेकचं च विंमहं येतु॥ क्षति asym मुद्रितथा विचरणं।।
चमनं प्रज्वालयेतु तस्त ध्रुवहर्षस्याया॥ शीतलं खजनयेतु तस्तं
भावना च प्रदीयति। श्रुक्रराजस्यातं गस्सत्वव्यश्च रसे॥ चित्रन
कस्य रसनापि भावना दैयते पुनः॥ पञ्चातू तथा भृष्णेदु धनात्तु
कूपिकायाच्छि भारयेतु॥ ज्वर उत्पदति यस्य चतुर्यां चापरे पुनः॥
माषकं रसो द्वेषसतुङ्कामाश्चेद्येज्ज्वरसमू॥ ज्वरे शास्ते परं पच्यं
द्यं सुद्धीदनं पययः॥

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’vana for three days with the juices of bhringara’ja leaves, ganda durba’, and roots of chitraka, and then powdered. This medicine cures cha’turthaka and other chronic fevers.
Diet, soup of mudga grams, and milk, to be given after remission of fever.

Kasturi Bhusana Rasa:


Kasturi Bhusana Rasa.

One tola each of swarna sindur, gold, iron, silver, musk, ja'tiphalam, ja'tikosam, cloves, gokshura, camphor, mica, cardamoms, musali, and orpiment and two tola's each of copper, coral, incinerated mercury, pearls, copper pyrites, ra'ja'varta, and copper sulphate are to be rubbed together and subjected to bha'vana' with the juice or decoction of each of the following:—leaves of nirgundi, bha'rgi, bark of va'saka, roots of arka and gokshura. Pills are then to be made one racti in weight each. It cures all sorts of fevers.
Equal quantities of gold, rasa, sinduram, coral, tin, iron, copper, tejapratam, jama'ni, shunthi, rock salt, maricha, kustham, khadira, haridra, da'ruharidra, rasa'janam, 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.

Ksemasundara rasa.

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

रसं गम्भं विषं लोहं धूरं वीजन्तु ततू सम्म।
है महां ताम्रवक्षेष्व भोष्णवृत्त वतृसम्म॥
जम्बीरस्य च मज्जाभि रास्रू कस्य
रसैृतः तम॥
हिसुश्रू वर्तिका खाद्यवर्माश अपीतत॥
वाष्पीं
पैण्यक्षापि श्वेषिं साध्यपालिकम्॥
एकासिकं ह्राहिषकं चातुर्ख्यकिस्मिकम॥
झसाध्यापि साध्यां क्षर्णैवाविदुस्तरम्॥
भृणमान्त्रेयास्याः स्वाद्यन्तनिलसभ्ये॥
भ्रिपारिचारीस्व चैव
भ्रोष्णकनियोऽविदि॥
खुरानं स्वामानः निहयतं भास्कर स्तिरीः
यथा।
गिरिशकुःथण नाम स्वाभवव्योजकः॥

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.

श्रवीरवस्मभ रसः

रसं गम्भं खृतं ताम्ब्रं ख्यातसभ्रं फलारिकम्।
तञ्च सवः दस्त्रोपीयत॥
समं खसौ विमहऽ येत॥
श्रीपुष्पीयस्वाभीवं खजीवे शस्तति सदा॥
जरमटविधं हस्तं स्वाध्यवृत्तिनिश्चत॥
युज्ञकरं वा हिसुश्रूः या
देयमाद्रं कवारिषं।
श्रवीरवस्मभो रसो स्वाभवविनायकः॥
Sharvari hallava rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica, triphala', trikatu, and seeds of erotion 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.

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.

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 colloquium, cures all sorts of sa'nnipatika fevers.

**Va'tapitta'ntaka rasa.**

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

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, katukli, padma guruchi, la'ngali. lata' kasturi (jyotismati), mudga parni, and prasa'rini. Dose, four ractis each, to be taken with honey and juice of betel leaves. This medicine cures all sorts of fever, asthma cough, spermatorrhea, anaemia, dropsy, jaundice, chronic diarrhoea, and wasting diseases with symptoms.

व्याप्तिकारी रसः।

रसगन्धशिलातालं सवर्णरतिविषा समा। रसखुं दिगुषं लोहं

153
Tryakahāri rasa.

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

Chaturthaka'ri rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, iron, mica, and orpiment, and gold half in quantity of mercury, are to be mixed together, rubbed with the juices of leaves of black dhutura and flower of ba'saka, and made into pills, two ractis in weight each. Accompaniment, honey and juice of the bark
of champaka tree. This medicine cures chaturthaka and all other chronic fevers.

**Bishweshwara rasa.**

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

One eighth tola in weight each, of mercury, sulphur, the three alkalics (viz. swarjiksha'ra javaksha'ra, and borax, combined in equal quantities), three salts (viz. rock salt, bira salt, and sawvarchala salt, combined in equal quantities), guggulu, and aconite are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, with the juice of roots of black dhuturā. 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, mā'risa, karanja, roots of chitraka, lata'kasturi, bhumijhindi, 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.

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.
Rasara'ja rasa

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

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 marichya, equal in quantity to mercury. Rub all these
together, and make into pills, one racti in weight each. Accompainment, 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 गभरकालकेतु रसं। शिलाष्ठरतालकेतु। विषयं वज्रीयणं समांशं गजःश्रुयं तत्त्र पुरं विद्रोहतः॥ हिंगुश्रमखेब समुपहुंचं ज्वरं निहंतारसविवं महोऽयम्। पुरा भवान्वं कवितो भवेन द्रष्यां हिताय ज्वरकालकेतुः॥

Jwara ka’laketu masa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, copper, realgar, oily substance extracted from seeds of bhallataka, and orpiment are to be rubbed together with the milk of snuhii, 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.

पारंतोकशा रसः

रसगंभकलीहानि तास्म तारं हिरश्काम्॥ हरितालं खपेरस्व कांथं वंद्रव विद्रम्॥ सुतामाचिकानिसंगं शिला च तद्रगं समम्। कपेरस्व समं दस्त्रा भावनासमस्तकम्॥ भागीं बासा च निमुंखं जोगवशी जयनिखाका। कारलेशं पटेलश महासंग्न पुणर्वा॥ चांद्रकछुं ततो दद्यात् प्रतीकं वारसमकम्॥ पारंतोकशा नाम
Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, iron, copper silver, gold, orpiment, calamine, bell-metal, tin, coral, pearls, copper pyrites, iron sulphate, realgar, borax, and camphor are to be mixed together, and subjected to bhava’na’ for seven times each, in succession, with the juice or decoction of each of the following:—va’rgi, ba’saka, nirgundi, betel leaves, jayanti, ka’rabella, leaves of patola, leaves of bhang’a’, 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.

**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.

Sarva jwara'nkusha rasa.

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

13-4  
161
\textbf{Purusottama rasa.}

One part each of mica, copper, mercury, sulphur, and aconite, two parts of seeds of dhutara, 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 dohas. It cures all sorts of fever, enlargement of spleen or liver, gulma, dropsy, hiccough, asthma, cough, indigestion, and loss of appetite.

\textbf{\textit{व्र}ह्मरत्नुः रसः।}

रसाम्भ्र गन्धकं तालं हिंडुलं मरिचं तथा। टक्कं स्वेतवोपितं सध्वोङ्गममङ्गलं तथा। सध्वपाददमोपितं शमहियोपितममिहं तमः। \textbf{\textit{व्र}ह्मरत्नुः प्रयोक्तयः सन्यासाङ्क्षालसहस्रं।} सहस्त्रकलसे:ः खान लेनं चन्दनङ्गदिभिः। इतिमुहरसं मोच्यं तक्रमं यथेष्ठमं।
Brahma-randhra rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, mica, orpiment, cinnabar, maricha, borax, and rock salt, and aconite equal in quantity to all the above-mentioned combined, are to be rubbed together with the bile of a she-buffalo, equal to one fourth the weight of the foregoing materials combined. A little of this medicine is to be applied at the crown of the patient's head lacerated by means of a razor, at a time when he has lost his consciousness attacked by a sa'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.

Swach-chhanda-na'yaaka 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 aparajita', agniballi,
ginger, chitraka roots, haritaki, bhanga’, and ka’kama’chi. The compound is then to be subjected to bha’vama 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 nirgundi leaves and dasa mulam mixed with powdered maricha, being drunk a little after taking this medicine. This medicine cures abhinya’sa (the worst kind of Sa’nippa’tika fever and menengitis). Diet, goat’s milk and soup of mudga grams.

श्रेष्ठशैलीलेक्स रस: ।

गम्भी’र पारद्वाद्रा वृषभ जीरकद्रामु: । शरी’र दुक्ही यमानी च युक्तं रामं तथा ॥ सेम्बवं याववृक्ष टक्कर गजपिली । जातीकोयलमोरि च लोहं यासलबक्करमु: ॥ धुस्तरवीजं जैपालं कटुफलं चितकं तथा ॥ प्रतीकं कार्कृतिकारं श्रुच गं प्रक्षरेयतु: ॥ पाणि पिनली पाते छट्टा पाण्याषसुहे: । विलु सुलरसं दत्ता । चारकचितकदन्तिका: ॥ धिखरी कार्कृतिका वासा निर्यु खडी गणिकारिका । धृतरक्षशोभं वर्ण पारिभङ्कनली ॥ करंकायं अहोध रूप वृक्षस्वरूपानि दायेकं । एषा सुलरसं दत्ता । छटमातप-श्रीविचारः ॥ गुज्ञाप्रमाणां वांकं कार्येतु कुशली भिखर’। बटी-चतुष्टयं खादित निन्यमात्रकवारिका ॥ उश्ततायांपूर्णन श्रेष्ठव्याधिन भ्योहति । विंशति श्रीधिकां व शिरोरोगां दानणां ॥ प्रसिद्धान् विंशति चैव पि गुज्ञानिस्तुत: । उदरान्तक्षबिद्यमानवत्विनाशनः । पश्चापस्थमयान् श्रेष्ठक्रिमिश्रोख्यामयानपि। मौधार्न ज्ञरं
Shlesma-shailendra rasa.

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

पृष्ठिरसः ।

शुष्कस्तुं हिघा गन्धं मद्मं भ्रजरशः च। सतं ताम्रं लोह-भम्र पादरशेन तयोः। निपते ॥ लोहपात्रं च विपुच्चालयेत् लोह चाटुना । तत् निपते । दक्षिणेत्रे गोमयोपरि संस्थिते ॥ पराश्र्च चूँ चेद्व खल निर्गुःखः भावेष्टु दिनम् ॥ जयन्तीर्चनाक्यावसानार्किन्तुः ॥ भ्रजास्तस्मिन्तसमुद्रेभस्मर्यस्तसस्तश्रम । भ्रजारः संदेशेतु किंचित्त पर्य वा ख्यो महारसः ॥ चतुर्गु भ्रामितो
Parpati rasa

One part of mercury, and two parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together and made into a black powder, which is then to be rubbed with the juice of bhringara'ja. The compound is then to be mixed with one fourth its quantity of copper and iron, each, and the whole thing is to be heated! in an iron pot, the substance being rolled, over and over again, by means of an iron rod, in course of the heating. When sufficiently melted, the medicine is to be poured upon a banana leaf placed upon cowdung, and immediately pressed by a bundle made of another piece of a banana leaf containing, within it, a quantity of cowdung. When solidified and cooled, the medicine is to be powdered, and subjected to bha'va'na', for one day, with the juice of the leaves of nirgundi. It is then to be subjected to bha'va'na', 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 ।

विमक्तं त्रिफला ब्योधं विडकुं मुखकं तथा । च यस्य पिपली- शुक्लमण्डिरं देवदारुं च ॥ किरातातित्तकं वालं कठुको कर्षकारिका ।
शोभाज्ञानस्य वीजगुण मधुकं वक्षकं समम् ॥ लौहं सर्वचम्

166
Equal quantities of roots of chitraka, triphala', trikatu', biranga, musta', gajapippali, roots of pippali, nushira, devada'ru, chitraka, ba'la', kataki, 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.
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'rina, 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, spermatorrhea, ulcer, fistula, pharia, scrofula, hernia, rheumatism, paralysis of the tongue, udara-rogas, cough, pinasa, piles, obesity, etc. It is a good aphrodisiac. It is desirable to take meat or milk, after taking this medicine.

Mahrarajarasa;

maharajja 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 bhangā', 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.

स्वरे्यचर्हर लीडम् ।

हिपलं जारितं लीढः रसं गमं ब्रितोलकम् । तोलकं तिफलां वों बिखुं सुतकं तथा । शोयसं बिपपलामूलं हंरिद्रं छो च वितकम् । आद्रेकुं रसेिव वटिका कार्येदु भिखक। गुलाहयं वटों कला भच्येद्यार्कदृवैः । स्वरे्यचर्हरं लीढं स्वरे्यचर
Sarva jiva-ra hara laukham.

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

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

Vidyā-ballabha rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of copper, three parts
of realgar, and twelve parts oforpiment 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 bal’uka’ 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.

Jaya manyalu 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 dhutra' leaves, juice of shepha'li 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 tolas of gold, one tola of iron, and one tola of silver, in the above recipe).

birgamjharantaka rasa.

Visama jwara'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'ba'ka putam. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out. Accompaniment, powdered pippali, hingu, and rock-salt, with a few drops of honey. It cures all sorts of fever, anæmia, jaundice, spleen, liver, dropsy, spermatorrhœa, aversion to food, and chronic diarrhœa.

शदानन रसः ।

चारं कांस्यं स्ततं ताम्यं दरदं पिप्पलीं विषम् । तुस्यांशं
मद्येत् खन्ने गामक्क गुड़, चीरसे: ॥ मधुना मद्यं चिला तु गुणायामवं
लिहितं सदा । ज्वरं मद्यालो चौै वातपित्वज्जरेषु च ॥ ज्वरे
वैष्णवस्तुणि जीर्णं ज्वरे विषयत: । सुंदरां सुस्मृविश्यं वा तक्रभवस्वा
केलस्व॥ नारिकेलोदकं देवं मुद्रपणं विषयत: । षडानो रसो
नाम सर्वेज्ञानकुलाल्यक: ॥

Saro'na'na 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

175
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 coconunt water.

**Basantamaalati rasa.**

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

पूर्णान्नद रस: ||

पारद' गम्भक्य शुद्ध ताम्रमभ्र उम्बिकाम् । हिरण्यं तारतावश वर्मेनिकं प्रयक्य प्रयक्य ॥ शर्काश्रं पलं द्रेयं सर्वेषनक्रियतं शुभम् । व्यक्तमानीपेत्रायं प्रलयं किरसमकम् ॥ कारक्षेत्र-सर्वेनाष्प द्रग्मानुररत्नं च । पप्पत्सं वाक्ययौश काश्यन प्रत्यक्षणं च ॥ गुद्युष्या: सर्वेनाष्प नागवशालरेण्यं । काकमाचीर श्रेणव निगुङ्गर: सर्वेन च ॥ पुरावाद्र्काविमार्थिवानं पुखिवर्त्यं च । रक्षकाविक्रियानं वर्तिका: कारक्षिक्य । पिपलोगुह्वं बुक्सा वर्तिका ज्वरनामिनी । ज्वरमहत्तिं दन्ति चिरकालसमुदभवम् ॥ निविं वारित्रीसं नानादोषदृष्टं तथा । सत्तादिस्वरं दन्ति सुधासाध्यमध्यां वा ॥ चयोदमक्षः धातुश्च कामशोकभवं
Purna'nada rasa.

One tola', each, of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica, copper pyrites, gold, silver, and orpiment; and four tola’s of lodestone 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 guruchii juice of betel leaves, juice of ka'ka'machi leaves, juice of leaves of nirgundi, juice of punarnava, and juice of ginger. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight each. This medicine cures, in a week, any kind of fever (except, of course, fever due to consumption). It also cures indigestion, anæmia, spleen, and cough. Accompaniment, old molasses and powdered pippali. Diet boiled sha'li rice, butter-milk, and fish.
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. Accompani-

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

कृत्जीवन रसः

कृपार्ध्येऽपरित्वज्जते प्रबिक्ष्यतालं गाढं विमुद्रं शुभवीपलितेन तुधम्। कृति सिहूलुस्वया सिकाताथ्ययम्बे गोलं विधाय परिवत्तकपालमध्ये परवृषं ते दिनपतेरपिवाय स्वच्छा संबिं तयायुं भुसुधास्त्रिकाशवार्याभिः।। कलो प्रचेन् सदूर्न मात्य गिरः कृपार्ध्येऽपरित्वज्जते प्रबिक्ष्यतालं तीमान्॥ कलो ततः सुरसमित्यमसुख द्वायां सपि: सिताक्षययोमदू चालुपेयम्॥ इत्युं ववराङ्ग प्रविष्मानिह वान्तिबार्याः सौऽै शुशीतलजलच्च दत्तित धाराम्॥ प्रथामयान्तरसराजवीलीभुणामिं तं कृत्जीवनाथ्यम्। सुधासेनेव रखेन येन संजीवनं स्वातः सहसातुराराम्।
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 baluaka' 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.

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.

Sada'shiva rasa.

One tola in weight, each, of mercury, calamine, orpiment, copper sulphate, borax, and sulphur is to be rubbed with the juice of the leaves of ka'rabella, and made into a paste with which is to be smeared, one fourth of an anguli thick, the inner surface of a pot, made of six tola's in weight of copper only. The pot is then to be placed upside down, upon an earthen basin another basin of the same kind being placed upon the pot. The joint of the two basins is
to be cemented by mud, etc. The samputam, thus prepared, is to be heated by means of the third kind of ba’luka’ jantram, till the paddy seeds kept upon the jantram burst. When cold, the medicine is to be taken out powdered, and mixed with an equal quantity of powdered black-pepper. Dose, two ractis each, to be taken with honey and juice of betel leaves. This medicine cures, in a short time, fever due to an excess of va’yu. It cures, in three days, all sorts of visama jwara, including aika’hika, dy’a’hika, try’a’hika, and chaturthaka fevers.

Chaturthaka nĩba’rana 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.
Chaturthaka gaja'nkusha rasa.

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

Bhuta Bha'bana rasa

Juices of kantaka'ri, nirgundi, and putikaranja are to
be kept in an earthen pot which is to be subjected to a mild heat, powdered sulphur being thrown upon the juice, while so heated. When the sulphur melts, an equal quantity of mercury is to be thrown upon it. When both mixed together, the pot is quickly to be removed from the oven, and the mercury and sulphur rubbed to form a black powder. One racti of this black powder, mixed with six ractis of powdered jeera and six ractis of 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.

शीतात्म रस:।

कुषाणाद्वारवृषद्वितिलजग्यायक्षुपायां शक्तालं तुष्यं सूऩेन 
पिठा बिदित्वसमस्रातू कारवियांत्रियेण। चिंतुः तदू खरणां तिन 
पतिपरुत्तं रन्ह मयवयतू तं नीरम्यः चूङ्गप्यायुहवथज्ज्ञस्तो- 
स्निळ्डर्यम्नतरालम्। तदू वालुकापाषण्च विद्विशालतेनः पचेतु 
तावदुप्यम्सुखः। श्रीधिज्ञं वर्षिलमुपाति यावत तवसः शीतं बिद्विशीत 
चूङ्गं। सिद्धं तत्र समादङ्गरतं तुलसीलोक्षं विलोक्षितं पवातु 
शीतक्षासितायुग्यन्याः स्ताय्रास्य गदी। भूउष्णतान्य पयोऽवसुभ न 
सजितं साज्याच्छ ज्ञायत्सा तपं कालवशिन सक्षिमत्तमं शीतप्नामां रसः।
Orpiment is first of all to be purified by being boiled with an alkali prepared from kusma'nda, lime water, and sesame 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'rabela, and made into a lump, which is to be completely wrapped up by means of a copper leaf. This is then to be confined within two earthen basins, the joint of which is to be cemented by means of a paste prepared from powdered haritaki, molasses, salt, chalk, and mud, mixed together. When dried, the samputam is to be heated by means of the third kind of ba'luka' jantram, so long as paddy seeds placed upon the jantram do not burst. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out, and powdered. Dose, three ractis each, to be taken with honey, juice of tulasi leaves, powdered pippali, sugar, clarified-butter, and a little of milk, all mixed together. Diet, milk boiled rice, soup of mudga grams, and clarified butter. This medicine cures fever.
मरिचं देयं भावेदाङ्केरं रसे॥ मायार्नं सत्येत्तू प्रातम्भुम्ना
मधुरीजङ्गम्। चयं नानाविधं हिन्ति शुक्रङ्गं चिरकालजङ्गम॥
साधारायविचारोद्व नैव कार्यार्न भिषज्ञः॥ अष्टाधारायुगतङ्गापि
नायेब्राह्म संग्रहः॥ भूतोऽयं अमजङ्गापि सचिवालाकरं तथा
चसाधृष्टं चयं हिन्ति यथा सूर्यादश्यामः॥ गुहाङ्गः समालीको
यथा सर्पं पलायति। तवोऽवां यस्यात्र चयं शीव्रं पलायते॥
बलदं पुष्टिद्रव्यं भावः। कामसारिपुरुषोगुतं॥ चौष्ठयस्तामकरं चौऽ
मन्दानजान यथा परम्। सदा तु रमते नारीं न चौष्ठयं
चतवार्तयं च विश्रान्तयं च च्यिं तथा॥ ग्रन्थपानकिरितः
सर्वेऽवांधिघ्नं बिनायेत्॥

_Brihat jvarântaka 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'ta-
tikta, and ba'la; and two tola's of maricha are to be rubbed
together with ginger juice, and made into pills three ractis
in weight, each. This medicine is to be taken in the morning
with honey. It cures all sorts of fevers, jaundice, anaemia,
spermatorrhoea, chronic diarrhoea, etc. It is a good aphrodisiac.

