a star shaped plexus of veins beneath the capsules of the kidneys - Venae stellatae.

a kind of sea fish - Star fish.

(in Astronomy) a special form of constellation called asterism in the moon's path; star in general; 2. moon.

disease of the outer corner of the eyes marked by pricking pain in the eyes and the eye brows inflammation of the eyes and running of the nose.

white great millet - Holcus saccharatus.
effective medicine; 2. empiric medicine, house hold medicine.

not water; 2. nakedness.

projecting or rising as of penis.

see Hemidesmus indicus.

Indian sarsaparilla -Hemidesmus indicus.

see Hemidesmus indicus.

not fully cooked rice; half cooked rice.

destitute of seminal secretion - Impotent.

Indian spurge -Euphorbia genus.

not taking a medicine with its appropriate vehicle.

friendly drugs as opposed to inimical drugs.

vehicle appropriate to the original or principle medicine.

Indian hemp -Crotolaria juncea; 2. Indian beech -Pongamia glabra alias Dalbargia arbo; 3. forest rose wood -Dalbargia lanceolata.

a kind of jasmine.

Indian Kales — Colocasia antiquorum.

over cooked rice unfit for eating.

that which is over boiled or cooked.

cooked or boiled crab flesh:

milk spurge.

Indian pagurus. It is generally eaten by poor classes. It has medicinal virtues and so used in diet, a soup is also prepared and given to patients in cases of pain in the body,
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<tr>
<td>11. கட்டி காற்று, black crab, See No.15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. மற்றைய காற்று, another variety.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13. முட காற்று, the same as No.10</td>
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<td>14. ப் காற்று, crabs found in holes in moist ground.</td>
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<td>15. இங்கள் காற்று, English black clawed crab.</td>
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<td>16. காற்று காற்று.</td>
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<td>17. தோட்ட காற்று, big crab see No.3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>chillness, delirious fever etc. it consists of different kinds as mentioned below;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. குளோ காற்று, small tank crab.</td>
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<td>2. குளோ காற்று, river crab.</td>
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<td>3. குளோ காற்று, sea crab.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. கட்டி காற்று, small crabs of the size of gall nut used in medicine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. குளோ காற்று, blue legged crab.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. குளோ காற்று, crab with one claw only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. குளோ காற்று, large and red crab.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. குளோ காற்று, black crab found under Tiger's milk tree on the sea shore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. குளோ காற்று, field crab having medicinal virtues.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. குளோ காற்று, milk crab.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>குளோ காற்று காற்று, a variety of plantain tree.</td>
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<td>குளோ காற்று, a dish prepared out of crabs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>குளோ காற்று காற்று, crab footed greens -Bergeria verticillata.</td>
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<tr>
<td>குளோ காற்று காற்று, crab footed grass -Ischnium aristatum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>குளோ காற்று காற்று, crab's shell.</td>
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<tr>
<td>குளோ காற்று காற்று, crab's soup.</td>
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<tr>
<td>குளோ காற்று காற்று, crab's hole.</td>
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<tr>
<td>குளோ காற்று காற்று, crab eating monkey -Macacus cynomolgus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>குளோ காற்று காற்று காற்று, the earth of crab's hole, it is used in magic.</td>
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scorpion lobster mouthed legged scorpion. It is black coloured and is said to take its birth from the viper. Its sting is very poisonous and is marked by sympathetic bubo, swelling boring pain, burning sensation, issue of froth from the mouth etc. First it catches with its claws of the two forelegs and then stings.

stagnant water in the crab’s holes in ridges of rice fields and beds of rivers and tanks. It is prescribed for unceasing hiccup.

scorpion, midday, noon; 2. நாவி, தேரிவிட்டுக் குருே, a period of four hours from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 3. பாய், one of the six division of the day.

interspace between the teeth.

1506

Indian hemp -Crotalaria junica; 2. மலர் மலர், hemp crops.

blue dying rosebay -Wrightia tinctoria alias W.tomentosa alias Nerium antidy — sentericum.

worm plant -Cassia Tora (seeds of); 2. மலர் மலர், Indian rosebay -Tabernaemontana coronaria.

gold.

Indian whiting -Sillago sihama.

a kind of arsenic; 2. மூன்று, river.

water cadamba -Nauclea purpurea.

root of long pepper -Piper longum (root of).
2. Indian beech - Pongamia glabra alias Dalbergia arborea.

Night blindness or imperfect vision at night. It is caused by the deficiency of vitamin A in the system.

Hedge cotton - Daemia extensa.

Corrosive sublimate or perchloride of mercury.

Nutmeg, Pongamia glabra, nut of Indian beech tree - Pongamia glabra.

Common wax flower dogbane - Tabernaemontana coronaria alias Nerium coronarium.
Whelk Buceinum. It is generally found in tank, pond, lake and other places where water is stagnant; poorer classes eat this. It gives good taste. It has medicinal virtues for it serves as a remedy in cases of piles; cools the system; 6. விகுரி, snail fit for eating - Helix pomatia; 7. சுழையுள்ள, efflorescent salt in fuller's soil; 8. வாணாரை (காணாரை) aircreper - Cassytha filiformis; 9. கூடி, hunch back.

லான்சு அல்லது உராணான், one slided trianthera - Trianthema monogyna.

தேவதேச, நடுநேரே. இது மலர்தூர் நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு பெரும்பாலும் உருமாற்ற முக்கியமானது தேவதேச மலர்தூர் நூற்றாண்டுகளில் முக்கியமானது தெரியும். சிறிய தன்னானியான வட்டம் சிறிய தன்னானி செல்கிறது. சிறிய தன்னானி சம்பாதித்து, சிறிய தன்னானியின் நீளம் குறைகிறது.

லான்சு, lanthina.

லான்சுங்களும் நடுநேரே, oyster pincher. see நடுநேரே.

லான்சுச் சாவியை, தேவதேச அல்லது சிறிய தன்னானியரும், choonam of snail shell c.f. தேவதேச சாவியை.

சிறிய தன்னானி, சிறிய தன்னானி கொள்ள முடிகிறது. இது வெள்ளக்கரைப் பல்கிரி வெள்ளக்கரைப் பல்கிரி முடிகிறது. இது வெள்ளக்கரைப் பல்கிரி வெள்ளக்கரைப் பல்கிரி முடிகிறது. இது வெள்ளக்கரைப் பல்கிரி வெள்ளக்கரைப் பல்கிரி முடிகிறது.

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tonic, cures diarrhoea. According to siddhar's science if the leaves are chewed the teeth and gums become so strong as to crush stones into pieces. The paste of the leaves resolves swellings, when applied externally.

1. ெபோல, ெபோல; கூச்சூரையேயில் யார்ப்பு முழுந்து வைத்து கொண்டத் நீர், a kind of garden or vegetable green found grown in millet fields.

2. காப்போலப்பாலைகள், காப்போலகை கூட பிள்ளையாரில் அளவும் முழுந்து வைத்து கொண்டத் நீர், knot plant - Cl. oedendron serratum. Its decoction cures flatulence.

3. பிபார்பளார், long pepper - Piper longum.

4. மொல்லையிற் கொட்டு, nail of the finger or toe.

5. போண்பாளை, P. glabra, Indian beech. See போண்பாளை.

6. போலை, முக்கலை, musk; 2. போலை, crow; 3. போலை, bitter orange - Citron; 4. போலை, bigarade orange - Citrus aurantium (bigaradia); 5. போலை, conch; 6. போலை, one of the nine precious stone or gems; 7. போலை, madar plant - Calotropis gigantia; 8. போலை, plantain tree - Musa paradisiaca, 9. போலை, see போலை.

Goddess energy; 6. போலை, one of the members of the original school of Siddhars; 7. போலை, white teak wood; 8. போலை, a prostitute; 9. போலை, yellow orpiment; 10. போலை, small pumpkin; 11. போலை, which see; 12. போலை, which see.

See போலை.

1. போலை போலை, யுத்தகோயில், book on erotic science.

2. போலை போலை, earthen ware.

3. போலை போலை, see போலை.

4. போலை போலை, potassium nitrate.

5. போலை போலை, Indian birth wort - Aristolochia indica.

6. போலை போலை, marking nut.
peduncles bear 3-6 flowers. Flowers white fragrant but more at night, flowering nearly all through the year much cultivated in temple gardens of South India for it is used in worship. Juice of the leaves is dropped into eyes in ophthalmia but the juice of the single whorl flowers is more useful. The juice of the flowers mixed with oil is an efficacious remedy for relieving the burning sensations of sore eyes, a collyrium is prepared with the flower juice, tender coconut water and juice, of the flowers of Bengal currant - Carandas spinarum as chief ingredients which is very useful for all eye diseases. By chewing the root the tooth ache is relieved, paste of the root in water is a vermicide. There are two varieties of these plant one bearing a single whorl flowers and the other bearing many whorl flowers.

1. अकान्त धृतिमा गुलाल, single whorl flowered Tabernaemontana coronaria.

2. अकान्त धृतिमा गुलाल, multi whorl flowered Tabernaemontana coronaria.

3. तीतक, Lebidioropsis orbicularis; 4. गोपुरहरु, a medicinal tree Acalypha fruticosa.

2. तीतक, Lebidioropsis orbicularis; 2. अकान्त धृतिमा, holy fig tree - Ficus religiosa; 3. धेरू सुमल, a kind of shell or mollusc; 4. गोपुरहरु, which see.

Indo-Indian, naval card; 2. समूस्प्र, Indealum, आकादूप, खुफुम, खुफुम, अकादूपस्प्र, Acalypha indica, only 2 in India, a very good vermicide. अकादूपस्प्र अनि अकादूपस्प्र अकादूप, अकादूपपूर्ण, अकादूपक अकादूपक अकादूपक अकादूपक अकादूपक अकादूपक अकादूपक अकादूपक. (रोग मुंगुलाम 200) a kind of salt prepared by grinding together the following: equal weights of Satti uppū, Shiva uppū, Kambi uppū and pooram (subchloride of mercury) and keeping the mixture under the sun.

Indian rose bay - Tabernaemontana coronaria. It is a flowering plant. 6-8 ft. leaves opposite
named as Nandhi devar. He compiled many books on Alchemy, Granam, yogam, Philosophy, Medicine, Astrology etc. Vaidya kavyam, Kalaignam, Nigandu, Carukkadi, Thandaka patchini, Gdana soothiram, Mappu soothiram, Sangam Vilam are the names of some of the books he had compiled.

When Umadevi spouse of God Siva came to Sathuragiri to make penance she was accompanied by one named Veeragan. After the penance, she wanted to go back, but the man who accompanied her before refused to go back and wanted to remain at Sathuragiri. As per his desire, he was born as the son of Cilathamuni and lived at Sathuragiri. He was
to these 5 letters then it is called shadae Sharam representing the six psychic centres of the body.

or on the shoulders and back. It is a common complaint among old people and diabetic patients and a frequent complaint of pregnant woman consisting of intense itching of the external genitals.

or on the shoulders and back. It is a common complaint among old people and diabetic patients and a frequent complaint of pregnant woman consisting of intense itching of the external genitals.

the mystic letter 'ya' one of the five sacred letters of Shiva.

the mystic letter 'ya' one of the five sacred letters of Shiva.

valerian root -Indian 'spikenard -Cyperus stoloniferus alias Valerian jatamansi; 2. ătvălmuk, a kind of medicine.

the psychic centre of the cerebral region in the human body.

the psychic centre of the cerebral region in the human body.

a kind of green banana -Musa para disiaca (troglody tarum).

a kind of delirium.
getting shock or delirium.

2. குளையைகள், thigh; 3. மருகுழல், which see.

தொன்மார் மீதியை, தொன்மார் மீதியை, lady's fly.

துருந்தை கக்கை, கச்சைகக்கை, tigger's milk spurge - Excoecaria agallocha.

துருந்தை, துருந்தை, god of death; 2. குளையைகள், mountain containing plumbago; 3. வெல்லல், buffaloe.

துருந்தை கக்கையில்.

துருந்தைக்கும்பி, தோம்பையில்லை, red lizard plant.

துருந்தை கச்சை, கச்சைகக்கை, water kadamba - Stephysyne parvisiflora alias Nauclea parvisiflora.

துருந்தை கச்சையில், துருந்தையில், he buffaloe.

துருந்தைக்கும்பியில், gum of the teeth; 2. தென்பெரு, a kind of heron.

துருந்தையில் புருபு, தென்பெரு புருபு. புருபு தென்பெரு வலுவது காணப்படும் புருபு காணப்படும். துருந்தையில் புருபு அறியப்படும். புருபு காணப்படும், a kind of unknown bird. Its flesh is a remedy in consumption and is very useful for improving the health of convalescents.

துருந்தை (துருந்தை) கச்சையில் புருபு அறியப்படும் புருபு காணப்படும், neither too strong nor too weak.

துருந்தை, துருந்தை, lower lip; 2. தென்பெரு, a bird; 3. புரு, gum of teeth; 4. குளையை, stork.

துருந்தைக்கும்பி, வெல்லல் கக்கையில், biting of the lower lip by children which is considered as a symptom foreboding illness.

brinjal - Solanum melongena. It is so called because of its causing irritation of the skin.

துருந்தைக்கும்பியில், தோம்பைகக்கை, a small tumour with itching sensation.

துருந்தையில், தோம்பை, itching irritation.

துருந்தைக்கும்பியில், தோம்பை, a drug that relieves the sensation itching - Antipruritic.

துருந்தையில், தோம்பை, see முறையில் கீழே.

துருந்தையில், தோம்பை உணவுகக்கை, a kind of eruption causing intense itching; 2. வெல்லல், irritation.

துருந்தையில், தோம்பை காண்பையை, scratching or itching sensation.

துருந்தையில், தோம்பை, scratching; 2. வெல்லல், itch.
and applied to the eyes to cure watering of the eyes purulent discharge from the eyes redness and pain of the eyes.

ointment for the eye.

stabbing pain in the eyes.

irritation of the eyes.

inflammation of the eye, Ophthalmitis.

three lobed night shade - Solanum trilobatum; 2. 黃金石英, a yellow or white transparent gem, topaz oriental topaz.

water discharged from the eyes.

the
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treatment of eye disease - Ophthamiatrics.

1524

Indian pennywort - Hydrocotyle asiatica.

paralysis of the eye muscles - Ophthalmoplegia.

discharge of water from the eye - Lachrymation.

a book on the diseases of the eye and their treatment as well as prevention of eye diseases by the sage Agastya.

ointment for the eye.

wild horse gram, jungle horse gram - Atyllosia scarabacoides alias Rhynchosia scarabacoides.

one engaged in fixed ness of mind.
excrement.

anus,  ஓடு, anus.

opening for fecal discharge.

scorpion sting - Heliotropium indicum.

soul.

cattle disease.

a kind of sedge grass.

homicidal monomania.

2. औषधियों, 3. जीवाणु, wasting away.

male herma phrodite.

white lead, tin.

black basil - Ocimum sanctum (nigram).

snake gourd - Trichosanthes anguina.

sal ammoniac.

human life.

sexual connection with an animal.

-Bestiality.

human nature.

smooth lance leaved - Indian inden Grewia leavigata alias G. orbiculata.

an imitative word signifying the sound made by striking the teeth together with noise.

sex.

musk deer; 2. Civic, civet cat; 3. crow; 4. smell.

air creeper - Cassytha filiformis; 2. orange; 3. fragrant smell.

human sacrifice.

calcination of metals with the aid of five cowdung cakes.

see human.

human flesh.

human birth.

nervous neural.

obstruction of nerves.

having no strength sinewless.

a kind of tobacco; 2. a thin or meager and emaciated person whose veins stand out; 3. a man of nervous strength.

skin on the top of the head, scalp.

nerve power - Neuropotential.

a slender woman having raised veins; 2. a woman with nerve energy.

see human.

see human.

South India pine - Podocarpus latifolia.

sterching of the nerves contraction of nerves.
convulsion; 3. குன்றின் குயியுடன் கால்பானிகள், contraction of muscular fibres.

மாறுமிளையுள்ள- மாறுமிளையுள்ள, nervous debility, nervous prostration -Neurasthenia.

மைய, மைய, artery; 2. கையாட் மருந்துக்கும், vessel carrying black blood -Vein; 3. மாிமல்லப் ராச்ச்சியுடன் குன்று, any duct in the body; 4. திணை நீர்ப் பிரபேரையுறு; 5. திணை மைய், leaf nerve -Veins of the leaf.

NOTE: Hindu physiologists say that in the human body there are 72,000 nerves and veins but another version mentioned only 1008.

A. According to their characteristics nature etc.

1. மென்பொறியாய், auditory nerve acoustic nerve 8the pair.

2. பேச்சு மைய்.

3. செய் மைய்.

4. காக்கு செய் மைய் (காக்கு மைய்), 1st pair.

5. மென்பொறியாய்,ophthalmic or optic nerve.

6. கால்பானிகள், calorific nerve.

7. நீர்ப்பொறியாய்.

8. பெருமையுள்ள மைய், sympathetic nerve.

9. மன்னர் மைய்.

10. குளை மைய்.

11. சிறு மைய், large nerve.

12. மென்பொறியாய், pneumogastric nerve.

13. நெய்து மைய்.

14. மைய் மைய், excitor nerve.

15. வரும் மைய், erectile nerves as those of genital organs rectum and bladder.

B. Nerves distributed over several organs and parts of the human body:

1. மென்பொறியாய், cerebral nerves 12 pairs.

2. மைய் மைய், nerve of the head.

3. புன்னி மைய், facial nerve.

4. மைய் மைய், frontal nerve.

5. வெள்ளி மைய், ciliary nerve.

6. மன்னர் மைய், nasal nerve.

7. குளை மைய், temporal nerve.

8. வெள்ளி மைய், tonsillar nerve.

9. மைய் மைய், buccal nerve.

10. வெள்ளி மைய், nerve of the external nerve.

11. வெள்ளி மைய், cochlea nerve.

12. வெள்ளி மைய், cervical nerve.

13. மைய் மைய், shoulder nerve.

14. மைய் மைய், cutaneous nerve.

15. வெள்ளி மைய், dorsal nerve.

16. வெள்ளி மைய், spinal nerve.
17. **தூத்துக்கடை குதிரை**, pulmonary nerve.

18. **சென்ற குதிரை**, hepatic nerve.

19. **தம்பெருமை குதிரை**, cardiac nerve.

20. **பெருமை குதிரை**, abdominal and gastric nerve.


22. **இப்பு குதிரை**, glutreal or iliac nerve.

23. **கூட்டு குதிரை**, cavernous nerve.


25. **ஏகா குதிரை**, sialic nerve.

26. **ஏண்டனுடைய குதிரை**, calcaneal nerve.

27. **ஏன்ன குதிரை**, the nerve that supplies the blood vessels - Nervisaurorum.

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under the skin in different directions.

- **தூத்துக்கடை குதிரை**, pulmonary nerve.
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Enlargement or dilatation is due to sluggish of or impediment to the circulation of the blood through the veins and this sluggishness may depend on debility or many other causes. The veins may be seen clustered in raised knots through the whole body - Nervous system.

- **தூத்துக்கடை குதிரை**, pulmonary nerve, a net work of nerves - Plexus.
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which in numerable worms are
coiled round. These worms are
generally 20-30 inches long.
-Guinea worms disease.

NOTE: It is also called Medina
worm which inhabits the
subcutaneous or intermuscular
tissues of man and several
domestic animals. Its embryos
are discharged through the
openings in the skin upon contact
with water. It was formerly called
Filaria medinensis.

The end of the worms as
its presents in the blister should
be caught by a roll of sticking
plaster and then by very delicate
management, it should be
extracted by inches daily. If the
worm breaks abscess and fever
are the general results but
sometimes dangerous illness may
also arise. So, it should not
be attempted without skilled
advice. Injections of a drop of
salicylic acid into the worm will
kill it and assist the removal
of it easily from the blisters.

Adequate quantities of lime
to such contaminated water
supplies as step wells, tanks
e tc. has proved in controlling
the spread of the disease. By
boiling the water and straining
it through a fire muslin will
suffice to remove the cause and
render the water innocuous.
passage of blood and formation of knots.

over straining of nerves -Sprain.

nervous pain.

nervous prostration -Neurasthenia; 2. cerebral degeneration; nervous debility, nervous break down. See 

a nervous affection marked by a periodic headache and various sensory disturbances -Migrane.

nervous debility. See 

inflammation of a nerve -Neurites.

nervous strength the specific energy peculiar to the nervous system -Neurosis.

a knot like mass of grey nervous matter forming a centre from which fibres radiate -Ganglion.

twisting of the veins.

development of nerve tissue -Neurogenesis.

enlarged or dilatated condition of the vein; 2. a symptom of death.

morbid nervousness with physical unrest - Nervosity.

the grey matter of the nerves.

nerve fibre. 

excision of a part of a nerve -Neurectomy.

disease of the nervous system.

spasm of the nerve; 2. spasm of the nerve; 3. spasm of the nerve; spasmodic suffocative attack -Angina.

nervous strength, specific energy peculiar to the nervous system -Neuricity.

any mass of nervous substances as a centre of nervous influence -Ganglion.

nerves whose stimulation lowers or in hibits the activity of the nerve centre, inhibitory nerves of the nervous system.
of the body and is distinguished according to the part affected or to the cause as bronchial, malarial, diabetic, gouty, facial, occipital etc.

This should not be confounded with the rheumatic or arthritic pain as the former is confined to one particular part and the latter attacks several joints and is of wandering nature.

- Neuritis nodosa, knotty nerves;
- 2.  என்றுடன், a mass of nervous matter - Neuroganglion.
pain due to stretching of the nerves.

Nervous exhaustion or powerlessness, a nervous disorder marked by nervous prostratiom - Neurasthenia.

Nervous disease complicated with mental disorder - Neuropsycho.

a mass of nerve matter - Ganglion.

a kind of flowering plant or herb whose flowers so very sensitive that they droop when smelt or when the weather is cloudy pimpernel - Anagallis arvensis.

common emetic nut - Randia dumetorum.

a tailless monkey more like a man - Ape; 2. Macaca mulatta

one of the largest man like ape (a native of Sumatra) - Orang outang.

bengal gram; 2. ground nut.

iguana's foot vine - Vitis pedata.

see Aconitum, 2. Lycopus viridis, man.

black hellebore - Hellborus niger.

becoming confused.

bitter orange - Citrus aurantium alias Auraltiu bigaradia; 2. (Bo. A. Chena) Shown, pensis; 3. Borax, borax, creation, eruptions on the face pimplies.

death. 2. Aves, crow.