विक्रमकेशरी रसः॥
शुक्लसेवं हि धिया तारं मददेवं विविक्तद्व भिषक्॥ पदाद्वं विवं

187
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.

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
चतुर्थकालिक

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, ativisa', musta', kira'tatikta, guruchi, and kutaja—two tola's in all, to be boiled with thirty two tola's of water reducible to eight tola's. This medicine also cures navajwara, jeerana-jwara, thirst, and sensation of heat.

चतुर्थकालिकedula रसः

रसगनर्ककोः जला कजालीं भाष्मध्यगामी। तत्तदाश्वायवलहा
तामपतीं संरक्षा शोषितः॥ पादाक्रममाणेन चुख्यं ज्वालेन
तो दहनः। मासहयं तत्तस्तत्सा रसपातीं समाहरेत्।
चुज्ज्वेदू रज्जिकाहयं द्वतयं वा विचचणयः। ताम्रलीलायोगेन दयात्
सर्वेज्जवेष्ववम। जीरसेम्बसलिकविकाय कवरिणि हितम।
चतुर्थकार्टिकं ज्वरं विपमचं नवं तथा। साहार्ष्यं सन्धिपातं
ज्योतेऽन संस्वयः॥

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'nnipatika fever also.

Digambara rasa.

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

Umaprasadana Rasa:

Umaparasadana rasa

Equal quantities of mica, mercury, sulphur, aconite, trikatu, rock salt, jeera, and black jeera are to be rubbed together, for seven days with juices of nirgundi, garlic, and apa'ma'rga. 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.
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 aika'hika, dwya'hika, trya'hika, and chaturthaka fevrs.

चन्द्रौदय रसः।

रसगम्भीर तथा वक्षमभक्तं समभागतः। सेलियिलावतं चक्षुनं समं सूतं विमर्दं येतु॥ तत्र श्रीकृष्ण गण्धाभ्रे पेष्य जम्बोरवारिण। सामाज्यं पुर्त्माद्वारं समं साधतं रसम्। कुमार्थो चित्त्रकेनापि भाविलावतं समता। गुद्ग्नं जोरकेनापि ज्वरं जीवं प्रयोजनं येतु॥ काये खासी कुमार्थं च लिफलाकाययोगतः। उभ्यां च चन्द्रौदयं नम्तमस्तालकाययोगतः। इत्यादि रोगताप्तो रसचन्द्रौदयाद्वयः॥
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 guruchhi with honey in titanus.

पारपारिंति प्रयोगः ।
सब्बेश्वरव्यविविजयसर्वेषज्ञीविद्याधिपोस्मिनुका रसभेषण्याः
सवच्चचरिषु प्रयुज्यन्ते । तिया निबन्धावर्षाली अथ ग्रहणीरोगाधिकारी तुष्ट्वः ॥

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 sarveshvara, bajra, bijaya, rasa, rasendra, sutendra, jeevendra, etc. are the principal ones. These, if properly applied, cure all sorts of fevers.
CHAPTER III.

Jwaratisara' fever with diarrhoea.

Symptoms of the disease.

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 "jwaratisa'ra—"

One suffering from jwaratisa'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.
Iatro-chemical medicines applicable in jwara'tisa'ra.

Sukha sanjibani rasa.

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

Four parts each of sulphur mercury, and mica, and one part each of sarjika'sa'ra, borax, javaka'sa'ra, the five salts, triphala', trikatu, inda'sa'ra jeera', black jeera', roots of chitraka, jama'ni, hingu, biranga, and shatapospa' 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 |

हिङ्गुल मरिचं गन्धं पिलाली टड्डूणं विधम्। कनकस्य च वीजानि समांशं विजयाद्रवः॥ महं वेंद्र याममालनु चण्मालवं बटैं चरितः। भवनान्द यहेन् हन्ति रसः कनकसुन्दरः॥ अभिमानादू ज्वरं तीव्रतिविसारङ्ग नागवितः। पथं तधोदनं दवावादु यहा त्वामालमण्डकम्॥

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.
Equal quantities of seeds of dhutura', maricha, hansapā'di, pippali, borax mercury, aconite and sulphur are to be rubbed, for one day, with the water in which leaves of bhangā' 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).

Gagana sundara rasa.

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

Pratishāhīvān Rasā

Prāssanāsya samī pāttādē vīb‘ cīvēt\’. Sāvēt\’tāva
śrut\’sāru Śrāvīt\’. Saśā śādrāvādē māt\’ śrīśīrașē\’
\’. Sārā śādē Štvētēmē kaśaśeśaśa
bhāvēt\’. Dhasaktaśtisāśa śrīśīra Šaśerkeśaș
them are to be rubbed together with the juices of leaves of dhutura’ and sarpa’ksi, for three hours. The compound is then to be subjected to bha’vana’, for three days, with the decoction of the following:—dha’taki flowers, ativisa’, musta’, shunthi, 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 medicinae is taken. This medicine cures all sorts of diarrhoea.

\[ \text{Diet in fever with diarrhoea.} \]

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

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.
Praneshwara 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.

Amrita'nava rasa.

One tola' each of mercury, sulphur, iron, borax, shathi, dhanya', balaka, 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 diarrhea, acute or chronic, colic, piles, amlapitta, congh, gulma, and loss of digestive power.

Dardura rasa.

Equal quantities of steel and mercury are to be rubbed with the juice of ka'ňchana'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).
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 bhangra at night, while taking this medicine.
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 aragbadha, juice of dugdhiini, 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’lmali tree, jeera, and aconite. The compound is next to be subjected to bha’vana, for seven times, with the decoction of shunthi. This medicine increases the digesting heat. It increases appetite. Dose, six ractis cach, to be given with an extract of shunthi and musta, pestled together, made into a lump, and heated by means of the swedani jantram, for twelve minutes. Diet, butter milk prepared from cow’s milk or curd prepared from goat’s milk, mixed with other items of suitable food stuff, such as green bannana fruit, gurbi, green bilva fruit, green mango 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 रस: ।

नागभृक्षस्वरुपगच्छरहस्यलोकन्त्रिते । कुर्वीत कलजलो श्रवणं प्रवचयते तदनन्तरम् । दीपंलोक्षितारलायं हुतायं परिमिश्यताम् ॥ सहिष्ठी व्यायामस्य श्वचायीषु विषमेव श्रीरवच्छिन्निते । सपथ्याविस्वादीयेऽसुखान्ति ज्योतिरमणे ॥ मेलहयेतु प्राक्केत वल्लं भाववैतदनन्तरम् । महात्मवल्लचार: कामवोजीचालणं गुहं चाय शिष्या बिधा बिधा। तत्तथ शुद्धिका: कार्यनं वदरास्तिप्रमाणं । इत्यांत्रिक हि नागसुन्दरसो वज्ञोक्षित: वेंवति । नानातीसरणायं गुदयत्वत्वं तथा विमिश्यम् ॥

206
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.

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‘baksāra, rubbed with the milk of arka, made into lumps, and dried. These lumps are then to be put into an earthen pot, the inner surface of which has been smeared with lime. The mouth of the pot is then to be duly closed by an earthen basin, the joint being cemented by mud and rags. The pot is then to be subjected to heat by putam. This medicine cures diarrhea, acute and chronic. Dose, four ractis, each, to be taken with powdered mariccha and a little of clarified butter. Diet, boiled rice with curd.

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

गिरिश सुन्दर रसः ।

शुद्धत्व समं गम्भर सरिचं टक्कं तथा । खण्डवीजं समं
सदं भारीद्राविदिनार्दकम् ॥ सुततुः सतं चाभं रसः
गिरिशसुन्दरः ॥ अस्स गुञ्जायं हनि पितालिसारमुगकम् ॥

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.

पुर्णचन्द्रीदय रसः ।

शुद्ध च तालकं लोंगं गगनं च पलं पलम् । कपूरं पारदं
गन्धं प्रत्यंकं वटकोभितम् ॥ जातिकोपसुरापलं शिवतालिशं
क्षरम् । व्यूँ चोचं कणामूलं लवलं पितुसभितम् ॥ भवबेत्
प्रातेक्ष्य गुञ्जाहयप्रमाणतः । नानाप्रमतिसारं यह सीं

16-4 209
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.

Kāraṇya 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 poweder of the following, (each equal in quantity) :—
the three alkalies (viz; jabaksa'ra, swarjiksara), and borax, taken in equal quantities), the five salts, aconite, trikatu, roots of chitraka, jeera', and biranga. Pills are then to be made, six ractis in weight each. This medicine cures all sorts of diarrhoea, acute or chronic, with fever or without fever, dysentery, colic and dropsy. Accompaniment is not so essential to this medicine.

श्रानन्द वैभव रसः

दरदं मरिन्तं टङ्कमास्तं मागघीसमम्।
श्राचपिन्तनत्तु गुच्छैनरं
रसमानन्दवैभवम्॥
लेहे नास्तु हानु बूटजस्य
फलचोऽ॥
चूणिं तं कर्षमात्रत्वु विद्योपेयताराजितः॥
दध्यां राजेत् पश्चं
दध्यां तक्षाकृः
च।
पिपासायं जलं देयं विजया
च हितं निश्च।

Ananda baibhava rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnaiber, 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.
Pratā'pa bhairava rasa.

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

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.

Da'ksa'yani rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, mica, rasa-sinduram, sulphur, jatiphala indrajava, seeds of dhustura, borax, trikatu, musta', haritaki, seeds of mango, green bilva cut into pieces and dried, seeds of swarja, and bark of the pomegranate fruit are to be rubbed together with the water in which bhanga' has been kept immersed for some-time. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight each. Accompaniment, decoction of the bark of roots of kutaja, mixed with honey. This medicine cures diarrhoea, with a'má (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.
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.

Pratisaré Padyāni.

Bhūmān lāsāṁ nidadh purāṇa: Śālikṣṭikā: | Vilēpipa lajmaṣaṇa
śuṣṭaturāroṣā: | Śrīśeṣa lajmaṣaṇa
mahāpāpśrīkāpścālavārāhī: rṣaśā: | Svābhāvīkāpścālavārāhī
ṣuṣṭaḥ bhūmaṇa: Gṛhīshāvatāya mahārākṣikā: | Tālā kāśaṇāṁbhāvāreilyūpāvā
rṣityā vamāmpa | Dvīppāh vā pāyōṇā vā nābhīnāṁ gāṇāyaḥ: | Nābhā prāyaṇaśratrāṁ chātraṁ jāmburaṇa
śrīśeṣa lajmaṣaṇa | Bhāvaḥ mahābṛśkā vīśkhā śālaṇkṣā vikānḍatmā: | Kāpyāḥ vahūlā vīśkhā
vīśkhā prāyaṇaśratrāṁ vīśkhā prāyaṇaśratrāṁ | Tālaṁ kāśaṇāṁbhāvāreilyūpāvā
śuṣṭaḥ bhūmaṇa: | Gāṇāśrīkāpśālaṇkṣā kāpyāḥ: | Vaiśuṣṭaṁ maṭhaṇī
mahārākṣikā: | Sākṣāṁ rṣaśā: | caṇāyāni deṇikāni
lāśūnāṁ ċ.
Diet and actions beneficial in diarrhoea.

Vomiting, fasting, sleeping, boiled rice prepared from shali 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-haridra', 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 potherbs, ja'tiphala, ba'laka, jeera', bark of kutaja, dhanya, maha'rimba, all sorts of food stuff astringent in taste, and those which are considered light and increaser of power of digestion.

श्रतिसारं चपथानि ।

कोदोज्ज्ञनं शंकिरमोचणमयम्बङ्गानम॥ खानं अवायमशि

जागरणमनस्म॥ प्रभवज्ञनं सकलविगविधारणास्वात्तत्सामम्

मनस्म॥ गोधूममात्यववातुकोकमाचीनिशावकं

मधु शिखरावालूर्गम॥ कुक्तानिन्तुविदरं गुरु चावानां

सम्बलनिलुलुदमासुपरीक्षा च॥ ज्ञावितेवसफलं रसोनश्च

धाती दुसासुमतं ग्रहवारिण नारिकिलम॥ संढेक्षनं सुगमदोहिनं

खिलपदशागं चारं सराणि संकलानि पुननवा च॥ एवार्थकं

लवणमञ्चमूप्रकोपिवर्गंश्चतिसारगदिवितमानविषु॥

215
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 inconsiderable by combination, wheat, ma'sha grams, barley, ba'stuka, ka'kama'chi, beans, potato, and other tubers, shobhanjana. mango, betel nuts, kushma'uda,, 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.

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 nari (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.

Iatro Chemical medicines applicable in grahani.

Bajra kapata 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'ilmali, 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.

चन्द्रनकुमार रसः ।

द्रम्भं कयपर्वतां पिटार्य लूण्डण् ठुकण् विषम् । गन्धकं शुद्धसूतं च तुल्यं जम्बोरज मुं चैवः। महेरः भवचेताम् मरिचाय्यं लिंगेदनु। निहंसित यमं रोगं पथं तक्षोदनं हिंदम्।

*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. Dict, butter milk, mixed with boiled rice.

सुबर्णसुन्दर रसः ।

हिंगलं मरिचं गन्धं पिपली ठुकणं विषम्। कनकस्य च बीजानि समां विजयादती। महेरः यास्मात् तु च गम्यात् बटीकतम्। भवचेतुः ग्रहणों हलति रसः कनकसुन्दरः। अन्नमान्द्रः
Equal quantities of cinnabar, maricha, sulphur, pippali, borax,aconite, and seeds of dhutura are to be rubbed together with the decoction of bhang 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.

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 bhang. Dose, one fourth of a tola, each, to be taken with honey. Diet, curd with boiled rice.
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 bhangā and lime water, confined in a crucible, and heated by putam. This medicine cures grahāni due to an excess of the three doshas.

विल्हिज्जालिता रसः ।

नष्टपिण्ठ चतुर्मौष्ठमवैकः रसगम्योः । चक्षुकं मायमानं च मातुलुका वांगमहिंसु ॥ शोयितं समधा चैव हिमायं वृज्यनं भाषणं पुष्करं । विपुलीस्वन्तवाक्षीरसातलाचलोधारणिकाः । ब्रेताणान्तितात्कन्यामतुलुक्ष्याचीरससंदर्भः ॥ करिणेकर्मेरकेरतिक्षन्तिचित्रकांर्ककालुः ॥ । धुसर्यकाकायाभिः समुख्याच्छ प्रथसे: ॥ सर्वोऽधिति हिपलेण कुर्थारोविका मायसम्भिताः । यदहाः परस्परं रंगुरं व्यासुक्ता निष्ठिषिताः ॥ चर्चितं राजयक्ष्मां मन्दामिं तुतिकागदानं । शमयेहतिकानामा विल्हिज्जालितित गौयते ॥

Bahni jwa'la' rasa.

One fourth tola of mercury and sulphur, each, are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, with which is to be mixed six ractis of mica. The compound is then to be rubbed, for seven times, with the juice of ma'tulunga and made into a lump, drying it.
in the sun, after each act of rubbing. It is then to be mixed with twelve ractis of powdered trikatu and rubbed, separately, with eight tola's of the juice of each of the following, in succession:—trishuli bhringa-ra'ja, changeri sa'tala', brischika'li, white aparajita', kanya', hilamocika', grisma-sundara', karnini (hastishundi), karnamoti (babhula). rudanti, roots of chitraka, ginger, dhutura', ka'kama'chi, and ta'lamuli. Dose six ractis each, to be taken with a piece of betel leaf and six ractis of powdered trikatu. This medicine also cures aversion to food, consumption, loss of power of digestion, and sutika'.

Bajra dharu rasu.

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 apama'rga, and rock-salt are to be rubbed together with the juices of cha'nger and hasti shundi, and heated by putum. Dose, one racti, each. A little of ka'nji is to be drunk after taking this medicine, which may also be applied in parina'ma shula, cough, and weakness of the digesting heat, with ginger.
juice and honey; and in amlapitta (acidity combined with biliousness) with milk, still warm after milching.

Grahani karata rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, ativisa' haritaki, mica sarjiksha'ra, exudation of sha'lmani, bacha', and bhang'a are to be rubbed together with lime juice and made into a lump. Dose, three racts each, to be taken with a few drops of honey. A few racts 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.
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 diarrhea. It also cures, quickly, diseases due to an excess of va’yin and kapha, sa’nnipatika fever, asthma, consumption, and cough.

Ma’rkandeya rasa.

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

Grahani shardula rasa.

One tola\(^{\text{a}}\) in weight, each, of mercury, shulphur, iron mica, hingu, pancha lava\(\text{n}\), haridra\(^{\text{a}}\), da’ruharidra\(^{\text{a}}\), kustha, bacha\(^{\text{a}}\), musta\(^{\text{a}}\), biranga, trikatu, triphala\(^{\text{a}}\), roots of red chitraka, ajamoda\(^{\text{a}}\), jama\(\text{ni}\), gaja-pippali, java-ksha’ra, sarji ksha’ra, borax, salt-petre, sal-ammoniac, and carbon deposited by smoke, and bhanga\(^{\text{a}}\), 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.

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.
Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, opium, exudation of sha'lmali, trikatu, and triphala' are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, each, with the juices of bhangā 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.

बद्वासुख रस: ।

शुद्धस्वतं सम' गन्ध' स्रुततामाम्ब्रांटक्रम् । सामुद्राण्य यवचारं
सर्जिजस्वस्वनागरम् ॥ अपामार्गं च चारं पलाशवहुस्य च।
प्रलेों स्रुततुष्यं स्थादस्त्योगिन महं येतु ॥ चक्षिशुद्धोध्रेवैवाम्बी
महं यिविलं पुळक्ष्यु । मांशमावः प्रदातको रसीयं वद्वासुखः ।
ब्रह्मों विस्विधं इति संब्रह्म्रह्मों ज्वरम् ॥

Baraba'mukha rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica, borax, sea-salt, jaya ksha'ra, sarji ksha'ra, rock-salt, shunthi, ksha'ras (alkalis) prepared from apa'na'Marga, pahsha, and barumia 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.

ह'सपोष्टी रसः

टन्करपपकान् पिट्ठा तृणां टङ्करं विषम् || गम्बकं
शुयूसतल्ल तुल्यं जम्बोराः द्रवे: || मह्ये शुमु भशमेश्वाः सर्वाचार्यं
लिङ्गद्वादु। निःस्फल्ब्रश्योरोगं पद्यं ताक्षीदनं हितम्॥

_Hansa poitali rasa_.

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

_ग्रजुसावजुकपात रसः।_

स्वतं गन्धं यवचारं जयतुग्राह्वस्तज्ञानम् || जयतुश्चरुजम्बोर
द्रवे: पिट्ठा दिनलम्यम् || यामार्य गोलकं स्वेदं मन्देन पावकेन
व। चिते जयारसम्मे: शाख्खलीविजयाद्रवे: || भावयेतु समुखा
वजुकपात: स्वादं रसोत्तमं। मापहं तयं त्रास्य मधुना ग्रज्जशों
जयेतु॥

_Grahani bajra kapatā rasa_.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, java ksha'ra, jayanti. mica, and borax are to be mixed together, and
rubbed, for one day each, with the juices of jayanti, bhringa ra'ja, and lime fruit, and made into a lamp. 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 bhangar, sha'lmali, and haritaki. Dose, 12 to 18 ractis, each to be taken with honey. This medicine cures grahami

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 amalaki, and made into pills, two ractis each, to be taken with honey only. This medicine cures gulma,
rheumatism, colic, worms, leprosy, ring-worms, fistula, syphilis, diarrhoea, piles, and grahani.

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'aka, musta', dhanya', sulphur, mercury, karkata-shringi, and camphor; twelve ractis of hingu; twenty four ractis of powdered maricha; one tola', each, of ja'tikosha, lavanga, and teja-patra; one fourth tola', each, of shankha na'bhi and biranga; one eighth tola' of aconite; six tola's and eighteen ractis of small ela'; and two tola's of bira-salt are to be rubbed together, with goat's milk, and made into pills four ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures grahani attended with a'na'ha.
रसजलनिधि: । । । ।
राजेन्द्रबल्भ रस: । । । ।
कवर्तत्वं सृतं कान्तं सृताभं सृताभकम् । सृतं तारं मात्तिकुश कर्तं कर्तं प्रदापयेत् ॥ सृतं सर्नं सृतं तारं तड्ड्यं गुड़केव च । वसिरं द्रष्टीमूलस्व गरिचं तंजपतकम् ॥ यमानी वालकं सस्तं श्रुत्तो धन्या तथैव च । सिम्भूङ्गं च कपूरं विड़कं चित्रकं विषम् ॥ पारं गन्धकल्चव तोलमानं प्रदापयेत् । तीर्थं विभूष्णं खवश्रवं तत्ततुगुंणम् ॥ जातीकोषल्लचवं वराष्ट्रकुं तत्तुसमः ॥ सर्वः भार्गवं समर्गवं विड़कं तत् सिम्भुङ्गेत् ॥ । सर्वार्काङ्तं यदृ यत् सुमितुर्णं च तत्तुसमः ॥ भावना च प्रदातव्यं चामोदुभक्षेन समवः ॥ मातुलुकस्य करं सर्वलोकसुखप्रदः ॥ भावनां च प्रदातव्यं मपादां भावयेत् सस्तरकम् । यायश्च च चा धचोदेद्वार शरसिकाम् ॥ राजेन्द्रबल्भो रसः सर्वलोकसुखप्रदः ॥ मन्दानलं सृतशस्यं प्रकृतिसामालमस्तवं च चिमिपाल्लोगम् ॥ कवर्तत्वं सर्वत्र द्वितीयं श्रुद्यक्षमव गुल्लोदर्शीकहंगदन्तरसः ॥ गोलांशिं वै पितरशक्तान्निशायानं स्वमं सन्नाताकेऴं हंदनि ॥ साजीरं विस्तथकं विसपंदां विलाविकारणमर्यम्यं प्रमिहस्य ॥ चुढान्यशिवाणि च कास्तोपं ऋष्यात् सर्वेऽस्या ज्वरस्तुलक्षणं ॥

Ra'jendra ballabha rasa.