Their nasal bones are enclosed in amulets and used as a talisman, their teeth are also used in magic.

goat' horn, mangrove - Aegiceras majus.

Carissa spinarum (hirsuta).
a kind of palm tree yielding small fruits.

a forest indigo -Indigofera pule hella.

knee cap.

the two nodes or knotty protuberances on the top of the skull of a fox.

Rox burgh's cassia -Cassia javanica alias caesalpinia pulcherima. It is said to cure eczema; red cassia, see .

a kind of bat.

See .

deformity by assuming the shape of a jackal's head and there by rendering the patient unable to walk or move about. The knee becomes unusually large and makes him difficult to fold or stretch his leg. This is caused by excited vayu uniting with the vitiated blood produces the inflammation of knee joint -Rheumatoid arthritis -Synovitis of the knee.

NOTE: It is marked by pain, heat and read ness of the part affected due to villous out growth from the synovial membrane, which cause impairment of function and crepitation. It is the atrophic and hypertrophic changes in the bones that lead to marked joint deformaty. It is often believed that the disease is rheumatical or gouty in nature.

, crushing.

the bark of jaumoon tree -Eugenia jambolana; the outer skin of fox or jackal.

small jaumoon -Eugenia jambos.

the mystic mantric letter 'ai'.
1. Vulpis, a mixture of varied colours.

2. M. tuberosa, fear of big fox or chethah.


4. Vulpis, a small variety of creeping vervain - Verbena capitata.

5. M. humilis, small leaved Indian cape coccinea indica. It is opposed M. indicana, larged flowered bryony.

6. Erythrina, young immature coconuts or palm tree leaves. - Young fruit bud.


8. Desmodium latifolium, small bird’s foot, unifoliate tick - Hedysarum genus alias Desmodium latifolium.


10. Justicia, devil frightener, black tumbay or malabar catmint.

11. Anisomeles malabarica, small leaves flower - Justicia acaulis.
an unknown plant said to possess the virtue of consolidating mercury.

2. Jackal bair, Jackal jujube - Zizyphus albans alias Z.nummularia. It is a climbing thorny shrub flowers small, yellow common hedge plant bark and root used medicinally fruit eaten.

A common Indian salt wort - Suaeda nudiflora.

2. Jackal jujube, Jackal jujube, long doleful cry of fox - howl.

2. Jackal bair, Jackal jujube, scabrid leaved sebesten - Cordia monoica.

2. Jackal bair, Jackal jujube, brantly, diabetes plant- Gratiola monniera alias Herpestes monniera, which see.


2. Jackal bair, Jackal jujube, common tamarisk - Tamarix gallecta.

2. Jackal bair, Jackal jujube, koen, jackal tail grass - Ductylis spicata.

2. Jackal bair, Jackal jujube, common salt.
1545

fruit cucumber.

punjab kino - Ougenia debbergerioes.

rice conjee, 2. प्रभातिकिता, half cooked rice. श्रेयंतः, it creates loss of appetite.

2. मुहुम्बिक, calcination with small fire.

see खरगिना. stunted growth.

a sort of stomach ache; 2. अग्राध, boring pain; 3. अभ्र, not well cooked rice - Half cooked rice.

Half cooked rice, unripe fruit; 2. अर्घ, immature fruit.

a term indicating or signifying the extreme pain of the body as if it is crushed and tursted or squeezed.

to cut into pieces.

cut into pieces; 2. दमकित, crushing.

calcination with small fire.

a kind of salt prepared as per process laid down in Siddhar’s science. It is an acid salt and is opposed to तेल, an alkaline salt also prepared.

 국제, see कामकाजा.

a kind of ulcer.

1546

fruit, stricking or gnashing the teeth together with force.

see खरगिना.

men’s cloth.

Indian burr.

It is expectorant and diuretic and so used medicinally.

ferugreek - Trigonella foenum gracccum.

see ग्रस्माकाष्ठा.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. தோராதனர், வாதராதன்</td>
<td>to old or advanced age; 2. முழுமைக்கோர், old age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பெரியில், வெண், வெண் வையார், grey hair;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. பெரியில் வெண்</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. சந்திரன், bull; 4. காண்டுகள், growing or getting grey;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. வாலைத் தூள், ash colour; 6. காலன், heron; 7. புண்டுட்,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>குளும்பண்டின் பழம்; 8. கூச்சை முழுமை பென்னையன், mixture of white and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black; 9. பென்னையம் தூள், white horse; 10. தொட்டையாள், yac.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தொட்டையாள், கொள்ளை, bone.</td>
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<td>தொட்டையாள், மூளை, மூளை, மூளை, மூளை, மூளை, மூளை, மூளை, மூளை, gettine grey.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kanakam, makkal, kite;  
2. Kanakam, one with grey hairs;  
3. Pupparann, one prematurely grey;  
4. Kanaippal, kera muthal, grey coloured animal.

Kanakam, kadal, crow;  
2. Mennikkal, a heron preying on fish;  
3. Kukkum, a species of crane with red legs;  
4. Kukkum, emaciated child;  
5. Kukkum, stork;  

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4. Kukkum, emaciated child;  
5. Kukkum, stork;  

Black gooseberry.

Sweet tamarind - Pithecolobium dulce.

Buffy coat.

Indian lily - Nymphae lotus.

Hair first becoming grey or white and later after some time turning yellow.

A medicinal plant - Cadaba indica.

Reed stem.

Grey hair.
1551

1552

Hedysarum gyps, one year.

2. 

magnet; 2. 

load stone.

lotus root.

disease; 2. 

suffering from disease; 3. 

pining away

which see.

making thin -reducing the obesity.

the state of being

emaciated, suffering.

lotus water; 2. 

white crane, white ibis -ibis macei.

which see.

a kind of arsenic.

one of the two inferior varieties of diamonds with yellow specks -Lapezuluulis.

ocimum sanctum.

see

see

lotus stalk.

one suffering from

disease -patient.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>1549</th>
<th>தாண்டைக், எளியம் மானை, female elephant.</th>
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<tr>
<th>1550</th>
<th>தாண்டைக், கருப்பு, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will -Seduction rape.</th>
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<th>1549</th>
<th>தானைக், கார்நாய், the common lark that signs as it flies -sky lark; 2. நுழன்விளக்கம், nipple pores.</th>
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<th>தானைக், மின்மிளவார் மூளை, khuskhus root -Andropogon muricatus.</th>
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<th>1549</th>
<th>தானைக், பொஞ்சால், Indian head ahe tree -Premna integrifolia.</th>
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<th>தானைக், அய்மூலம், blue vitrol -Subacetate of copper.</th>
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<th>தானைக், கார்நாய், female elephant see உண்டுண்டு கருட்டு; 2. குருக்காக்கு, an unctuous substance used for smearing the body in small pox consisting by margosa leaves and turmeric external application for small pax; 3. பசம்பெட்டோர், a mixture of perfumes.</th>
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<th>1550</th>
<th>தானைக், குச்சுக்கு மூளை, salt nitrate of potash.</th>
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<th>1549</th>
<th>தானைக் எச்சூ எஸ்சங்கான், a semi solid preparation of triturated medicine intended for external application.</th>
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<th>தானைக், குச்சுக்கு மூளை, irritation or inflammation.</th>
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<th>தானைக், மெலும், red Indian chick weed- Mollugo.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>1550</th>
<th>தானைக், மெலும், white cuscus root see மெலும்.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>1549</th>
<th>தானைக், வெளைய மூளை, a perfumed powder used instead of soap while bathing or washing the face.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>1550</th>
<th>தானைக், வெளைய மூளை, neem or margosa tree -Azadirachta indica.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>1549</th>
<th>தானைக், வெளைய மூளை, defiling or polluting; 2. கரு, bringing to a surrender of chastity seducing.</th>
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<tr>
<th>1550</th>
<th>தானைக், வெளைய மூளை, fragrant cyprus -Nardostachya jatamansi.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>1549</th>
<th>தானைக், சுல்லு, common jujube, cylon tootsy -Sphaeranthus Zeylanicus.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 1550 | தானைக், சுல்லு, Indian plum -Zizyphus jujuba. |
1553

- Acacia concinna
- Cuminum cyminum
- Physalis peruviana (alias P. esculenta)
- Gobius grulis
- red lotus
- Abutilon indicum
- Leucas aspera

1554

- Cuminum cyminum, true soap pod
- Ocimum sanctum, holy basil
- a see fish
- fresh uncontaminated water
- rain water
- distilled water
- urine
- Tribulus terrestris
- Canthium didymum
- Leucas aspera

- decapello. It is considered as the
most venomous of all kinds of snakes. It has a hood body and tail of moderate length, belly flat head rather high and stout not very distinct from neck nosarils wide eye of moderate size with round pupil scales smooth in numerous series round the hood. There are two fangs above one on each side. The fang is grooved with a foramen at its extremity one or two small ordinary teeth at a short distance behind it. The neck is marked and distinctly seen when the cervical disk is expanded the scales then are distinct from one another and symmetrically arranged rows. It seldom exceeds 3 or 4 ft. in length and is about an inch and quarter thick. Cobras never attack without distending the hood. They are not aggressive unless interfered with or irritated. but the moment they are disturbed they assume the menacing attitude. Cobra is oviparous the eggs which are hatched are from 18-25 in number. It can swim in water and even climb trees in search of food. Cobras are not unfrequently found in the roofs of huts holes in walls, fowl houses, old ruins, under logs of wood, old brick kilns, masonry of stone, brick work or mud. They are the favourites of the snake charmers. who make then dance before a pipe which is played in front of them. They are rendered harmless by extraction of their fangs when young, their chief enemy is mongoose which can easily kill them. Snake poisoning is fatal for the reason that it paralyses the nerve centres and death occurs with great rapidity especially when the poison enters the vein and is mingled in the circulation. Snake poison can be cured according to Tamil medical and mantric science but this is considered impossible by the English.

The following are the several varieties recognised by the Tamilians.

1. கொட்டியை, black cobra.
2. கொட்டியை மடை, black hooded cobra.
3. புள்ளியை மடை, brahmi cobra.
4. கொல்லாய மடை, merchant cobra so called from its habit of looking about on all sides when lifting up its head.
5. பென்னி பென்னி மடை, crab cobra because of its living on crabs.
6. பூ மடை, flower cobra. the smallest kind found amongst flowers eg. pandanas being extremely venomous.
7. பென்னி மடை, found among leaves.
8. மலை மடை, hill cobra.
9. கொட்டியையை, red cobra.
10. கொட்டியை மடை, two headed cobra.
11. உத்தியை மடை, three headed cobra.
12. உத்தியை மடை, five headed cobra.
13. மர்காய மடை, screw pine cobra which frequents caldera bush.
14. சாணுயை மடை, wheat coloured cobra with a short thin body.
15. பென்னி மடை, same as No.1.

NOTE: Cobras feed on small animals birds, eggs, frogs, fish and insects they rob hen roosts and swallow the eggs whole. None of the reputed antidotes will cure the bite of the cobra if the snake is full grown and if its poison fang is full. The most probable remedy in English Medicine in all cases of snake bite is the injection of ammonia.
outer skin of the cobra which it casts off.

green wax flower - Dragia volubitis.
square stalked wild grape - Vitex quadrangularis.
red pumpkin - Cucurbita pepo.
long sepalled feather boil - Phyllanthus longiflorus.
musk turmeric round zedoary - Curcuma aromatica.
musical instrument, peas - pulse - Pisum sativum.
elong obtuse leaved honey thorn - Canthium umbellatum.

sweet pomegranate.
black solid pepper. Piper nigrum it is opposed to white pepper, special preparation of black pepper.
solid superior pearl.
sweet drum stick tree.
pure yellow wax.
cow's butter milk.
blackness; charcoal; ginger.
a kind of raw rice plant - Euphorbia indica.
raw rice; 2. See Euphorbia, black rice; 3. black singapore rice.
palmated gourd - Trichosanthes palmata.
sirissa - Albizia procera.
pungent white onion.
impure carbonate of soda.
powerful heat occasioned by the sun.
jaggery - Saccharum officinarum. See Saccharum.
dog mustard - Cleome viscosa alias C. dodecandria.
green babool - Parkinsonia aculeata; 2. Parkinina.
five leaved celome - Cleome pentaphylla alias Gynandropis pentaphylla; 2. leg bone of sheep; 2. back bone.
this oil. It is edible and most commandable of all oils.

- Dalbergia lancolearia.

- Dalbergia lancolearia.

- Dalbergia lancolearia.

- Cassia fistula.

- Cardamomum, small cardomom -Elleteria cardamomum.

- Male buffalo.

- A kind of metal.

- Litharge impure oxide of lead.

- Sweetflag purified.

- See "a kind of metal."

- A fragrant drug chewed with betel, tail pepper -Piper cubeba.

- See "a kind of metal."

1. Cinnamomum, Cardamomum, Pimpinella, Balsam pelletier, opoponax.
The plants that belong to Jupiter are marked by the following characters - oozing of fluid, good odour, and taste, red or sky coloured flowers grow only on rich, fertile soils.

They cure wounds and purify mercury. Tin is related to this planet.

3. The plants that belong to the Sun have the following characters - fragrant, very tasty, red flowered red leaved and generally grow in open fields.

They give life energy and are capable of curing eye diseases. Gold belongs to this planet.

5. The plants that are related to Mars possess the following qualities - hard, red coloured, thorny or prickly grow on dry soil.

They are capable of curing diseases caused by bile humour. Iron is related to this planet.

6. The plants of the Venus group have the following features - sweet and of agreeable smell, soft flowers and leaves grow on good ordinary soil.

They are capable of increasing the digestive power and increase the semen, fat and muscle by feeding them and cures the diseases of venereal origin of the uterus (womb) of male and female genitals and of phlegm humour. Copper is related to this planet.
The plants that belong to Moon have the following features - thick leaved, white in colour, tasteless, soft, viscid and slimy, juicy and grow in water or in damp soils. They are capable of curing the diseases of nape of the neck, eyes and arms. Silver represents this planet.

They are capable of strengthening the nerves and cure the diseases of tongue eye and nose. See மூன்.

NOTE: 1. The seven planetary regions viz, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Mupiter, Venus, Saturn and the Sun.

1. The region of the Moon. It is a dead world with no air, water or vegetation. Frost between lunar midday and mid night. The lunar surface is composed of lava and ash which are the products of volcanic activity.

2. Mars — region is very cold, no air, no vegetation and no life. Atmosphere is filled with fog and cloud.

3. Mercury — smallest planet and nearest to the sun very hot.

4. Jupiter — no life is possible, atmosphere consists of only solid or liquid particles of water but no free air like earth.

5. Venus - though as big as earth the atmosphere if different. It looks all over surrounded by clouds but no air. The height of the atmosphere will be about 6 ft. where as the earths atmosphere is more than a mile in thickness.

6. Saturn -the same as Jupiter.

7. Sun — It is the centre of the Solar system. It is the source of energy.

NOTE: 2. The region of Uranus is the most distant of all the planets and the Neptune which is a planet beyond the orbit of Uranus and is remotest from the sun. These regions are very cold and no life is possible. Pluto the region of volcanic fire is colder than Neptune and no life. Therefore it is clear that earth alone is inhabited and other planets are dead worlds. Siddhars who visited all the planets must have known more about those planetary regions. Moreover the spirituality of man is represented by the Sun, while materialisation by the saturn which is contrary to Sun being the concret planet. The Sun is the given of life ruler of the System and the controller of blood and brain. He has a sway on the moral side of man and it is he that confers magnetic personality and a disposition which is all courageous firm high spirited, generous courteous and austre.

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3. நைக்கன்றி, eneray of Indira.
4. வெகியானி, eneray of Shiva, the great Lord.
5. விஷ்ணுவிய, eneray of Vishnu in man lion farm.
6. திருமலி, eneray of the first originent.
7. குட்டப்பானி, eneray of Rudra.
8. விஷ்ணு, eneray of Vishnu in the form of boar.
9. விஷ்ணுவிய, eneray of Vishu.

10. ஶோகனம், see குருக்கனம்.
11. குருக்கனம், 9 வகுப்புக் கருவரை விளக்கம், animated nine times.
12. சுண்ணம்செய்வு, மஞ்சள் மொசனம், gold ore.

மண்டலம் பல்லு, எண்ணுண்டு மறுக்கப்பில், salammoniac turned into wax or prepared to form like wax.

மண்டலம், தொல்லூர் சிவன் மரம், a mixture of nine kinds of salt essences; 2. see மண்டலம்.

மண்டலம், see மண்டலம்.

மண்டலம், வெகுக்கள் மரம், areca nut tree; 2. குச்சாரின் மரம், coconuut tree.

மண்டலம் சமரம், see மண்டலம்.

மண்டலம், கன்னியம் மொட்டிய விளக்கின் விளக்கம், the nine famous 'Siddhars' exempted form of infirmities of old age. See மண்டலம் விளக்கம்.

மண்டலம் கையேளம், கிளாய் மொட்டிய அந்துவாரசக்கார கையேளம் அகையுடல் 300-கள் நோய்நென்று வெய்கி, கையேளம் குப்பலும் கையேளம், குப்பலும் கையேளம், குப்பலும் கையேளம், குப்பலும் கையேளம்,

மண்டலம் விளக்கம், குருக்கனம் பல்லும் விளக்கம், a kind of elecutary taken as a vehicle along with calcined red oxide of copper as contemplated in Agathiyas work 300.

மண்டலம், குருக்கனம் பல்லும் விளக்கம், மண்டு, குருக்கனம் பல்லும் விளக்கம், an Ayurvedic medicine which causes more sweating and cures fever.

மண்டலம், குருக்கனம், a woman who has recently given birth to an infant.

மண்டலம், மூலம், a kind of conch with thorn like elevations on its surface.
in diabetes and it forms a very useful addition to a warm bath in cases of violent cold and rheumatism. The vapour is often effectual in syncope and asphyxia.

It is a volatile and pungent ammoniacal salt derived by process of sublimation. It often affords speedy relief in cardialgia and gastrodynia. In scarlatina, rubella, erysipelas, urticaria and some skin diseases especially lepra and psoriasis it is a remedy of great value. In chronic and subacute pulmonary affections it proves serviceable as a stimulant expectorant. It is used with much advantage in cases of hysteria, epilepsy, puerperal in sanity, paralysis, glanders, phlegmasia dolens and asthma. It is also prescribed as a remedy

| 1. | பர்கைசுந்தர், ப்ரைமி஫்லோர் | wheat offered to sun. |
| 2. | சுற்றோர், வேலுந்துநில் | paddy offered to Moon. |
| 3. | சுற்றோர், வேலுந்துநில் | dhall offered to Mars. |
| 4. | பால், பால் பால், பால் | green gram offered to Mercury. |
| 5. | ராகு ராகு ராகு, ராகு | bengal gram offered to Jupiter. |
| 6. | ராகு (கனசதுர்) | black bean offered to Venus. |
| 7. | கொண்டர், கொண்டர் | gingelly seed offered to Saturu. |
| 8. | கொண்டர், கொண்டர் | black gram offered to Raghu. |
| 9. | கொண்டர் கொண்டர் | horse gram offered to Kethu. |

- Lippia nodiflora alias Verbina nodiflora.
Indian spikenard -Cyprus stoloniferus.

2. Ganapathi, 1.2.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.
Snail shell.


A bathing and smearing oil for vaathu diseases prepared with the juices of nine herbs, and three oils as mentioned above along with some bazaar drugs.

The female has three more openings - the two nipples (lactiferous ducts) and the orifice of the vagina via naturales.

Ganapathi, see Vanni.

Machendira - nathar, Cadentira nathar and Koraakkar nathar, God Shiva is said to be their head or chief.

Korakar nathar, brain tissue ~Cerebrin.

Korakkar nathar, becoming an oily mass like butter ~Emulsion.

Ghee melted butter; 2. Freshly melted ghee; 3. Freshly melted ghee; 4. Freshly melted ghee; 5. Freshly melted ghee, which see; 6. Freshly melted ghee from its bottom at the bottom of water.

Cerebral fluid, oily substance from the brain ~Cerebrin.

Korakkar nathar, nutritional fluid, see Vanni.

Korakkar nathar, a syrup like liquid derived from the brain.
2. subchloride of mercury, subchloride of mercury, Mercurof chloride.
3. red sulphuret of mercury, vermilion cinnabar red mercuric sulphide.
4. realgar red orpiment, -Arsenicum rubrum.
5. yellow orpiment, -Arsenicum flavum.
6. golden coloured arsenic.
7. white arsenic, arsenious acid.
8. rat's bane, Lithodora diffusa.
9. coriander, another variety;
1. coriander, coriander; another variety;
2. coriander, coriander;
3. coriander; coriander;
4. coriander; coriander;
5. coriander; coriander; coriander;
6. coriander; coriander; coriander;
7. coriander; coriander;
8. coriander; coriander;
9. coriander.
8. topaz, topaz.
9. sapphire, sapphire.
The nine gems are compared to the nine planets. Ruby to sun, Pearl to Moon, Cat’s eye (lapis lazuli) to Kethu, Diamond to Venus, Emerald to Mercury, Cinnamon stone to Raghu, Coral to Mars, Sapphire to Saturn and Topaz to Jupiter. Ruby the sun is placed in the centre, Pearl the Moon in the east, cats eye the Kethu in South east, diamond the Venus in the South, emerald the Mercury in south west, Cinnamon stone the Raghu in the West, Coral the Mars in the north west, sapphire the Saturn in the north and topaz the Jupiter in the north east and daily worshipped as per rules, will be beneficial. Each gem must be flawless. (See Thiruvilayadal puranam- Manikkam vita padalam stanza 51).

In the temples the nine planets are arranged in a different way. Raghu, Saturn and Kethu are on the western side but the same planets are placed in the corresponding opposite side. i.e. Mercury is placed against Raghu, Venus against Saturn and Moon against Kethu.

When electing gems either for worship or adornment one must carefully examine them and chose one that has no flaw of any kind. According to the nature of the flaw, evil will happen.

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grinded till they obtain the wax-like consistency.

Drumstick, drumstick, nine; 2. nypa, snake; 3. kangaroo, one styled trianthera - Trianthera monogyna; 4. marakkanam, rainy season; 5. hoonal, novelty.

Kamícham, see Kamicham.

Kamicham, a waxy medicine that cures diabetic carbuncle.

Kamicham, nypa, the nine kinds of juices or essences; 2. kambah, quintessence of salt.

Kamicham, kamicham, essence extracted from nine gems.

Kamicham, see Kamicham.

Kamicham, nypa, snake, a treatise on medicine compiled by Siddha named Sattaimuni dealing with the artificial process of making the nine gems synthetically together with their qualities and uses in medicine.

Kamicham, Kamicham, see Kamicham.

Kamicham, (kamicham) 1. kamicham; 2. kambah, 3. kambaham; 4. lambal, a sea fish of four varieties.

Kamicham, 90 kaliyin in matting, paddy maturing in 90 days; 2. kamicham, black paddy possessing medicinal virtues; useful to prepare kadi; 3. See kamicham, Kamicham.

Kamicham, Kamicham, a species of plantain.

Kamicham, kambing, white sugar candy.

Kamicham, kambing, a reputed pill prepared as per process of Tamil medicine from a mixture of nine metals.

Kamicham, kambing, a poisonous compound of sulphur in its native state, a mineral poison; 2. kambing, a mineral compound of sulphur in its native state, (in Alchemy) any substance capable of acting chemically on nine metals.

Kamicham, kambing, see Kamicham.

Kamicham, kambing, see Kamicham.

Kamicham, kambing, a kind of prepared arsenic; 2. kambing, one of the 32 kinds of prepared arsenic.
1577

- Liquor ammoniac;
- Carbonate of ammonia - Ammoniac carbonas;
- A liquid with a very pungent odour and strong alkaline reaction obtained by exposing sal ammoniac with other ingredients in the night's dew.

1578

- Consolidated salt ammoniac which resists fire.

- A reputed or well known remedy for curing or reducing to nothing like fire, all ailments in the system radically, prepared with the aid of nine metals.
soluble in water and rectified spirit. It is an alternative in small and continued doses, but in large doses, it is a stimulant its action being chiefly directed on glandular structures. It forms a useful drug in medicine. In chronic affections of the lungs, the liver and the spleen, in dropsy connected with hepatic and ovarian diseases, in passive haemorrhage especially hemoptysis, in neuralgic and rheumatic affections of the face, in certain forms of nervous head aches, in amenorrhoea, hooping cough and in inter millent and continued fevers, it has been employed internally with advantage. Locally or externally, it is applied in solution to indolent tumours enlarged glands, incipient mammary abscesses hydrocele, bruises, sprains and certain chronic skin diseases. Metal workers or solderers use it for cleaning surfaces of metals and tinmen for facilitating union between tin, iron or copper. When heated it
volatilizes easily, but when consolidated it becomes useful in Alchemy but it is an impossible task ordinarily. If given in sarsaparilla decoction it cures rheumatism, in the decoction of the root of drumstick tree it cures ascites and diseases of liver and in honey it cures jaundice dysentery and piucery.

NOTE: It is a compound formed by acids in union with alkalies and metallic oxides. It is not the sal ammoniac of ancients which is considered as impure common salt or perhaps rock salt. It has a nauseous taste and is generally covered by the addition of Indian liquorice.

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1583

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частник, диффузия, видимая утолщенная
окончание, смещение печени.

частник, частник, редкость
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diverticulum or pouch of the cecum about 5 inches in length just below the navel region; 2. गुलाब, lotus of 1000 petals; 3. वृष, water; 4. मॉस, moss.

இயற்கை குள், ஒரு இன நாயக்க, an unknown tree.

இழுத்து, நையரின், red wood.

Indian gutta percha - Dichopsis elliptica; 2. अंद्रो, a large lizard - Manis brachyara; 2. दीप- उद्भव, bivalve.

हवाण, वासाण, the husk of cardamom.

दूध, दही, नारङ्ज, noon; 2. नाम्बु, midnight.

काँकण, बल, crab, lobster.

हल्दी, a variety of jasmin - Jasminum sambuc.

हल्दी, दोपो, midnight.

हुक्क, रोक्क, Rox burghs lotus croton - Macaranga Rox burghii; 2. कव, pumpkin.

हद्दी, हास्य, (imitative) sounding as by gnashing and grinding the teeth.

हद्दी, पूर्ब, fever plant- Mollugo cerviana.

green ginger.

snake jasmine - Rhina canthus communis; 2. गुलाब, scarlet croton - Mallotus philippinensis; 3. मुक्क, which see; 4. सेब, honey; 5. फल, fragrance; perfume; 6. उद्भव, a creeper; 7. चौ, toddy; 8. रेडी, a vine, caesalpinia.

सदं, see रास.

सदं see रास.

सादिं, saffron power of a fine crimson colour worn by a woman on the forehead; 2. गुलाब, a fragrant tree - Crocus sativus; 3. मुक्क, odour; 4. सेब, honey; 5. काण्ड, monkey turmeric - Bixa orellana; 6. see रास.

सादिं, पती, heart left vine - Vitis lanata alias Vitis cordifolia.

तांदु, खुराक, large acid naralay - Vitis munica alias Cissus muricata.

तांदु, खुराक, small acid naralay - Vitis glomelina alias V. linnae.

तांदु, खुराक, large woody - lobe vine - Vitis tomentosa.
1587

1. כותנה, cotton; 2. ממולא, fragrance; 3. דבש, honey.

1. வண்ணத்தை, இரவும் குளிர்ப்புக் கொள்லும், see குளிர்ப்பு.

2. மரம், see முத்தையை.

3. மரம், see முத்தையை.

4. மரம், coromandel ailanto - Ailanto excelsa.

5. செட்டி, மெள்ளிய குறுக்கு, half cooked rice.

6. வடமலரம், தொட்டும் குறுக்கு, telegraph plant - Hedysarum gyrans.

7. பூக்கை, வாரும் பூக்கை, root of long pepper (Aristolochia 

8. குறுக்கு, the statalthe - Aeschynomene aspera.

9. புதுறுவது, புதுறுவது, see புதுறுவது; 2. புதுறுவது, khus khus root; 3. குறுக்கு, sarsaparilla.

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1. தொட்டும், பாண்ட வெண்கல், cow's ghee.

2. வாழ்க்கை, வனாயத்து, Indian winter cherry - Physalis peruviana; 2. வாழ்க்கை, medium dense a crminate leaved cone head - Strobilanthus cuspidatus, china mindie - Lawsonia spinosa.

3. பாண்ட வெண்கல், a fragrant flower.

4. பாண்ட வெண்கல், see பாண்ட வெண்கல்.

5. வாழ்க்கை, see வாழ்க்கை.

6. வாழ்க்கை, see வாழ்க்கை.

7. வாழ்க்கை, குளிர்ப்பு, fine smell.

8. வாழ்க்கை, வாழ்க்கை, India sarsaparilla - Hemidiscus indicus (typica).

9. வாழ்க்கை, வாழ்க்கை, honey collected on branches of trees.

10. வாழ்க்கை, வாழ்க்கை, an odoriferous oil, balsam.

11. வாழ்க்கை, பூக்கை, பூக்கை, foetid smelling tree.

12. வாழ்க்கை, see வாழ்க்கை.

13. வாழ்க்கை, வாழ்க்கை, cumin seed - Cuminum cyminum.

14. வாழ்க்கை, வாழ்க்கை, fragrance, good smell.

15. வாழ்க்கை, வாழ்க்கை, Indian hounds berry Solanum nigrum; 2. வாழ்க்கை, red Indian hounds berry - Solanum rubrum.

16. வாழ்க்கை, வாழ்க்கை, fragrant flower.

17. வாழ்க்கை, வாழ்க்கை, sweet pomegranate - Punicum granatum.

18. வாழ்க்கை, வாழ்க்கை, grinding the teeth in children this is a symptom of worms.
in the intestines, 2. masticatory, biting.

in the intestines, see masticatory.

in the intestines, drum stick — Hyperanthera moringa.

in the intestines, soora poon fragrant poon — Ochro carpus longifolia.

in the intestines, see masticatory.

in the intestines — Tamil word வோராள், Indian head ache tree. It is so called from the plant having an agreeable aromatic odour — Premna integrifolia.

in the intestines, aromatic ingredients, a class or group of fragrant drugs; 2. masticatory, perfume, scent.

in the intestines, 2. masticatory, 3. masticatory, bonduc nut — Caesalpin in bonduc.

in the intestines, bread fruit tree — Artocarpus incisa alias A.pubescens.

in the intestines, a kind of fragrant resin known as sadism; 2. masticatory, true olibanum frankincense; 3. கிளெரியுப்பாதம், socotrine aloe — Aloe succotrina. black myrrh; 4. கொழு, cardamum; 5. மூச்சைப்பதம், which see.

in the intestines, போராள், South Indian pine — Podocarpus latifolia.

in the intestines, குளைப்பாதம், fumes of frankincense; 2. பாருளாள், fragrant smoke.

in the intestines, முசைப்பாதம், fragrant grass — Andropogon muricatus.

in the intestines, முசைப்பாதம், which see.

in the intestines, ஐசூரு, green ginger; 2. குத்து dry ginger; 3. அடுக்கு, bonduc nut — Caesalpin in bonduc.

Sebesten — Cordifolique alias C.rothii C.Myxa. It literally means a fragrant tree and is so called from its fruit being pleasant to
taste. It is also known as lobesten.
It may be found as a tree or shrub. Leaves are alternate or nearly opposite; flowers in clusters, fruit is oval with one to four cells each with a seed, flowers of various colours according to kinds found grown in gardens and in plains, nut surrounded with mucilaginous pulp. Dection of the bark astringent and used as gorgle, pulp of fruit eaten given a gum, inner bark is made into rope; its root is a useful remedy in tuberculosis of the bones; wood is used in carriage works and for furniture. The following are the different kinds.

1. ஸ்ரீகுலம் மூலம், common large sebesten, broad leaved sebesten — Cordia oblique.
2. ஸ்ரீகுலம் மூலம், golden sebesten cuba sebesten alias Cordia sebestina.
3. ஸ்ரீகுலம், small sebesten, phlem killer — Cordia myxa alias C.africana.
4. ஸ்ரீகுலம், smaller disc leaved sebesten — Cordia monoica.

5. ஸ்ரீகுலம், rough leaved sebesten — Cordia sebestena typica.

மரவுத்துடன், mystyle shaped fleshy bodies — Carunculaceae myrtiformis.

மரவுத்துடன், மரவுத்துடன், விளையுடன், புருந்துடன், the sweet mucilaginous fruit of sebesten.

மரவுத்துடன், மரவுத்துடன், விளையுடன், புருந்துடன், 4 rings or folds of the membrane in the vagina, resembling myrtle leaves— Carunculaceae myrtiformis. They are not the remains of the ruptured hymen as is mistakenly construed.

மரவுத்துடன், விளையுடன், புருந்துடன், மரவுத்துடன், fragrant tender fruit; 2. மரவுத்துடன் விளையுடன் விளையுடன், the young fruits of sebesten.

மாரத்திணை, see மாரத்திணை.
நேர்நூறு, toddy; 2. பொட்டியால், fermented liquor; 3. பெளாந், honey; 4. சண்வகம், sandal paste; 5. முந்தியால், incense fumes aromatic fumes; 6. மட்டாலன், perfumes; 7. மட்டாலனங்கள், fragrant creeper.

மாரத்திணைகள், குறுக்கள், துண்டு, nutmeg.
It is one of the five aromatics or spices.

மாரத்திணை, குறுக்கள், gallnut — Terminalia chebula.

மாரத்திணை, வாண்டுந்து, incense.

மாரத்திணை, வரலாறுத்துடன்.

மாரத்திணை, வரலாறுத் துண்டு, fragrant smell opposite of மாரத்திணை, stink.

மாரத்திணைகள், அகுலர், குறுக்கள், breast — bone, chest bone — Sternum.

மாரத்திணைகள், குறுக்கள், குறுக்கள், குறுக்கள், elephant foot yam having no acrid taste — Typhonium orixense; 2. போளை முந்தியால், supper.

மாரத்திணை, இல்லாப்புக்கள், granite stone mortar and pestle for grinding wet materials.

மாரத்திணை, இல்லாப்புக்கள், Indian weeping plant. மாரத்திணை, இல்லாப்புக்கள்.

1. மாரத்திணை, இல்லாப்புக்கள், Drosera peltata.
2. மாரத்திணை, இல்லாப்புக்கள், Drosera burmanni Vhl.
3. மாரத்திணை, இல்லாப்புக்கள், Drosera indica Lin.

NOTE:- Recent research by R.Kumarasamy M.A. it is identified as a carnivorous herb not tree.
equal pleasure, equal lust.

found on the soil of fuller's earth.

drug with good properties.

mountain of copper ore.

see மேல்பாறியை.

superior material; 2. இன்றுவிப்பாறு சத்து, unadulterated drug.

cobra.

died without sufferings from disease.

a kind of native arsenic.

red poisonous grass.

slaked lime paste with sand; 2. இருக்கும் முருகவி, sandal paste.

fringed labeco — Labeo fimbriatus.

which see.

It cures gonorrhoea; increases sexual passion; 2. பார்ப்புக் குருவு, Sandal paste.

Vitex genus; 2. முந்திய, which see.

an unknown black variety of chaste tree — Andrographis paniculata alias Justicia paniculata.

c.f. பொர்க்குருகி, which is a sweet kind growing in hilly places, yellow within when broken.

cumin used in cooking.

which see.

China root.

yellow ochre; 2. வாரண்கு, red ochre.

Malabar glory — Gloriosa superba.

Subasectate of copper.

sandal wood paste.

Sindh salt; 2. கார்புரி, sea salt.

blue dying rose bay — Wrightia tinctoria alias Nerium anti dysentericum.

good coral.

female plamya tree.

pure sulphur.

cobra.
milk tree — Malabar paulary — Dichopsis elliptica.

almond.

commom luffa — Luffa acutangula.

mollugo, fever plant — Mollugo cerviana.

rich meals, dainty dish; 2. vegetable food.

aroma, See odanu.

own mother as opposed to आत्मिक, foster mother.

hedge bindweed — Ipomea sepiaria; 2. common creamy white bindweed — Ipomea obscura (gemma).

Leucas aspera.

Syzygium jambolanum alias Eugenia jambolana; 2. root.

holy basil — Ocimum sanctum.

gum of fig tree; 2. fig tree — Ficus glomerata alias F. racemosa.

deep sleep.

frankincense, benzoin; 2. fragrant fume.

ass.

calophyllum tomentosum alias Dalbergia saborea; 2. hemp.

crown of the head; 2. middle.

wake fulness as opposed to नर्स, dream; 2. being free from drowsiness.

toddy; 2. honey; 3. flower bud; 4. soaking;
5. கம்பு, ant; 6. கருப்பும், an aromatic drug; 7. பூம்பு, flower not yet blossomed.

நெல்பரு, கூர்த்தம், becoming wet.

நெல்பரு, கூர்த்தத்தின், wetting, soaking.

நெல்பரு, கூர்த்தத்திற்கு, which see.

நெல்பருமார், குஞ்சுக்கூர்த்தம், sky lotus — Distia stralioles alias Pistia stratiotes.

நெல்பருமாரி, கூர்த்தத்தை வாய்ந்த fish eye plant — Sphaeranthus indicus.

நெல்பருமாரியம், கூர்த்தத்தின் மலர், dry place.

நெல்பரும், கூர்த்தம், dampness, moisture.

நெல்பரும், கூர்த்தம், cremation ground.

நெல்பருமா, நூற்றாண்டு, midday — noon.

நெல்பருமா, கூர்த்தம், hemp — Crotolarea juncea.

நெல்பருமா, see நெல்பரு.  2 37
The drug — dried roots is sold in bazaars in the form of small bundles, the bark in cracked and fissured longitudinally. The fresh dried root has a peculiar fragrant smell and is sweet but slightly acrid in taste. The plant is found in abundance in Northern India, Bengal, Travancore and Ceylon.

Dried root is an alterative, a divertic and a diaphoretic, decoction of this root mixed with cow’s milk is given in cases of gravel and stranguary. Vaidyans prescribe it for indigestion, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, fever skin diseases and ulcerations of syphilitic origin, chronic rheumatism and leucorrhoea. It is also used to purify the blood and correct the acrimony of the bile. Decoction or infusion of this root mixed with cumin seeds is also given with advantage in urinary complaints. Infusion of root bark mixed with milk and sugar is a good alterative tonic especially for children in cases of chronic cough and diarrhoea. The root is very
commonly used as one of the ingredients in medicinal preparations. A decoction of this root with that of colocynth mixed with long pepper twice daily has been held in esteem in chronic skin diseases, syphilis, elephantiasis, hemiplegia and loss of sensation. It is used by unani doctors in the form syrup as a tonic. There are two varieties.

1. வாட்குறலக்கல்லி, country sarsaparilla.
2. ஜமீகா வாட்குறலக்கல்லி, jamica sarsaparilla.

leaved and large leaved — Hermidesmus indicus.

1. வாட்குறலக்கல்லி, rose water.
2. வாட்குறலக்கல்லி, rose water.
3. வாட்குறலப்பழம், a variety of gram — Phaseolus aconite folius.
4. வாட்குறலநீலம், whiteness, white colour.

1. வாட்குறலக்கல்லி, dew water; 2. வாட்குறலநீலம், soft water.

1. வாட்குறலர், girl.
2. வாட்குறலர், a damsel with a beautiful forehead.

1. வாட்குறலசத்து, small caltrops — Tribulus terrestris.
2. வாட்குறலசத்து, small caltrops — Tribulus terrestris.

NOTE: Red lead is formed by heating lead monoxide of lead in air between 470° — 480°F. It is a scarlet powder used in the manufacture of flint glass and glazes for pottery, paints & matches.

1. வாட்குறலோகை, brahmini kite.
2. வாட்குறலோகை, croton oil plant — Croton tigilium; 2. வாட்குறலோகை, a creeper — Calamus rotang.

— Mesua ferrea, see மேசுஉி.மாரிகு. 
— மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, see மேசுஉி.மாரிகு.
— மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, அரினீங் பெருப்பு பெருப்பு பெருப்பு, Indian birth wort — Aristolochia indica.
— மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, a soft bluish metal obtained in the smelting of zinc ores. It is found deposited in the zinc furnace — Cadmium.
— மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, கும்பட்டெட்டுக்கு, consolidated zinc by process of Alchemy.
— மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, red zinc ore zno; 2. see கும்பட்டெட்டுக்கு.
— மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, see மேசுஉி.மாரிகு.
— மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, ஸ்கில்லிடெட்டு.
— மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, மேசுஉி.மாரிகு பாழும் பாழும், basin or broad vessel made of zinc.
— மேசுஉி.மாரிகு, பாழும் பாழும், zinc poison used in Tamil medicine and alchemy.
a mineral dissolving gold, a mineral solvent.

mountain containing copper ore.
a sweet variety of margosa tree — Azadirachta indica.
black mushroom; 2. 汁汁汁汁, juice of the root of common satin ebony — Mabubuxi folia, capable of consolidating zinc.
red oxide; 2. 铜, lead; 3. 铅, white lead.
common yellow trumpet flower tree — Tecoma stans.
see கொடைநாய்க், see கொடைநாய்க்.

a kind coitus like that of snakes.

white champak — Tecoma undulata Title from resort of serpents under this tree due to odour of its flowers; 2. 亭亭亭亭, see ファイナ.
red lead, see ドン・アデン.
cobra snake.
버느, see ファイナ.

red arsenic.

a rare plant, generally found grown in tanks, pools and other places where water is stagnant. It is known to cause sneezing — which is a peculiar characteristic of this plant when it is plucked before the dusk.
1603

**Kārakālalā**

Kārakālalā, pāḻai, malabar poon — Calophyllum tomentosum.

Kārakālalā, see Kārakālandur.

Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, ivory; pāḻai, snake fang.


Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, croton, see Kārakālandur.

Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, common asparagus — Asparagus officinalis.

Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, Indian worm wood — Artemisia vulgaris alias Centipeda vulgaris.


1604

**Kārakālalā**

Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, poison bamboo — Crinum asiaticum.

Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, mindul; 2. Kārakālalā, Mālaḻakalalā, ivory; pāḻai, snake fang.


Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, croton, see Kārakālandur.

Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, common asparagus — Asparagus officinalis.

Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, Indian worm wood — Artemisia vulgaris alias Centipeda vulgaris.


NOTE: This is an unknown plant contemplated in Tamil Medicine. It is quite different from the one which is commonly called as Kārakālalā, prickly pear — cactus Opuntia nigricans given else where.


Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, croton, see Kārakālandur.

Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, common asparagus — Asparagus officinalis.

Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, Indian worm wood — Artemisia vulgaris alias Centipeda vulgaris.


Kārakālalā, mālaḻakalalā, poison bamboo — Crinum asiaticum.
slipper milk hedge — Opuntia spinoussimy. It is known by different names as shoe milk hedge, oblong Indian fig snake hood fig, plate leaf milk hedge etc. Although it is found grown and easily procurable almost everywhere in India it is said to be plant of S.America naturalised here. It bears large bright, yellow flowers two inches in diameter, stems when young fleshy and nearly flat but in age become hard, cylindrical and branched. Fruits are green, yellow or red, birds live on them. It is found grown in waste arid soils and plains and is covered with prickly thorns. Its growth is rapid and as such is very difficult to eradicate. Potash may be prepared from the ashes of the burnt plant. The fruit it esteemed as a remedy for whooping cough and asthma. A jelly like pulp found in it is cool and refreshing.

bitter luffa or wild luffa — Luffa acutangula.

Opuntia dillencio alias O.nigrca. This is another variety found grown in hills and as such is very common in Assam, Coromandel coast, Malabar, Nepal and other places. Leaves are used as an antidote to snake bites and other poisons, tender leaf little acrid and diaphoretic. It is prescribed
for venereal complaints, 10 drops of the milky juice of this plant mixed with sugar is a good purgative. The leaf when got rid of prickles may be applied locally to suppress boils and abscesses. Fruit juice mixed with sugar is a refreshing sharbat and cures cough etc. It is an antidote to vegetable and animal poisons and cures rheumatism.

**Cynara scolymus**, *Cynara scolymus*, common quince — *Cydonia vulgaris*.

**Croton tiglium**, *Croton tiglium*, croton seed plant—Croton tiglium.

**Rauwolfia serpentina**, *Rauwolfia serpentina*, rock salt.

**Passiflora foetida**, *Passiflora foetida*, black berried solanum — *Solanum nigrum*.

**Passiflora foetida** + *Passiflora foetida*, small, passion flower — *Passiflora leschenaultica* alias *P. foetida*.

**Passiflora foetida**, *Passiflora foetida*, small snake found in flowers. It is smallest kind of cobra extremely venomous.