One tola, each, of ka'nta lauha (lode stone), mica, copper, pearls, copper-pyrites, gold, silver, borax, karkata shringi, gaja-pippali, roots of danti, maricha, teja-patra, jamā'ni, ba' laka, musta', shunthi, dhanya', rock-salt, camphor, biranga, roots of chitraka, acontie, mercury, and sulphur, two tola's of roots of trivrite, 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 ela', half in quantity to all the above-named, including bira salt, are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times each, with goat's milk and juice of ma'tulunga. Pills are then to be made, ten ractis in weight, each, to be dried in a shady place. This medicine cures weakness of the digesting heat, grahuni of long standing attended with mucus, worms, anemia heart disease, acidity and biliousness, vomiting, enlargement of spleen, fistula, pills due to the excess of pitta, diabetes, colic, spermatorrea, erysipelas, leprosy, fever, stricture, and cough due to consumption.

Bāsuḍēva 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 grahanī of long standing, fever, diarrhōea, gulma, and piles.

Laghū siddhābhraka 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, grahanī, however malignant, virulent diarrhōea, and fever attended with diarrhōea. It helps digestion, increases appetite, strengthens the heart, and causes the lightness of the whole body.
चतुर्भुजम् ।
सद्यारोग्य रसः ।

रसं पलिमितं तुषारश्चरणागीन संयुक्तम्। द्राक्षिलायथे पार्वे
सतैले निचिन्तपेत् चित्ती। ततो हुति विनिचिन्य गम्भीरे वक्षोऽच।
पुनरायसपाटे ततू चिसः। प्रद्रक्क्षा निचिन्तपेत। ततत्स्यं
शोधितं तालं पुनः संचूषणं पूर्वन्वत। तत्तुल्यं जार्येत् सम्मक्
कुन्टलं परिशोधिताम्। ततुल्यं चूर्णितं तस्मान् चिपेबारं
निलिखितम्। तावदेव सतं तायां सर्वंमन्यश्च तत्समम्।
तीन्त्रायः
खंपं ब्योम हिजुलं च शिलाजतु। पुष्करं कर्षं शमाभ्यं धात्कोलं
कट्टलं मिशी। दोषकं च चतुर्जातं रेखकोशीरवज्ञकम्।
तुम्बं भाविकं रासं कदंलं चोरसपक्षम्। रत्नश्च निपटितां
च वीजानुपत्रकलसं च। पलहं च लाल्बा: स्वेतेऽगा
हादसांचकम्। वत् सामं सितं भुरि विनिचिन्य ततं परम्।
विशेषां द्रुःश्राध्वनीं कपाली ततं: परम्। जयन्त्रा अंधकाराः
मार्कस्य रसैस्तथा। भाविला च कर्षं बाठकाचकशक्षिताः।
एकौऽ वन्धका वेयं कुथातोत्तरं चुचाम। द्रिकायं च
विसूच्यं च वेयः। सतू च शीतकम्। सामं च ग्रहणीं सदापुलं
शोयतकं पाषंदं तामातीं वातकफवत्रिोजनां गृहंच गुलमालमं।
द्रिकायानविचुर्विका च कसं खासार्षं विद्धिं
सद्यारोग्य सस: । चणाहिजयं रोगांसथान्यानानपि।

Sarva'rogya rasa.

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

233
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, tikshna iron, calamine reduced to ashes, mica, cinnabar, and bitumen; and two tola’s, each, of satkola, katphala, madhurika, jama’ni, chaturja’ta, renuka’, ushira, biranga, tumbaru, bhang’a, 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:—triphala’, dashamula, jayanti, ginger, ba’saka, and bhringara’ja Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each, to be taken once a day, with a few drops of honey. This medicine gives rise to intense appetite. It cures cholera, hiccough, acute grahani, sensation of being pricked with needles all over the body, consumption, anemia, all sorts of colic, gulma, cough, asthma, piles, tumour, and other diseases.
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 charcoal 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'lmali, 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.
Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, mica, steel, orpiment, realgar, sauviara'nyana, and bimala are to be rubbed together and fried with a little of tila oil. The compound is then to be mixed with the powder of each of the following, each half in quantity of mercury:—roots of pippali, jeera', roots of chitraka, jama'ni, musta', aconite, green mango fruits, green bilva fruits cut into pieces and dried, and exudations of sha'lmali. The compound is then to be subjected to bha'vana' for seven times, with the decoction of panchakola, and for ten times with the decoction of bark of shyonaka. This medicine, taken with the decoction of shunthi and musta', in doses of twelve ractis a day, cures grahani, diarrhoea, flatulence, aversion to food, rheumatism, weakness of the digesting heat, movement of the bowels, and hiccough.

शिघ्रा प्रभाव रसः ।

जातीयफलव्यक्खत्वं शिघ्रामस्य यमानी विषसंयमद्रें || खुंडस्या रसी गन्धस्तात्र रसिकरणः पलम् ।

मरिचं दिलानं द्रव्यं चक्षुविचेरणं प्रेषयेत् । धातौसेनं वा पेथं वेदिका: कुरु ययमः ।

श्रीमद्वनाधिधी विचिन्ता परिनिष्पङ्गः ।

सूत्यवत् तेजसा चायं रसी नृपतिविश्वासः । ऋषादशं वदैं खादित् पवित्रः सूत्यदर्शकः ॥

हनिष्ठा मन्दानलं स्वर्षमासदृष्टं विच्छिन्तिकाम ।

श्रीहुष्ठोदराङ्गीयक्त्य पाषाणविकालामान ॥

हंस्कुलं कर्तमूलशुरुङ्ग पाषाणशुलं तथैव च।

कर्तिशुलं कुंविशुलमानाहमशुलकम ।

कार्श्वासामवातान्त्र श्रीपदं श्रीमोद्भु दम् ॥

गलगण्डगण्डमालामानः
Nripati ballabha rasa.

Four tola's, each, of ja'tiphala, lavanga, musta', guratwak, ela', borax, hjugu, 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', grahami, and many other diseases.
Bidh-mauli rasa.

One tola, each, of mercury, sulphur, iron, mica, lead, roots of chitraka, borax, ja'tiphal, 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 grahanì, indigestion, piles, weakness of the digestive heat, and all sorts of diseases affecting the abdomen.

संग्रहजीवनकार प्रस: ।

मुक्ता सूचनि रसग्रन्थकाम्ब्रं कपड़ेश्वतुतुल्लभान। सर्व: सर्वं ग्रहजीवि संपार्थ भावित्तिविलिङ्ग। गोलऽन्नू ग्रहजीवि संग्रहस्त्रकं संपार्थ भागळे दिवसार्थक। सर्वजीवी: रस एय भावीयो घुलुळचित्रायुष्णलीङ्ग। लोहस्य पाने परिभावित्विष सिद्धिभवेत् संग्रहजीवनकार:। वातोत्तरायं मरिचायुक्त: पिनीतरायं मधुपिष्पलीभि:। कफोत्तरायं विजयार्चिनेन कदतुविग्नायु:।
Sangrahani kapita 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 ativīsā', 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 bhangā' water and clarified butter. This medicine cures grahāni of long standing fever due to waste, piles, diarrhoea, aversion to food, pinasa, spermatorrhœa, stricture, and decrease of the dhatus.

श्रक्षषकोशं रस: ।

रसमथकालीन श्रक्षकेशरामदेश । शशी तालीशस्वस्वानि
पन्याजीवकसङ्गवम् । धातकतिविषा शशी श्रक्षकेशमो हरोतकी ।
भ्रातकं तेजपतं जातिफलं लक्ष्मकम् । लगेराला बालकं विल्लं
मेदी शान्त्यायनं समम् । छागीर्दव्यजन वटिका रसवैद्यन कारिता ॥
Grahani gajendra rasa.

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

Darda'di rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, sulphur. banshalochna
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 grahaní and blood dysentery.

वहिद्दीपन रसः

तारमौक्तिकहीमानि सारशैवेक भागीकः। दिभागोऽग्रववः
सूतसच्चारभागो सह्येदिमान्॥ कपियक्षरसेरिदः मगंग्रुः ततः
चिपेत्। पुरोषगुप्तेनाव तत् उद्धव सह्येत्॥ वलासेः
समस्वधेवमपामागरस्वसिद्धा। लोकप्रतिविधामुस्थानकीन्द्रवामवतः॥
प्रमकेश्वरं स्वरस्मृतवना स्वात् तिधा तिधा। नाथमातो रसो
देयो मधुना मरिचै स्वात्॥ हनित सङ्गामतीसागान् यहयो
स्वेजामपि। शमनी ग्रहणोऽजां रसोऽयोऽ वहिद्दीपनः॥

_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 Gajaputami. When cooled, the compound is to be taken out, powdered, and subjected to bha’vana’, 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 gurucli. Pills are then to be made. six ractis in weight, each, to be taken with honey and powdered maricha. This medicine cures diarrhoea and grahaní.
Jatiphaladi 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 jatipala, sha’lmalik bark, musta’, borax, ativisa’, jeera’, and maricha; and one sixteenth tola’ of aconite. The compound is then to be rubbed and subjected to bha’vana’ with the juices of
the leaves of each of the following, in succession:—nirgundi, bhangre, jambu, jayanti, pomegranates, kesharaja, pa'atha, and bhringaraja. Pills are then to be made, six ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures grahanj, cough, and amlapitta. It increases power of digestion. The followings are prohibited at the time of taking this medicine:—fried fish, fish white-coloured, banana, and raddish.

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.

Madhumālātī rasa.

One fourth tola', each, of the powder of borax, javaksha'ra, sulphur, mercury, ja’tiphalu, green bilva fruit cut into pieces and dried, khadira, jeera', white resin, seeds of ba’nari, 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'rupa'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 tola'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 hæmorrhage (such as betel leaves, garlic, hingu, sleeping in daytime) are to be avoided. This medicine cures grahani colic due to mucus, fever, cough, asthma, ascites, and dysentery.

Dwija-supti rasa.

One fourth tola' in weight of mercury is to be specially
purified with kan'ji, decoction of roots of chitraka and
decoct. of triphala', and is to be rubbed with one eighth
tola' of sulphur, purified with the juice of bhringara'ja. They
are then to be rubbed together with one fourth tola' of the
juice of each of the following, in succession:—nirgundi,
mandukaparni, white aparajita', pa'tha', grisma-sundara,
bhringara'ja, keshara'ja, jayanti, leaves of bhanga', and utkata.
Pills are then to be made of the size of a mustard seed,
each. In 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, indiges-
tion, fever, excess of phlegm, and enlarged spleen.

Ama parpati rasa.

Half a tola' of mercury, specially purified with powdered
brick, powdered turmeric, and carbon deposited by smoke
emitted by fire made of wood, charcoal, or cowdung is to be
rubbed with half a tola of sulphur, purified with the juice of bhringara'ja, and made into a kajjali or black powder which is to be subjected to bha'vana with the juice of each of the following, in succession: - leaves of nirgundi, mandukaparni, keshara'ja, grisma-sundara, aparajita', sonara'ji, and red chitraka leaves. Pills are then to be made of the size of a mustard seed, each. Seven such pills are to be taken with mastu of curd. This medicine cures diarrhoea, acute and chronic. Diet. boiled rice with curd.

शंभूप्रसाद रस: 

ङिरिजभववीजकलों परिमद्वारस्ये शोषिता || कूटजस्य
तु भक्षणा पुनर्दिगुणिनाथ विमद्वर मिथिता || मद्यित्वा प्रदातवय
पञ्च युज्याचतुष्टयम्। क्षजाचीरेष्ठ दातव्य’ काँधिन कूटजस्य वा।
पौष्ये दैवे मसूरस्य वारिभक्तय शीतलम्। द्रासा सह पुनर्दैवे
प्रासादे रसिकायतम् || वर्धिभिधपथत्यां कामश्वेतु कमगंगतथा।
निहत्व यहनीं सत्यं विशेषात् कुमिसाहं वस् || शंभूप्रसादनामायं
रसं संशयणोऽहः ||

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 grahani.

विजय रस:।

हाटकं रजतं ताम्रं दस्तः गंध्रूः प्रसादके। विजयाख्यलु स
चेष्यं सब्बेरौगिनिषूदन॥

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.
Abhra rasā'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 bhavana with four tola's, each, of the juices of keshara'ja, bhringara'ja, nirgundi, roots of chitraka, grisma-sundara, jayanti' manduka parni, bhang'a, white aparajita, 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 रस: ।

चूँकः गम्भरक्षार्थ तारं लीडः च टंकाम्मः। रसाच्छनं मात्रकाल्ञ्यास्मिनं प्रत्यक्ख्यातः। लवः च नान्नं सुत्तं पाठा जोककान्थकम्मः। सम्मकातिविसालिवं कूटजल्लिद्यवं लघसः। विखर्जतालं विलं कनकं दाड़िमस्तूढमः। सम्मक्षा धातवी कुञ्च प्रत्येकं रससंविष्ठतमः। भावितु स्वर्ज्ञेकाहः कंशराजरसः। युनः। चणकाम्मा बती कायका द्रागौद्राधेन पेषिता। अनुपाणं प्रदातवां द्रागविलसमं गुज्रमः। चर्तीसारं ज्वरं तीव्रं रज्ज्वतीसारं-मूलगम्मः। यद्वन्नों चिरजां चृंतं शोषं तुमास्कं तथा। आस्मूल-विक्षः संग्रहग्न्धा। पिपिण्द्रोषकं चैव पिपिसादाह-रोगकम्मः। जङ्गासारीचक्कर्क्कस्युदभ्यं संद्राहः। पकापकम्तीसारं नानांवणं सवेदनमः। जङ्गासमश् पीतलचं मांसधवनसविश्वमः। जङ्गायुबोधरानां चूँचिकारोगसहरमः। अस्तगद्दरं निहत्ते। वन्धानां गम्भे: परः। कामलं पाण्डु रोगनं प्रमिहानापिविश्वास्यः। एतानंसब्जानं निहंताराणं मासादं नातं संशयः। पीयुषवल्ली नाश्रा ब्रक्ष्मानं निष्प्रिता पुरा। परस्मराप्राप्तव एव रसक्कैलोक दुःखमः।

Pijusaballi rasa.

One fourth tola', each, in weight of mercury, sulphur, mica, silver, iron, borax, stibnite, copper pyrites,
lavanga, red sandal, musta’, pa’tha’, jeera’, dhanya’, bara’ha kra’nta’, ativisa’, lodhra, bark of kutaja, seeds of kutaja, guratwak, ja’tiphalā. shunthi, green bilva fruits cut into pieces and dried, seeds of dhutura’, bark of pomegranates, bara’ha kra’nta’, dhātaki 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, grahāni, fever, enlarged spleen, gulma, a’na’ha, hiccough, aversion to food, vomiting, dislocation of the rectum, anaemia, jaundice, spermatorrhoea, sterility, and menorrhoeia.

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 bhṛingara’ja, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each, to be taken with a few drops of honey.

252
Agnisuta rasa.

One part of burnt cowri shells, two parts of burnt conch shells, one part of kajjali (black sulphuret of mercury), and three parts of powdered maricha are to be rubbed together with lime juice and made into pills, three ractis, each. It cures weakness of the digesting heat. It makes a thin man plump and strong, if taken with clarified butter and molasses. In grahani, it is to be taken with powdered jeera and clarified butter. If taken with butter-milk, it cures loss of strength, fever, aversion to food, colic, gulma, anaemia, udara, piles, grahani, and spermatorrhoea.

Shivasadhana rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, trikatu,
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 further 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.

Recipes of certain medicines having no minerals in them:—

(1)
Roots of chitraka; shunthi, bira salt, bilva, and rock-salt are to be taken in equal quantities and rubbed with water. Dose, 1 of a tola', each, to be taken with hot water. This medicine cures grahani due to excess of va\,yu.

(2)
Equal quantities of burnt shambuka shells and rock-salt are to be mixed together and taken with honey. It cures chronic diarrhoea, however malignant. (Dose, \frac{1}{2} tola).
Sauvarchala' di powder.

(3)

Equal quantities of sauvarchala salt, jeera', black jeera', dhanya', shatapuspi, bhangar, jama'ni, pippali, shunthi, and kernel of kapittha are to be mixed together and applied in grahami due to an abnormal excess of pittam. Dose, ½ a tola' to be taken with butter-milk at night. For pacification of aversion to food, this medicine is to be taken with buttermilk, mixed with honey and sugar. In grahami 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.

(4)

Equal quantities 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)

सूक्तावत्सकपाठाविन्योषप्रतिविषाविषम् II धातकीमोचनित्याः स्वताख्य यश्नीहरम् II

(5)

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

दुधकवी

प्रम्पर्यं भानुभागच्छ तत्सममभिन्नकं गृहत्तान् भानुभागच्छ समं गृहसं भानुभागकंम्। दुधकवी भानुभागच्छ समं गृहसं भानुभागकंम् II। दुधकवी च सदा भानुच्छ प्रातःवास्ते विशेषतः। दुधकवी च सदा भानुच्छ प्रातःवास्ते विशेषतः। दुधकवी च सदा भानुच्छ प्रातःवास्ते विशेषतः।

Dugdha-bati.

Twelve parts of aconite and opium, each, six parts
of lead-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.

Piyusa-bati.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, copper, mica', iron, orpiment, cinnabar, alka'li, prepared from bark of sha'lmali, 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.
पपर्कोसिवन साधारणविधि:।

श्राद्ध शंकरभक्तयुक्त स्वाधीनतेन्द्रियोपि सन्। प्रभाते भजये रामेरनारा प्रागु भे शंकरभक्तस्वरूपम्। रत्नकारिनिधिमादृश्यभक्त् नैव द्रौपदिक। भारोगयकर्षणं यावतू तावद्वं हास्यत: परम। व्यापारां च चुड़ाकाले निर्जलं तु पिवेतं सदा। गोदुधां दृष्टशोला नाब्र जालविवाहणः। शालिपथिकोन्येन सदृस्यं सत्यं युमम्।
गोधुधरोदकं चैव पोलिकां च तथेष्व च॥ सधयो विराचिता लाजास्तुरः चूमै लाजमण्डकम्। ऋषियालित्वं सर्वभेदतु तु चुड़ाकालानुसारतः॥ फलसु धापिताभिघृः कैलासै ख्यामानं। भजणियि मले वधे नातिसारे कदाचन। अन्योपिन्य न भोजयं द्रूपं किष्टतु कदाचन। लवण नैव भच्छु तु ल्यायं वारि विशिष्ट:।
नाजीणं भोजनं नैव पथ्यकलामयक्तकः। सहानभिः न दिवान्निज्ञं आयामभाविश्वाम्। राजा जागरणश्रृङ्ग रीढ़नलनिनिवेशम्।
कट्ठे विन्निवृत्वाणुसारकालिन्यावतं विशिष्ट:। तुम्हिनशीतलं चैव सब्देदा यबत्सारितं। ल्यायाचरि यानि यानि तु रसभामनिनिवेशे।
तानि तु वजयेनु नित्यं पपर्कोसिविनिद्धि च। व्यापारां च चुड़ाकाले सलरः पानभोजनम्।
विन्नितं सर्वकालेषु निशीष्येन निमांचरे। चुड़ाकाले व्यतिनिधाने यदि वायुः प्रकृप्ति। भिन्नभिन्नीति गिर्युवृवो विरोगे वमयी तथा॥ तद्रूपशं सहनातीनेव पिपातियो सर्वम्।
विशिष्टत: नारिकेलपण: पेयं प्रयोजनातः॥ पातवं नाधिकं तत्तु तु गिरिसे वि विशिष्ट:॥ न पश्चेतु न स्तुपिश्रेष्टं गंगेनु ख्याममपि कदाचन।
निर्भवं तु पिवेतु हुम्भं चुड़ाकाला प्ररोचित:॥ स्वरु प्रकृप्ति ती सलरं चैरं पिवित्वं तु तत्वचारु।
विद्वानानु तु ततं। परं प्रतिक्षियां कविभे:॥
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‘yu, caused by failure of taking food at the proper time, giving rise to an unpleasant sensation or pain in the brain, vomiting, purgation, intense thirst, and excess of pittam, it is desirable to drink cocoonut 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”.)
शोभना कज्जलिपपा। झापेल, लोटहर्दग्गां तां चन्दराकारवाश्ना।
चटुना प्रमोक्षनीन मर्तुशराहवक्षितन्व च। उपक्रमी यदा शज्जारी
दर्वां गुलोदरगमस्था तु। अवताया तदा तूर्ण भूस्सी दवां जसहातुः।
दर्वां बिचालयेत तां तु काठिक्या महुसुः। तेलोपसा यदा सा
ख्यात्त तूर्णं ता दालयेत तदा। गोमयोपरि संत्वित ग्हरालिं
कद्नौदली। संपौशांचेन पदेष गोमयगमनं कि। पीड्गु
विचालितेः ग्राम्यन्यायोक्तम्बिधिं। निहतित विविघानः रोगामूः
मलदीदतसुविनासः। स्वातिया रसपर्ष्ठि कव्यारस्ता मुःपूजिता।
शभुं प्रश्नाय भत्ता पूजा ज्ञाता च विशिश्चरणान्। रसगन्धक
पर्ष्ठि कन्हा तेनातिसिद्धिः भवति। अम्मोरोगः ग्राहीं सामाः
शूलालितारीं च। कांमल-पाण्डु वाचिं श्रीवान्स्वातिदेवायसः।
गुलाजजलदरम्मकरोगः हन्त्रायमावाताय भज्जाद्वेष गुहान्ययेः
शोयादिगांवसः। इमबाज्जस्यप्रशस्यनी विद्दोषदमनी चुधाविक
जानाया। अभि सम्मन्त्रुद्रे ज्वालाजितिय वरोदायाः। रसगन्धक
पर्ष्ठिका लघवायं वाचिस्वाधातुः। वलीपलिसुधुसः
पुषयं दोऽवियुः कुर्ति। वाचिस्वाधिक्षरणस्युताद्रास्यनापकर्ष्ठाः
मल्लानाम्चतच्छतो रसगन्धकपर्ष्ठिः जयति।

Rasa parpati.