**Luffa**, *Luffa echinata*, root of Jammoon tree.

mercury and turning copper acetate to white colour and as such they are useful in Alchemy.

**Papaver somniferum**, *Papaver somniferum*, see *Papaver somniferum*.

**Papaver somniferum**, *Papaver somniferum*, which see.

**Papaver somniferum**, *Papaver somniferum*, betal leaf capable of reducing zinc into powder.

**Papaver somniferum**, *Papaver somniferum*, see *Papaver somniferum*.

**Portulaca oleracea**, *Portulaca oleracea*, black dhatura; 2. *Portulaca oleracea*, bitter portulaca or spinach.

**Portulaca oleracea**, *Portulaca oleracea*, a solvent capable of converting zinc into gold.

**Moringa oleifera**, *Moringa oleifera*, moringa.

**Euphorbia nivulia**, *Euphorbia nivulia*, spiral leafy milk hedge — *Euphorbia nivulia* capable of calining zinc into a white powder.

**Rehmannia glutinosa**, *Rehmannia glutinosa*, a red variety of milk spurge capable of transmuting zinc into gold.
1. **Aristolochia bracteata**, worm killer — *Aristolochia bracteata*.

2. **Cassia sophera**, fetid cassia — *Cassia sophera*.

3. **Opuntia nigricans**, prickly pear — *Opuntia nigricans*.

**Sida spinosa** alias *S.alba*.

**Jasminum arborescens**; 2. **Sapindus, Piscidia peregrina**, elephant tonic — *Canthium parviflora*.

**C. officinale**.

**V. B.**, a woman who has recently matured.

**V. B.**, which see.

**Lana philosophica**. The preparations of Native Doctors are as follows: Zinc is taken in sufficient quantity and is cleaned first by melting and pouring it in Mahua oil and this process is repeated twenty times when the zinc is considered to be purified. The zinc so obtained is then melted in an earthen pot when green leaves of leafy milky hedge (*Euphorbia nercifolia*) are thrown into the melted mass, which is constantly stirred with an iron spoon. It then inflames in the usual manner with a yellow smoke leaving only ashes which are continued to be kept till they acquire a fine white colour. The finest parts are separated from the rest by sifting through a piece of fine muslin and preserved for use. Vaidyans employ this powder for gonorrhoea gleet etc.

There are several ways by which this powder is prepared by Vaidyans as per processes adopted by several Siddhars and is prescribed for several diseases, through several mediums or vehicles.

**Calcined powders** are prepared from zinc with other substances instead of the leaves of leafy milky hedge. They are 1. leaves of Abutillon and stirring it with the root of Abutillon. 2. Eclipse plant; 3. *Tephrosia purpurea* and used for bleeding piles, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery etc. It is also prepared along with mercury sulphur etc, by alchemical process, contemplated. In Siddha medicine and used for transmutation to obtain gold. The method is no doubt secret, complicated and incomprehensible to a lay man attempting at this art and this cannot be arrived at successfully without the aid of a spiritual Guru — teacher.
small yam — Goa potato — Dioscorea aculeata.

bile of cobra. see துளையரை.

chambak — Rottleria tinctoria; 2. சைதிகை, iron wood of Ceylon — Mesua ferrea.

lady’s fly — Mutella occidentalis. It is so called from its probability of acting upon zinc alchemically.

brahminikite so called from its being inimical to cobra.

zinc poison.

tigers milk spurge — Excoecaria crenulata.

disease characterised by inflammation of both eyes choroid coating or film spreading over the pupil and thus affecting the eye sight by covering the cornea. It is marked by discharge of water from the eyes followed by itching.
wood — Calyptranthes jambolana.

Calyptranthes, a kind of prepared medicine; 2. \( \text{\$} \)\( \text{\$} \), flower of zinc.

Chirimaun, an intestinal round worm — Ascaris; 2. \( \text{\$} \)\( \text{\$} \), an earthworm.

Chirimaun, a parasite growing on jambo tree.

Chirimaun, which see.

Chirimaun, flower of jambo tree; 2. \( \text{\$} \)\( \text{\$} \): Ceylon iron wood — Mesua ferrea; 3. \( \text{\$} \)\( \text{\$} \): scarlet flower plant — Pentapetes phoenicea; 4. \( \text{\$} \)\( \text{\$} \), a species of iron

Ringworm, dried ginger — Zingibar officinale.

Ringworm, see Ringworm; 2. Anagussus latifolia — Anagussus latifolia.

Ringworm, mountain containing zinc ore.

Ringworm, Rhina canthus communis alias Justicia nasuta. It is a shrub of 4-5 ft. short petioled flowers small and white. It is found grown in Travancore and Mahabli- shwar. The fresh root and leaves bruised and mixed with lime fruit juice are reckoned as a useful remedy in ring-worm, itch, scabbies, and other cutaneous affections. Milk boiled with this root is considered as an aphrodisiac. The root mixed with lime fruit juice and pepper or boiled in milk is a useful remedy in snake bites. As it lends heat to the body, it is a useful alternative. Leaves when bruised give a disagreeable
odour. The leaves or root when chewed and taken in is considered as an antidote to snake poison.

Jasmine — Jasminum latifolium.

Downy jasmine — Jasminum arborescens.

Tillicora recemosa alias Coccus acuminatus. It is a twining shrub, leaves ovate, acuminate, pedicles usually about half the length of the leaf, one flowered, flowers small cream coloured and fragrant. It is used as an antidote to snake bites being rubbed between two stones and given internally mixed with water and is also applied to elephantiasis (cohinleg), decoction of leaves is applied externally in ulcers.

Strychnos columbia; 2. Strychnos colurina, which see.

American moonflower — Ipomoea bonax having the same characteristics as above, leaves and roots are supposed to have virtues in snake bites, seeds are eaten when young.

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*Piper nigrum*, which see also see *Nigella sativa.*

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*Lawsonia inermis*, a kind of sweet orange.

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*Lawsonia inermis*, see *Lawsonia inermis*.

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*Lawsonia inermis*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Lawsonia inermis*.

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*Lawsonia inermis*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Lawsonia inermis*, a girl recently menstruated or attained maturity.

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*Zingiber officinale*, karmela dye — *Mallotus philippensis*.

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of sweet orange; 5. புரொயந்தர் கீழ் குழை விளையாடும், a desire for final beatitude; 6. கல்லாரணம், straight sedge — Cyperus pertinuins; 7. கொல்லவலை, emaciation; 8. புறநாயக், a kind of sweet orange.

தானும், புறநாயக், கொல்லவலை புறநாயக் கொல்லவலை. போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க், போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க், போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க். போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க், a posture of consisting of two attitudes in which one of the couple lying on the back grapples with the thighs, the thighs of the other in the course of coitus It is known as urban attitude intended for equal fit unions.

கொல்லவலை, gold coloured beetle — Cantharides. One of the natural substances according to Tamil Medicine; 2. புறநாயக், a kind of snail; 3. விழியுட்டன், baby.

தானும், கல்லாரணம், கொல்லவலை புறநாயக் கொல்லவலை. போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க், போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க், போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க், போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க். போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க் போர்க், an electuary which causes good appetite and digestion, and gives energy and strength to the body and binds the semen.

தானும், கொல்லவலை, which see. 

தானும், கொல்லவலை, கொல்லவலை, கொல்லவலை கொல்லவலை கொல்லவலை கொல்லவலை கொல்லவலை கொல்லவலை கொல்லவலை, oil prepared with dry ginger as chief ingredient.

தானும், கொல்லவலை, Hiptage madabola; 2.கொல்லவலை, see கொல்லவலை.

தானும், கொல்லவலை — Penis.

தானும், கொல்லவலை, Trancegar gendarussu — Justicia tranquebarensis.

தானும், கொல்லவலை, brahmini kite.

தானும், கொல்லவலை, Membrum virile.

தானும், கொல்லவலை, a kind of sweet orange.

தானும், கொல்லவலை, mungoose plant — Ophiorrhiza mungoos.

தானும், கொல்லவலை, root of black pepper plant 2.பூச்சு, black pepper — Pipper nigrum.

தானுமுண்டைய, See நூல்காற்று.

தானுமுண்டைய, கொல்லவலை, கொல்லவலை, Trichosanthes anquina 2.கொல்லவலை, which see.

தானுமுண்டைய, கொல்லவலை, Starnum.

தானுமுண்டைய, கொல்லவலை, male genital — Penis.

தானுமுண்டைய, கொல்லவலை, an ore consisting of lead and zinc or more correctly zinc blende
and galena; 2. अङ्कुशकांत, sand mixed with lead graphite.

राशिः, विश्राम, tursted spurge — Euphorbia tortilis; 2. गुणी, onion of two snakes.

राशिः, भक्ति, betel leaf.

राशिः, भक्ति, विश्राम, गुणी, betel vine; 2. गुणी द्विवरी, betel leaf; 3. ऊष्मिल, जिनान, one petal lotus; 4. नीलाकं विना, snake creeper — Bacchina anguina; 5.  कृकृंगुर, mungoose plant — Ophiorthizo mungose.

राशिः, राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, भक्ति, leaves of राशिः which see.

राशिः, ओल्ल, विश्राम, भक्ति, कृकृंगुर, a kind of sweet potato.

राशिः, राशिः, भक्ति, betel leaf.

राशिः, राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, a disease due to exposure to zinc fumes; 2. गुणी, verdigris.

राशिः, राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, an alchemist handling consolidated zinc; 2. गुणी, विश्राम, snake charmer.

राशिः, गुणी, peacock; 2. गुणी, brahmin kite.

राशिः, राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, one of the ten vital airs in the human body supposed to assist in extending and contracting the body and in speaking.

राशिः, राशिः, नीलाकं विना, breast bone — Sternum. Title probably from its resemblance to cobra tail.

राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, Khuskus root — Andropogon muricatus.

राशिः, राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, zinc poisoning.

राशिः, राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, verdigris of zinc; 2. गुणी, नीलाकं विना, cobra poisoning; 3. गुणी, विश्राम, गुणी, chronic zinc poisoning due to medicines.

राशिः, राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, consisting of zinc compounds as ingredients — Zinc alism.

राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, zinc salt.

राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, संगी, विश्राम, जिनान, an alloy of zinc and copper used in alchemy and the worship of Siva.

राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, an Indian preparation of zinc oxide prescribed for gonorrhoea, see गुणी.

राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, winged myrobalan — Terminalia tomentosa.

राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, betel leaf.

राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, scorpion sting plant — Heliotropium indicum.

राशिः, गुणी, विश्राम, leaf spurge — leafy milk hedge — Euphorbia nerifolia.

राशिः, पंक्तिः, tursted milk hedge — Euphorbia tortilis.

राशिः, पंक्तिः, गुणी, विश्राम, संगी, विश्राम, जिनान, See गुणी, one of the ten vital airs in the human system which is said to be responsible to cause yawning, hiccup, vomiting and erection of penis.

राशिः, पंक्तिः, गुणी, विश्राम, which see.

राशिः, पंक्तिः, Ceylon iron wood — Mesua ferrea.

राशिः, पंक्तिः, गुणी, विश्राम, Malabar winter cherry — Adadhitva vesica.

राशिः, पंक्तिः, asoka tree — Uvaria longifolia.

राशिः, पंक्तिः, विश्राम, brahmini kite; 2. अंत, गुणी, sky root — Bryonia epigaea.

राशिः, पंक्तिः, गुणी, spiked bitter cucumber — Momordica charantia.

The page also includes several other terms and phrases in combination with numbers, likely indicating different categories or classifications. The text is rich in botanical and perhaps medicinal references, with various plant names and descriptions interspersed with numbers.
Malabar, South Canara and along the west coast. In the east along Coromandal coast. The tree is 40 ft. high, flowers large, white and fragrant fruit about the size of a small orange. It is mostly cultivated in houses and temples owing to its sweet fragrance. Dried flowers are mixed with other aromatics such as sandal etc and used as a perfume. The fruit is red and wrinkled when ripe, dried flowers are sold in bazaars being much esteemed for their fragrance. The root rubbed up with fresh ginger is given internally as a soodoric and also both internally and externally in snake bites. It is a stimulant and stomachic. Decoction of flowers is prescribed for indigestion, piles debility loss of appetite, suppression of urine occurring in pregnant woman and also for gonorrhoea and asthma in males. Powdered flowers mixed with honey or sugar from an excellent remedy in cases of wind in the stomach, strangury and dysmenorrhoea; mixed with the pulverised leaves of Ruta graveolens is given for intermitten fever, mixed with butter or sugar it is given with advantage for dysentery, hemorrhoides, menorrhagia and leucorrhoea. A poultice is made from the leaves boiled in milk and in applied the catarrh, a decoction of them is given in cases of phlegm and cough. An oil extracted from the young fruits is applied externally for rheumatism and pain in the limbs. Decoction of root and bark is a good remedy as a tonic.

a calcined powder prepared as per process of Ayurveda grinding flower zinc, vermilion, red arsenic or realgar, and sulphur with the juice of lime fruit. It is given for increasing the viability.

serpent Champak — Mesua ferrea. It is also known as iron wood of ceylon and cobra flower. It mostly cultivated in
rise to severe haemorrhage and necessitating surgical interference.

NOTE: by C.D. This, in my opinion, is tubal pregnancy i.e. Pregnancy development of the ovum in the fallopian or uterine tubes giving rise to the commonest variety of ectopic gestation. In such cases though amnion and chorion are formed true decidua is never present, the gestation usually ends by extrusion of the ovum through the abdominal opening. It is not uncommon for the tube to rupture into the peritoneal cavity, giving ulceration of the tongue — Ulcerative stomatitis.


copper, bronze

an alloy of zinc copper and tin.

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Glossitis is an inflammation of the tongue.

Glossophytia is black tongue.

Microphites is a disease of the tongue marked by the thickness of the tongue. By gorging the decoction of mustard (black) mixed either with honey or vinegar, the disease will disappear.
and taste buds are seen on it. Taste buds are the end organs of taste. Sweet taste is felt at the tip, salt on the dorsum anteriorly, sour at the sides and bitter at the back of the tongue. Mid — dorsum has got no taste sensation. One of the eight special examinations (அந்தங்கறத்தும் போரிசை) of the tongue is one. The eight are செம்பு, உட்பு, நீரு, பொருளு, நச்சு, திரு, தோறு, தட்டை (by C.D).

The tongue is a muscular organ of speech and taste. It is an important organ of the body for the reason that it acts as an agent subserving the special sense of taste and assisting to thrust the food down below into the gullet and as such it plays an important role in the protection and upkeep of the body.

The tongue is made up of three elements — epithelium, muscles and glands. Two types of special structures — Papillae and taste buds are seen on it. Taste buds are the end organs of taste. Sweet taste is felt at the tip, salt on the dorsum anteriorly, sour at the sides and bitter at the back of the tongue. Mid — dorsum has got no taste sensation. One of the eight special examinations (அந்தங்கறத்தும் போரிசை) of the tongue is one. The eight are செம்பு, உட்பு, நீரு, பொருளு, நச்சு, திரு, தோறு, தட்டை (by C.D).

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The tongue is made up of three elements — epithelium, muscles and glands. Two types of special structures — Papillae
paralytic protrusion of the tongue — Glossoptosis.

sore characterised by fungoid granulations on the surface of the tongue.

the ancients as a purification of the contaminated body of an out caste.

**Glossalgia**, pain in the tongue — Glossalgia.

**Glossolysis**, stretching the tongue; 2. **Glossosoma**, swelling of the tongue — Glossolysis.


**Glossomusa**, when the excited vayu affects the nerves supplying the voice box and tongue paralysis of the tongue may occur rendering the patient unable to eat, drink or speak — Paralysis of tongue.


**Glossosoma**, see **Glossomusa**.

**Glossosoma**, retraction of the tongue — Glossocoma.

**Glossosoma**, salivation.

**Glossosoma**, removing of the tongue — linguation.

**Glossosoma**, burning sensation of the tongue as in cases of dyspepsia — Glossopyrosis.

**Glossosoma**, Indian birthwort — Aristolochia indica.

**Glossosoma**, see **Glossomusa**.

**Glossosoma**, dying.

**Glossosoma**, **Aptosoma**, turning the tongue upwards to reach the palate. This is one of the several postures adopted in yoga practice.
2. *drumkal*, a species of white champak. It consists of two kinds viz land borne and water borne plants — Mesua genus.


1. *sarkanda*, long pointed broad leaved ceylon iron wood — Mesua ferrea (typica).

2. *sarkanda*, the same as No.1

3. *sarkanda*, large flowered Ceylon iron wood — Mesua ferrea (speciosa).

4. *sarkanda*, same as No.3.

5. *sarkanda*, narrow leaved Ceylon iron wood — Mesua ferrea coromandelina.

1. *sarkanda*, see *sarkanda*.

2. *sarkanda*, see *sarkanda*.
breath in the yoga practice and hence the name.

2. ஏழுகுறுகு, nostril.

3. ஏழுகுறுகு, உற்பத்துக்குறுக, blowing the nose.

4. ஏழுகுறுகு, உற்பத்துகுறியம், nose dirt.

5. ஏழுகுறுகு, mucous from the nose.

6. ஏழுகுறுகு, swelling of the nose.

7. ஏழுகுறுகு, சுவைத்துகுறுகு, a kind of syphilitic ulcer.

8. ஏழுகுறுகு, a purulent inflammation of the nose.

9. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

10. ஏழுகுறுகு, polypus of the nose.

11. ஏழுகுறுகு, உற்பத்துகுறுகு, nostril.

12. ஏழுகுறுகு, see ஏழுகுறுகு.

13. ஏழுகுறுகு, உற்பத்துகுறியம், diseases in general of the nose.

14. ஏழுகுறுகு, see ஏழுகுறுகு.

15. ஏழுகுறுகு, உற்பத்துகுறியம், swelling of the nose.

16. ஏழுகுறுகு, உற்பத்துகுறியம், a disease of the nose.

17. ஏழுகுறுகு, mucous from the nose.

18. ஏழுகுறுகு, mucous from the nose.

19. ஏழுகுறுகு, blowing the nose.

20. ஏழுகுறுகு, polypus of the nose.

21. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

22. ஏழுகுறுகு, see ஏழுகுறுகு.

23. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

24. ஏழுகுறுகு, decaying or destruction of the nose.

25. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

26. ஏழுகுறுகு, various diseases of the nose.

27. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

28. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

29. ஏழுகுறுகு, see ஏழுகுறுகு.

30. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

31. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

32. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

33. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

34. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

35. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.

36. ஏழுகுறுகு, nasal passage.
Capper — Cadaba indica alias Stromeria tetrandra (Rox).

Dharmam, anuvadikam, dhritham, a tube tubularity; 3. mula, an artery.
4. adhara, nose; 5. mukkutpadam, a tube conveying the pulse at the wrist or ankle; 6. 24-vaasam, 24 minutes; a period of 24 minutes; 7. vaasam, a vessel conveying pure red blood, artery; 8. vaasam, a kind of salt — Glass gall; 9. nava cord, navel cord; 10. vishnu, the expansion and contraction of an artery which is generally felt by the finger; 11. sishnu, (in Sanskrit) a kind of turmeric.

Cancer, a kind of turmeric.

Tape worm; 2. mula, the largest tape worm of man — Broad tape worm.
organs as veins and arteries of the body; 15. பாறாக்கல்பனை, fistulous sore; 16. பும்புத்தலை, a kind of bent grass; 17. காருணைகள், the nerve passing the 6 regions of the body. see காருணை; 18. அருங்கற்பொருள் மேற்பகுதியில் கைதொட்டியால், vital nerves indicating the humours of the human body; 19. புலான்சுக்கு, flower stalk.

9. முன்னிலம், irregular pulse.
10. சிறிது தளை, small, feeble tremulous pulse.
11. பிளிள்ளை தளை, two beats following each other.
12. பிளிள்ளைத்தளையம், beating intermittently.
13. புரியைத் தளை, hawing expansion in the beat.
14. கருவக்கருக தளை, becoming sharp.
15. புருசுக்காரைத் தளை, hawing a worm like movement.
16. பராநெடுக்கும், hawing a stretching movement.

1. ஆரம் இதரம், scarcely felt.
2. கொச்சிலல், vibrating and excessively unsteady.
3. குடும்பககலம், whirling.
4. அஜ்தூ இதரம், sinking.
5. முக்கிய இதரம், agitated.
6. கல்லாப்பா சுர்ரே இதரம், rapid pulse with strong vibrations.
7. குஞ்சூக்கிய தளை, becoming weak.
8. கீழ்கரும் தளை, rapid or abrupt pulse.

17. காருணைகள், wind pipe throat.
18. நாகராசனம், கிழங்கு சுத்தந்தராசனம் பகுதி, stalk legged bird.

7000: மின்னூர் மின்னூரில் 310, ரமேசர் ராமேசரில் 4000, கால்வாழ் 3330, மீன் கால்வாழ்களில் 5000, முனை
The image contains a text page written in Tamil. The text appears to be discussing medical terms, possibly related to anatomy and physiology. The page seems to be part of a larger document, possibly a textbook or a medical reference. The content is not fully transcribed here, but it appears to be discussing terms such as abscess of the vessel, augmentation, connective tissue, capillaries, arteries, rapid pulse, fold in the vessels, reflux of contents, and other anatomical terms.

The text is organized in a traditional Tamil script, which is classified as a Dravidian language. The language is commonly used in South India and is known for its rich cultural and historical significance. The script is read from right to left, following a unique scriptural form that is distinct from other Dravidian languages like Malayalam and Telugu.

The content on this page likely delves into detailed medical terminology, possibly explaining anatomical structures and their functions. The use of specific terms suggests a focus on detailed medical descriptions, which are crucial for medical practitioners and students alike.
Battu, injury or wound to blood vessels.

Battu, decreased in the rapidity of the circulation of blood; 2. lowering of the pulse.

Battu, the process of making the blood arterial, changing the dark venous blood into a bright arterial blood — Arterialization.

Arterial tube conveying the bright red blood.

Arterial, see, Arterial.

Arterialization, an apparatus for rendering audible the vibrations of the pulse—Sphgm ophone.

Arterial, crow; 2. a fabulous crane.