Equal quantities of mercury and sulphur are to
be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder,
which is to be melted in an iron ladle placed upon
fire, made of char coal (prepared preferably from wood of
badara), and devoid of smoke. While melting the kajjali
is to be rolled by means of a stick, so long as the former
does not completely melt. It is then to be thrown forthwith
upon a banana leaf, placed upon a small dais made of cowdung, and pressed immediately by means of a lump of cowdung contained in another piece of a banana leaf, external surfaces of the two leaves being smeared with a little of clarified butter. By this pressure, the melted kajjali will become very thin and widened. This is called parpati. The whole of the kajjali may thus be transformed into parpati, which is next to be smeared with a little of clarified butter and heated by a very mild heat, for a few minutes.

Duly taken, this medicine cures piles, grahani, colic, diarrhoea, jaundice, anemia, enlargement of spleen, gulma, dropsy, bhasmaka'gni (abnormal hunger), ascites, leprosy, amlapitta, and many other diseases.

रसेन्द्रपरपति।

रसस्तुदिविगुणो गन्धो ययेन कालजोक्तान। तयोः सह विमदयेत्
स्वतुतुष्यं च ताम्रकम्॥ परपंती कियते सवं, रसपर्पीतिकाःक्रमात्।
रसेन्द्रपरपति छोरा विनिघरोगनागिका॥

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.

स्विन्द्रपरपंती।

रसख पद्मभागाश्च तथैव ताम्रभक्षण। मुख्ता वैक्रान्तो माणिक्यं।
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.
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 suti ka’, diarrhea, anemia, jaundice, weakness of the digesting heat, and bhasmaka (abnormal hunger.)

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.
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.
Mahesha parpati.

One part, each, of mercury, copper, and gold; and three parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjuli or black powder, which is to be transformed into a parpati. This cures all sorts of diseases.
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.

Bajra parpati.

Equal quantities of diamond, gold, mercury, silvea, pearls, copper, and mica; and sulphur, equal in quantity to all the above-mentioned combined, are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, which is to be transformed into a parpati in the same way as "rasa-parpati". This medicine cures all the diseases and retards senility and death.
CHAPTER IV.

Irregularity of the digesting heat.

*Its causes, symptoms, and indications.*

The digesting heat in the stomach may be of four different kinds, according to the different state of the doshas (or abnormal excess of va'yu, pittam, and kapha). In other words an abnormal excess of kapha (phlegm) gives rise to *munda'gni* or weakness of the digesting heat; an abnormal excess of pittam (animal heat) gives rise to *likṣaṇa'gni* or
intenseness of the digesting heat; abnormal excess of va'yu (wind) gives rise to *brahma'gnir* or want of uniformity in the digesting heat, and an equilibrium in the condition of the three doshas gives rise to *sama'gnir* 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'gnir is the best. Tiksha'gnir, in its excessiveness, is called *bhasmak'gnir*.

**Causes of indigestion:**

The following are the causes of indigestion, which is due to weakness of the digesting heat:—Drinking of excessive quantity of water (i.e., water drunk in excess of the quantity required to satisfy thirst), taking of food at irregular hours and in irregular quantities (see page 19), suppressing calls of nature, and sleeping in day time.

Indigestion is of four kinds, viz. a'ma'jirna or indigestion due to a'ma (undigested part of the chyle giving rise to mucus). *bidagala'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).

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.

Symptoms of bidagdha'jirna:

giddiness, thirst, loss of consciousness, various ailments due to pittam, belching smoke-like vapour with sour taste, perspiration, and sensation of heat.
Symptoms of distambhajirna:—

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.

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.
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), vchemernity 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 some-
times to rattling sound in the abdomen. Discharge of stool and
urine in this disease is completely stopped, followed by
intense thirst and belching. The food taken fails to force its
way, up or down, and remains undigested and unchanged in
the upper region of the stomach.

Bilambika.

In this disease, food, polluted by phlegm and va’yu,
cannot go up or down, but remains absolutely idle and
confined in the upper part of the stomach. This is more
serious than alasaka.

Treatment of irregularity of the digesting heat.

Bhasmak’a’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 bhasmak’a’gni:—such food and herbs
as buffalos’ milk which is heavy and nutritious, but giving rise
to phlegm; and sleeping in day time.
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.

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

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.)

In bistabdha'jirna, it is desirable to foment the abdomen and to drink saline water. In rasa-shesa'jirna, the following
are beneficial:—sleeping in day time, fasting, and staying at a place protected from draughts of air.

Iatro medical treatment of indigestion, etc

A'ditya rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, aconite, sulphur, trikatu, triphala', ja'tiphala, lavanga, and the five salts are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, with some sour vegetable juice. Pills are then to be made, half a racti, each. This medicine cures indigestion and increases the intensity of the digesting heat.
Baraba’nal a rasa.

One tola, each, of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, with which is to be mixed one tola, each, of the following:—

Pippali, pancha-lavanam, maricha, triphala; the three ksa’ras, (viz. javaksa’ra, sarjiksa’ra, and borax). All these are to be rubbed together and subjected to bha’vana for one day with the juice of nirgundi. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight, each. This medicine cures weakness of the digesting heat.

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.
Ajirna-kantaka rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, and aconite, and three parts of maricha are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana, for twenty-one times, with the juice of kantaka'ri. Pills are then to be made three ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of indigestion and cholera. Roots of tilaparni, pestled with water, are to be taken after taking the medicine.

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.

अग्निसाहा’य रसः ।

रसेन्द्रग्रथी सह टक्कणि समं विषं योज्यसिंह विमामाम ।
कपड़े शाकाविह नित्यभागी मरिचस्वादुर्गुणं प्रदेयम् ॥ सुपक
जम्बीरसेन छट्टि सिंहो भवेददिवसाय एषः । विसुचिकाजीर्णं
समीरणां द्वादशदिवसं त्रिकृष्णहरि च ॥

Agnisaha’ya rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, and borax; three parts, each, of aconite, cowrisheal, 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.

महाचिकारक रसः ।

शुद्ध सुतं हिधा गम्भर गन्धतुष्कश्च टक्कणम् । फलमयं यथोनर
व्याव पद्ध पट्टनि च ॥ हादशैतानि सम्मा रसातुष्कानि योजयेतु।
संमहं समथा समवं भावेददाऴ्रख्यात्रे ॥ संशौष्प्य चूर्णिकला तु
भवेददाऴ्रकास्तु । मृणमात्रं वयो वीष्क नानाजीर्णधार्मात्रेः ॥
महाचिकारको रसस्तेजसा कालभास्करः ॥

कलमा मन्त्रवाणि रोगाल्लायं पाष्ठामयं जयेतु । दुष्धमः

279
Maha'gnika'raka rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, two parts of borax, and one part, each, of triphala, jakavshāra, trikatu, and the five salts are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana, for seven times, with the juice of ginger.

The compound is then to be dried and powdered. Dose, one-fourth tola, each, to be taken with ginger juice. This medicine cures all sorts of indigestion, swelling due to anemia, piles, and diarrhoea of long standing.
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 ela', half a part of ja'tiphala, half a part of ja'tikosha, half a part of pancha lava na, half a part, each, of the alkalies prepared from snuhì, arka, eranda, tintiri, apa'ma'rga, ashwattha, and one part, each, of haritaki, jakaksha'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'l'mali in diarrhoea; with butter-milk and rock-salt in grahāni; 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.
Equal quantities of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, with which is to be mixedaconite 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.

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।

मांजिकं रसगम्भीरं च दूरितालं मनोविशिष्टं। बिङ्गदु दली पारविन्दं चित्रकङ्कः महापृथ्विकम्॥ पिपलली मरिचं पध्या यमानी क्षण्याजीकरकः॥ रामतं कद्रा चैव सेन्नवं साजमोदककम्॥ जातीफलं यवचारं समभागं विज्ञाप्येत्। भाद्रेण तथा रसेनैव निगुण्यायः खरसेन च॥ मूख्यावतं रसेनैव तुलसः। खरसेन च। बातपे भावेयः खङ्गङ्गात्रो च निग्रेणै। पेषिवलः बटों खादिद् गुल्लफलप्रभाषेत्॥। भूतितरोऽऽ वहुभोजनाति मूहुमूहुः हाँस्यकर्ति भोजनानि। आमादुवन्दे च चिरागीतिर्मये विगुंविगुं पिसकालुबवं॥। बोधोदरी सार्शिगुद्राध्योजीं शुलेः विद्रोपभवे ज्वरे च। ग्या स्ते रसी भक्तविपाकस्त्रं। सुखं विपाकाश निरस्त्र कोषम्॥

Bhachka-bipa'ka rasa.

Equal quantities of copper pyrites, mercury, sulphur, orpiment, realgar, tribrit, danti, musta', roots of chitraka, shunthi, pippali, maricha, haritaki, jama'ni, black jira', hingu, katuki, rock-salt, ajamoda' ja'tiphala, and javaksa'ra are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for once only, with the juices of each of the following:—

ginger, leaves of nirgundi, surya'varta, and tulasi. 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.

Agni-tundi rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, aconite, sulphur, jama’ni, triphala’, sarjiksa’ra, jabaksa’ra, roots of chitraka, rock-salt jeera’, sauvarchala salt, biranga, sea-salt, and trikatu (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 marichya (black pepper). This medicine cures loss of power of digestion.

284
Equal quantities of mica', mercury, copper, sulphur, and maricha are to be rubbed together with the juice of cha'ngéri, and subjected to bha'vana' for once, each, with the juices of leaves of jayanti and nirguendi. 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.

चारहयं शिवं गन्धं पशुकोलसमं समसं।
सत्येतुभा जया
देया तदर्षं शिवू वक्षसमं॥
एततु सत्यं ज्याग्निश्रू वन्धुमार्कं वजं
रसैः॥ भावतेऽत् त्रिदितं चर्चं ततो लंचु पुढः पचेत॥
भावतेऽत्
समधा चाट्रं खजं ज्वालानलो भवेत॥
पाचनी ढीपनो हल्योद्रामयः
नाशन:॥

Jwāla'nala rasa.

Half a part, each, of sarjiksa'ra and javaksa'ra, one part, each, of mercury and sulphur, and one-fifth part, each, of pippali, roots of pippali, chavya, roots of chitraka, and shunthi; four parts of leaves of bhangā' and two parts of ba'rk of shigru—all these are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana' for three times, each, with the juice or decoction of each of the following:—leaves of bhangā', ba'rk of shigru, roots of chitraka, and leaves of bhringara'ja. The compound is next to be heated by laghuputam, and then
subjected to bha\'vana\', for seven times, with ginger juice. This medicine cures all sorts of diseases affecting the abdomen. It is digesting, increaser of appetite, and beneficial to the heart.

**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.
Lavanga'di rasa.

Equal quantities of lavanga, ja'tiphala, dhanya', kustha, jeera', black jeera', trikatu, triphala', ela', guratwak, borax, burnt cowrishell, musta', bacha', jama'ni, bira-salt and rock-salt; mercury, suiphur 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.

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।

दग्धशङ्खेश्वर चूषणे हि तथा लवणपञ्चकम्। विष्णुकालासारं चैव
कदमबसमेव च। तथैव विष्णुगुणं प्राप्तं विषगम्भकपारद्रम्।
चायामार्गेषु वस्त्रम् कार्यालेल्प्राकज्ञे। भावेत् स्मृते यथा
वद्यवर्गिः स्वितिष्टः। यावतं तद्भवत्तम् याति गुड़िकाश्चतुरुपिणि।
सदो वशिष्करवं चैव भक्तक्षण नियमवति। सुवाक्षरङ्गनः तस्यामः
खण्डेशु गुड़िकामिमामः। तत्राश्चाचार्यवध्र भेदालीणं वि
निष्ठिन्ति। चवर्गुणं प्राप्तं रोगम् क्रृतं शूलं वृत्तिहकम्। वातरकं
महाशोधं वातपितकफालिपि। निषैं लं दृष्टं शीघ्रं तुलङ्कः
वशिष्कोऽयथा। दुर्लभारितयश्चां रसो शवेश्वरो खृतं।
लोहवष्क्षेतः शोधे नहं महाशङ्खेश्वरं। खृतं। प्रभाति कौशतीयानु
पानेश्वर प्रश्चतं॥

Shankheshwara rasā and Mahāshankheshwara rasā.

Equal quantities of burnt couch shell, the five salts, alka'li prepared from bark of tama'rin, trikatu, hingu, aconite, mercury, and sulphur. are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana' with the juice or decoction of leaves of apa'ma'rga, roots of chitraka and with lime juice of the amlavarga (see page 301, vol 1), in such a way as to make the compound sour in taste. Dose, two ractis each.
This medicine is called “Maha'shankheshwara rasa”, if iron and tin are mixed with it. These medicines are to be taken in the morning with a little of tepid water. They cure weakness of the digesting heat, temporary indigestion, fever, gulma, anemia, leprosy, colic, spermatorrea, piles, etc. Even an unusually heavy meal is digested quickly by means of this medicine.

Maha'shankha rasa.

Pancha-lavanam, hingu, burnt conch-shell, ashes of the ba’rk 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.

Sandhiya narsan

kshama-sou’la vah’na-din’ti pahar’ gane’k’ kasa’ | vich’ara’ pas’la-bhvan’
marich’ naga’r’ vish’ma’ | bhajamodarasa hingu cha’r’ vinis’hit’ik’-21-4

289
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, sarjiks'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, spermatorrhea, fistula, stone-disease, asthma, anemia, and jaundice, etc. Diet, juice of the meat of hare, deer, etc.

सांत्रिमय्यक रसः

देन्तोवीजमकल्प्यं सदहनं शर्क्रोलव्यं समस्।

गन्नं पारदमक्ष्यां मनिचं श्रीवर्धारो विषम्॥

खल्ले यामस्युं विसदं

290
Sarvamayaghna rasa.

Equal quantities of croton seeds, roots of chitraka shunthi, lavanga, sulphur, mercury, borax, maricha, seeds of briddha-da’raka, andaconite 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.

शंखरसः

विष्णुचारपलं पत्तन्त्रजपलं निम्बरसे कल्पितं संस्थिनं शंखपलं प्रतसंस्थमण शंखाय शीरावंकि। हिंक्र्योयपलं रसामृतविलो निच्छयं निस्कंशिकान् वत्वं शंखरसं चम्यह्रयोक्ष्याक्षपीधं शूलादियु।
Shankha rasa.

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

Kambu rasa.

One part, each, of javakaśra, sarjiksara, 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.

अजिरान्यारि रसः।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं पलसानं पुष्यकं पुष्यकं। अभया हिपल्ला चैव नागरस्विपल। स्र्वतः॥ कष्णा च मरिचं तदत् सिन्ध्व्यं तिपलं पुष्यकं। चतुष्पला च विजया महेन्द्र निम्बुकद्यवेः॥ पुतानि सस द्रेयानि धन्यंमयं पुनः पुनः॥ अजिरान्यारियं प्रेक्षा। सद्यो दीपनं पाचनं। भचयेत् हिर्गुणं भक्षं पाचयेत् चेयेखेदपि॥

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.
Bhaśkara 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.

Pradīpan Rasā
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.

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.

Rasnaagadhi rasa.

Rasakhya'kam phalān dṛḍha naagadha gandhakam phalam. Charavam phalān treyā
lavangam phalapushkam. Daṃśu'li jayāchā̃gaṇa tadraświna tu bhavete.
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.

Baraba'gni rasa.

Three tola's, each, of bora x, maricha, copper-sulphate, and asa-sindura (see page 105. vol. 1), and seven and half
tola's of mandura (see page 91, vol. 3) are to be rubbed together. Dose, six ractis, each. The patient is first of all to purify himself by purgation, and then commence taking medicine. Betel leaves are to be chewed after diet. This medicine increases appetite enormously, and serves to strengthen the body, and removes senile decay. Mandura, in this case, should be reduced to ashes by being rubbed with the juice of bha'rgi and triphala; then rubbed for seven times with the juice of bhringara'ja.


dṛtamaṅsaśāh rasa:

maṇḍaṁ tāmar' kṣaṇatāḥ maṇḍaṁ śoḍhaṁ chaidraveśmāntatvat̄ 

niśkaṁ baśāṁvārītya nāstiṣṭhāyāyā buddhikāśy rasantvā chaidre pālamaṁ pīveśtu 

yathāḥ dṛtamaṅsaśāh mātnā bhavati pāvaka:

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.

āvaśyad rasa:

pālmaṃsaḥ dhrisāḥ vaśe: śrāvyasaśāyaś carṇaprapmāṇī 

vidhārṇe 

sahā dṛtamaṅyaśāyaśāyaśāyāyaśāyaśāya śrāvyasaśāyaśāyaśāyaśāyaśāyaśāyaśāya 

āvaśyad tāṁ
Kravyāda 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-rogā, colic, grahani, and diarrhoea.

**Birabhadrābhrakam.**

Two tola's of mica, reduced to ashes by being subjected to heat by putam, for one thousand times, are to be subjected to bha'vana', for ninety days, with the decoction of roots of chitraka, and then rubbed with ginger juice and made into pills. This medicine cures loss of power of digestion, asthma, cough, vomiting, dropsy, jaundice, enlargement of spleen, gulma, aversion to food, giddiness, imaciation, vārs-racta, tumour, enlargement of liver, hemeptosis, amla-pitta', rheumatism, eye diseases, colic, cholera, etc.
शुद्ध सूतवली चाराचरजः कार्यांशतः कल्पकं कला गोपयसा
विमहं दिवसं मुदा च मूलोदरः। सिद्धः कुवंभृते हस्तवं शिशिरः
पिणः करारक्स्नितः ख्यादेशानरपोललीति कथितस्तीद्रानि
दैसिन्धः॥

एकोनिनिंशति शूष्णं मैरिचानां घ्यानान्वितेः। देयोऽयं वधमानिन
व्योवलस्वरीचं च गौलितः गालविशेषार्थं दच्छभवतमुच्चम्। कवल
व्यमानिन दुर्गंधारशालयं॥ मध्यं निः सती भोजयं घृतस्त्रोतोऽपरं
पदशयुक्। रात्रिः च पैरसा सारख यहा रोगानुसारः॥ विदर्भिः
हिदलं भूरिव्रववं तैलपाचितम्। विलं च कारवेष्टं च खलाकं
काल्पिकां लखेत्॥ इत्य भिषोऽपीतां प्रोक्ता सिद्धाशिन महाश्रवता।
मन्दामिनिप्रभवाशिशिरोगान्राहारतাতिनी॥ सिद्धधार्शस्य शावै
निन्दिष्टा महरान्नयोगिना। लोकायोग्रोपः उपचारः इत्य भृता॥
पोष्ट्यो दीपनाः खिलां यमकिन मन्द्रान्नो नितां हिता॥

_Baishwana-'nara-pottali-rasa._

One tola, each, of mercury, sulphur and burnt cowri-shell are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, which is to be rubbed for one day with cow's milk. It is then to be dried, put inside a crucible, and subjected to heat by a laghu putam. This medicine increases the digesting heat enormously. Having regard to the age and strength of the patient, this medicine is to be given, in doses of three ractis, each, with powder of nineteen marichas and a few drops of clarified butter. Three morsels of food are to be taken,
with curd, after taking the medicine. This serves to cleanse
the throat and stop the rise of belching with bad odour.
Diet to be taken, in mid-day, with a few drops of clarified
butter, butter-milk, and sauce, and at night with milk, or
with any other item of food stuff, considered salutary to the
patient. The following are to be avoided at the time of
taking this medicine:—things considered bida'hi (see page 7,
foot-note.), pulses, excess of salt food cooked with oil,
bilva fruit, ka'ra-bella, brinja'1 (egg fruit), and ka'nji.

बहुवानि रसः।

शूलायोगनम्भस्म वेक्रहलिनीयोषाम्ब नन्सल्व्वन्द्रे: संयुक्तेऽहरेद्रयः
समलवे: सान्त्व च शूलायोगः। शूलायोगिनिविषयविन्दुकार्कसाः: संयुक्त
गुर्जरमिता संशुकाृविग्राहसुतः वाटिका नान्दीदिता तार्या। विष'चिप्र
चूतुपरिगोधिनी खलु मता सत्वामयधवसिनी श्च्छवषाधिविधुधन्निनी
कस्तन्दक्षावासप्पः गूलनत्। चूतैषम्यहः च गुर्जरमनी मूलातिनि-
मूलद्वन्द्वशीवषाधिविप्रातिकं वुहुमिरा सत्वामयोत्सादनः।

Barabu'nanī rasu.

Equal quantities of copper, iron, mica biranga, la'ngali,
trikatu, ba'laka, ba'rk of nimba, haridra'. and white gauri
pa'sana 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 irre-
gerality of the digesting heat, gulma, piles, and ascites

301
विज्ञान रसः

विमलक गम्भीरगति नव द्रायविलया विनिचिप्पत्। पारम पल्मान्निनि भष्टृश्चायस्य जनः। तोलमान्नि संविष्य पञछाज्ञलदिले चिपेत्। ततो विचूळय यत्तेन निर्दिष्यायसभाजने। चुजाव्य निवेश्य यत्तेन ज्ञालयेन त्रू दुबङ्जळः। पात्माति हि जम्बौरस्य सम्यग् विजारवेत्। संचूळः पञछकोलेखः कवियें। साध्येतेमसि। भावना खलु कचौऽवः पञछाशर्रू प्रमितास्ततः। भष्ट्रश्चायस्य जनः। तदतुः कचौऽवः संब्हेतुः सरीरचक्षुः। संवधा भावेतु पञछाचुचक्षकचारवारिणा। ततः संचूळः संशोधः कृपिकाजटेन चिपेत्। अवयर्ह गुह्मासानि गुह्मभोज्यायनेकः। भुजः च कचौऽवेदः चतुर्वेदिमतं रसम्। पद्मस्तितकसहित पिवेत्। तदनुपातः। चिप्रेन तज्जीयः ते।
Dwitiya-kravya'da rasa.

Eight tola's of purified sulphur are to be melted, in an iron pot, and mixed with four tola's of mercury, and one tola, each, of copper and iron. The mixed substance is then to be thrown upon some leaves of eranda and then powdered. This is then to be kept in an iron cauldron, and heated, with two hundred and fifty-six tola's of lemon juice by means of a mild fire. When dried up, the medicine is again to be powdered and subjected to bha'vana', for fifty times, each, with the decoctions of pancha-kola, and 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, toxinia', piles, colic, gulma, enlargement of spleen, grahani, constipation, swelling of glands due to va'yu, and all sorts of udara-roga, however malignant.
Raja-shekhara rasa.

One part of incinerated mercury two parts of aconite, and one part, each, of haritaki, sulphur, and trikatu are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, each, with the juices of betel leaves, and leaves of black dhus-tura'. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each, and dried in a shady place. This medicine, if taken with a little of hot water, cures weakness of the digesting heat, all sorts of malignant fever, all sorts of piles, colic, a scites, and diseases due to an abnormal excess of va'y u and kapha.
Agni-sūrhi-d-rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, aconite, sulphur, javakṣa-ra, sarjikṣa-ra, and pancha-lavānam, half the quantity of all these combined, of green leaves of bhang duly fried with clarified butter; and half the quantity of all the above ingredients combined, of roots of shigru—all these are to be mixed together, and rubbed for three days each, in succession, with the juice or decoction of bhanga, roots of shigru, roots of chitraka, and leaves of bhṛingara-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 bhavāna, 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 sofuran, is to be taken. a little after taking this medicine.
Amrita rasa.

Equal quantities of kustha, sulphur, aconite, trikau, 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.

Rakṣasa rasa.

Equal quantities of copper, mercury, sulphur, trikatu, sea-salt, and sauvarchala salt, are to be rubbed together, and subjected to heat by the second kind of ba’luka’-jantram. The product is then to be mixed with an equal quantity of alchali, prepared from racta-shakini (red tanduliya) and subjected to bha’vana’ with the juice of matulunga. Dose, eight ractis, each.
One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, three parts of rock-salt, four parts of pippali, five parts of bora’x, six parts of haritaki, seven parts of roots of chitraka, eight parts of hima’balli (swarna-ksiri, and nine parts of nirmali are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha’vana’ with the juices of each of the following, in succession:—brihati ginger, hingu, punarnaba, putikaranja, and 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.

वड़वानिभ रस: ।

शुल्लूं तालकगम्भीरी जलनिधि: फैनागिरिभूयथं कान्तायो लवणानि ईमपवयो नीलाच्छन तुत्तकम्। भागी हादशको रसख तु दिनं वज्रामुलछठ श्रेण: सिद्धायं वड्वानिभी गजफुटे रोगाधीशाम् जयेदू।

307
Baraba'ñibha rasa.

One part, each, of copper, orpiment, sulphur, sea-foam condensed, shami, kañta 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.

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.
Sarva-roga‘ntaka-rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, aconite, sulphur, ajamoda‘, triphala‘, sarjiksa‘ra, javaksa‘ra, roots of chitraka, rock salt, jeera‘, sauvarchala salt, biranga, sea-salt, and trikatu; and nuxvomica, equal in quantity to all the above combined are to be rubbed together with lime juice and made into pills, of the size of a maricha (black-pepper). This medicine cures not only indigestion but all sorts of diseases.

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.

Vishakha‘parakshana

चश्चं निम्बेलमारितं पलमितं चूर्णीत्ययतचूर्णं चित्कै-मिन्द्रशुरकनकं मालूरुपलाट्रं कम्। मूलं पिपलिसभ्रवं मण्डूरिका नीपेष्टकं मूलं प्रकारं चैवं सत्तं पलैवं महिंतमिदं करं चिविटं तुज्ञं। गुज्जास्सियतंतमेतिवर्ष वनिता वतु पारिभाट्वेयमंदात्मिं चिरजातगुलमनिचयं गृहामूलपितं ज्ञरम्। चर्दिं दूष्टमच्छ-
Biswoddipaka'abhram.

Four tola's, each, of ashes of mica, decoction of chavya, juice of leaves of chitraka, ditto of nirgundi, ditto of dhustura, ditto of bilva, ginger juice, decoction of roots of pippali, ditto of madhurika, ditto of roots of arka, and one racti of borax are to be mixed together, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. Accompaniment—juice of pa'ribhadra leaves.

This medicine cures slowness of digesting heat, gulma, colic, acidity, biliousness, small pox, alasaka, asthma cough, consumption, enlargement of liver and spleen, leprosy, piles, and diseases affecting urine.

This is an increaser of semen, killer of senile decay, increaser of memory and beauty.

Application of Parpatis.

It is desirable to apply parpatis in slowness of digesting heat especially in chronic and serious cases.
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 biliaryness; and fomenting the abdomen in indigestion due to an excess of vāyu. 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'rin, cha'ingeri, and sunisanna, 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 380, vol. 3), mustard oil, hingu, salt, ginger, jamání, 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.

Actions and food harmful in indigestion, etc.

The following are injurious in indigestion etc.:—purgation, suppressing calls of nature, and passage of wind from the
abdomen, taking fresh food before the previous meal has been digested, full meal, keeping late hours at night, taking food, too much, or too little, or at irregular hours, shedding of blood, all sorts of pulses and beans, fish, meat. the vegetable named upodika', drinking of water in excess, pistaka jambuka, potatoes and similar roots, hot milk immediately curdled by being mixed with something sour, water extracted from boiled sour milk, milk. sour milk condensed by heating, sugar dissolved into water, kernel of the stone of a palm fruit after the growth of sprout. all sorts of oils and fats, impure water, food incongenial by combination (see page 9 vol. IV), food and drinks unaccustomed and incongenial, food giving rise to flatulence and heavy food.
CHAPTER V.

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 uḍāvarta, are due to abnormal excess of va'yu. Those, due to an abnormal excess of kapha, are accompanied with swelling. Piles, due to an abnormal excess of all the three doshas, have all those symptoms combined.
Treatment of piles.

_Arsha-kuthāra rasa._

Four tola’s of mercury, eight tola’s of sulphur, twelve tola’s, each, of copper and iron, eight tola’s, each, of trikatu, langali, roots of danti, seeds of pilu, and roots of chitraka, twenty tolas, each, of javaksa’ra, bora’x, and rock-salt; hundred and twenty eight tola’s, each, of she-calf’s urine and milk of snuhi,—all these are to be heated (in a pot made of mud or iron) by means of a very mild heat, till the whole thing turns into a lump. Dose, twelve ractis each, to be taken with butter milk, or juice of pomegranates, or boiled or roasted tuber of shurana.
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.

Mulāri rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, indra-java, shunthi, bhalla’taka, roots of chitraka, kernel or green bilva fruit, biranga, and haritaki, and molasses equal in quantity to all the above-named combined, are to be mixed together, and taken in doses of one tola', each. This medicine cures piles, due to an abnormal excess of kapha. If an equal quantity of copper is mixed with it, the dose should be three ractis, each.
चतुर्दशम ||
सध्योलीकाथय रसः ||

शुद्ध सूत्र पर्स गन्धः गन्धार्जः तालताप्रकाम् ॥ अभित्व रसकर चैव तालाकारितविभागिकम् ॥ एतेऽपि कलाजी कूस्ती हड़ों संभारे वासरम् ॥ विदितं महं वेच्चाय दृश्या निम्बुजलं खलु ॥ वडोकल्य विगौरधाय काचकूपाय निधाययेत् ॥ निक्तचुक्कारं पद्वेशं पिधायायं प्रयब्वतः ॥ सास्त्रिलमितितेषं मुक्तस्या तां विलेय च ॥ ततो भाग्यकल्लीयं संकल्पतपिरुपरति ॥ निधाय सिक्ता मूढः सिक्तातःभि: प्रदूरयेत् ॥ रुद्धायं तद्वर्ष वन्धं ज्ञात्वेत् सायांवसरम् ॥ सायरो विनदितं काचपुदादायं तं रसम् ॥ पत्वृणं विधायाय तास्वमभं पल्लयम् ॥ पलायमस्यं चैव मरिचं च चतुक्षलम् ॥ एकोकल्य विपितं सवं नार्केक्करणंकं। साज्यो युज्जदहिमानी हरति रसवरः सध्योलीकाथयोयं ॥ वाताश्शोथः योगान् युद्यजनितगदं शोष पाण्डुवायं च ॥ वदमाण वातशूलं ज्ञरमपि निक्तिलं वन्धमान्तं च गुलः ॥ तत्त्रूगण्यागे सकलसदनं दीपानं तत्त्वश्चन ॥

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 ower, 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 tola's, 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.

Mula-kutha'ra rasa.

One part, each, of sulphur, silver, and copper are to be
rubbed together, and made into a lump with which is to be mixed, three parts, each, of mica and steel; three fifth part of sulphur; one sixteenth part of aconite, and two parts of mercury. All these are to be rubbed together, with lime juice, and kept in an earthen pot, in which it is to be subjected to bha'vana' with the decoction of triphala'. The compound is then to be boiled with the decoctions of dashamul and shata'bari, in succession, till it is dried up. Pills are then to be made, three ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures piles and colic.
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 bhallataka 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 bhallataka fruits by means of the pa'ta'la jantram (see page 364, 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 bhallataka 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, ma ha'ra'shtri gajakarni, (hastikarna-pala'sha ? or hasti shundi ?), asthisaha'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 jamani, 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.

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

हिरणसुन्दर रसः

रसं च धीतमाचीक सान्ताधी नागहारकामस्। प्रियोभेन संतुल्यं सर्वेतुल्यं च गम्यकम्॥
दत्ता ॥ विधायारे यन्त्रे पुटेदारश्वकोतपलः ॥
खाजोतलसुदृढ़य त्राशूणेन विमितविनेत्॥ चण्डीब्रह्माधि कटोश्ली
चरुशूली च दाहणे ॥ स्थिपाति चये खासे कासे मंदानले ज्वरे ॥
कर्षणशूली शिराशूली दल्दमूले प्रयोजयेत्॥ पीनेसे शोभृं छल्ले

322
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 foregoing combined, are to be rubbed together, and heated by means of the Vidya'dhara jantram (see page 251, 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 va'yu; with milk in partial paralysis, titanus, and pinasā (chronic catarrh); with clarified butter and powdered maricha in anemia, cough due to consumption, and jaundice, with ajamoda and biranga in colic in the navel, and indigestion, with ripe banana fruit in loss of appetite and fever which makes the patients body coarse and ury; and with bola in sciatica affecting only one-half of the waist.

Arkesha rasa

Four tola s, each, of lead and mercury; twelve tola’s of
sulphur; and twenty tola’s of the three salts (saindhava, bira, and sauvarshala, combined), are to be rubbed together for three days, with the juice of leaves of arka. The compound, thus prepared, is to be heated by putam, and then subjected to bha’vana’ for five days, each, with the juice or decoction of haritaki, a’malaki, bibhitaki, roots of chitraxa, and betasa, the total number of bha’vana’s being twenty five. Dose, three ractis each, to be taken with molasses, dissolved with water. Diet, to be taken with clarified butter and suranam, after the medicine is digested. This medicine cures all sorts of piles. The following are to be avoided, at the time of taking this medicine:—kusma’nda, ma’sa-grams, rice prepared with milk, physical and mental exercise. in excess, and sun’s rays.

तीनासुख रसः ।

रक्षेन्द्रेहिमाक वरालवोललसुरासं लौहसलब्धगोभ्यः । ताप्यं च कन्यारससमहि लोकयं पकः पुटे तीनासुखोशर्मण सां स्वातः ॥

Tikṣṇa-mukha rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, gold, copper, triphalá, 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.

भर्गीविनाश रसः ।

घोषादन्त्यनिघन्सत्सरकारकास्ति हिन्दुवुलुकुशं चिप्पं प्रक्तं सूलस्य सब्बु क्रयति सरपलं हे पले गन्धक्रस्य । लौहस्य लीपि ताम्रात्

325
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.
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 ra’já’barta (see page 248, vol III) rubbed with the juice of ma’tulunga, 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
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 piece 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.

रस्सलु पादिक्सुख्या विड्रिक्सरिचाभ्रका:। गंगापालक्षरसे खङ्कितचु युनिवु युनिव।। शिमामात्रा युद्धर्षी वल्कीर्भर्थदीपनी।
रसोध्यं करशामयःश्रं सां कल्लामानिः।।

*Karunàmaya rasa.*

One fourth part of incinerated mercury, and one part, each, of biranga, maricha, and micá are to be rubbed together with the juice of gangá-pálanka (gangá-patri, or pachá-pátá), and made into pills, one racti, in weight, each. This medicine cures internal piles and increases appetite.

मृदछत्ताक हेमाेतिती खंड्रू गन्धकम्। मशहुर रश्च सम्।

329
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.

Arsha-kripāna-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.
चतुर्थकुटार ।

चक्रधर रसः ।

स्त्रतसूताब्रजवैक्रान्तं ताम्रं कांस्यं समं समसं । सब्जेतुख्येन
गन्धेन दिनं भन्नातकद्रव्यः ॥ महेष्येत् यज्ञतः पक्षादः वटीं घुर्यदुः
हिगुम्बिकाम् । चचावाटु गुदजान् चलित चशांसि सपरिप्रहान् ।
चक्रधररसी श्रायं सब्जेयुदामयप्रणतः ॥

Chakradhara rasa.

Equal quantities of 'incinerated mercury, mica', garnet, copper, and bell-metal, and sulphur equal in quantity to all the above named, combined, are to be rubbed, for one day, with the decoct on of bhalla'taka, and made into pills, two ractis, in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of piles.

चचन्तकुटार रसः ।

रसगन्धकल्याणां प्रख्येकं भागयुज्ञकम् । विकुटदलितकृष्णं
पद्मभागे लाखलह च ॥ चारसेवकाऱ्लानां प्रख्येकं भागपत्तकम् ।
गोस्वूतस्वच्छ च हातिं शुद्धं स्नाती चमिरें च ॥ यावच्छ पिण्डं शरीं
तालव्याहजना पंचित् । माहद्यं तदं खादित हिसादप्रणादि वज्यिते ।
रसचन्तकुटारोयमस्थं सां कूलनाशनः ॥

Chanchchat-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.

**Shilā-gandhaka bataka.**

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

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.
Equal quantities of sulphur, mercury, mandura, triphala, trikatu, roots of chitraka and leaves of bhringarāja, are to be rubbed together, for nine hours, with the juices of shālmali, and guruchi. Pills are then to be made one-fourth tola, in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of piles, if taken with suitable accompaniment.

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

बिरेचन्तेपनमस्मृयः चारामिनश्चाचरितस्य कथा

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

बिरेचन्तेपनमस्मृयः चारामिनश्चाचरितस्य कथा

Application of parpati in piles is found to be very efficacious.
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. kulattha gram, patola, shálincha, garlic leaves of chitraka, punarnavá, tuber of shuranam, ba'stuka, jivanti, lemon, wine, small ela', bra'hami, butter, butter-milk, kakkola, a'malaki, citron, kapittha, urine, clarified butter and milk of camel, bhalla'taka, mustard oil, cow’s urine, sauvirona, 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.

श्यामपाणिनि परमाधानम्।

आनपमामिणि मतुस्यं पिन्याकः दृधिपिणिकम्। मधान् करींत
निष्पां विल्यं तुम्बीसुपोटिकाम्। पर्णक्षं शानूकः सव्यं विष्ठ-
भौणि युक्ष्मि च। अतपं तङ्गपाणिनि वमनं वस्तिकाधि च।
विष्ठानि च सव्याणि माहतं पूर्विदिग्धभवम्। वेगरोधं खियं युक-
यासुतुककाशनम्॥ यद्वास्यं दीघलचाँगमर्गं सं: परिवर्ज्येत्।
यत् पथं यदपथं च बच्चं राज्यपिनिचिनाम्। राजार्थोरिगिनां तस्वर्य
विद्याहिरिषेत्॥

335
पञ्चमोद्धायः

अध्यादेश

रोगाः सम्भैपि मन्त्रे ज्ञानी सहरामुदराणे च। अशोकाभिन्ननि
नेष्वानेज्ञयन्ते मलसंघात्। शुद्धा सहान्मुवाहीनि दोषोऽः स्रोतांसि
संविदा। प्राणागयमायन्त। संदूष जनयतंडरं नशाम्। अन्ब्राह्मणं
गमनेष्वविश्वदीर्भलं। द्वेश्वलिन्त। श्रीयं। सदनमहानां सद्वी
वान्यक्षायिः। द्वाहस्त्रं च सन्तपुत्रेण जटरेण भवनिः। प्रध्यानु
दोषं। समस्तं च श्रीविवेशतीदकौः। संभवनुलगराण्यं तेषां लिङ्गं
प्रथ्यक्षं श्रेष्ठं। तत्र वासोत्रं वायुज्ञितं जटरे सदा। स्वर्गी मण्ड
पुर्णाध्यायः ज्ञाते कर्वकायं। उपालो जटरे भारस्थयं च मलवनात।
स्वत्तिश जटर्याणपि वातावरिकात् कदापि वा। देवीर्विकादपि
श्रीयं। पाणिप्राभाभिः। क्रिश्नपार्तिकरस्तं ग्रहणकु वलसम्भेदनम्।
शुद्धकासोइङ्के रीघोगुरुत्वा मलसंग्रहं। श्वासारूपः लघुद्वरिग्वतम्
काश्चात् भविष्यवत्। स्वर्गेमेयसुदरं तनुक्षानिग्रातमतम्। आध्यात्मबुद्धिवक्ष्यन्महं प्रकरोति च। वायुसारण सक्षिप्तोषी
चरेत् सर्वतोगति। वातोदेण चिरोप्यत्र नेयाश्च जायते वै।
मण्डपसमन्तात् तु प्रविष्टिवालावाल्वा। तवेद चयस्वकं चोरः
वतथा तथा। कालेन चिंकितस्मन तयारेश्वः चयरोगवत्।
नामेयस्त्रस्तात् संजात। संचारी यत्र वाचल।। प्रकटलावदु वनो
प्रसिद्धं मात्रेन उच्यत।। वाताधीवा विज्ञानोज्यादु वहिम्नाम
गवर्धिनिमी। अग्निमेव वज्रोपितान्व वातविश्वुमरोधिश्चिमी।
प्रभाविताभिमिति वदेज्जु जटरे। तर्यं सुविदाम्। पितारी।
चतुर्थेश्वरगृहः ॥

ज्ञरू मूल्यां दाहस्तरु कटुकाश्यता। भमोदितसारः पीतलं
स्त्राण्डालवदुरूं हरितू॥ पीठाभिवंगिरानां संवेदं संपूर्ण दल्ल्यते॥
धृतमात्रे मुद्रामान्त्र चित्रपाकं प्रद्द्ययते॥ स्वेतोदशरसंड्र मलांपश्चा
मुसिंगरम। निरोदकारों श्रीरक्षणि खायः कासः श्रेष्ठवण्डनीतिता।
उद्यं स्तिमितं खिं ध्यं शुक्लाराजीव त्यजतं महत्त॥ चिरामितिहिकितं
श्रीतस्वरूपः गृहु स्थिरम। श्यायौ जिनकालं महातमूव्रीविक्षां वैयं श्रमं
साधुकालतः॥। यथा प्रयक्तानं गरुणं दुष्टान्म दूषोविषयेवनावं
वा॥ तेनाणु रतं कुपितकां दोषा: कुण्डः सुधोरं जठं विलिङ्गम।
तक्षीतवांति भ्रमण्डैः च विशेषत: कर्मां दश्यवतः च। स चातुरो
सुयुतित हि प्रसन्नः प्राणुः क्रः शुचिः तथ्ययः च। दूषोदेठः कीर्त्तित
मैत्रेयैव। वस्यांतमन्यूपपेशियन्वां वालाशक्तिवां पिलिन्त यवहतः।
सच्छीत्वे तथा मनः सदृशः शनि: शनि: सहवरच नागमां॥ निश्चयते
तथा गूढे पुरोपि निरेति कक्षादपि चालायमांम।। प्रज्ञाभिमथे परिदेशिते
वस्योदेठः ववा गूढे वदन्ति। शहं तथावृतिपीते यदम्मः
भूसं भिन्नचायातममुक्तं।। तध्यातु सुतोज्यातु भलिप्रकाशः
श्याः सत्वे वै गरुदस्तु भूमि:॥ नामभर्षीदोरस्तिविधिं निसुलीते
दाञ्छति चालिमांम।। थिथिः परिवर्तावलं विद्यहृं जलोदेठः
कीच्यंतो विविधः॥। याः स्वेतोपीतोपनवासीते वा वानी विरिक्षो
स्पष्टवा निरुः॥। पिपीलां शीतलमाश्च तथा स्वलांस्य दूषयति च
हतं॥ कहोपलिसेष्ठवापि तेषु जलोदेठः प्रवृत्तवशभुपैति।
क्षिणं महत्तः तव्यं परिद्रसनाम्न समात्त पूर्णविभावं न च।
यथा दृष्टि: चुम्भन्ति कम्मते च श्रद्धायति चापि जनोदेठः तत्त॥
वहद्रास्ययां हि यद्रक्त समन्वयः।। महद्दर स एव खाद्यो
रोगोन्ययते भीषण:॥

24-4- 337
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 sweets and other fluids, and thereby pollute the pra'na váyu, the apána váyu, and the digesting heat. The following are the common symptoms characterising all sorts of diseases affecting the belly:— flatulence, difficulty experienced in movement, weakness, weakness of the digesting heat, swelling of some of the limbs, lethargy felt in the movement of the limbs, difficulty in passing wind and stool, heating sensation, and drowsiness. These diseases are of eight different kinds, viz., (1) va'todara (formation of gas in the stomach) (2) pittodara (stomach affected by an abnormal excess of pittam), (3) kaphodara stomach affected by an abnormal excess of kapha), (4) tridosodara or dusyodora (stomach affected by an abnormal excess of the three doshas), (5) plihodara and jakrithudara (enlargement of spleen and liver), (6) baddhodara (malignant constipation), (7) kshatodara (ulcer in the belly) and (8) jalodara (dropsy).