Glyoma.
The seat of the three pulses in the system; 1. മാദിർ, മാദിർ, മാദിർ, മാദിർ, valva in the navel region; 2. നെസ്ിനിക് നെസ്ിനിക് നെസ്ിനിക് നെസ്ിനിക്, bile in the chest region; 3. നെസ്ിനിക് നെസ്ിനിക് നെസ്ിനിക് നെസ്ിനിക്, phlegm in the head and neck.

The six external senses, ശ്രീരം, ശ്രീരം, ശ്രീരം, ശ്രീരം, ശ്രീരം, ശ്രീരം, the three places where the three humours in the system are subservient. viz — wind in face, bile in water i.e. urine, phlegm in semen; 2. ഷൈപ്പ് ഷൈപ്പ് ഷൈപ്പ് ഷൈപ്പ്, the place where the beating of the pulse is noted c.f. ഷൈപ്പ് ഷൈപ്പ് ഷൈപ്പ് ഷൈപ്പ്.

ആദരിക്കുന്നതും, ആദരിക്കുന്നതും, ആദരിക്കുന്നതും, ആദരിക്കുന്നതും, ആദരിക്കുന്നതും, ആദരിക്കുന്നതും, the places in the human body where in the pulsation is perceivable viz — Heel, navel, chest or breast, elbow, limbfold, neck, earlobe, arms and temples.

ആദരിക്കുന്നതും, ആദരിക്കുന്നതും, ആദരിക്കുന്നതും, the combination of two humours, or interchanging of the three humours.
It is said that the pulse wave runs 30 feet per second. According to Medical Science the pulse is usually felt in the radial artery at the wrist for the reason that it is favourably situated so as to be felt distinctly and without difficulty.

The pulse rate or the number of pulsations per minute in the human body is as follows:

1. In an adult per minute is varied from 70—74.
2. In a woman per minute is varied from 76—80.
3. In some persons per minute is varied from 50—60.
4. Rarly per minute is varied from 80, less than these considered not satisfactory. Pulsation much depends upon the strength or otherwise.
5. In healthy persons the rate varies from 60—75 (per minute).
6. In old persons from 65—80.
7. In foetus the rate is from 110—120.
8. In new born child is from 130—140.

NOTE: 1. In healthy persons it is sometimes so low as 50 or so high as 90. The number of beats varies according to age. If in a man the rate is more than 120 his condition is critical, if it is more than 150 he is sure to die.

NOTE: 2. For different kinds of Nadi see introduction to this book Vol-1 page 38.
Arteriopathy, diseases of an artery or arteries — examination of pulse of a patient.

Variation in the beating of the pulse.

Arterio malacia, abnormal softness of arterial coats —

Practice of feeling the pulse and knowing its indications.

Examination of the pulse and the method adopted by physicians is as follows: He should get hold of the patient’s right hand if male and left hand if female stretch the knuckles to cause a cracking noise and rub the hand, over and over again till warmth is produced. To feel the pulse in the right hand, he must use his left hand, and to feel the pulse in the left hand the right hand must be used. In feeling the pulse, he had to touch with the tips of his middle three fingers — ring finger, middle finger and forefinger, the radial artery just about one inch above the wrist in such a way that the forefinger remains nearest to the wrist, and the ring finger further from the wrist, then press gently with equal pressure and relax alternately until he satisfies as to the regularity of the pulse or other wise. The space between the two adjoining tips of the fingers must be about
half a centimeter. He must be able to appreciate the rise of the pulse wave under each finger simultaneously and learn their proportional pulse felt by the distal finger — forefinger is Vatham, by the middle finger is Pitham, by the proximal finger — ring finger is Kapham. He can also note if there is retrograde pulsation. He must be able to learn the rate of the pulse, rhythm indicating whether the beats are equidistant or not and tension. The approximate measure of the systolic pressure. It is determined by nothing the amount of pressure required to obliterate the pulse wave. Examination of pulse is of great clinical importance. From it not only the condition of the heart of the arteries the extent of blood pressure, but the cause of the disease, the present condition of the disease and the disease itself can be known.

The different kinds of pulsations best described by Galen the great physician of Greece are as follows: 1. Sharptailed pulse — so called as it sinks progressively and becomes smaller and smaller like a mouse's tail — Pulses myurus; 2. Ant-like pulse being scarcely perceptible like the motion of the ant — Pulses formicans; 3. Goat leap pulse as it seems to leap like a goat — Pulses dercadasans; 4. Undulating pulse — Pulses fluctuosus.

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movements and resumes its original force.

In Ayurveda) an abscess in which the pus or swelling burrows into the affected part, if the patient neglects it in its fully supurated stage. It is so called owing to the presence of a large number of recesses or cavities in its side. It is attended with fever, burning sensation, difficulty in breathing, dryness of the mouth and syncope. An attack of this type should be regarded as dreadful and fatal casting around the gloom of death.

1655

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3. கூரின், as opposed to கூரின் as country liquor as opposed foreign liquor.
4. காற்றுகள் வெளி, agricultural land or rural tract as opposed to forest tract (குற்றி) காற்றுகள், country products as opposed to காற்றுகள், forest products as honey sandal, teak etc.
5. கிளை, land as opposed to கிளை, sea (குற்றி) கிளை கிளையின், products of land as opposed to கிளை கிளையின், products of sea as fish, salt, coral etc.
6. கோவ, city as opposed to மலர் mountain or hill (குற்றி) மலர் x கோவ மலர் x கோவ.

NOTE: It is a term generally indicating Indian as opposed to English or European. It also means country in the oblique form.

2. கொண்டு போன்ற பொருந்தும், plants first term as பொன்ற பொருந்தும், country almond.

coconuts, green gram, sugarcane; and plantain, These five are important products of the country.

Bengal wall nut — Aleurites triloba alias A. mollucana, Kernels are eaten and oil extracted is used for burning lamps. oil cake is used as a manure.

blind man.

state free from epidemics.

conhead — Stobilanthus genus.

forenoon.

morning meal.

West Indian sesbane — Sesbania grandiflora as opposed to கூரின் foreign agatti — Cassia alata.

Castor oil plant — Ricinus communis as opposed to கூரின், common physic nut — Jatropha curcas;
opposed to Z.rugosa.

Cochlospermum gossypium.

Cassia of S.India — Bassia longifolia
as opposed to Cassia tomentosa; 2. Cassia occidentalis,
wild cassia — Cassia
Sumittra senna — Cassia siamia.

white guinea wheat — Zesmays.

Ginger — Zingiber officinale as opposed to Z. officinale, wild ginger — Z. capitisum.

Indian plum — Zizyphus jujuba as

Indian liquorice — Glycyrrhiza glabra, see Asheria. It is
distinguished from English liquorice root cultivated in
England.

Indian datura in comparison with Europe datura — Datura
stramonium cultivated in Britain.

Indian cantharides — Mylabris chicaria in
country liquorice, Indian
liquorice — Glycyrrhiza glabra, see Asheria. It is

Mylabris chicaria in comparison with Blister beetle or Spanish fly collected in
Russia, Sicily and chiefly in Hungry.

In India, hemp as distinguished from Canadian hemp — Apocynum cannabinum.

Bengal gram — Cicer arietinum as opposed to Capparis sepiaria, wild brinjal — Capparis sepiaria.

Fragrant pavonia — Pavonia odorata.

Areca nut palm — Areca catechu as opposed to Ceylon betel palm — Areca concinna.

A medicine prepared from the foetus by a secret process and used in magic; 2. A fibrous mineral substance — Asbestos which is in combustible.

Elephant foot yam — Typhonium trilobatum alias T. orixeuse as opposed to forest kachvu and kachvum, mountain elephant yam — Amorpho phallus campanulatus.

opposed to 3. sagetea plant — Salvia genus.

Country lavender — Lavandula carnosa as opposed to common lavender — Lavandula veera.

Indian aloe — Aloe vera (typical) as opposed to foreign aloe or fetid aloe — Fourieroya gigantea.

Indian country orange as distinguished from Ceylon, one of foreign countries as Ceylon Portugal, Batavia, China etc.
Indian balsam tree—Balsmodendron bererriy as opposed to Vaccinium, hill balsam—Protium caudatum.

Phyllanthus poly phyllum as opposed to D. indicus, forest feather foil—P. reticulatus.

Indian grape vine—Vitis vinifera as opposed to D. indica, jungle grape vine—V. latifolia.

Nardostachya jatamansi as opposed to D. indica, Ceylon sweet thorn—F. inermis.

Pisidium guava (pyriferum) as opposed to P. indica, wild guava of Ceylon—Myrtus canascens or P. indica, Chinese guava—Psidium cattleyanum.

Small orange—Glycosmis penta phylla compared with P. indica, musk lime—Triphasia trifoliata.

Cassia fistula as opposed to D. indica, wild kondray—Pithecolobium bigeminum.

Nardostachya jatamansi, foreign spikenard—Patrinia jatamansi.

Anethum graveolens; 2. Pterocarpus santalinus; 2. Santalinum album as opposed to E. ceylanica, bastard sandal—Erythroxylon monoxynum.
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- Manihot utilissimia,  மனிஹோட் உதிலிஸ்மியா, Tapioca plant.
- Chrysanthemum indicum,  ச்ரீசான்தேமம் இந்திகும், Indian chamomile.
- Anthemis nobilis and  ஆன்஥ெமிஸ் நோபிலிஸ், wild chamomile.
- Matricaria chamomile.
- Eugenia jambulina as compared with  எக்ஜியா ஜம்புலினா, water jaumoona.
- Acacia concinna as opposed to  அச்சேகு கொந்தினா, sensitive tree.
- Cuminum cyminum as opposed to  குமினா திரியினா, wild cumin.
- Cassia genus.
- Passion flower —  பாஸ்ஸிஸ்போரா புவோன்பாப்டேரா, Passiflora buonapartea as opposed to பாஸ்ஸிஸ்போரா, passion flower —  பாஸ்ஸிஸ்போரா புவோன்பாப்டேரா, Passiflora buonapartea as opposed to பாஸ்ஸிஸ்போரா, common mouse as opposed to பாஸ்ஸிஸ்போரா, common mouse as opposed to பாஸ்ஸிஸ்போரா, common mouse as opposed to பாஸ்ஸிஸ்போரா, common mouse as opposed to பாஸ்ஸிஸ்போரா, common mouse.
- False calabash —  கழும்பாஸ்ஸி வங்கு, Cucurbita lagenaria.
- Indian olibanum,  இந்திய ஓலி஬ினூம், frankincense.
- B.glabra. It is quite different from  எஸ்டேயின் ஆர்சிபேலஸ், Mallaca benzoin.
- Dioscorea sativa as opposed to  தியோசோரேயா ஸாதிவா, prickly yam —  தியோசோரேயா பெங்டாப்பைலா, Dioscorea pentaphylla.
- See கொலெசேனெல்ட்டிக்ஸ்.
- Holigarna arnottiana or  ஹ்ளோலினார்க்கானா அர்ந்தோட்டியா, Malabar marking nut  ஹ்ளோலினார்க்கானா அர்ந்தோட்டியா, Malabar marking nut.
- Holigarna arnottiana or  ஹ்ளோலினார்க்கானா அர்ந்தோட்டியா, Malabar marking nut.
- Sorghum vulgare as opposed to  பார்த்தெனொரேர்கியா, wild cholum.

- Calonema indica, forest mouse.
- Musrodenia used in unani medicine.
- Unarmed night shade —  அல்லோம்ந் எந்தின் சென்றய், Solanum pubescens as opposed to அல்லோம்ந் எந்தின் சென்றய், wild brinjal.
- Solanum verbascifolium alias S.torvum.

- Fuller's earth;  டூரைல்ஸ் எஷ்டீர், 1. Soap indica. It is opposed to டூரைல்ஸ் எஷ்டீர், soap imported from Europe.
- West Indian bead tree —  லூசேனா ரியேன்வா, Leucena glanca.
-  பிளாட்டா ப்ராச்சரிப்ஸா ப்ராச்சரிப்ஸா, common nutmeg cultivated in countries —  பிளாட்டா ப்ராச்சரிப்ஸா ப்ராச்சரிப்ஸா, Myristica fragrans alias Maromatica. It is distinct from  பிளாட்டா ப்ராச்சரிப்ஸா ப்ராச்சரிப்ஸா, wild nut meg Myristica laurifolia and  பிளாட்டா ப்ராச்சரிப்ஸா ப்ராச்சரிப்ஸா, malabarica.
in town as opposed to காளின் கேள்முறை, honey collected in the forests.

Lotus — Nelumbium speciosum as opposed to காளின் கேள்முறை, wild lotus and மரச்செல்லு, hill lotus Similax macrophylla.

common dhole — Cajanus indicus as opposed to காளின் கேள்முறை, jungle dhole — Atylosia candollei.

holy basil — Ocimum sanctum as opposed to காளின் கேள்முறை, wild basil — Ocimum ascendens.

Deccany deodar — Erythroxylon monogynum as opposed to காளின் கேள்முறை, English deodar — Pinus longifolia.

in town as opposed to காளின் கேள்முறை, country honey collected

opposed to காளின் கேள்முறை, golden silk cotton — Cochlospermum gossypium and மேல்கீழ் பாறையார் — Barbadoss cotton — Gossypium herbaceum as

Tinnevelly Senna — Cassia lanceolata alias Cassia angustifolia as compared with மேல்கீழ் பாறையார், foreign senna — Cassia acutefolia.

Indian black wood — Dalbergia latifolia as opposed to மேல்கீழ் பாறையார், West Indies Mahogany — Soymiah mahogany.

five leaved chaste tree — Vitex negundo as opposed to மேல்கீழ் பாறையார், tall chaste tree — Vitex altissima.

opposed to காளின் கேள்முறை, see காளின் கேள்முறை.

cultivated green pulse as opposed to பாலையார், pulse growing in forests of its own without cultivation.

country cotton — Indian cotton — Gossypium herbaceum as

opposed to பாலையார், white pig (English pig).

adamant creeper — Vitis quadraangularis as opposed to பாலையார், Iguana's foot vine — Vitispedata.

— Streblus as per as opposed
to Coelodepas calycinum, elliptic leaved mercury.

to Nicotiana tobacum as opposed to Lobelia nicotianafolia, wild tobacco — Lobelia nicotianafolia.

tobacco — Nicotiana tobacum as opposed to Lobelia nicotianafolia, wild tobacco — Lobelia nicotianafolia.

Tamarindus indica as opposed to Manilla tamarind — Pithecolobium dulce and Berchemia dulce, hill tamarind — Garcinia Xanthochymus.

Columba livia as opposed to Columba intermedia, rock pigeon — Columba intermedia and Xanthochymus, wood pigeon — C.havilala.

Mimusops elengi as opposed to Sydoroxylon incruse.

Thespia papulea as opposed to Thespia papulea, false fern tree — Filicum decipicis.

is less active than that grown in China. Turkey and Russia and hence its name. In fresh root oxalic acid exists in the juice and crystals of oxalate of lime give gritliness to the roots. The dried roots taste bitter and faintly astringent and aromatic with a peculiar odour. So it is primarily a mild and efficient cathartic and secondarily astringent. It is generally prescribed in constipation, dropsy and also for pregnant women. In the puerperal state of women, in the constipation of children, anemic females and gouty subjects it is especially recommended owing to the mildness in its operation. It proves highly useful in diarrhea depending upon the presence of crude and irritating ingesta. In some forms of dyspepsia it is a remedy of great value either alone or combined with other drugs or agents. It differs from many cathartics is not causing irritation of the alimentary
large doses. Its purgative action is generally followed by constipation dependant on its astringent constituents. In consequence of its purgative properties, it is often used at the commencement of diarrhoea depending on the presence of irritant matter in the canal which is thus expelled and the subsequent astringent effect proves very valuable. It is frequently combined with magnesia when given to children. In scrofulous children, it is sometimes useful, if combined with a mercurial alterative aiding and giving tone to the digestive organs. Externally it is applied to indolent ulcers. Hakeems use this more often than the Vaidyans. The peioles are used in cooking.

NOTE: 1. It is also called Himalayan rhubarb. The root or this plant in the elevated portion of the Himalayas. There are two principal varieties. The large one — Rheum emodi, occurs in twisted and cylindrical pieces of various sizes and shapes. It is of a dark brown colour, feeble odour and bitter astringent taste and the powder of a dull brownish yellow colour. The small variety — Rheum webbianum, consists of short transverse segments of the root branches and is of a dark brownish colour, odourless, with a bitter astringent taste. Both varieties are liable to considerable variation in physical characters. The indigenous rhubarb procured in the bazaars is an inferior variety and is not so good as the Chinese or Turkey rhubarb.

NOTE: 2. Rhubarb acts as a stomachic and slight astringent in small doses, as a purgative in
devil's gourd — Trichosanthes cucumerina. See त्रिकोण घुमरी.

common pomegranate — Punica granatum as opposed to सुंदर पेंका, common guince — Cydonia vulgaris.

common chilly — Capsicum frutescens as opposed to सुंदर पेंका. Nephae chilly c f nepalense.

common black pepper — Piper nigrum as opposed to सुंदर ब्लेक प्पर. wild black pepper — Piper sylvestre.

fresh water fish — Trout as opposed to सुंदर पेंका, sea fish.

country radish — Rappanus sativus as opposed to सुंदर पेंका, forest country radish — Sonchus oleraceus.
to mountain sweet flag — Costus speciosus.

sweet potato — Ipomea batatas as opposed to 
Goa potato — Dioscorea aculeata.

vomiting swallow root — Secamone emetica.

common sirissa — Albizia lebbek as opposed to 
jungle sirissa — Acacia lebbek and 
hill sirissa — Albizia procera and

rain tree — Enterolobium saman.

It is Moluccan cultivated all over India.

Country almond — Terminalia catappa. Tree 50ft. leaves about
the extremities of the branchlets, short petioled,
flowers small, dull white, the
The kernel yields more
than 50% of pure bland oil
similar to sweet almond oil.

It is apt to become turbid by
keeping long; the root and bark
are used to dye teeth.

common plantain —
Musa paradisiaca as opposed

wild plantain — Musa superba
country almond — Terminalia catappa as opposed to
sweet almond — Amygdala communis alias A. dulcis of S.Europe and Persia.
caltropes — Tribulus terrestris.
lady’s finger — Hibiscus esculants as opposed to
wild musk mallow — Hibiscus ficulneus and
hill rose mallow — Hibiscus collinus.

common ucumber — Cucumis sativus.

common kinotree —
Pterocarpus marsupium as opposed to
spinosus kino tree — Bridelia retusa.
common margosa — Azadirachta indica opposed to Melia azederach, hill neem — Melia composita, foreign neem — Melia azederach.

common babool — Acacia genus as opposed to Acacia planifrons or Parkisonia acubaata, foreign solah — Parkisonia acubaata.

chronic diarrhoea.

standing or chronic disease.

practice of indigenous systems of medicine as Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani as opposed to Allopathic medicine.

Native physician as opposed to English doctor.
1677

_இலுமத்தி_.

_மோகட்டிக்காட்டிய்,_ a kind of hedge spurge the leaves of which resemble the ears of the horse, horse's ear kalli — Euphorbia genus.

_கிறைக்கடி,_ horse; 2. குறுக்கைக்கட் which see.

_கூற்றிக்கடி_, see மண்டப்பன்.

_கூவலைக்கடி_, see கூவலைப்பன், maina bird, a bird called Martinho in Portugal — Gracula tristis.

_கூரம்பன்_, see கூரம்பன்.

_கௌசல்புப்பன்_, நெர்வுச்செட்டு பல்லவியை, a kind of tamarind — Tamarindus (genus).

_கணவன்_, சோண்ட, scorpion; 2. கணவன், root of Indian birth wort — Aristolochia indica.

_கணவன்_, see கணவன்.

_கணவன், அ பொம்மை, dawn of the day.

_கணவன்_, புது, inhalation; 2. கணவன், ovary.

_கணவன், பெரும்பம்மை, the membrane of the larynx.

_கணவன், பெரும்பாம்மை, white flowered giant swallow wort — Calotropis gigantea (albiflora).

_கணவன், ஆரியம்பைக்காட்டிய்_ கானவன் பல்லவியை, a medicated oil prepared by the process described in the Tamil medical work — Kalladam — by the Saint Agasty.

_கணவன், காவல்_ கானவன் காவல் பல்லவியை, jaundice arising from disorder in pregnancy — ovarian dropsy.

_கணவன், காவலை_ காவலை, ovarian pregnancy.

_கணவன், காவலையாய்_ காவலையாய், inflammation of the ovary — Ovaritis.

_கணவன், காவலையாய்_ காவலையாய், the female sexual gland in which the ova are formed — Ovary.

_கணவன், பல்லவியை, yolk.

_கணவன், பல்லவியை, pot stone which is soft and of a grey bluish colour; 2. பல்லவியைக்காட்டி, white stone referring to quartz.

_கணவன், மென்மற், chank or konch.

_கணவன், முகம்பைக்காட்டிய்_ காணவன் முகம்பைக்காட்டிய், the small sac holding the ovum in the ovary — Graafian vesicle.

_கணவன், மல்லாவணதி_ உலோரையை, mountain containing copper ore.

_கணவன், மல்லாவணதி_ உலோரையை, oviduct — fallopian tube.

_கணவன், மல்லாவணதி_ உலோரையை, ovary.

_கணவன், மல்லாவணதி_ உலோரையை, the media of communication between the uterms and the ovaries — Fallopian tubes.

_கணவன், மல்லாவணதி_ உலோரையை, fringes of the fallopian tube — Fimbria.

_கணவன், மல்லாவணதி_ உலோரையை, Vagina — the seat of reservoir of the menstrual blood.
1. गुलाबी हीरा, गुलाबी हीरा, black dhall creeper — Rynchosia cyanosperma.
2. तांबा, तांबा, cloth piece used by women for receiving the menstrual blood during the menses; 2. अमरालापुंजा, dyed cloth used by medics.
3. चाँदी, चाँदी, salt found on the soil of fuller’s earth.
4. रूट, रूट, an unknown plant used by Siddhars for rejuvenation.
5. श्वेताकिरण, greater galangal — Alpinia galanga (major).
6. श्वेताकिरण, (in Midwifery) amniotic — fluid Liquorami.
7. कांस्य, कांस्य zinc.
8. गृहिणी, गृहिणी, the vagina in the female genital.
9. गृहिणी, गृहिणी, fecal matter.