Symptoms characterising these different kinds of udara rogas are described below:—

(1) Va'todara.

This is signified by the formation, in the stomach, of gas,
which causes the throbbing of the glands down below the navel, felt by the pressure of the fingers; belching, heaviness felt in the belly; constipation; and occasional swelling of the belly due to wind. In advanced stages, the diseases is attended with the following symptoms:—swelling of hands, feet, navel and belly; pain in the sides of the belly, stomach, waist, and the back; pain in the joints of limbs, dry cough, pain in the limbs, heaviness in the lower part of the body, accumulation of stool in the intestines, reddish blackness of the skin, etc., sudden increase or decrease in the size of the belly; pain and appearance of thin and black arteries all over the belly; and rise of sound in the belly, resembling that coming out of a bellows when blown. Wind, in this case, moves to and fro in the belly causing pain and sound.

Vātodara 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) Pīttodara.

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 menstrual 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 unknowingly 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-rogā 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) *Baddhdodara (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.

उद्दरोग चिकित्सा।

Treatment of Udara roga.

उद्दरोग विरेचनम्।
श्राद्ध सञ्चीदराणां च देयसुतकं विरेचनम्। गोसूद्रबैभवं गोचरीरे धीर्मितिर्गहितलकम्॥ कर्षणात् प्रयाणेन देयो ततो रस्: 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.

जलोद्री जलसाव।

प्राचुग्रहरी जलसावममि शस्याज्ञ जलोद्रम्।
सञ्चीदराणं योज्ञं गुड्नागर्यो: पलम॥
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-rogas (in early stages).

Iatro-chemical medicines applicable in udara-rogas.

क्षण्जीरः विद्रुकुः चिन्तकम् ।
उत्पग्न्धा यवचारः प्रले कं कर्षमात्रकम् ।
निर्गुः पिड्डांबोकिनविजपुरद्रविदिनम् ॥
सञ्जेष्ठोपयेत्तु कोव्यं रसस्तै लीकसुन्दरः ।
गुक्ष्याद्यं घृतं बूंद्यं वातेदकुलान्तकम् ॥
वहिन्हूंं यवचारं प्रले कश्च पलडयम् ॥
घृतप्रस्तं विपक्षयं गोसुत्नेष्रो-चतुगुँधेः ।
घृतावशिष्यं कर्षंमवं कर्षमात्रं पिवेदतु ॥

Trailokya sundara rasa.

One tola, each, of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica, rock-salt, aconite black jeera, biranga, sugar-like essence of guruchi, roots of chitraka, bacha, and java-kshara, and two tola's of sulphur are to be mixed together and subjected to bhavana with the juices of nirgundi, roots of chitraka and bijapura, for one day each. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight each, to be taken with a few drops of clarified butter. This medicine cures va'todara.

The following ghritam is to be taken in doses of one
tola’ only, just after taking the above medicine: One prastha (64 tolas) of cow’s ghritam and eight tolas, each, of powdered roots of chitraka and javaksha’ra are to be boiled (by mild heat in an iron cauldron) with 256 tolas of cow’s urine, reducible to 64 tolas (to be sifted by means of a piece of cloth).

Ichha’bhedī 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 dissolve’d 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.
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.

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.
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.

Jalodarama rasa

One part of mercury, one part of sulphur, and two parts, each of realgar, haridra', croton seeds, triphala', trikatu, and roots of chitraka, are to be mixed together, and subjected
to bha'vana', for seven times each, with the juices, respectively, of roots of danti, leaves of snuhi, and leaves of bhringaraja. 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 ।

सुत' रक्षणतुल्यांग' मरिच' सुतुल्यकम। गन्धकं पिपली गुप्ती
दौ दौ भागी विचूर्ण येत् ॥ सर्वतुल्य' चिंपंदु दंतीयोजं निसुष्णभव
च । विहुश्चर रचनं सिद्धं नाराचोवयं महारसः ।

शुल्क ज़ोहिदरं
हल्लिन षस्वेतु तथ्यु लवारिणः ॥

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.

बह्लरसः ।

सुतस्य गन्धकस्यांधेरी जश्चनी विफला शिला ।
प्रतिरक्ष
हिभाग् खातु विसुष्णक्षापालविचित्रकम् ।
प्रतिरक् खातु विभाग्गि
व्यथा दन्तकल्याणकम् ।
प्रतिरक् सचंभाग खात्रिकोक्त्य विचूर्णेऽयेत् ॥

347
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 jeers are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha’vana’, fo. seven times each, in succession, with the juice of leaves of jayanti, milk of snuhi, juice of bhringaraja leaves, decoction of roots of chitraka, and castor oil. Dose, one fourth of a tola’ to be taken with hot water. Diet, boiled rice with butter-milk and rock-salt, to be taken only in the after-noon. Cold water is to be avoided. This medicine cures all sorts of udara-rogas and excess of va’yus and kapha.

Pippalya’dya lauha.

Equal quantity of roots of pippali, roots of chitraka, mica,
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.
Baidyana'tha'desha rasa.

Equal quantities of trikatu, incinerated mercury, and haritaki are to be mixed with croton seeds, double in quantity of all the above-named combined, and rubbed with the juice of cha'ngari. Pills are then to be made, six ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures dropsy, gulma, fever, anemia, loss of eye-sight, growth of a white spot inside the pupil of the eye, bidradhi (a kind of tumour), uda'barta, colic, worms and leprosy. This medicine was communicated in a dream, to a certain devotee by Lord, Vaidyana'tha.

Biraja rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, aconite, orpiment, trikatu, and borax, and four parts of croton seeds are to be rubbed together with the juice of bhringara'ja or keshara'ja.
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**

रसेन्द्रवलिलितांशः सजयपालवंशः सम्र रसः सुधार्दतो भवेद्व खलु विनोदविद्याधरः। पयोगुहुर्तो हरेत्तु सकलरेष्चनीयामयान् ज्वरं च जटारमयान् गुदगद्धं सशुलं नुणाम्॥ समार्थिरचनामाभवि सुहासायं पिविदनु। भेदाधिको प्रवेषकः वच्छु गणां तचो रसम्॥

*Binoda vidyadhara rasa.*

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, borax, 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.

**सुरिचन रसः**

चत्ती निलुष्ठद्विजिनीजमपि चेक्कूगठासह्यो गम्भीरात् हि च हो मरिचस्य ठिम्पास्य स्वरूपकाः प्रविध। । गुज्ज्ञामात्रिं सुरिचनकन्त्रं दैयं च श्रीताम्बना शोभे गुलमजलोदरं प्रमणयत्। ।

351
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.

Udaragyna 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.
Mrityu nirodha rasa

One part, each, of the following, finely powdered and sifted:—the two ksha’ras (i.e., 1/2 part of javaksha’ra and 1/2 part of sarjiksha’ra, combined), trikatu (i.e., 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’mundra, 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’nnipa 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 watar 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-rogas, 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.

trailakya ranjana rasa,

One part, each, of mercury, copper, mica, rock-salt, aconite, black jeera, biranga. essence of guruchi, roots of chitraka, ela, and java-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 articles 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 saucis, a day, to be taken with a few drops of clarified butter. It cures vaṭodara radically. One tola\(^{1}\) 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 tola\(^s\) 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\(^{1}\), a day.

Mahānala\(^{1}\) rasa:

चतु: सुतस्य गद्योडङ्कृ रजनी तिफला शिवा। प्रत्येकं च दिभागः खातू बाणसेषीरकीर्तिका:। प्रत्येकं कामश्चालं खादंकीकृत्य स्वरूपः। जयतश्चूद्योध्यविविधवातारतिनलकृ। प्रतेरणा को जाहारं सहारं प्रयक्तं प्रयक्त। महानलस्त्री नाम निश्चन्मुखः अधित। पिवितू। विरिचितं भवेतेन तन्भवं सरसस्मवम्। दिनान्ति सोजयन्तू पद्धति। वर्णोपद्धतितं जलम्।

Mahānala\(^{1}\) rasa.

Four parts of mercury, eight parts of sulphur, two parts each, of haridra\(^{1}\), triphala\(^{1}\), and haritaki, and eight parts, each, of trikatu, jeera\(^{1}\), and roots of danti, are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha\'vana\(^{1}\), for seven times each, in succession, with the following:—

355
Juice of leaves of jayanti, milk of snuhi, juice of bhringaraja, 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.

वेंशानर रसः।

लसग्रामकलामाणि शिलाभित्कालालेश्वरम्। विकटुकonceकृष्णं निगुंधे भूसलो विष्मं॥ अधिोदा च ततु मध्य सम-भागीन कल्यंतु। चूर्णिकाय ततुः मध्ये निम्नकाशिन भावयत्॥

Baisicānara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, shila-jana, kānta-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 bhringaraja. Dose, two ractis a day, to be taken at night with a few drops of honey. This medicine cures dropsy.

उट्टर मात्रेण गुण रसः।

पलोभित्स्य शुच्य शुचापवाणि कार्येदू। नतस्मात् गण्याणि

356
Udara ma'rtanda rasa

Four tola's of fine copper wire, as thin as possible, and an equal quantity of sulphur are to be immersed in lime juice in a stone mortar, exposed to the sun. When the whole thing will melt and mix together, mix one tola of mercury with it. Reduce the compound to ashes by heat by laghu-putam. Dose, two ractis a day. applicable in udara-roga, dropsy and fistula.

नामक्रम्य प्रयोगः ।

केवलं भस्मं तास्मं शूक्विरस: मह ।
हिसुक्वं भेदयितः प्रातः सवीदरविनाशनम् ॥

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.

पप्पतिः प्रयोगः !

पप्पटोसम्बन्धकानां भेदज्ञानां मणिया शानि शानि उत्समानि नानि
मख्यानि सवें उदरशंगिरु प्रतिमात्रः फलदानेवानुभूमिके।

Application of parpati

The best of the parpatis, taken with suitable accompani-
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’liucha leaves patola, kerabella, puuarnava’, 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.

\textit{Actions and diet prohibited in udara-\textit{roga}}

Drinking of oil, butter, and other fatty substance (except clarified butter in the case of \textit{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 incongruous 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 kshatrodara).
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-rūgas, 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.
Iatro-medical treatment for enlargement of spleen and liver.

_Pleehāntaka rasa._

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

Pleeha-sha'rdula rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, trikatu, realgar, cowri-shell, copper-sulphate, hingu, iron, jayanti, rohitaka, jayaksha'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-rogas, swelling of the body due to anemia, bidradhi (a kind of tumour), dull-ness of the digesting heat, and all sorts of fever.

श्रीहसुदन रसः।

कर्षेक्ता तालचूर्णख तत्पादांशं सुवर्णकम्। पलाशं सुतालस तत्तसं महदभ्रकम्॥ खगाजिनख भक्षापि कर्षेक्ता प्रदायितः। लिसाकाक्षलिथचतुहसं सर्वसेवकान्तार्येतु॥ रस-गुल्मप्रमाणेन विदितां कार्यात्।। मधुना विल्हरूणेन खारेन्निलं यथावलम्॥ असाध्यमपि श्रीहानं इतिरथं न संभयः।। यक्षतं पार्षुरोगश् गुल्मादिकभगन्दरानू॥

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.
पारद' गंभीरं टक्करे विषा ब्योधं फलविकामः।
तोलक्ष्य समोपेत् जैपावत्र तदश्चकमः॥
किशुकस्य रसनैव यामनात्तु महंयेत्।
घुष्मात्रां वटीं क्ला क्षायत् शोषेत् ततः॥
वटकौका प्रदात्वा गुष्क्वर्तस्य च।
घुदार्के गुल्मशूलि नीहोये कपालके॥
उदावसं वातशुले श्वासकाशवरिष्ठं च।
रसः नीहारिनमायं कोषायविनाशनः॥
असमवातगदक्रेण् लेघासमयविनाशनः॥

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 palasha 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 वड़ण्तु सा नियोज्यं ततुत्स्फूर्णनं च गन्धकेन।
विमुद्देशकंतरं यामं सून्ता च संलिप्य पुण्यं दद्देत॥
वासार-सेवस्य परिभावयेच रसी भविषासुकिभूषणोऽयम्।
श्रीकृष्ण गुलाक्षं
च शान्तिविद्य वस्माचं द्वातु वसुचूर्णं युतम्।

364
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 bhavena with the juice of basaka, and made into pills, three ractis in weight, each, to be taken with honey and powdered rock-salt. This medicine creates enlargement of spleen and gulma.
কাঢ়ি কারিষো যথা। সথোষ্ঠুতাব্যর্থ্যো রসঃ জোহগুল্মবিনাশনঃ।
প্রাণিনান্তু হিতার্থীয় শান্ত্রো পরিকীর্তিতঃ।

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,
icinerated 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),
icinerated sprout growing at the top of a palm tree, mallika',
haridra', da'ru-haridra', priyangu, indra-java, haritaki,
ajamoda', jam'ika', copper-sulphate, sharapunkha', bark of
rohitaka, and rasa'nya'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. Accompani-
ment 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.

বন্ধুপালি রসঃ।

রমণযকলোহাব্য কুন্টো শ্রতান্ত্রক। বিষমুডি বরাট্স্য
তুষ্ণ শক্তিরসাল্কনম্। জাতিফলস্থ কর্কি হিষার কানক তথা।
ব্যোম হিন্দু স্নেহব্দ প্রতির্ক্ষ সুতুতুন্যকম। জ্ঞাতিশূল্যেথেত স্মৃতি-
Bajrapâni 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, hinga, 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).
Lokanātha rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, and mica, two parts, each, of iron and copper; and six parts of incinerated cowrie-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.

Lokaraţja 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.

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 बाति

हिंदू त्रिकटुकछैल भपामार्गोऽपत्तकम्। अर्कपत्रं तथा स्रोधी-पत्रां समभागिकम्॥ सैन्यं तत्सतं ग्राणं लोहं ताम्रश्व-तत्तमसम्। जीहानं यज्ञं गुलसमामवातं सुदार्शनम्॥ अश्वसिसि गोरमीदरं सुचाँ गार्हं हलीमकम्। ग्रहणीमलिसारख निधनिति जीयेवच।

$Ta'mreswara bati.$

One part, each, of hingu, trikatu, leaves of apa'ma'rga, leaves of arka, and leaves of snuhi, five parts of rock-salt, ten parts of iron, and ten parts of copper are to be mixed together, (rubbed with water and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each, to be taken with honey). This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, gulma, rheumatism, piles, diarrhoea, acute and chronic, and swelling due to anemia.

चित्तकादिलीङ्ग ।

चित्तकं नागरं वासा गुढ़े च शालपर्वं का। तालपुष्प-पामार्गी माणकं कार्षिक्तमंकर्षम्। लोहमस्त्रं कणं ताम्रं चारको
चतुर्थैः चतुर्थैः

वसंतानि च। पुष्यक: कर्षणशैलेन्या चूँचैरकवत चित्रकम्। चतुः-

प्रश्ने गर्भे मूत्रे परेक्सदेन वंजना। सिंधगीतं समुद्रद्वारा

मार्गितं हिलपं चिरेत।। चित्रकार्तिरेष्य लौही गलम्ब्रह्मो-

दरामयम्। यक्तं ब्रह्मोऽधिति दश्ये सन्दानलं क्षरम्।

कामलां पाण्डुरोगच्छ गुद्रंशं प्रवाहिकाम्।

Chitraka’di Lauha.

Three tola’s, each, of roots of chitraka, shunthi, roots of
a palm tree, ashes of the roots of apa’ma’rga, and tuber of
m’ana; and one tola’, each, of iron, mica, pippali, copper,
java-ksha’ra, and pancha-lavanam are to be boiled with four
prasthas (4 × 64 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
anaemia, dullness of the digesting heat, fever, jaundice, anaemia,
dislocation of the rectum, and dysentery.

गणाथिच रसः।

श्रेष्ठस्तूतं पलं गन्धं हड्गुणल्लु मृताभ्यकम्। हिलपं मृत

तास्माच पलां खण्डमार्गितं। जैपालं चिनकं मण्डं

श्रूरणं चर्चतकर्षणं।। यथंकं तिफलां भोंरं तिलिता

खरसम्पदी।। दश्योद्भिरता बन्धकाली कुलिकं नागदक्षिकं।

सूक्ष्मावते अं शंचू ष्ठा कण्ठां विसाहं येत।। सआदिक्षं रस्नेनेव

चृंशियलापुन: चिपेत।। हिलपं लौहचर्णं स्य तत: सदिक्षेभो-

ष्ठनं।। संपूज्य भास्करं विश्वं गणनायं हिजोसमम्। मधुनास

371
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'marga, dandotpala, brischika'li, asthisanha'ra', na'gadanti (or na'ga'dani), and surya'varta, are to be rubbed together with ginger-juice and mixed with twelve tola's of iron. Dose, six ractis, to be taken with honey, cold water being drunk after taking the medicine. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, and other udara-rogas, gulma, jaundice, anemia, ana'ha, worms, eczema, acidity, and biliousness, itches, and other skin diseases. It increases beauty, strength, semen, and longevity.

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.

Rasapati ras.

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.
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.

Yakun throws into the pot:

The haric rituals, the bark, the powdered of the lemon tree, and the powdered of deer's hide (reduced to ashes by putam), are to be rubbed together with water and made into pills, nine ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, udararogas, jaundice, cough, asthma, fever, and 'gulma due to an excess of va'yu.

Jakrithari Lauham.

Two tola's of iron, the same quantity of mica, four tola's of the powdered bark of lemon tree, and four tola's of deer's hide (reduced to ashes by putam), are to be rubbed together with water and made into pills, nine ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, udararogas, jaundice, cough, asthma, fever, and 'gulma due to an excess of va'yu.
Jakrit plihāri Lauham.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, iron, and mica'; two parts, each, of copper, realgar, 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.
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 \((16 \times 22)\) parts of water, which is to be reduced, to one-eighth its quantity \((i.e., 44\) parts\). With this is to be mixed clarified butter, equal in quantity to the remaining part of the boiled water \((i.e., 44\) parts\), the same quantity \((i.e., 44\) parts\) of juice of shata'bari, and 88 parts of milk. All these are to be boiled by mild heat, in a vessel made of earth or iron, by means of an iron ladle. Of the four parts of the iron referred to above, only half the quantity, \((i.e., two parts\) is to be used at the outset, the remainder \((i.e., two\) being mixed with the product, after the completion of the boiling process. Six parts of each of the following are also to be mixed with the substance,
just before the completion of the boiling process:—shurana, ka'pálika, chabya, biranga. patwika' lodhra, shara-punksha', pa'tha', roots of chitraka, shunthi, pancha-lavanam, java-ksha'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.

Lokádhišhá 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 kanyá. 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 powderdd 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, kánya 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.
Agni kum'ara tantrum.

One tolá each, of copper sulphate, hingu, borax, rock-salt, dhanyá, jeerá, jam'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.

Práśaváhám rasa; ।

Bándh' tāstre vārāṭhru tux' hín'g hañāvāhíkam । सुहीमूल' यवचारं जैपालं ठक्का वििहतु । प्रविकञ्ज पला याश्वं कारो-

प्रविकञ्ज पला याश्वं कारो-

dhum' nāpātaśa । चतुर्युत्स्वाम वटीं खाटेस्थ वारिशा मधुनापि वा ॥

dhum' nāpātaśa । चतुर्युत्स्वाम वटीं खाटेस्थ वारिशा मधुनापि वा ॥

दोषा' रोगान श्वीचा युक्ता वा बुधवज नमु । प्राशवाह्मवारामा गहनानन्दभाषित ॥ निहसितः कामस्तो पास्खुमानादधीपदां हरम ॥

दोषा' रोगान श्वीचा युक्ता वा बुधवज नमु । प्राशवाह्मवारामा गहनानन्दभाषित ॥ निहसितः कामस्तो पास्खुमानादधीपदां हरम ॥

गलगाळ्य गण्डमालां ब्रह्मचर्य च हलोमकम । अपचीं वातरक्तश

galgal' galugama' brahmacharya' ccholoamakam । apachi' vatarktsk' ॥

कगड़' विषोदक्षाः ॥ नाते परतरं ग्रेहं कामलासि भयेखसि ॥

galgal' vishokshakes' ॥ nate paratar' greh' kamласи bhayekshi ॥

Prá'na ballabha rasa.

Four tolás, each, of iron, copper, incinerated cowri-shell, copper sulphate, hingu, triphalá, roots of snuhi, java-kshára.
croton-seeds, borax, and tribrit are to be rubbed together with goat's milk and made into pills, four ractis, in weight, each, to be taken with water or honey. Other accompaniments may be used having regard to the condition of the disease, the doses, and the short coming of the medicine in particular cases. This medicine cures jaundice, anemia, ānāha, shleepadā (elephantiasis or filaria), tumour, galaganda, gaudamālā (scrofula), carbuncle, apachi, bātaracta, itches, boils, and other skin-diseases. It is a very goad medicine for jaundice.

Ta'mra Kalpa.  

Two tolās, each, of sauvarchala salt, mercury, and sulphur, and six tolās of copper are to be rubbed with lime juice,
juice or decoction of suryávarta and pippali, and exudation of sha’almali, 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, boil 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, agramañas, swelling due to anemia, kánya-kroram, kaantham (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.

उदरामयकुब्जिकश्रोरे रसः।

रसगन्धबन्धकश्लुलकं कटुकचारुनुगं सदनुजम्। कशंमूलकं चवचिततकं लब्धान्वीं व यमानिरामठम्।
समभागमिदं विभावतेतु खरतापे ब्य जमुजवारिषा।
उदरामयकुब्जिकशरिरस एष प्रविधोस्य माषकः।
सुरवायेतु दायविन्यकं प्रसबं; हल्नि च सवर्णं गदे यक्ते फ्रीममयमांसकं कामतं श्रीहजलोदरायम्।
जठरानलसाद्वलस्यकं परसं सामभागाः ब्याधितकम्।

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 motlen glacier. (See Bháva prákásha)

This medicine cures boils, enlargement of liver and spleen, worms, agrámanśa, tortoise shaped spleen, dropsy, loss of power of digestion, gulma, acidity with biliousness, and mucus.

बारिशोपण रस: ।

चतुर्भिं शतिभाग: सुगम्बादाह्रः तद्विंकम्। वद्धभागादन्वेदं
पारस: कण्ठोम्बकम्।। चतुर्भा शतिभाग: स्थानुम्बतं तद्विंति पुनः।।
स्ततिहस्यभागं स्ततालं नवावं ततः।। स्ततिहस्य तेषां स्ततः
रथयुक्तम्। भृतिरुक्तमति खूलं स्ततं हीरं स्तवद्गम:।।
भागा ग्रहा मातिकत्रिव विशेषभाव भीडः।। श्रताद्वि: सतां
ग्रहं नवकाशीष्मकं पुनः।। तुम्बक्कच पड़े वाल नवीन ग्रहं:भेऊः।।
तालक्कच चतुर्भा:ँ गिला योजायख्यो दुः:ः।। शेलेय पन्न दात्वः
संभेषितं लुताम्। स्रतास्तिकाभागे क्षीभागं हयमेव च।।
कानित्रवा विच्छृङ्गा यज्ञोस्य रसीन सैः।। अवियतु समधा गाढः
गुडळकं तथं कार्येऽः।। पानकादिरिः स्वतं सुदेवेऽः पानकादयम्।।
चतमथे निवेद्याय द्रश्या युवायन्व वालुकाम्।। जहु तं तु
पुनदेखा वालुकां सुदेवन्मुखम्। श्रीरागां दहद्रम्मो श्रापप्रेतं
समुदरंत्व।। वकुलत्व च वैजेन करताणीयेन च।। गुड़ चौ
विश्लेषवाराभावितु सससत|। हंदनारसेनार्य तथा टेया यु
भावना: । गिरिकर्षण रसेनापि रोहितमस्यपितत: । एवं सिद्धो भवेत्
सम्भवः रसोऽसी वारिशोऽषण: । देवान् गुरुन् समभवशं यतीनुष्च ब्राह्मण
पानु तथा । रत्नकावितयं दैवं बतवियतं समस्यं । मार्चेन समं
दैवं तैन जागर्ति मानव: ॥ श्रीधिके च गदी दैवं गह्यामसब्धी
मान्यके । श्रीधिक पार्ष्दः प्रयोल्वतं विकटतिफलाख्यसा ॥ शूलरोगी
घोषक्ष्यमुदावकं विगिष्ट: । कुछ सदृशे दैवोऽयं काकोडः स्व
रिकाख्यसा ॥ चतुर्विधक: शीढः वलवणीमितवर्जन: । घन्नतनि
जत: सयो रस: प्रमदुष्णम: । सत्वरोगी प्रयोल्वयो निःसन्देहं
भिषाग्रं: ॥

*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 cop-
per-sulphate, four parts of orpiment, 3 parts of realgar, 5 parts
of shilájatu, one part of pearls, and two parts of borax are to
be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vaná, 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 bha'vaná, for seven times each, in
succession, with the juice or decoction of the following:—seeds of bakula, brihati, kantaka’ri, guruchi, triphalá, briddhadárika, and aparajítá. In saunipá’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, anemia, colic, and udáharta 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.

सर्हतोभद्रावसा।

सूतं गन्धं तपनगनं कान्तलीहस्य चूषणम्। ऊकवैकवं दशदि पिपितं श्रृंवेरस्य वारः॥ युक्तग्रादु रोगी चक्षु सुदे ब्लोद्व भवेवेव चरित्रू॥ गोधि पाण्डी ध्रिपिकोटवदि सम्बूतं कामलावाम॥ कामे वासे जठरजगटे सम्बीदेवप्रभृति॥ ब्लाती योगः सुरमणिक्तः सर्हतोभद्रनाम॥

Surhatobhadra 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.
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.

Diet in enlargement of spleen and liver.
It is the same as in udara-roga.

Udbharta and An'atha.
Causes and symptoms of udhavarta.

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 vayu 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.

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 ánáha.

Treatment of udāvarta and A'na'ha.

Udāvarta is cured by hingu, honey, and rock-salt, pestled together, saturated with clarified butter, and entered into the rectum.
Vaidyana'chu bha'situ 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 chāṅgeri, and made into pills (one racti in weight, each). This medicine cures uda'varta, gulma, anemia, worms, leprosy, and itchies.

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 sнуhi. 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.

श्चेष्काबेदक रसः।
शब्द पारदर्द्रणं समरिचं गन्धार्जतुष्नं विहृद्। बिल्भा च विद्युणं ततो नवगृणं जैवाल्चुर्णं चिपितू। स्वभे दशड़गुरु विमहद्धा बिधिना चार्केख पत्रं ततः॥ शरों गोमयविना च स्वदुना श्चेष्का-वशार्देदकः॥ गुर्ग्राक्षप्रामतो रसो हिमज्जीः संसेवितो रखवैदुः॥ याब्रह्मोशाजलं पिवेदं परं पाप्हं दर्शादोत्तमम्॥ आर्म सर्वभवं सुजीरं सुदरं गुणं विशलं हरंदु॥ वर्डो दीर्घसिकरं वलासदहरणं। सर्वभन्यायं सन॥

Swēchha-bhedaka rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, borax, maricha, and sulphur; two parts, each, of tribrit and shunthi, and nine parts of croton-seeds are to be rubbed together, for forty eight minutes, with the juice of arka leaves. The compound is then to be heated by laghu putam, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each, to be taken with cold water. Purgation will continue so long as hot water is not drunk. Diet, curd mixed with boiled rice. This medicine cures all sorts of mucus, udāvarta, gulma, weakness, and many other diseases.
Other medicines for udāvarta and ánāha:
trailakya tilaka rasa, vaidya náthádesha rasa, sadyomrityunjaya rasa, bárishosana rasa, plihári rasa; etc.

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

Equal quantities of madana fruit, pippali, kusthām, bachá, white mustard, molasses and java-kshára, rubbed together and entered into the rectum, pacifies udábarta. This paste is called phalabarti:
entered into the rectum; rubbing of oil all over the body, everything tending to purge stool, urine, and wind, soup of meat of goat, ram, deer, game-fowl, and fish, castor oil, váruni wine (see page 373, vol. 111), green radish, leaves of áragbdha, trivrit, tila (sesamum), leaves of suhi, ginger, mátulunga, java-kshára, haritaki, lavanga, hingu, grapes, cow's urine, and salts.

उद्दावतं पद्यवर्णः

बनमं वेंगरंध्रयं शिब्बोधानयं वृद्धवम्।
नालोतगाः शालुकं जाम्बवं कर्कटोफलम्॥
विन्यातमालुकं सल्वं करीं पिपरवैक्कतम्।
विश्वशीर्विविषवानि कपायाश्च गुरुषण च।
उद्दावतीं तथानाही यज्ञः परिवर्जनेत् ॥

Diet and actions insalubrity in uḍa'varta and ān'aha:—

vomiting, suppression of calls of nature, pulses and beans, kodrava rice, na'líta 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 वैद्यकूलपति श्रीभूतेव देवशर्मेण सुखोपाध्यायोपाधिकैन
विरचितं रसजलनिनिनासकमहायने
चतुर्थमार्घं समासम् ॥

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, vīla fruit, alābu, upodikā (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 rāctapittam are also to be followed.
Alphabetical

*Index to Medicines.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abhaya nrisingha rasa</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abhra rasa'yanam</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achintya shakti rasa</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'ditya rasa</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agastya rasa</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnibibardhana rasa</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agni kuma'ra lauham</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agni kuma'ra rasa</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnisaha'ya rasa</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agni-surhid rasa</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnisuta rasa</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agni-tundi rasa</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajirna kantaka rasa</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajirna'ri rasa</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'ma parpati rasa</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amrita kalpa rasa</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amrita manjari rasa</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amrita rasa</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amrita'rnavya rasa</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anala-janaka rasa</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'nanda baibhaba rasa</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'nanda bhairava rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A’nanda sa’gara rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anjana bhairava</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardha na’rishwara rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkamurti rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkesha rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A’rogya bhairava rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A’rogya-chinta’mani rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsha-bina’sha-rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsha-kripa’na-rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsha-kutha’ra rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asta’unga rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>242</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahni dipana rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahni jwa’la’ rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahni pradipana rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baidya na’tha’ rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baidya na’tha’desha rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baishwa’nara-pottali-rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baishwa’nara rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajradhara rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajra kapa’ta rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajrapa’ni rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajra parpati</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraba’gni rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraba’mukha rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasas</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraba'nala rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraba'nani rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraba'nibha rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bara-na'ga'di rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba'ri shosana rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basanta ma'lati rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāsudeva rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba'suki-bhusana rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batuk-bhairava rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta'la rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhakta-bipa'ka rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhāskara rāsa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhubaneshwara rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhudeva ranjana rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhuta bha'bana rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidhubhusana rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidhumauli rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidhwansa rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijaya rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bikrama keshari rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binoda vidyadhara rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birabhadra'bhrakam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biraja rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bireka rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishwana'tha rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishwa-pa'laka rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishweshwara rasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasa</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishwa-vandya rasa</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishwodhipaka-bhram</td>
<td>310</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahma-randhra rasa</td>
<td>163</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briddha-jwara’nkusha rasa</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brihat-jwara’nkusha rasa</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brihat jwara’ntaka lauham</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakradhara rasa</td>
<td>331</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chanchat-kutha’ra rasa</td>
<td>331</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandeswara rasa</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandra’ditya rasa</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandra na’tha rasa</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandra shekhara rasa</td>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandrodaya rasa</td>
<td>193</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaturthaka gaja’nkusha rasa</td>
<td>184</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaturthaka niba’rana rasa</td>
<td>183</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaturthaka nisudana rasa</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaturthaka’ri rasa</td>
<td>154</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinta’mani rasa</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chira-sundara rasa</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitraka’di lauha</td>
<td>371</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chura’mani rasa</td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dāksa’yani rasa</td>
<td>213</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daradádi rasa</td>
<td>241</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasa</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dardura rasa</td>
<td>203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digambara rasa</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipika' rasa</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dugdha-bati</td>
<td>257</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwija-supti rasa</td>
<td>246</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwitiya-kravyāda rasa</td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gada-mura'ri rasa</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gagana sundara rasa</td>
<td>197</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gana'dhipa rasa</td>
<td>372</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandhaka rasa</td>
<td>244</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghora nrisingha rasa</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghrita-ma'nsāshi rasa</td>
<td>297</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girisha karuna' rasa</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girisha sundara rasa</td>
<td>209</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grahani bhairava rasa</td>
<td>225</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grahani bajra kapāta</td>
<td>227</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grahani-gaja-keshari</td>
<td>235</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grahani gajendra rasa</td>
<td>241</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grahani kapāta rasa</td>
<td>222</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grahani sha'rdula rasa</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansa pottali rasa</td>
<td>227</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hima'ngshu-shekhara rasa</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiranya garbha pottali rasa</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiranya sundara rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huta’shana rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichhábhedi rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isha’na-sundara rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>J</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakrithari lauham</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakrit plihá’ri lauham</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakrit plihodarahara lauham</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalamanjari rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalodara-hara rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalodara’ri rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja’tiphala’di rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaya mangala rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jivana rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwála’nala rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara bhairava rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara-bhanji rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara-dhma-ketu-rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara-gajahari-rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwaraka’laketu rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara-kesari rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara kunajra pa’rindra rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara-ma’tanga-keshari rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara-mrityunjaya-rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara mura’ri rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara-nisudana rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwaránkusha rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara nrisingha rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwarántaka rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwarári rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara'shani rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwarasudana rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara'surári rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kálagni bhairava rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kálánala rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalpadruma rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalpataru rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kambu rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanaka prabha' rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanaka sundara rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kánta rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaphaketu rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapháshani rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karunámaya rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kárunya sa'gara rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasturi bhairava rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasturi bhusana rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasturi vijaya rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kravyáda rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ksemasundár. rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kshemeshwara rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ksudhásindhu rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laghu siddhábhraka rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laksmi-bilása rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauha parpati</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauha Samasta rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavangádi rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokádhisha rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokanátha rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokarája rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokesha rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokendra rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhumálati rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maha-bahni rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahágnikáraka rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahá-jwáránkusha rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahá-jwárántaka rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahámrityunjaya rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahánala rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharája rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maháshankha rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahá shankheshwara rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahesha mangla rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasa</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahesha parpati</td>
<td>967</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahodadhi rasa</td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahodaya pratyayasāra rasa</td>
<td>321</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majja-Sárādi rasa</td>
<td>287</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Márkandeya rasa</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghanáda rasa</td>
<td>58 188</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mritajivana rasa</td>
<td>181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrita-sanjibana rasa</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrita-Sanjibana-Suchikābharana rasa</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mritot-thápana rasa</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrityu-bighātana rasa</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrityu-nirodha rasa</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrityunisudana rasa</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrityunjaya rasa</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mula-kuthára rasa</td>
<td>318</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulári rasa</td>
<td>316</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rasa</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na’ga’di rasa</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nága sundara aasa</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandikeshwara rasa</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nárácha rasa</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nava-jwara-hara rasa</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nava-jwaramurári rasa</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navajwarānkusa rasa</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navajwara’ri rasa</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nava-jwarebha sinha rasa</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nava-jwarebhánkusha rasa</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilakantha rasa</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nityodita rása</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nripabllabha rasa</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nripati ballabha rasa</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nripendra ballabha rasa</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneha bactra rasa</td>
<td>93, 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pnehásana rasa</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pnehamrita Parpati</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pnehamrita rasa</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchamukha rasa</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Párabati Sankara rasa</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parna khandeshwara rasa</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parpatiká rasa</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parpati rasa</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Párvati karuna' rasa</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Páshupata rasa</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pijusaballi rasa</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipplyádyá lauham</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piyusa bati</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plechántaka rasa</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plechári rasa</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plechárnava rasa</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleeha shardula rasa</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasa Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleeha sudana rasa</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottali rasa</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prachandeswara rasa</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pradipana rasa</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prána ballabha rasa</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Práneshwara rasa</td>
<td>112,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratápa bhuirava rasa</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratápa lankeshware rasa</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratápa ma'rtanda rasa</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratápa rāvana rasa</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratápa-tapana rasa</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preta sanjibana rasa</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purna chandrodaya rasa</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purnánanda rasa</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purusottama rasa</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raja shekhara rasa</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rájendra ballabha rasa</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ráksasa rasa</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rámabána rasa</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasa-nágádi rasa</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasa parpati</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasapati rasa</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasarája rasa</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasarájendra</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasendra parpati</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rtnagiri rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohitaka lauham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadashiva rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadyo-mrityunjaya rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandipana rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangrahamihara rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangrahami kapata rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sannipata bhairava rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sannipata gajankusha rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sannipata kuthara rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sannipata martanda rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sannipata mrityunjaya rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sannipata sudana rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sannipata surya rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saranana rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarbanga sundara chintamanin rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarbatobhadra rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarniska tailam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarva jwarahara lauham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarva jwarankusha rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarva jwara ri rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarva-lokashraya rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarva-rogantaka rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarva rogya rasa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasa</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarva'mayaghna rasa</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saubha'gya'di rasa</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shambhu prasa'da rasa</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shankha rasa</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shankheshwara rasa</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharvari ballava rasa</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shighra prabhāba rasa</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shila'-gandhaka batikā</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shita-bhanji-rasa</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shitaghna rasa</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shita sebana'nta rasa</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shita'ri rasa</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiva-durga' rasa</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiva'-prasa'dana rasa</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiva sa'dhana rasa</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shlesma ka'la'nala rasa</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shlesma-shailendra rasa</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siddha pra'neshwara rasa</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinha-nāda rasa</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sreera'ma rasa</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subarna'di rasa</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suchika'-bharana rasa</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suchika'-ksepana rasa</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suchi mukha rasa</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudha'nshu-shekharara rasa</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudha'-sa'ra rasa</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudha'-sindhu rasa</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukha sanjibani rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surechana rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutendraparpati</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutendra rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suvarna sundara rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swachanda bhairaba rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣachanda na’yakṛ̣ rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swarna parpati</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swechha’ bhedaka rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swechha’ bhedī rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweda-shaitya’ri rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta’mrakalpam</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta’mreswara bati</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiksna’dana rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiksna-mukha rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailokyā chinta’mani rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailokyā dumburu rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailokyā-mohana rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailokyā ranjana rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailokyā-tilaka-rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailakya sundara rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridosā barabānala rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridosā da’ba’nala rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridosā dābānala kālamegha rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridosā-niha’ra surya rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimurti rasa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Triphala' lauha'</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tripura bhairaba rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tripurāri rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tryāhika'ri rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Udaraghna rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Udarama'rtanda rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Udara'maya-kumbhi-keshari rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Udara'ri rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Udaka-manjarī rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uma'prasa'dana' rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**V**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaidyana'tha bha'sita rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Va'tapitta'ntaka rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vidya'-ballabha rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vidya'dhara rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vidya'maya rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vijaya pārpati</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visa'ma-fwara-hrid rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visamajwara'ntaka rasa</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ऋषिरां जीवनम्</td>
<td>नाम</td>
<td>अंक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रावस्वरूपी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>१२७</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रावेश्वर रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>१२४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रावशय रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२५२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमिकुमार लोहस्त्र</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>३७७</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमिकुमार रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२१८</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमितुष्टी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२८४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमिविंधन रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२२२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमिस्वर ह रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२५२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमिसहाय रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२७८</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमिश्चाहुरु रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>१०४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमिश्चाहुरु रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>६५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमिश्चाहुरु रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२७७</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमिश्चाहुरु रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२८४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमि स्वरूपी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>१५१</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमि स्वरूपी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>११६</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमि स्वरूपी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२०४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमि स्वरूपी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२०१</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमि स्वरूपी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२४८</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमि स्वरूपी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>३०५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रमि स्वरूपी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>२८१</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भक्तमञ्जरी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चक्षुशाणव रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भर्ग्गु:कुठार रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भर्ग्गु:कपाणा रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भर्गीविनाश रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>परिपंक रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चा</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चादिवि रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चानन्दभौव रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चानन्दवैभव रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चानन्दसागर रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चामपपन्ती रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चारोग्यविन्तामणि रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चारोग्यभौव रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>४</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प्रक्षामेंद्र रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>५</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प्रशानसुन्दर रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>६</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>उदकमञ्जरी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>उदराम रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>उदरभास्पति रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>उदरामयकुश्मिभिषेकरी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>छदरारि  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वसाप्रसादन  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कनकप्रभा  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कनकसुन्दर  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कफनेतु  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कफाशनि  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कबुरस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कहशामय  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कालतह  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कालदुर्ग  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कापीरिविजय  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>काङ्गोलुभुशण  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>काङ्गोरेयवर  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>काल  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कालशस्यागर  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कालान्तरेयवर  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कालानल  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>क्रत्वाद  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गनगगुण्डर  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गणाचिप  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गद्दुभारि  रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गंधक रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गिरिशकुष्णा रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गिरिशसुन्दर रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यहणीकपाट रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यहणीगजकेशरी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यहणा गजनन्द्र रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यहणी बजकपाट रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यहणी भैरव रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यहणी शादूर्व रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| घोरटुंसिंह रस:   | ... | ... | १४८ |
| ठलमांसायि रस:   | ... | ... | २८७ |