10. गुलाबी हीरा, गुलाबी हीरा, black dhall creeper — Rynchosia cyanosperma.
11. तांबा, तांबा, cloth piece used by women for receiving the menstrual blood during the menses; 2. अमरालापुंजा, dyed cloth used by medics.
12. चाँदी, चाँदी, salt found on the soil of fuller’s earth.
13. रूट, रूट, an unknown plant used by Siddhars for rejuvenation.
14. श्वेताकिरण, greater galangal — Alpinia galanga (major).
15. श्वेताकिरण, (in Midwifery) amniotic — fluid Liquorami.
16. कांस्य, कांस्य zinc.
17. गृहिणी, गृहिणी, the vagina in the female genital.
18. गृहिणी, गृहिणी, fecal matter.

19. गुलाबी हीरा, गुलाबी हीरा, black dhall creeper — Rynchosia cyanosperma.
20. तांबा, तांबा, cloth piece used by women for receiving the menstrual blood during the menses; 2. अमरालापुंजा, dyed cloth used by medics.
21. चाँदी, चाँदी, salt found on the soil of fuller’s earth.
22. रूट, रूट, an unknown plant used by Siddhars for rejuvenation.
23. श्वेताकिरण, greater galangal — Alpinia galanga (major).
24. श्वेताकिरण, (in Midwifery) amniotic — fluid Liquorami.
16. ம்யா, mica.

17. ம்யா, maya.

18. ம்யா, which see.

NOTE: 1. The first produced movement in the ideating cosmic consciousness leading up to the Sound Brahman from which all ideas, the language in which they are expressed and the objects which they denote are derived see ம்யா ம்யா.

It represents the nature of Shiva and Sakthi and hence the gross body (ம்யா ம்யா), while Bijam representing the astral or subtle body (ம்யா ம்யா).

NOTE: 2. During sexual intercourse a sticky fluid is powered into the vagina as a secretory fluid which the ancient considered to be the semen of women (ovarian fluid) but the modern scientists are of opinion that women do not have semen like men and that the fluid is mere a lubricating fluid to facilitate the intercourse. Greatest virtues are attributed to this fluid in Siddhar's Science and so it is a matter for research.

நத்தையெல்லாரின் நில்ல விசையன், small Indian ipicacuanha — Gynema sylvestris.

காட்டை, காட்டை, rock salt.

காட்டை, காட்டை காட்டை, the female genital secreting semen muliebre.

காட்டையையிலாவும், எண் எண் எண், a pungent fluid prepared out of the fluid extracted from fuller's earth.

காட்டை, எண் எண் எண், fat in the body, 2.

காட்டையையிலாவும், white flowered prickly night shade — Solanum robustum.

காட்டை, எண் எண் எண் எண், one having a firm belief in the philosophical truth that existence of all creations rest in the union of the two energies; 2. எண் எண் எண், nine Siddhars of the original school.

சியூட்டையன் எல்லாரின், ம்யா ம்யா, the flesh of the head.

ஏற்றை, the yolk and white of an egg; 2. ரங்கு, பூமியகிரகம் கிளை கொல்லல், the water of the red soil and the white crystallised stone; 3. பதச்சு, படசல், the navel cord; 4. காட்டை, காட்டை, mystic, letter 'A' and 'W'; 5. காட்டை, பற்றியகிரங்கம் கிளை கொல்லல், the pure water in the red soil.

ஆன், the vital air necessary for the gestation union of the male and the female fluids.
Musk improves the growth. The root of vernonia cinerea, dried powdered and boiled in milk can be taken, the tender flowers of the coconut tree can be ground with milk and taken to improve their growth.

Salt, under the earth.

A medicinal powder prescribed for gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea.

Gold.

A kind of native arsenic.

Antiaris toxicaria. In olden days the mendicants used to wear this to protect themselves from severe cold in the forest.

Euphorbia nereifolia.

Ovaria which are two flattened bodies situated a little below the fallopian tubes and about 1 1/2 inches from the uterus. They consist of a close and compact texture composed of a number of highly vascular vesicles.

Which see.

A rejuvenating and alchemical drug made of three drugs known as mystic salt.

Mountain containing copper ore.

An unknown leaf.

Calotrops gigantea (leaf of).
1685

1. வேம், அத்துப்பு, rock salt; 2. வேம், moon creeper — Menispermum cordifolium; 3. வேம், sea salt; 4. வேம், natural salt found at the bottom of the sea; 5. வேம், இளைய; 6. வேம், coray root — Cyperus rotundus; 7. வேம், reed grass — Saccharus spontaneum; 8. வேம், those which originate or take birth in rivers; 9. வேம், common rattan — Calamus rotang; 10. வேம், blue vitriol.

1686

1. வேம், see நடைப்பு. 2. வேம், வழக்கு, bitter orange — Citrus aurantium. 3. வேம், இளைய, inward, not external; 2. வேம், inherent in, naturally pertaining. 4. வேம், வேத, dampness. 5. வேம், பழுத்து, winter season; 2. வேம், damp weather. 6. வேம், வேட்டா, tree — Coscinium fenestratum. 7. வேம், வேட்டா, a poisonous herb. 8. வேம், வேட்டா, Indian gall nut — Terminalia chebula. 9. வேம், வேட்டா, country aconite — Aconitum ferox. 10. வேம், வேட்டா, fever plant — Mollugo cerviana.
navel in the navel region — Omphalecosis; 3. ேதுஹய கூறுகல்கொள் குறிப்பிட்டே, suppurative lesions of the umbilical region or navel ill — Omphalo phlebitis.

3. ேஹ்பொதுதுஹய துறாகு கொள் குறிப்பிட்டே, a kind of monoplegia about the navel region.

4. மும்பை, Aconite root — Aconitum ferox (root of).

5. கைசாரணம், கைசாரணம் கைசாரணம், hair, green aconite root — Aconitum ferox (root of).

6. கைசாரணம், கைசாரணம் கைசாரணம், Croton seeds — physic nut — Croton tiglium.

7. கைசாரணம், கைசாரணம் கைசாரணம், navel or umbilical cord; 2. கைசாரணம், country aconite — Gloriosa Superba.

8. கைசாரணம், கைசாரணம், which see.

9. கைசாரணம், see கைசாரணம்.

10. கைசாரணம், see கைசாரணம்.

11. கைசாரணம், கைசாரணம், கைசாரணம், which see; 2. கைசாரணம் கைசாரணம், navel lotus and the power to destroy and create is acquired.

12. கைசாரணம், கைசாரணம், கைசாரணம், white flowered dhatura — Datura fastuosa (alba) alias D.metel.

13. கைசாரணம், see கைசாரணம்.

14. கைசாரணம், கைசாரணம், umbilical cord; 2. கைசாரணம் கைசாரணம், umbilical vesicle, arteries of the navel region — Navel artery.

15. கைசாரணம், கைசாரணம், umbilical cord; 2. கைசாரணம் கைசாரணம், umbilical hernia; 2. கைசாரணம் கைசாரணம், corpulence.

16. கைசாரணம், கைசாரணம், umbilical ring — Annulus umbilicus.
1689

- Bitter orange — *Citrus aurantium*.
- Yellow coloured pulp extending over the nutmeg — *Mace*.
- A kind of bear.
- Sugarcane with stripes.
- Pipe clay (white).
- A fish of *Equula* genus.
- A variety of Indian caper — *Cephalandra indica* alias *Bryonia grandis*.
- *Trianthea monogyna*.
- Snail.
- A kind of bamboo.
- See *Bryonia grandis*.

1690

- A king of frog.
- *Diospyros montana*.
- *Decaschistia trilobata*.
- Membrane.
- *Diospyros*.
- Mottled ebony.
- One of the six nervous plexuses in the human body occupying the navel region.
- Purgative evacuation from the bowels.
- A white sea fish.
- *Argilla siguli*; *Leuca* genus;
- Bitter orange see *Curculigo*; *Moss*;
- *Pedalium marxii*, elephant or large caltropes — *Pedalium marxii* alias *Tribulus longnosus*. 

- White jeweller's beed — *Abras precatorius* (alba).
- *Malabar tamarind* — *Garcinia cambogia* or *Manilla tamarind* — *Pithecolobium dulce*.
large variety of leuca flower.

red streaked leaved banana.

large sebesten — Cordia obliqua.

Cordia obliqua, morbid symptom in which the tongue is found furred — Furred tongue.

dried ginger.

growing thin, emaciating.

See Phallic sorcery.

an unidentified plant used for syphilitic affections — Ruella stepeus?; 2. spurge tree, another unidentified plant used for Convulsions; 3. sunflower — Helianthus annus.

which refer to plants curing diseases prefixed as syphilitic sores, ulcers, sprains, pertaining eyes respecting.

a deep resonant cough caused by compression of the bronchi — Dog cough; 2. compression cough.

small round errate and obtuse leaved jujube — Zizyphus horrida alias z.xylopus.

leafy euphoria.

heart leaved woolly jacker — Erialea quinlocularis.
Indian burr, dog prick, rough chaff flower — Achyranthes aspera. The plant is found all over India and especially in Travancore, Coromandel and Bengal and at all seasons. It is found grown in abundance during the rainy and cold seasons. The shrub is 3-4 ft. high, branch somewhat four sided, stem erect; flowers purplish green; leaves on short petioles, capsules five seeded reddish. In some parts of India its root is used by the people as a tooth brush, flowers at all seasons of the year. It is an astringent and a good diuretic and as such is used in urinary diseases, found efficacious in renal dropsy. Leaves are found useful in cases of diarrhoea due to indigestion, hemorrhoids perspiration etc. The seeds boiled with milk and taken internally remove hunger, seeds are given in hydrophobia and in cases of snake bites, as well as in
ophthalmia and cutaneous diseases. Fresh leaves pulverised into a pulp and
rubbed at the place of scorpion sting will be found efficacious. The
flowering spikes rubbed with a little sugar are made into pills and given internally
to patients bitten by mad dogs. The ashes of the burnt plant
mixed with conji is a remedy in dropsical cases. Decoction
of the leaves taken internally is a drastic purgative. Root used
as a tooth brush removes not only the tooth ache, but lends
lustre and charm to the face. The plant in itself possesses
hypnotic virtue and so is largely used in magic and enchantment.
Decoction of the plant taken by pregnant woman leads to
abortion or produces labour pains. Fresh leaves ground into
a paste by mixing it with pepper and garlic and made into pills
are used in alternative fevers and as an antipyretic and
antiperiodic. Opium mixed with
the juice of the leaves is kept
under the sun till it becomes
a thick paste, and applied to
primary syphitic sores. It proves
to be an efficient and excellent
remedy. An infusion of the
root is prescribed as a mild
astringent in bowel complaints.
Sesamum oil mixed with the
alkaline water, filtered from the
solution of the ashes of this
plant and boiled in the usual
manner is found to be a useful
remedy when dropped into the
ear in cases of noise in the
ears and also in deafness.
Leaves and spikes rubbed into
a paste by mixing with turmeric
forms and useful external
application for piles. The leaves
though not alone, are mixed
with other greens and cooked and
eaten. The plant is generally
used in cases of diarrhoea
hemorrhoids, cough and other
phlegmatic diseases, perspiration, gleet etc. The ashes
of the burnt plant is used
efficaciously in cases of after
birth. It is capable of calcining
zinc and lead. There are two
varieties red and black.

NOTE: It is successfully used by
Vaidyans in menorrhagia and in
diarrhoea. The whole plant when
incinerated yield, a considerable
quantity of potash. It is used
also inconations and sacrifices.
There is also another variety गुंधरी small Indian burr —
Achyranthes srostrata. It is so
called from its curved prickles
like dog's teeth. Ashes used as
mordants. In Sanskrit it is known
as Karamanjari (कारमाञ्जरी).

**APARTHE, APARTHE**
**A PARTHE, SEEDS OF THE PLANT — INDIAN BURR.**

**A PARTHEKAMAS, ASHES OBTAINED FROM THE BURNT PLANT INDIAN BURR IN AN IMPURE STATE.**

**A PARE, SALT PREPARED OUT OF THE ASHES OF THE BURNT INDIAN BURR — POTASH.**

**A PARE, ROOT OF INDIAN BURR.**
It is used in magic and for
enchanting.

**A PARTHE, DOG.**
house. It is a greatful creature and is of different species viz.

1. குளத்து காதல், country dog.
2. யூரேபியன், European dog.
3. கொக்கைன், Idian wolf cans pallipes.
4. துளைக் காதல், wolf.
5. வாணைக் காதல், water dog otturdutra vulgaris.
6. காலைக் காதல், hound.
7. என்று துளை, European wolf — Lupus.
8. கூன் காதல், wild dog — Dhole.
9. பூசைக் காதல், pariah dog — Mongrel.
10. வாணைக் காதல், poligar dog.
11. தூம்புக் காதல், fox or jackal dog — Lomree.
12. பாதப்பு, red dog — Canis du Khunensis. They kill tiger.
13. கூன் காதல், sea dog.
14. பழரைக் காதல்.

In the midst of these, Hymenodictyon excelsusm.

In the midst of these, Hymenodictyon excelsusm.

the mustard proper in appearance as well as in its used and some persons use

1. குளத்து காதல், country dog.
2. யூரேபியன், European dog.
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In the midst of these, Hymenodictyon excelsusm.
demon aloe — Agave americana.

jeweller's bead, retty seed — Abrus precatorius.

fear due to dog bite.

see gum tree.

see gum tree.

umbrella mushroom, grows from rotten wood etc — Fungus genus.

satyrion.

lrg, smallish chaff, smallish chaff, smallish chaff, smallish chaff, which see.

NOTE:- This is an unidentified plant and so its virtues are astounding. There are great many plants and minerals in the world which no materialists can have access to and they are not open to them but only to the spiritualists, who are not greedy for material progress.

a monkey with short tail.

leaf spurge — Euphorbia neirifolia alias E.nirrilia.
the power possessed by a person changing himself or others into a wolf for a while — Were wolf; 2. रणमन दरसतत्त्व अत्यन्त चरुष, धर्मविहारीसंदेशातील गो, a kind of madness in which the person fancies himself to be a wolf — lycanthropy.

of domestic animals as dog etc — Mange. 2. शेषदार रूपांतर, scabies of dogs.

white dhall — Cajanus indicus (flava).

2 वENSITY, a kind of grass.

Pteridium aquilinum, भेंगकुंटाल, a kind of fern.

Solanum tuberosum, गर्जता रावत, wild cumin — Vernonia anthithica.

Solanum lycopersicum, अनोखा रावत, wild brinjal — Solanum pubescense.

Solanum melongena, a comunicable cutaneous disease

Indiantea, गुलाल वालक, white basil — Ocimum album. 2. कांदा निपूण, wild basil — Ocimum sanctum (typica).

dog teak — Dillenia pentagyna. It is 20 ft high handsome tree, leaves serrated, flowers fragrant and golden coloured, flowers and fruits are eaten.

Indian tea, तारातिंबा कांदा, a nerve used as a talisman for children.

Indian tea, see अतांतिशा

Indian tea, दोळा लोंगा, tongue of the dog; 2. See मानी दोळांकिया.

Indian tea, दोळा लोंगा, leaves of white basil used as a substitute for tea — Indian tea.
An unknown plant. A plant of the species of trianthera, dog milk greens — Crystallina.

Indian ipecacanha — Tylophora asthmatica. It is also called poison cutter and poison breaker, crow milk plant is another name. It is a twining creeper, peduncles, short, flowers rather large on long pedicles, externally pale green and internally purple. Dried leaves are rather thick of greenish white colour, root 6 inches long, expectorant diaphoretic and emetic, in small doses cathartic, juice of the leaves also possess similar properties. In over loaded state of the stomach and other cases requiring the use of emetics, it acts efficiently. It has also been found useful in dysentery and catarrhal. In catarrhal and chronic coughs it seems to act well. The best treatment of snake bite consists in producing free emesis by the expressed juice of this plant. See துளை விளைவு.

NOTE: — The root of this plant is sold in bazaars in the form of thick contorted pieces of a pale colour, bitterish and some what nauseous taste. The operation of the dried leaves is also found more uniform and certain. As a specific emetic, it acts like ipecacuanha.
applied externally in scabies, leprosy and other cutaneous diseases. An oil is also prepared from the seeds and used for the same diseases.

is very bitter but is eaten curries. The tender shoots and dried capsules are very bitter and aperient and laxative. They are used in infusion, a decoction with sugar is given to assist digestion. The seeds are antifebrile and anthelmintic. The juice of the leaves is an emetic and that of the root is a purgative, the stalk in decoction is an expectorant.

1. கைப்போல், dog grass; 2. ஆய்லையை, dogs tooth grass — Cynodon dactylon.


dried excreta of dog — Album graecum.


dog’s skull bone.


dog wood used as a tonic and inague.

bitter snake gourd — Trichisanthes laciniosa alias T.cucumaria. It is a creeper of the vegetable snakgourd genus. The seeds are reputed good in disorders of the stomach, the unripe fruit
as a poultice by bruising them with vinegar, or lime fruit juice or hot water, pure juice is used as ear drops. Fresh leaves are eaten as greens. There is another variety purple dog vailay or blue — Cleome chelidonil. For details of seeds, see பூந்தைகள்.

NOTE:- There are also other varieties 1. Lemonia acidissim (Atlas).

தாளிக்கும்பு, வீட்டுச்செய், sweet orange — Aurantium nobilis;  2. அல்லான் சுன்பராச, wild lime — Atlantia racemosa.

துருண்டுருங்கு கோழி மலர்கள், பலை குகளியாக நிறுத்தியும் குருதுகாயம் மீசனேகிய, சிதையோ காய் (சுப்பராச), wall radish — Bluemia amrita, See குருதுகாயம்.

துருண்டுருங்கு, செய்கரு, yellow stick mallow — Pavonia Zeylanica alias P.glechomifolia.

துருண்டுருங்கு காற்றுரு, மலர்கள் காலை குமரிக் Indian wild carrot, yellow carrot — Asparagus ascendens.
2. Orange — Aurantium bigaradia;
3. Country orange — Citrus aurantium (nobilis);
4. The juice of pepper plant;
5. Carrot.

1. Mandarin, mandarin orange; 2. Which see.

See Narasunha rasam.

An Ayurvedic preparation prescribed for chronic fever named Narasunha rasam.

See Narasunha.

One of the cattle diseases.

Vishnu’s basil — Sphoeranthus hirtus.

Solah pith plant — Aeschynomene aspera.

Unripened bitter orange; 2. Dried bitter orange pickle, see

Wild cassia — Cassia occidentalis.

Peel of bitter orange — Aurantic cortex.

Indian spikenard valeraian root — Cyperus s-aloniferus; 3. Sweet flag — Acorus calamus.

Ripe fruit of bitter orange — Aurantium bigaradia.
3. தாமரை தோற்றுக்கால், 4. மாசை தோற்றுக்கால், 5. தோற்றுக்கால் மலை, 6. கொடுவல்கால், 7. ஆண் தோற்றுக்கால், 8. ஆணி தோற்றுக்கால், 9. கிருட்டுக்கால், 10. கிருட்டுக்கால் இவனை, 11. கொடு போருக்கால், Mandarin orange, bitter orange, Aurantium bigardia, the fruit, the seed taste bitter. There are different varieties and some of them are much useful in medicine. It is cooling to the system. It is mostly used as pickles. The juice of the ripe fruit mixed with sugar and used as (sherbat) syrup, it proves efficacious in fevers, billiousness, thirst, vomiting, mixed with simple water removes the burning sensation in the stomach. It is also stomachic and diuretic. It removes intoxication from liquor, always heat in the circulatory system. The kernel of the seeds is said to have to some effect on snake bite and to decrease the man power.

முகணை, நீன்வாய், foul sore or ulcer. 2. பூலைக்கால், swelling of the nerves.

according to the process in Ayurveda.

முகணை, மெயல், peepul tree — Ficus religiosa; 2. நீல், fish; 3. பூட்டுக்கால், one of the 32 kinds of upanishads; 4. தோன் செம்மனைக்கால் அரபோரிக் மலராச், a medicinal oil prepared by utilising many herbs.

முகணை, முகணை, galangal —Alpinia galanga.

முகணை, cherry black plum —Eugenia operculata.

முகணை, மூச்சனைக்கால், red arsenic — Arsenicum rubrum.

முகணை, பெட்டியா மலகை, palm milk.

முகணை, பூட்டுக்கால், a poisonous gum.

முகணை, பொருள் பெருங்கு particular medicament; 2. சோயைக், probe.

முகணைக்கால், பொருள் பெருங்கு, red sorrel — Hiviscus gossipi Folius.

முகணைக்கால், பொருள் பெருங்கு (மலைக்குழு), an oil prepared as per process mentioned in Ayurveda.

முகணைக்கால், பொருள் பெருங்கு மலைக்குழு செம்மனைக்கால், a calcined red oxide of iron cross prepared

—Asparagus racemosus alias
A. sarmentosus; 2. Acacia, peepul tree — Ficus religiosa.

crane, a kind of prepared arsenic.

black lead, graphite.

girl, a young woman; 2. honey; 3. fragrance; 4. toddy; 5. Indian sarsaparilla; 6. web, the web or net of fibres about the bottom of a palmyra or coconut tree; 7. opium, orpinment; 8. hip.

small seeded castor plant — Ricinus communis.

cocoon tree — Cocos nucifera; 2. female reproductive cell which develops after impregnation — Ovum; 2. mystic salt (in Alchemy).

hip pain which induces or facilitates child birth, labour pain.

female hermaphrodite c.f. a kind of bitter bholl.

a kind of fever with characteristic feature of an apoplexy due to sexual intercourse with a woman during her menstrual period.

ovarian discharge in female during sexual intercourse.

female body, the genital of a female; 3. which see.

kite.

see see.

diseases in common of a female, diseases peculiar to women.

fire of digestion, gastric fire; 2. wind of birth; 3. Arabian jasmine.

a species of cassia tree with branches and petioles, armed with recurved prickles like tiger's claws — Caesalpinia
6. गड़ा वर्णो, गड़ा, Herodias alba.
7. गड़ा वर्णो, pariah heron — Herodias alba.
8. गड़ा वर्णो, crested heron.
9. गड़ा वर्णो, Herodias alba.
10. गड़ा वर्णो, blind heron — Ardea leucopetra.
11. गड़ा वर्णो, गड़ा वर्णो, spoon bill ibis — Platalea leucorodia.
12. गड़ा वर्णो, black bill heron — Herodias garzetta.
13. गड़ा वर्णो, small cormorant — Graculus javanica.

2. गड़ा वर्णो, black heron or ibis — Geronicus papillus.
3. गड़ा वर्णो, large heron or ibis — Gragulus carbo.
4. गड़ा वर्णो, felicon ibis — Tantulus gangeticus.
5. गड़ा वर्णो, white heron or ibis — Ibis macci.

NOTE: due to research by R.Kumarasami M.A.it is identified

as a carnivorous plant — Drosera peltata.

3. गड़ा वर्णो, vegetable fibres used for making fine flexible strings etc.
4. गड़ा वर्णो, bark fibres.
5. गड़ा वर्णो, coconuate fibre used for mattres, and used to get materials for cordage etc.
6. गड़ा वर्णो, seed fibres.
7. गड़ा वर्णो, aloe fibres for manufacturing threads.
8. गड़ा वर्णो, nettle fibres.
9. गड़ा वर्णो, cotton fibres for making cloths — Yarn.
10. गड़ा वर्णो, plantain fibres used to plait flowers.
11. गड़ा वर्णो, madar fibres to make waist thread for infants.
12. गड़ा वर्णो, fibre of red sorrel — Hibiscus subdariffral.
13. गड़ा वर्णो.

(physiology) Fibre is an elongated thread like structure of organic tissue animal fibres

1. गड़ा वर्णो, nerve fibre.
2. गड़ा वर्णो, accessory fibre.
3. गड़ा वर्णो, anastomotic fibres
of November flower plant — Gloriosa superba 2. pearl; 3. ring worm plant — Cassia tora.

buffalo; 2. lotus; 3. crow.

purging nut, physic nut — Jatropha curcus.

bamboo

alloy of copper and spelter.

Calophyllum trapeziform.

a plant consisting of four leaves said to have the virtue of uniting the fleshy portions in the human system.

boiling down any decoction to one fourth of its original quantity.

black beetle or wasp.
64 postures described in the Erotic Science of Kokkogamuni — See 172.5.

64 postures, see 172.5.

(குறுக்கியன், குறுக்கியன், தேப்பாளி, தேப்பாளி), four varieties of flowers.

(புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய), four kinds of Alchemy, the four kinds of arts or magic such as Alchemy, Medicine, Yoga and wisdom or Alchemy, magical enchantment, transformation and crystal gazing.

(புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, leafy spurge — euphorbia neirii folia.

(புள்ளியிழிய, see 172.5.

(புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, 4 தருவாரம் கிளைந்தக்கால் குப்பல் புடுக்கதி, luting the medicinal pots four times with clay and piece of cloth before subjecting it to calcination.

(புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, suicidal hanging.

(புள்ளியிழிய, see 172.5.

(புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, a cycle of four days.

(புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, the foetuses of four kinds of women divided according to their lust are referred to in the Tamil Erotic Science.

(புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, black bird.

(புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, (in Alchemy) four friendly drugs viz—Salammoniac, butter, rock salt and wax.

(புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய புள்ளியிழிய (புள்ளியிழிய) சுத்த முதல் கும்பிக்கால் குப்பல், the four kinds of flowers viz—flowers of creepers, 2. those of branches, 3. water flowers, 4. flowers of bushes and thicket.

(புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய, புள்ளியிழிய புள்ளியிழிய, the four varieties of gold, 1. Adagam, 2. kilichirai, 3. Satharupram, 4. Sambunatham.


the four kinds of food; 1. வெள்ளையம், that which is eaten; 2. செய்தலை, which is nipped with teeth and masticated; 3. உடையலை, which is licked; 4. மோட்டலை, which is drunk.

தான்றுமையிலும், தாண்டு வினா குறிக்கிறது, the four varieties of vagina.

தான்தைக்காட்டும், see தான்தைக்காட்டும்.

தான்தைக்காட்டும், புனிக் குமாரை, black berried solanum — Solanum nigrum.

தான்தைக்காட்டும், உண்டு, elephant.

தான்தைக்காட்டும், சீரையூது, chilli fruit caper — Cadaba Indica.

தான்தைக்காட்டும், காநை பரசாரும், bastard rosewood — Dabergia lanceolaria. See காநை பரசாரும்.

தான்தைக்காட்டும், முந்தையா, an unidentified creeper of the Marsella genus found grown at the foot of the hills. It is said to be a rejuvenating plant used by Siddhars.

தான்தைக்காட்டும், பற்றிய கரையும், copulation of snakes.

தான்தைக்காட்டும், பற்றிய கரையும், essence of several kinds of stones.

தான்தைக்காட்டும், வீரநார், Indian bael — Aegle marmelos.

தான்தைக்காட்டும், வீரநார், red Italian millet.

தான்தைக்காட்டும், பரசாரும், common emetic nut — Randia dumetorum; 2. செய்தலை, pursuing silence; 3. உடையலை, suppressing the sense of taste; 4. மோட்டலை, rennethering one incapable of moving the tongue through sorcery.

தான்தையானது, வேறு தானையானது, water clearing nut — Strychnos potatorum.

தான்தையானது, பெருக்கும், a hypnotic insect inducting in men when treated upon, perplexity of mind.

தான்தையானது, முடியானது, the smallest of the salivary glands placed beneath the tongue on either side — Sublingual gland.

தான்தையானது, அருளையானது, water of an elevated place as hill, mountain, plateau etc., which are above the sea level.

தான்தையானது, வெள்ளையம், swelling below the tongue — Glossitis. If this assumes an intense form the tongue which swells and suppurates becomes paralysed.

தான்தையானது, பூத்தார், being unable to speak.

தான்தையானது, பெருக்கும் பிட்டி, a form of stomatitis characterised by shallow ulcers on the tongue — Ulcerative stomatitis.

தான்தையானது, அமரும் தானையானது, the pendulum of the palate — Uvula.

தான்தையானது, பெருக்கும், corrosive sublimate or mercuric chloride.

தான்தையானது, தாண்டு வினா, parched ness of the tongue; 2. தாண்டுவினா, thirst for water.

தான்தையானது, பெருக்கும், cancer of the tongue.

தான்தையானது, see தானையானது.
yields a bright green oil. A vinegar prepared from the juice of the ripe fruits is an agreeable stomachic, carminative, and diuretic, a sort of spirituous liquor called 'jambuva' is prepared by distillation from the juice, the bark is astringent and is used alone or in combination with other drugs of its class in the preparation of astringent decoction for gorgles and washes, the fresh juice of the bark is given with goats milk in diarrhoea of children; the expressed juice of the leaves is used alone or in combination with other astringents in dysentery. Fruit is eaten, in times of famine the kernels are also eaten, fruits well mixed with a small quantity of common salt and kept for an hour will be found much improved in taste, and prevents the increase of phlegm humour and cold which the fruit is liable to cause. The bark yields a good gum.

The whole tree has astringent properties; leaves and bark are used in Indian Medicine. The bark as a decoction or powder is used as an efficient astringent in dysentery. The kernel or stone
of the fruit is used as a remedy in diabetes; it is also powdered and used as a coffee for diabetes and menorrhagia; the syrup prepared from the juice of the fruit is an effective remedy for promoting appetite, arresting motions from disorder of stomach. The parasite of the plant is said to arrest easy discharge of semen, the bark dried in the shade and powdered and mixed in goats milk is prescribed for diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, hemorrhoids etc; the powder when dusted over bleeding wounds arrests the bleeding and heals the wound; more over the said powder mixed with the flour of red rice (கறிந்தை) and backed and eaten with brown sugar is found to be of great advantage in cases of menorrhagia, hemorrhoids, aphthous diseases, cough asthma etc. It is also recommended in children’s diseases due to Planetary influences and diseases of the skin marked by discoloured protuberances such as warts, moles etc; in the human body. The root of this tree is found to be useful in scabbies, eczema, diseases of the morrow of the

bones etc. The stone in the fruit ground with the juice of the leaves of the ulcer plant (Aristolochia bracteata) and made into small pills is prescribed for diabetes mellitus.

The following are the different varieties:

1. செந்தூர் மாவு, small jaumoon — Eugenia aruttiana alias, E. Rubicnnla.
2. வரம் மாவு, large fruited jaumoon — E.jambos.
3. மலாசா மாவு, Malacca jaumoon — Eugenia malaccensis.
4. வெள்ளை மாவு, white jaumoon — Eugenia zeylanica alias E.hamispericnus.
5. கோடால மாவு, seed jaumoon — Eugenia jambolana.
6. பாஞ்சூர் மாவு, country or malabar jaumoon — Eugenia malabarica.
7. ஐ மாவு, water jaumoon gardners black plum — Eugenia gardneri alias E.munronil.
8. பற்றி மாவு, red jaumoon—Eugenia aquea alias Jambosa aquea.
9. குளிர் மாவு, wild jaumoon — same as No.8.
10. செந்தூர் மாவு, clove like black plum — Eugenia Caryophyllae.
11. கோடால மாவு, coromandal jaumoon Eugenia bracteata.
12. இந்தூர் மாவு, Java jaumoon — Eugenia javanica (தென்னிந்தியக் காளூர்).
13. மரம் மாவு, common myrtle — Myrurus communis.
14. பொய் மாவு, same as No.16.
15. இந்தூர் மாவு, Indian mulberry — Morcas indica.
16. குளிர் மாவு, cherry jaumoon; cherry black plum — Eugenia opurculata.
17. கோடால மாவு,
18. பாஞ்சூர் மாவு,
19. ஐ மாவு,
the normal secretion — Xerostomia; 2. thirst.

2. the normal secretion —


dhatura plant — Datura

stramonium alias D. fastuosa;
3. Aconitum ferox, aconite root,

Aconitum ferox; 2. Cynoglossum

3-4 doses of Datura, 1/2 to 3-4 doses of Datura, 1/2 to
for three days. (by C.D.) Roots much used medicinally as external application, being reduced to a paste and spread upon the skin (must be used only after purification). Internally is chiefly used for chronic intermittent fevers, used in large doses along with stimulants as brandy arrack in snake bites and scorpion stings. It is sedative, anodyne and antiphlogistic. Native doctors employ it in leprosy. This root is more powerful and potent than that of Europe, used in hilly districts for poisoning arrows and to poison tanks and wells. The root is highly poisonous and equally fatal whether taken internally or applied to wounds, it is used by Indian practitioners in cases of chronic rheumatism; by Unani doctors it is mixed with several other drugs and given for cholera, intermittent fevers, tooth ache, snake bites. The root maintains its effect even after ten years, it is never to be used singly (Alagalavisha thailam is prepared only with aconite and castrol oil and used externally for convulsions (by C.D.). It is commonly sold in bazaars. Native doctors are careful enough to use it only after cleaning it sufficiently and then prescribing it along with other drugs in cases of typhoid, dropsy, colic, diseases of bones, head ache snake bites etc. As aliment, it is used for neuralgia. Rheumatic affections, and paralysis. Ayurvedic doctors mixing it with other drugs use with great advantage in cases of fevers, complicated with cerebral symptoms, dyspepsia, with loss of appetite sore throat cough, asthma, and skin diseases.

It consists of several varieties as mentioned below.

1. மாசேல்லமாரி, white bachag — Aconitum ferox.
2. கர்நாடா, black aconite root — Aconitum ferox.
3. ஏசிலை, Europe aconite — Aconitum napellus (of Europe).
4. குடும்பாய் தாவரம், அசோனியும் பொன்கியல், same as No.1.
5. கிச்சையன் தாவரம், ஆசியா தாவரம் red aconite — Aconitum palumatum.
6. குற்றை தாவரம், blue aconite — Aconitum luridum.
7. குளிர் படல், the same as No. 2.
8. ஆற்கு படல், nepal aconite — Aconitum napellus of Himalayas.
9. பலையா பூனை, green, aconite.

NOTE: The root is so very poisonous that it is even considered that its effluvia will poison the air where the plant grows. The active principle of the root is Aconitia. It is rarely used as tincture. The alkoloid aconitia is a white uncrystallizable solid. When an individual is fully under its influence the pulsations of the heart are diminished in number, as likewise the frequency of respiration. Aconite is said to cause contraction of the pupil, on account of its diuretic properties it is used with great advantage in dropsy. In hypertrophy and other diseases of the heart, it is prescribed to allay palpitation. It is stated to have marked antiphlogistic powers. In different forms neuralgia, its internal administration is often attended with marked relief, the same happens in sciatica, chronic rheumatism, muscular rheumatism as lumbago. After all, it is at best a dangerous remedy to make use of internally. Now, it is rarely

used but only by a very limited practitioners. The root is generally mistaken for by horse radish and thus led to several cases of poisoning. In taste they differ — this one produces tingling and numbing sensation while the other is sweet and pungent, in shape this is conical and the other is cylindrical.

Symptoms of poisoning Burning and dryness in the throat, numbness of the tongue and the mouth, nausea, vomiting, pain in the epigastrium staggering while walking loss of power in the limbs, pupils dilated pulse irregular and gradually becoming imperceptible, skin cold and clammy. Delirium is present in some cases. Heart action is lowered.

8. சியார்க் படல், plough root — Methonica superba.
8. பால்லா படல், Platanus orientalis, red nelumbo, red waterlily — Pontederia genus.
8. பால்லா படல், Platanus orientalis, fetid smooth volkameria — Cleodendron inerme.

8. பால்லா படல், see மென்பெண்.
tongue assuming elevated position accompanied by burning and itching sensation mucous discharge and salivary secretions, Ranula.

κάρπος, καρποτομία, bark of a forest tree.

καρπός, καρποφορία, blight from the tongue supposed to produce evil; 2. καρποφορική, affection through curse.

καρακαλός, fissures of the tongue.

καρακαλός, στόμα, a peculiar form of aphasia due to spasm of the muscles of the tongue — Aphthonia;

καρακαλός, which see.

καρακαλός, καρακαλός, indistinct utterance of the tongue; 2. καρακαλοκόνδυλος, faltering in speech.

καρακαλός, καρακαλοκόνδυλος, blight of the tongue.

καρδιά, καρδιά, inflammation and wasting away of the lungs.

κασσία, κασσία, a measure; 2. κασσία, 16 palms weight or about 560 gms; 3. κασσία, Jasminum, Racemosa, a measure consisting of two or three; 4. κασσία, an Indian hour equivalent to 24 English minutes.

NOTE:— by C.D. 60000. ἀτομικόν, ἄτομον ἀνθρώπου, ἄτομον ἀνθρώπου. Πολλαὶ ἄτομα ἀνθρώπου. ἐτῶν ἄτομα ἀνθρώπου. ἐτῶν ἄτομα ἀνθρώπου.
viss which is equivalent to 40 palams and thus had 1/4 or 25% gain. Similarly, in the olden days certain articles were purchased in measure — Nazhi and sold in the old measure of 4 ollocks making 1/4 or 25% gain. So, Nazhi is equivalent to five ollocks nearly equivalent to one kilo.

There is a proverb 'ஏனேன் வெள்ளிக்கு' which means that one must eat one nazhi a day. Half of it being rice and the other half is made up of the following 1.pulses, 2. greens, 3. tender fruits, 4. root tubers and half riped fruits. Root tubers and riped fruits are clubbed together because of their similar qualities of being slightly hard to digest and of rising the wind humour. (vatham) in the system.

It is given here that Nazhi is a measure. Its exact volume is not mentioned. There is one Madras measure of eight ollocks and an old measure of four ollocks and a new measure litre.

Till recently in the rural parts merchants purchased articles by weight called Thuku (துக்கு) which is equivalent to 50 palams and sold the same by weight called

quite different from that contemplated in Tamil Siddhar's Science.

It is here that an relevance of the following items which are traditionally used for the treatment of diseases of the venous system and the cardiovascular system. These include:

1. நலிக்கு, தஞ்சாந்தாராய்ச்சி, moss creeper, air creeper — Cassytha filiformis.
2. குள்ளம், குள்ளக்கு, fragrant grass — Andropogon muricatus.
3. இறைச்சி, இறைச்சி, torch tree — Ixora parviflora.
4. பல்லு, பல்லு, relating to veins, venous.
5. பொற்றார், பொற்றார், கமலாந்தல், drug which contracts veins as alum.
6. பேலடயும், பேலடயும் கோயில் அறிமுகம், inflammation of a vein — Phlebitis; 2. கோயில் கால், கோயில் கால், inflammation of uterine veins following child birth — Puerperal Phlebitis.

The treatment of these diseases is as follows:

1. நலிக்கு, தஞ்சாந்தாராய்ச்சி, a measured and a half.
varicose vein.

A canal which conveys blood from the vena portae of the liver to the ascending venacava in the foetus — Canalis venosus.

bells.

double bells.

blowing with bells.

a superior medicated oil prepared as per process described in Theraiyer treatise and prescribed for chronic diarrhoea.

 coils of lotus stalk.

2.  மலர், hollow stalk;
3. வங்கி, pipe; 4. கும்பி, tube;
5. பல்பூக், tender stalk of flower; 6. சோறை தோண்டி, yellow orpiment; 7. முருக சூறா, male urethra; 8. கோடி

veins is thicker than that of the artery. There are valves in great many of the veins and these are pouch like folds formed of reductulation of their lining membrane i.e. inner wall of the vein. The larger arteries have deep veins.

In the circulation of blood in the human body the usefulness of the veins chiefly consists in the structure of valves within them. The veins especially which lies in the muscular parts of the body receive pressure to facilitate the running of the blood towards the heart and this is greatly helped by the valves which impede the passage of blood thus preventing blood from passing in the opposite direction. Great many veins (portal vein) have no valves and they are absent in the largest trunks and in the smallest branches. The different kinds of veins derive the names from the places through which they run or in regard to their varied actions etc.

1. வெள்ளை பூநை, auditory vein.
2. முடுகா பூநை cardiac vein.
3. பக்கா பூநை, hepatic vein.
4. கார்பான்பூக்கு வீணை, renal vein.
5. புளிச்ச வீணை, pulmonary vein carries pure blood.
6. குள்ளீஸ்வரியுள், buccal vein.
7. குச்சுவான்பூக்கு வீணை, the veins of the earliest embryonic life — Cardinal veins.
8. கார்பான்பூக்கு வீணை, cerebral veins.
9. கை வீணை, veins of the stomach.
10. கார்பான்பூக்கு வீணை, vein of the pains — Dorsal vein.
11. இரு வீணை, facial vein.
12. குருப்பு வீணை, hemorrhoidal veins around the lower rectum.
13. குற்று வீணை, jugular vein.
14. இரு வீணை, jugular vein posterior external.
15. கூரோசோசெயோரோ, ophthalamic vein.
16. கோயில் வீணை, spermatic vein.
17. கூரோசொயன்பூக்கு வீணை, splenic vein.
18. கொண்டி வீணை, thyroid vein.
19. காவுகையுள் வீணை, umbilical vein carries pure blood.
20. கார்பான்பூக்கு வீணை, fenirak vein.

NOTE: (by C.D.) Though it is stated that veins carry impure blood, the pulmonary veins and umbilical vein carry purified blood from the lungs and placenta respectively.

முறையால், குற்று வீணையுள் பாலோரம், thyme leaved spurge — Euphorbia thymifolia.

முறையால், அது நீலமுன்பீடு, see முறையால்.

முறையால், காண்டுக்காக பிள்ளையார் ஓடுக்கதா, impurities in the vein — Venous matter; 2. காண்டுக்காக ஓடுக்கதா, blood letting bleeding.

முறையால், குத்தடு வீணை, elder wood tree vine — Luca sambucina.

முறையால், see முறையால்.

முறையாலிலே, அரியலை தமிழ் ஆக்கிற வீணை, enlarged and twisted veins — Varicose veins.

முறையால், முறையால் காட்டுக்காக கட்டும் கான்வீணையுள் கட்டாமையான தாய்வெய்ளையான ஆனந்தம் முறையால், limitation or restriction as to a particular medicine to be taken only for a particular period.

முறையாலிலே, கார்பான்பூக்கு வீணையான ஓரே.

2. கார்பான்பூக்கு வீணையுள், a creeping annual plant found on the borders of tank and moist places — Convolvulus creeper; 3. see கார்பான்பூக்கு வீணை.

முறையாலிலே, கோன்னைரோ, socotrine aloe — Aloe socotrina.

முறையாலி, காலைஞ்சுரசோ, rough sedge grass — Fairena scirpoideae.

முறையாலி, see முறையாலிலே.

முறையாலி, காய்ப்பு இலையுள் பூங்கா, Indian coral tree — Erythrina indica; காய்ப்பு இலையை காய்ப்பு இலை காய்ப்பு இலை, common physic nut — Jatropha curcas.

முறையாலிலே, முறையாலிலே பூங்கா, a viscid liquid or juice taken from plants and evaporated in the sun — Cantchouc.

முறையாலிலே, காய்ப்பு இலையை காய்ப்பு இலையை காய்ப்பு இலை, a coconut oil; 2. கார்பான்பூக்கு வீணையுள், atractylodes, Deccani hemp — Hibiscus camarinus.
medicated oil prepared from milk of cocomut kernel and other drugs.

1. medicated oil, see ṣaṅgaraṇam.
2. medicated oil, see ṣaṅgaraṇam.
3. medicated oil, cocomut tree — Cocos nucifera.
4. medicated oil, see ṣaṅgaraṇam; 2. medicated, a tube.
5. medicated oil, Arum colocasia.
6. medicated oil, Arum colocasia, Surat senna — Cassia lanceolata.
7. medicated oil, Jāvūl, sour mango tree — Spondias mangifera.
8. medicated oil, ṭuppu, cocomut Nauclea cadamba.
9. medicated oil, nīru, from day to day; 2. medicated, daily.

Disease as opposed to ṣaṅgaraṇam.
1. medicated oil, chronic disease.
2. medicated oil, chronic disease.
3. medicated oil, chronic disease.
4. medicated oil, chronic disease.
5. medicated oil, chronic disease.
6. medicated oil, chronic disease.
7. medicated oil, chronic disease.
8. medicated oil, chronic disease.
9. medicated oil, chronic disease.
10. medicated oil, chronic disease.

Shiva’s basil — Sphaeranthus amaranthoides.
1. medicated oil, Indian aloe — Aloe vera officinalis.
2. medicated oil, Indian sarasaparilla — Hemidesmus indicus.
3. medicated oil, anything giving smell — good or bad, sweet or foul.
4. medicated oil, fetid tree — Sterculia fetida.
5. medicated oil, asafoetida — Feltula asafoetida.
6. medicated oil, prussic acid tree — Pygeum wightiana.
7. medicated oil, Plumbago genus.
8. medicated oil, devil’s good — Croton oblongi folius.
10. medicated oil, yellow flowered resin seed — Pittospermum tetraspermum.
11. medicated oil, fire brand tree — Premna tomentosa.
12. medicated oil, same as No.6.
13. medicated oil, umbelliferous drug, see Dicentra eucrypta.
15. medicated oil, 10. medicated oil.
rapidly spreading and sloughing ulcer — Phagedenous ulcer.