| चक्कधर रस:       | ... | ... | १४१ |
| चतुर्वेदुकुटार रस: | ... | ... | २३१ |
| चन्द्रेश्वर रस:      | ... | ... | ८२ |
| चतुर्ध्वक गजाकुण रस: | ... | ... | १८३ |
| चतुर्ध्वक निवारण रस: | ... | ... | १८२ |
| चतुर्ध्वक निस्वृद्ध रस: | ... | ... | १८२ |
| चतुर्ध्वकारी रस:    | ... | ... | १८३ |
| चन्द्रनाथ रस:       | ... | ... | १५४ |
| चन्द्रशेखर रस:      | ... | ... | १२१ |
| चन्द्रदिन्य रस:      | ... | ... | ३१ |
| चन्द्रोदय रस: | ... | ... | १८३२ |
| चित्त्रकार्दि बोध | ... | ... | १७१९ |
| चिम्सामणि रस: | ... | ... | १०२ |
| चिरसुन्दर रस: | ... | ... | १७८ |
| पृणमणि रस: | ... | ... | १४६ |

| ज | 
| जयमस्त्रल रस: | ... | ... | १६७ |
| जलमभ्नरी रस: | ... | ... | १६४ |
| जलोदरहर रस: | ... | ... | २४५ |
| जलोदरारि रस: | ... | ... | २४६ |
| जातीफलादि रस: | ... | ... | २४१ |
| जीवन रस: | ... | ... | ६०३ |
| ज्ञरकालकेतु रस: | ... | ... | १५८ |
| ज्ञरकुलखरपरान्त्र रस: | ... | ... | १५२ |
| ज्ञरकेशरी रस: | ... | ... | १२४ |
| ज्ञरगलहरि रस: | ... | ... | ५३ |
| ज्ञरघूमकेतु रस: | ... | ... | ५१ |
| ज्ञरनिसुद्ध रस: | ... | ... | १४५ |
| ज्ञरसुन्दिः रस: | ... | ... | १४३ |
| ज्ञरभवजी रस: | ... | ... | ६८ |
| ज्ञरमीरव रस: | ... | ... | १२२ |
| ज्ञरमात्रज्ञकेशरी-रस: | ... | ... | १२१ |
| ज्ञरमुरारि रस: | ... | ... | ६२० |
| ज्वरम्भ्यज्ञरस: | ... | ... | ६५७ |
| ज्वरचदनरस: | ... | ... | १४७ |
| ज्वराश्चरुरस: | ... | ... | १४१ |
| ज्वरान्तकरस: | ... | ... | १४४ |
| ज्वरारिरस: | ... | ... | १५५ |
| ज्वराश्चरुरस: | ... | ... | १५५ |
| ज्वरान्तकरस: | ... | ... | १२२ |
| ज्वरारिरस: | ... | ... | २८५ |
| ताम्रकल्याण् | ... | ... | ३८० |
| ताम्रेश्वरवटो | ... | ... | ३७० |
| तीच्छामुखरस: | ... | ... | ३२४ |
| तीच्छादनरस: | ... | ... | ३२८ |
| ब्रिदीशमदनलकालमित्ररस: | ... | ... | १२७ |
| ब्रिदीश्चोदनसुर्यरस: | ... | ... | २८ |
| ब्रिदीशवक्षवानलरस: | ... | ... | १०१ |
| ब्रिपुरभेदरस: | ... | ... | ८३ |
| ब्रिपुरारिरस: | ... | ... | १६० |
| ब्रिफिालोम्बम् | ... | ... | ३०८ |
| ब्रिमूर्तिरस: | ... | ... | २१५ |
| ब्रेष्लोकचिन्तामणिरस: | ... | ... | १३३ |
| ब्रेष्लोकायं मुररस: | ... | ... | ६४ |
| ब्रेष्लोकातिलकरस: | ... | ... | ३२५ |
| **ब्रैंलॉकमोहन रस:** | ... | ... | ७५२ |
| **ब्रैंलॉकरज्ञन रस:** | ... | ... | २५४४ |
| **ब्रैंलॉकसुन्दर रस:** | ... | ... | २४५१ |
| **लगौहिकारी रस:** | ... | ... | १५५२ |

| **द** |
| **दरदादि रस:** | ... | ... | २४१६ |
| **दूरुं रस:** | ... | ... | २०१३ |
| **दांबायणी रस:** | ... | ... | २१३६ |
| **द्रिगम्बर रस:** | ... | ... | १८०२ |
| **हिजसुम्स रस:** | ... | ... | २४८२ |
| **हितीयक्षयाद रस:** | ... | ... | ३०२३ |
| **द्वीपका रस:** | ... | ... | १०६४ |
| **दुघवंटी** | ... | ... | २५२५ |

| **न** |
| **नन्दिकैक्षर रस:** | ... | ... | ६२३० |
| **नवज्वरमुरारि रस:** | ... | ... | ११७२ |
| **नवज्वरहर रस:** | ... | ... | ३१२३ |
| **नवज्वराजस्क रस:** | ... | ... | ६८३१ |
| **नवज्वरारि रस:** | ... | ... | ६५३१ |
| **नवज्वरभसिंह रस:** | ... | ... | ३०१२ |
| **नवज्वरभाजुग रस:** | ... | ... | ३०६४ |
| **नागसुन्दर रस:** | ... | ... | २०६४ |
| **नागादि रस:** | ... | ... | ८६३० |
| नाराच रस:   | ... | ... | १४२  |
| निविद्धित रस: | ... | ... | ३३६  |
| नीलकषड रस: | ... | ... | ८५  |
| नुपतिवल्लभ रस: | ... | ... | २३७  |
| नुपवल्लभ रस: | ... | ... | २२५  |
| नुपन्दवल्लभ रस: | ... | ... | २२८  |
| प रस:       | ... | ... | २२२  |
| पञ्चमुख रस: | ... | ... | २५५, १०९  |
| पञ्चवतर रस: | ... | ... | २५४  |
| पञ्चानन रस: | ... | ... | २८१  |
| पञ्चामृत रस: | ... | ... | २६४  |
| पञ्चामृत पर्वठी | ... | ... | २६४  |
| पर्वठिका रस: | ... | ... | १५५  |
| पर्वठी रस: | ... | ... | १६५  |
| पर्वठीकुशा रस: | ... | ... | १५५  |
| पर्वठीभंकर रस: | ... | ... | १५५  |
| पर्वठीभंकर रस: | ... | ... | १५५  |
| पञ्चुपत रस: | ... | ... | २८०  |
| पिप्पलवाय लौहम् | ... | ... | ३४५  |
| पीगुरवटी | ... | ... | २५५  |
| पीगुरवज्जी रस: | ... | ... | २५१  |
| पीगुरवज्जी रस: | ... | ... | २५१  |
| पीगुरवज्जी रस: | ... | ... | ३६२  |
| पीपुत्रवन रस: | ... | ... | ३६२  |
| श्रीहार्षक रस:   |   | ३५१ |
| श्रीहान्तक रस:   |   | ३५५ |
| श्रीहारि रस:     |   | ३५४ |
| पुरुषोत्तम रस:   |   | १६२ |
| पूर्णचन्द्रोदय रस: |   | २०८ |
| पूर्णानन्द रस:   |   | १७७ |
| पौलिली रस:    |   | २१८ |
| प्रचण्ड खर रस:   |   | ८१ |
| प्रतापतन्त्र रस:   |   | ८३ |
| प्रतापभरव रस:   |   | २१२ |
| प्रतापमात्रंग रस: |   | ८१ |
| प्रतापराजत रस:  |   | १२५ |
| प्रतापलक्ष्मेश्वर रस: |   | ११० |
| प्रदीपन रस:     |   | २८४ |
| प्राणवलभ रस:   |   | ३७८ |
| प्रणिश्वर रस:    |   | २०१, १२१ |
| प्रेतस्वाभीवन रस: |   | १८५ |
| वृक्षकपाट रस:   |   | २१७ |
| वृक्षधर रस:     |   | २२५ |
| वृक्षपपंती    |   | २६५ |
| वृक्षपाणि रस:   |   | २६६ |
| वटुकभृत्र रस:    |   | ६१ |
| वटवामिन रस:    |   | २८५ |
वड़वाननी रस:  ...  ...  २०१
वड़वानल रस:  ...  ...  २३६, १०२
वड़वानिभ रस:  ...  ...  ६०७
वड़वाशुख रस:  ...  ...  २२६
वर्तागादि रस:  ...  ...  २२६
वसश्रामाली रस:  ...  ...  १६०
विज्ञवाजा रस:  ...  ...  २२०
विज्ञदीपन रस:  ...  ...  २४२
विज्ञप्रदीपन रस:  ...  ...  २८६
विज्ञ्रस:  ...  ...  ४४७
वातपितान्तक रस:  ...  ...  १५२
वारिशोषण रस:  ...  ...  ३७२
वासुकिभूषण रस:  ...  ...  ३४४
वासुदेव रस:  ...  ...  २३१
विक्रमकेशरो रस:  ...  ...  १६७
विजय पप्पटी 
...  ...  २४८
विजय रस:  ...  ...  १२४
विद्याधर रस:  ...  ...  १३२
विद्यावश्य रस:  ...  ...  १३२
विद्यामय रस:  ...  ...  २६५
विनोभुषण रस:  ...  ...  २३८
विनोभूमिलि रस:  ...  ...  ३०२
विनोभस रस:  ...  ...  ३०२
विनोद-विद्याधर रस:  ...  ...  २५१
2९-४
| विरेक रस: | ... | ... | ३८७ |
| विष्णुनाथ रस: | ... | ... | २०८ |
| विष्णुपालक रस: | ... | ... | १०७ |
| विष्णुवन्द्य रस: | ... | ... | ८४ |
| विष्णुभर रस: | ... | ... | १५५ |
| विष्णुमहर्षिका भम: | ... | ... | १०८ |
| विष्णुभवरुप रस: | ... | ... | १३६ |
| विष्णुभवरामक रस: | ... | ... | १३४ |
| वीरज रस: | ... | ... | ३५० |
| वीरभद्राभकम् | ... | ... | २८५ |
| वेतालरस: | ... | ... | ८३ |
| वैदनाथ रस: | ... | ... | ८० |
| वैदनाथभाषित रस: | ... | ... | ३८३ |
| वैदनाथद्वित रस: | ... | ... | ३४५ |
| वैष्णव रस: | ... | ... | २५९ |
| वैष्णव पौडली रस: | ... | ... | २०० |
| हस्तवराण्य रस: | ... | ... | ६० |
| हस्तवराणकुश रस: | ... | ... | ६० |
| हस्तवराम्भक वौझम् | ... | ... | १५६ |
| प्रभुर्भन्ध रस: | ... | ... | १६२ |

भ

भज्ञाविशाल रस: | ... | ... | २८३ |
भास्कर रस: | ... | ... | २८४ |
<p>| भुवनेश्वर रस:  | ... | ... | ३५ |
| भूतभावन रस:  | ... | ... | १५४ |
| भूतभवर्जन रस:  | ... | ... | ६२ |
| म | मच्छाराधि रस:  | ... | ... | २८७ |
| मधुमलाति रस:  | ... | ... | २४५ |
| महामित्राकरक रस:  | ... | ... | २६२ |
| महाज्वराङ्कर रस:  | ... | ... | १४२ |
| महाज्वरारक रस:  | ... | ... | १५४ |
| महानाल रस:  | ... | ... | १५५ |
| महावज्ज रस:  | ... | ... | १४७ |
| महाश्चुद्धार रस:  | ... | ... | १०८ |
| महाराज रस:  | ... | ... | १६५ |
| महाशंख रस:  | ... | ... | २८८ |
| महाशिरोमणि रस:  | ... | ... | २८८ |
| महेश्वर पप्पुड़ी  | ... | ... | २६६ |
| महेश्व मण्डल रस:  | ... | ... | २१२ |
| महोदधि रस:  | ... | ... | २८५ |
| महोदय प्रत्ययसार रस:  | ... | ... | २२१ |
| माकण्ठेय रस:  | ... | ... | २२१ |
| मूलकुठार रस:  | ... | ... | १६६ |
| मूलारि रस:  | ... | ... | १६४ |
| मेघनाद रस:  | ... | ... | ५८, १८८ |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>रस</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>स्वत्साजीवन रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>१८०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्वतःसाजीवन रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>११२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्वतसाजीवनसूचिकाभरण रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>१४०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्वतोभापन रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>८३</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्वयु ज्योति रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>६०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्वयु निरोध रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>२५२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्वयु निस्तन रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>११२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्वयु विघातन रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>८२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यक्षादारि लोहमु</td>
<td></td>
<td>२७४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यक्षत्र स्नाहारि लोहमु</td>
<td></td>
<td>२७४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यक्षार्कादिरहर लोहमु</td>
<td></td>
<td>२७५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रक्षणिरि रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रक्षागाढि रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>२८५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रक्षप्रति रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>२७४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रक्षपर्वटे</td>
<td></td>
<td>२६१</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रक्षाराज रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>१५३</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रक्षाराजिढर रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>८६</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रक्षखर्कि पर्वटे</td>
<td></td>
<td>२६२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>राजसेर्विर रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>२०४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>राजजैत्रवधम रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>२२०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रामवाणि रस:</td>
<td></td>
<td>२३४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रामस कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रोहीतक लौकम्</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ल</td>
<td>लापसिद्धार्थक कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लवज्ञादि कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लवज्ञाविलासकस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लोकनाथ कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लोकराज कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लोकाधोष कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लोकेन्द्र कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लोकेश कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लौहपंडिती</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लौहसमस्त कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श</td>
<td>गंगा कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गंगेश्वर कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गंगाप्रसाद कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गंगारोवालम कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गंगदुर्गा कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गंगसाधन कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गंगाप्रसादन कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गंगागन्धक वटक:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गंगाप्रशांत कस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रीधरप्रभाव रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुतमण्डी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रीतविनायक रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रीतारि रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रीराम रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रीकालाणन रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>श्रीशैलेन्द्र रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पड़िनिक्त तैलम्</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पड़िनन रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>संग्रहणी कपाट रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>संग्रहणीहर रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सदाशिव रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सवसवल्क्ष्य रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सबिपात कुठार रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सबिपातगजाणु श रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सबिपात भैरव रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सबिपात मात ख रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सबिपात-सूर्य ज्य रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सबिपातस्वादन रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सबिपातसूर्य रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सद्दीपन रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सच्चिदार्श लोहम्</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नाम</td>
<td>वर्ण</td>
<td>पृष्ठ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सब्जेक्टराहुश रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>१४५१</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सब्जेक्टरारि रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>६६६</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सब्जेक्टोभ्य रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>३८४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सब्जेक्टोमातक रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>३०५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सब्जेक्टोलोकायण रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>३१७</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सब्जेक्टोसुन्दर चिन्तामणि रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>७२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सब्जेक्टोमायन रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>२८०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सब्जेक्टोराग्य रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>२३१</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सिंहनाड रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>१०५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सिंहप्राणेश्वर रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>१८५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुखसज्जीवनी रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>१८४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुपांगशिशुर रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>११६</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुधासाधर रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>२०४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुधासिन्धु रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>२०७</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुवर्णसुन्दर रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>२१८</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुवर्णास्ति रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>१४५</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुरीचन रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>३५१</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुरुसिकाबिरण रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>१३४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुरुसिकारेपन रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>१३२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुरुसिकाश्रित रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>१३८</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुतेन्द्र परीति</td>
<td></td>
<td>२७०</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सुतेन्द्र रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>७८</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सीभाण्यादि रस</td>
<td></td>
<td>३२</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सीवच्छादि चूरणम्</td>
<td></td>
<td>२५६</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खंडकण्ड नायक रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खंडकण्ड भैरव रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खर्ण पर्पती</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खेत्रमेदक रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खेत्रमेदी रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खेत्रशैलारि रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हंसपोदली रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हिरांशहहर रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हिरांशगंग पोदली रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हिरांशछुन्दर रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हुताशन रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चेमछुन्दर रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चेमछब्र रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चवासिन्धु रस:</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ERRATA.**

Page  XXVI  line last but one, read 288 for 388

"  XXVII  1st line  
"  "  9th "  
"  "  17th "  
"  "  8th "  
"  XXVIII  9th "  
"  XXIX  19th "  
"  XXX  

"  XXVII  267 for 967
"  "  140 for 143
"  "  96 for 26
"  "  90 for 93
"  "  91 for 21
"  "  170 for 117
SELECT OPINIONS ON

RASA-JALA-NIDHI

(1)

Edward Peters, Esq., 3280 Helen Avenue, Detroit, 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 store-house of real knowledge. I shall anxiously await the publication of the remaining volumes of your price-less work.

(2)

Albert G. Ingalls, Associate Editor, "Scientific American":

These books have been given a special place in the library of the journal, reserved for works which are eminently worthy of preservation for the edification of future editors.

(3)

Prof. M. Winterniz of the Prague University (Czecho Slovakia):

It is an interesting contribution to our knowledge of Hindu Chemistry, alchemy, and medicine. I shall make a mention of your great work in the revised edition of Vol III of my History of Indian literature.
Chemical News of London, dated 13-1-28:

Dr. Bhudeb Mookerji has undertaken the heavy task of compiling, in about 10 volumes, a systematic and comprehensive treatise on the almost lost and little known Science of Hindu Chemistry. His first volume was well received and the second part has quickly followed it. Succeeding volumes will be awaited with impatience. Dr. Bhudeb Mookerji's second volume maintains the high standard of his first, and is a valuable contribution to alchemical literature.

Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry (London), May 18, 1928:

Any Chemist who is (a) dissatisfied with his family doctor, or, (b) tired of ions: PH, enzymes, and covalencies, may be recommended to read this book, where he will at least find much that is novel. We fancy that most of his recipes will be new to the Society of Chemical Industry. . . . . This and much other remarkable and unexpected knowledge came to Mr. Mookerji partly from ancient books and partly from a learned yogi with whom he studied. Alchemy finds its place among the iatrochemical remedies. . . . . We look forward with ill-controlled excitement to the publication of Mr. Mookerji's chemical investigations but, in the meantime, there can be no doubt of the efficacy of his remedies . . . .

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

E. J. Holmyard.
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,

"Bharatvarsha" the leading Bengali magazine of Calcutta:

The work, when completed, will no doubt prove to be the greatest and the most comprehensive treatise on Hindu Chemistry and alchemy......The author is an eminent and successful physician and most probably he has been able to earn a high reputation by prescribing the medicines described in the book under review. Physicians in general, we are sure, will be profited by a study of the book.

Journal of Ayurveda, Calcutta, March 1928:

The volumes are worth reading as the author introduces many a new information in them. He had to study many ancient and new works in a scholarly way before writing the volumes under review. As he did not begin as an amateur, his work is bound to be reliable and useful.

Besides compiling, the author had to write for himself portions of Sanskrit texts whenever he found something wanting or lost, and this reflects a great credit on the author's profound scholarship.
We recommend these volumes to all lovers of Ayurved, as
the treatise may be said to have introduced a new era in the
revival of Ayurved\textsuperscript{a}. We anxiously await the publication of
the remaining volumes.

\textbf{Indian Civilization and its Antiquity.}

Price Rs. 2 (cloth-bound, thick edition)
Re. 1-8 (popular edition).

By
Bhudeb Mookerji, M.A. (triple),
Sankhya-Vedanta-tirtha, Rasacharya,
Ayureedic Physician 20, Grey Street, Calcutta.

\textbf{OPINIONS.}

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

I have gone through your “Indian Civilization and its
Aptiquity” 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. Mookerji'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. Mookerji himself is a great scholar; his treatise on Hindu Chemistry (of which only three out of the ten volumes are yet out) created a great stir on the occasion of its publication.

   The chapter on Phallism may very properly be sent to Miss Mayo as a reply to her ignorantly foolish remarks on the worship of the Shiv-ling in India. The most interesting chapters, and from the point of view of a student of philology, the most instructive, are those that deal with Gipsies and
the borrowings from Sanskrit into English. They are very carefully and convincingly written.

Mr. Mookherji's book should attract the attention of all those who are interested in making available to the public the past achievements of India in the fields of art and science.

(6) Indian Daily Mail, Bombay, September 30th 1928.

Great scholars, both Indian and Europeans have, often come to the conclusion that Indian civilization is a very ancient one, but no one up till now took up the subject exclusively for a thorough and scientific study. We congratulate Dr. Bhudeb Mookerji for having thrown a flood of light on the subject through his book "Indian Civilization and its Antiquity."

Although the book is not very voluminous, yet it contains in a nutshell 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

This is a very valuable book of research. No mere fragmentary criticism will do justice to the book. It is a book which ought to be read, marked, and digested.
CATALOGUED.