Cassia, see, Cassia mimosoides, foetid cassia — Cassia foetida

Eugenia, see, Eugenia jambolana, clove leaved jaumon — Eugenia jambolina (caryophyllifolia).

Civet, musk; 2. gambir.

Sulphur, sulphur so called from its smell.

Foul smelling ulcer; ulcer emitting bad dour due to suppuration. Collection of pus and fetid matter which are not properly drained and the surrounding tissues begin to purify and sinuses are produced.

Quadruped. four legged animal — Quadruped.

Sausievera, root of hyacinthae — Sausievera zeylanica.

the four classes of women divided according to their lust viz; Padmini, Sankini etc, contemplated in Tamil Erotic Science named Kokkogam; 3. Madadu, Madadu, the four classes of men divided according to their passion etc. 4. एकत्रातीत हृदाधि वैराग्या रूपाकम्, any classification into four.

Sphaeranthus, Indian globe thistle — Sphaeranthus indicus, which is opposed to तपस्तमादम्, which see; 2. तपस्तमादम्, Shiva's basil — Sphaeranthus amaranthoides.

Sphatik, a kind of water urine because of its stinking.

Sphaeranthus, Sphaeranthus indicus, fragrant bezoar obtained afresh.

Sphaeranthus, Sphaeranthus indicus, root of hyacinthae — Sausievera zeylanica.
triangles. It is a secret science as old as or older than history; its secrets are not easily comprehensible. Its exercises an incalculable influence in the hidden powers in man. It is through the medium of this faculty that Siddhars of yore are considered to have attained the eight super natural powers viz. Anima etc, as also (64) sixty four arts and magic.

It is also considered as the principle seat of Sakthi representing the Universal Energy and as extra ordinary art of all arts and magic. All mysteries of magic, all figures and letters of occultism are resumed in the sign of this figure. Ceremonies, vest ments, perfumes, characters and figures are absolutely necessary to employ the imagination in the education of the will and the success of the magical operations depends on the faithful observance of every hite. When evoking the mystical combitations of the Divine names are generally made use of. Its use, however, is most dangerous to operators who do not completely and perfectly understand it. It is said that one will be driven made by its improper use. So magical ceremonies relating to it must be scrupulously and exactly accomplished in every thing.

It is generally engraved in pure gold, silver or copper plates in consistant with the rules and principles laid down in this respect. The sign by itself may be nothing, but it may derive strength from the doctrine it resames.

NOTE:- It can be roughly compared to the Pentagram described in the ceremonial magic of the Kabalist School of thought or to the double triangle of Solomon called the six pointed star or the Solomon seal. If it be asked how a sign can exercise that immense power which is claimed for the said diagram, we enquire in turn why the christian world bows before the sign of cross.

Banian, peepul, fig and omniboid leaves fig (Ficus virens).
Vishnu's basil — Saphacranthus indicus.

or destroys ill smells — Antibronic.

or destroys ill smells — Antibronic.

Vishnu's basil — Saphacranthus indicus.

or destroys ill smells — Antibronic.

Vishnu's basil — Saphacranthus indicus.

or destroys ill smells — Antibronic.

Vishnu's basil — Saphacranthus indicus.

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Vishnu's basil — Saphacranthus indicus.

or destroys ill smells — Antibronic.

Vishnu's basil — Saphacranthus indicus.

or destroys ill smells — Antibronic.

Vishnu's basil — Saphacranthus indicus.
is good for the body, it removes the bad effects of the deranged three humours.

also see  and .

, a kind of leprosy marked by green pallor of the skin and lesions all over the body.

also see  and .

, Indian head ache tree — Premna integrifolia alias .

also see  and .

, the genital of a female so called probably of its renderig inert the versatile genius of Vediclore.

the greatest scientist capable of finishing a product transmuting metals into gold and rejuvenating the human body; 2. , one well versed in the four Vedas; 3. , the God of creation.

twisted milk hedge — .

, square stalked wild grape — .

, wild sugarcane — Saccharum spontaneum probably so called of its four faced or square stalk.

, an unidentified or unknown plant of the Marsella said to be found to the food of the hills. It is said to be rejuvenating plant.

also see  and .

; 2. , a word book containing words arranged in order with their several meanings explained briefly in verses — Poetic vocabulary; 2. , a word book which communicates information in an entire subject or branch of a subject in Medicine arranged in verses, a medical vocabulary of plants and drugs compiled in intelligible verses.

NOTE: This is a book of reference in a particular language to explain doubts and it is not in alphabetical order like a dictionary or lexicon in the English language. In Tamil there are works like this as , and in Medicine , composed mainly in verses. In Sanskrit there are also works like this as , and . In Tamil there are also vocabularies as , etc. There is also extent under the name of a nignadu known as in verse containing the Tamil synonyms of the Materia medica but it is not in general use.

, a disease caused by possession of a devil marked by singing, dancing, and laughing with in one-self.
may also happen in venereal and syphilitic diseases — Phimosis. This is also known as the incarcerating Phimosis mason good. Such an analogous condition is also to be found in females affecting the clitories is known as atresia of the vagina — Phimosis vaginalis. This disease in males is opposed to paraphimosis for which see.

also

see

also

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local lesions — Paraphimosis, formerly known as strangulating phimosis of good — Circumligatura. See சித்தந்தப்புடற்பினை.

ஞால், see இச்சலை.

எலங்காணி, கண்டாமலைங்காணி, pargning nut — Jatropha curcas.

croton oil plant — croton tigillum; 2. பொன்றைக் காண, croton seed; 3. காண் பொன்றைக் காணி, small wild aumanac — Jatropha multifida; 4. சுண்ணமணி, rat aumanac, adul oil plant — Jatropha glandulifera; 5. பாங்கார், Indian rhubarb — Ipomoea turpethum.

செய், பிற்பானைக் குளை, delirium; 2. மு மறா தான், frenzy — Phrenitis.

சுமார்த்தால், மண்டையெல்லாம், champauk tree — Michelia champaca; 2. மண்டையெல்லாம் போள், a kind of grass with fragrance of champauk.

செய்யா, குளும்பைக், four — leaved soap nut — Sapindas tetraphyllus.

செய்யமைக், கண்டாमலைங்காணி, see இச்சலை.

சின்னால்கம்க, see இச்சலை சலை.

சின்னால்கம்க, கண்டாமலைங்காணி, which see.

செய்யால்கம்க, சுமார்த்தால் போள், natural eyes as opposed to artificial eyes (செய்யல்கம்குலை).

செய்யால்கம்க, 2. சுமார்த்தால் போள், true pregnancy as opposed to ஒப்பந்தப்பிறைக் காணி, false pregnancy.

செய்யால்கம்க, சிறையால்கம்க, சிறையால்கம்க, a kind of mineral poison.

செய்யால்கம்க, 2. சுமார்த்தால் போள், natural leg as opposed to artificial leg. (செய்யல்கம்குலலை).

செய்யால்கம்க, 2. சுமார்த்தால் போள், natural arm as opposed to artificial arm. (செய்யல்கம்குலலை).

செய்யால்கம்க, வேள்வியால் குள உடலைக் குறைத்து வருகின்ற பற்று மலையாற்றும் போள், swelling of the whole body at a time due to anemia; anemia affecting the whole body, the entire organism — General anasurca.

செய்யால்கம்க, கண்டாமலைங்காணி, devoid of passion or emotion.

செய்யால்கம்க, 2. சுமார்த்தால் போள், as opposed to ஒப்பந்தப்பிறைக் காணி, pretended sleep.

செய்யால்கம்க, நேர, (In philosophy) one of the five states of the soul in the body.

2. செய்யால்கம்க, சுமார்த்தால் போள், enjoyment of pleasure in its true sense.

3. செய்யால்கம்க, நேர, (In occultism) entire insensibility, a state of trance i.e. a state of insensibility to ones own surroundings.

4. செய்யால்கம்க, சுமார்த்தால் போள், enjoyment in the waking state as opposed to ஒப்பந்தப்பிறைக் காணி, one experienced in the dreamy state.

செய்யால்கம்க, 2. சுமார்த்தால் போள், true hunger occurring in the usual course as opposed to ஒப்பந்தப்பிறைக் காணி, false hunger.

செய்யால்கம்க, வேலை யானை குறந்து வணங்கி பாக் காணி, diseases arising from the derangement of the three humoursin the system — Wind, bile and phlegm.

செய்யால்கம்க, நேர, night; 2. செய்யால்கம்க, மறா தான், mid night.

செய்யால்கம்க, அடையாளம், (lit) inserting through the skin intra dermal.

செய்யால்கம்க, வேலை யானை குறந்து வணங்கி பாக் காணி, true pain from diseases of the body.

செய்யால்கம்க, வேலை யானை குறந்து வணங்கி பாக் காணி, sores caused in the body either constitutionally or by infection. It is opposed to inflicted wounds or injuries.

செய்யால்கம்க, வேலை யானை குறந்து வணங்கி பாக் காணி, white Indian water lily — Nymphaea pubescensce. See செய்யால்கம்க, 2. மொழியலை, morning face flower — Mimusops alingi.

செய்யால்கம்க, மொழியலை, lotus creeper — Nelumbium speciosum.
H intéressante, maestricht, turmeric — Curcuma longa.

H interessante, Tamil, cock green — Portulaca oleracea.

H interessante, mehst, dew; 2. (fier, deer) that which is fixed firmly, 3. mehst, earth; 4. eesw, mountain-Himalyas.

H interessante, mac, owl.

H interessante, ammab, nail, H interessante ammab, Ameba.

H interesante, see H interessante.

H interesante, see H interesante.

H interesante, ammonium, Ammonia chloride.

H interessante, myrullista, edible palay—Mimusops kanki.

H interessante, ammab, kanki, break dawn.

H interessante, chmus, camphor.

H interessante, turmeric — Coscinium fenestratum.

H interessante, small lotus flower.

H interessante, see H interessante.

H interessante, water lily, Nymphaea lotus; 2. ammab, frozen dew; snow, 3. nymphae, red Indian waterlily — Nymphaea esculenta alias N.edulis.

H interessante, glow worm, fire fly; 2. frhamet, moon flower plant — Ipomaea grandiflora.

H interessante, ammab, small lotus flower, a kind of diagnosis or determining the disease by examination of the internal organs of the body through instruments such as Stethoscope used for chest auscultation.

H interessante, turmeric, an instrument used for determining or distinguishing the state of the internal organs of the body — Stethoscope.

H interessante, murder.

H interessante, turmeric — curcumalonga. 2. papaya, that which is worthless; 3. ammab, a kind of diarrhoea; 4. ammab, plantain; 5. ammab, that which sapless.

H interessante, ammonium, frhamet, breathing out air exhaled from the lungs — Exhalation. It is opposed to H interessante, arham, breathing in — Inhalation; 2. frhamet, breathlessness.

H interessante, water cadamba — stephegyne parviflora alias S.purpurea.

H interessante, see H interessante.

H interessante, turbinaria, a red variety of turbith root — Ipomaea turpithum.

H interessante, hedge bindweed — Ipomaea sepiaria alias Convolulus marginatus; 2. ammab, kalandah — Convolulus muricatus.


**Vigina catjany.**

**Abnormal labour.**

**Forehead.**

**Owl.**

**Killing.**

**One palam weight (3 tolas); Gold;**

**A pagoda weight.**

**Female genitals.**

**A woman whose menstruation has stopped i.e. a woman of 40 or 45 years old.**

**A mineral poison.**

**Freedom from desire as in the proper performance duties.**

**Vigina catjany.**

**Painful.**

**Which see.**

**Forehead.**

**Owl.**

**Killing.**

**3 tolas; Gold; A pagoda weight.**

**See, Sagi; 2. A garuda, a pagoda weight.**

**Jack tree not baring fruits.**

**Apples, lablab; Country bean.**

**Sebaceous.**

**A small secretory or excretory sac or gland — Sebaceous gland.**

**A posture in the fixedness of mind.**

**Devoid of strength, weakness, debility.**

**See, Sagi; 2. A garuda, a pagoda weight.**

**Jack tree not baring fruits.**

**Sebaceous.**
tumour containing lymph — Lymphocele.


3. A tumour made of lymphoid tissue — Lymphoma; 3. a lymphatic gland.

lymph canals of the body known as the right and the left lymphatic ducts.

a tumour arising from the membrane that lines the lymphatic carries — Endothelioma.

a disease marked by lymphatic temperament such as slow and sluggish habits, lowered vitality and sometimes death — Lymphatism.

a white crystalline fat found in harder fats as tallow — Stearin.
ganglia of the brain — Corpora geniculata.

Vagina, a disease tending to decrease fat in the system, a wasting disease as tuberculosis etc.; 2. a woman's menstruation; any medicine prescribed for reducing the fat in the body.

Marrow, bone containing marrow.

Fat.

Water thistle — Nygrophila spinosa alias Barleria longiflora.

Which see.

Guinea grass — Panicum maximum.

Eating all through the day.

Poison; daily.

the canal in the female genital leading inwards to the womb — Vagina.

the generative organs visible externally — Pudendum muliebre.

the pubic portion of the genital — Mons veneris — vulva.

the buttocks or hinder part of a woman.

the circumference of the hip and the loin in the female.

a kind of native arsenic.

mountain side.

shoulder.

lolia majora, labia majora.
NOTE: It is due to the perverted cause of 1. the special senses; 2. the general functions of the mind and body; 3. the several seasons. They produce Idiopathic diseases. The special or direct causes are 1. Trauma, 2. Poison, 3. Magnetic or sudden mental impulse.

 Tamil: மருந்து, gold.

 Tamil: மட்டப்பழம், மூன்றும், moringa tree — Hyperinthera moringa.

 Tamil: மேத்தெய், செற்றெய், prickly night shade; yellow berried night shade — Solanum jacquini; 2. குளு, cardomum.

 Tamil: சீழு, எழுதல்லாய், long brinjal — Solanum melongina (longa).

 Tamil: see இயற்கைக்குறிக்கை.

 Tamil: கல்காளன், குண்டுக்காளன், egg fruited ebony — Diospyros vocarpa.

 Tamil: see இயற்கைக்குறிக்கை.
nine, a devil which threatens women way lays them and dwells in ashes and burial ground.

Ginseng, see ginseng.

Camphor, camphor, camphor — Camphora officinarum.

pearl — Margarita sinensis.

soap nut tree — Sapindas trifoliatus.

ground neem, french chiretta — Justicia paniculata.

an alkaline fluid contained in a joint cavity — Synovia — a secretion like the white of an egg moistening the joints.

climbing brinjal — Solanum trilobatum.

dress sandal — Pterocarpus santalinus.

Vine, Vinca rosea. This is found to be effective in certain cancers.

jasmine bendy — Hibiscus hirtus; 2. jasminum, a kind of jasmine.

that which exists for a long time — Everlasting;

eternal spirit; 3. everlasting, eternal being.

a preparation consisting of bell metal, mercury purified copper, tin, purified orpiment, galena or sulphide of lead calcined conch shell sulphur ginger, long pepper, and black pepper. It is given for hydrocele and elephantiasis of scrotum.

Vitex negundo.

see ginseng.

see ginseng.

wind killer — Cleodendron phlomoides.
producing sleep or stupor — Narcotic; 2. ுருண்ட தவுத்த குறுக்கு கொண்டுக் கொண்டு — Hypnotic.
3. குழம்பு, bhang.

முசரமனிகள், soothing syrup.

முசரமனிகள் இச்செய்தியாகும் குழம்பு, anodyne confection or elecfmary.

முசரமனிகள், சுத்தநிக்கும்போன், sleeplessness.

முசரமனிகள், ஆரிதம்பர், Datura stramonium.

முசரமனிகள், sleep; 2. சுருக்கு கொண்டு செறி செறிக்கும், drowsiness arising from taking food (ஜெைண்ட் மற்றும் பெட்டிமையும் பெட்டிமையும்); 3. குழம்பு கொண்டு, deep sleep; 4. குழம்பு, (in philosophy) entire insensibility in deep sleep; 5. முசரமனிகள், hypnotic sleep — Trance; முசரமனிகள், அல்லாஹ் காண்டுக் கொண்டு (in yoga philosophy) a conscious sleep; 7. முசரமனிகள், which see.

முசரமனிகள் தவுத்தும், குறுக்கு கொண்டுக் கொண்டு, disturbing sleep.

முசரமனிகள் தவுத்தும், தவுத்தும், sleeping.

முசரமனிகள் தவுத்தும், முசரமனிகள் கொண்டு, sleepless; 2. முசரமனிகள் தவுத்தும் கொண்டு முசரமனிகள் எளில் entire absence of the capacity to sleep as in sanity
— Ahypnosis.

முசரமனிகள் தவுத்தும், குழம்பு கொண்டு, reflex emission of semen during sleep — Nocturnal emission wet-dream; 2. முசரமனிகள் தவுத்தும் கொண்டு, அதிபெரும் அறிமுகம் குழம்புக் கொண்டு விளை குழம்பு விளை
— Sperma torrhoea.

முசரமனிகள், முசரமனிகள், முசரமனிகள், to sleep.

முசரமனிகள் காண்டு, drowsiness.

முசரமனிகள் காண்டு, காண்டு, recovering from drowsiness or sleep; 2. காண்டு காண்டு, rising from sleep.

முசரமனிகள் காண்டு, காண்டு வந்து, காண்டு காண்டு வந்து, பாகனம் காண்டு காண்டு வந்து, பாகனம் காண்டு காண்டு வந்து, preventive measures taken for doing away with sleep;
2. காண்டு காண்டு வந்து, one of the four prescribed remedies i.e. preventing sleep.

முசரமனிகள், முசரமனிகள், sleepiness, drowsiness.

முசரமனிகள், முசரமனிகள் வந்து, a drug or medicine that has the quality of inducing profound sleep — Soporific.

முசரமனிகள், குழம்பு, becoming sleepy, to be sleepy.

முசரமனிகள் வந்து, குழம்பு வந்து, முசரமனிகள் வந்து 5-7 மு குழம்பு வந்து, inducing sleep 5 or 7 grains of veronal taken mixing in water before bed time is enough.

முசரமனிகள், முசரமனிகள் வந்து, பாகனம் வந்து, பாகனம் வந்து, குழம்பு வந்து, குழம்பு வந்து, முசரமனிகள், a condition of incomplete sleep in which some of the faculties are excited when the person becomes violent — Sleep drunk ness, Somnolentia.

முசரமனிகள், பிறா, pearl.

முசரமனிகள், அல்லாஹ் five leaved chaste tree — Vitex negundo.

முசரமனிகள், see முசரமனிகள்.
60 minutes i.e. a minute; 2. Blepharism, continuous winking — Blepharism.

60 minutes, a species of ant.

Nauclea cadamba; 2. margosa — Azadiracta indica, water jar.

Cardiospermum halicacabum.

Phosphorous.

Phosphate.

black bengal gram.

woman licking the glans of the penis with her tongue or sucking it with her lips and mouth.

breathe except in an upright position — Orthopnea.
white colour without taste or smell, it is both fusible and combustible. It burns with a blue flame. When melted with nitrate of potash, the nitre and salt are then separated purified bismuth is obtained (Bismuthum purificatum). Oxide of bismuth prepared by the British is of a different colour but still is the same in quality as that prepared by Tamilians by action of acid. Subnitrate of bismuth which is a white powder is another variety and this generally used in atonic dyspepsia, gastralgia gastrodynia pyrosis marked by heartburn, burning sensation in the esophagus and stomach with sour erucations due to acide dyspepsia ulceration of the stomach, atonic diarrhoea and advanced stages of dysentery in which it is found greatly serviceable. By thoroughly mixing it withs hag's fat, it forms an useful application in fissures of lips, the anus, nipples etc. Its use is found with some success in cases of leucorrhoea and gleet. As it is an astringent, sedative and alternative it is often found to be of great service in scabbies wounds, and injuries and in other chronic cutaneous affections. It is not soluble in the fluid in the intestines and so it is used with occasional success in arresting motions. It can act on the lining membrane of the intestines. It does not mingle with blood and even if it does so, it will only be in a very minute quantity. It also finds its way out in the secretion of urine. It is also given, in some nerve diseases as epilepsy and is said to be occasionally of service.

NOTE:- Bismuth is found generally in a fairly pure condition in a free state. It also occurs combined with sulphur as bismuth glance (Bi₂S₃) and with oxygen as bismuth ochre. The native bismuth is a greyish white solid resembling antimony; but it has also a faint reddish tinge. In bismuth, the metallic qualities preponderate, while in antimony and arsenic, the non-metallic properties predominate. Antimony is intermediate between bismuth and arsenic.

Some of the early writers confused bismuth with antimony. Metallic bismuth was originally called marcasite a term formerly employed somewha vaguely for any ore with a metallic appearance and especially to ores now classed as pyrites. The term is now confined to a special variety of iron pyrites. See Pyrites.

2. 核定, amber.
3. नृषुमो अकालिनिनारसत, one of the 120 kinds of natural substances as per Tamil Medicine.

4. नृषुमो अकालिनिनारसत, अकालिनिनारसत, a crude product obtained by melting a gold ore mixed with mercury.

Bismuth subnitrus. It is a white powder obtained by calcining the product of purified bismuth which is ground well with nitre mixed with other drugs as laid down in Tamil Medicine.

NOTE: It should not be confounded with oxide of bismuth which is dull lemon yellow powder, the therapeutic properties of which are similar to the carbonate of bismuth which acts also in the same manner as the subnitrate.

fēnsava fēnsava, see fēnsava fēnsava.

fēnsava fēnsava, fēnsava fēnsava fēnsava fēnsava, according to Tamil Medical science bismuth consists of the following varieties;
1. नृषुमो दोढ़ा, (नृषुमो दोढ़ा) gold pyrites;
2. नृषुमो दोढ़ा, (नृषुमो दोढ़ा or नृषुमो दोढ़ा) silver pyrites;
3. नृषुमो दोढ़ा, copper pyrites;
4. नृषुमो दोढ़ा, tin pyrites;
5. नृषुमो दोढ़ा, bronze pyrites;
6. नृषुमो दोढ़ा, iron pyrites; 7. नृषुमो दोढ़ा, iron pyrites;