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SUPPLEMENT

RASENDRAMAṄGALAM OF NĀGĀRJUNA

(Edited with English Translation and Notes,
Chapter III only)

by

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रसेन्द्रमङ्गलम्

।। अथ तृतीयोऽधिकारः ।।

Here is third chapter of *Rasendra-maṅgalam*

अथ चारणजारणविडम्

जम्बीरनीरनवसारघनाम्लवर्गैः क्षाराणि पञ्चलवणानि कटुत्रयं च।
शिग्रूदकं सुरभिसूरणवज्रकन्दैः संमर्दितो रसनृपोचरतेऽष्टलोहान्।।1।।

1. Lemon juice, ammonium chloride, *ghana* and drugs of sour group and alkaline group, five types of salts, *trikatu*, juice of moring, *surabhi*, rhizome of *sūraṇa* and juice of *vajrakanda*, well rubbed with mercury makes capable to *carana* of eight types of metals.

अथ स्वच्छन्दभैरवरसः

गन्धं तालकमाक्षिकायसरजः सूतेन्द्रमिश्रीकृतम्
पथ्या त्र्यूषणमग्निमन्थसुरसाशृङ्गीविषं टङ्कणम्।।
दत्त्वा खल्वतले सुमर्दितदृढं निर्गुण्डिमुण्डीरसे
गुञ्जायुग्ममितांश्च बद्धगुटिका निघ्नन्ति वातं दृढम्।।२।।

2. *Śuddha* sulphur, *bhasma* of orpiment-chalcopyrite and iron-rust well mixed with *śuddha* mercury and triturated with the impregnation of *nirguṇḍī* and *muṇḍi* to *pathyā*, *tri-uṣaṇa*, *agnimantha*, *surasā*, *śuddha śṛṅgīviṣa* and *ṭaṅkaṇa*, then converted into pill form of two *guñjā* measurement and dried. These pills are capable to normalise the abnormal *vāta*. This is entitled as *svacchanda-bhairava-rasaḥ*.

अथ तीक्ष्णमुखरसः

तीक्ष्णं शुल्वसुरायसं च गगनं तापीकहं तालकं
गन्धाभ्रं रसराजमिश्रितसमं धृत्वा च खल्वे भिषक्

द्राक्षागौरपदापयोजविसिनी कन्दान्विता चामृता
घृष्ट्वा यष्टिरसै: सितामधुयुता गद्याणमात्रा वटी।।३।।
पित्तं हन्ति च पित्तसम्भवगदान् सर्वांश्च पित्तज्वरान्
कासश्वासमलामयाक्षयतृषादाहांश्च शोषं भृशम्
भक्ष्या नेत्रमिता निशीथसमये स्वप्ने प्रसादीकृतो
नाम्ना तीक्ष्णमुखो रसेन्द्रप्रवर: श्री नागबोधोदित:।।४।।

3-4. *Bhasmās* of sharp iron-copper-ironrust-mica-copper pyrite and orpiment mixed with *śodhita* sulphuride mica and *śuddha*-mercury in equal part into a mortar & pestle well triturate with *drākṣā, gaura-padā*-she lotus-lotus rhizome, *amṛtā* with the impregnation of *yaṣṭī-rasa* and then mixed with sugar and honey. On drying form a pill of six gram equivalent to a *gadyāṇa.* Such two to three pills eaten during night time normalise the abnormal *pitta* and subside all types of diseases due to *pitta*-vitration, all *pitta-jvaras*, cough, respiratory troubles, abnormalities of *mala-doṣa*, continued thirst, burning and severe emaciation. Thus resulting a clear-sound sleep it is entitled by *Nāgabodha as tīkṣṇa-mukha-rasendrapravara.*

अथ सङ्कोचशुल्वरस:

शुल्वं तालकताण्डवं घ्वनिघने सूतेन्द्रगोलं कृतं
काश्मीरं सुरदालिरायकटुकाकौशातकी सैन्धवम्।
निर्गुण्डीद्रववद्धघृष्टगुटिका वचाये त्वरिष्टे तथा।
श्लेष्माणं विनिहन्ति शीर्षजगदान् सङ्कोचशुल्वो रस:।।५।।

5. *Bhasma* of copper-orpiment bellmetal-mica and mercury are to be rubbed together upto a ball-sharp and mix *kāśmīra, suradāli, rāya, kaṭukā, kośātakī* and *saindhava.* Impregnate with the juice of *nirgunḍī*, triturate well and make pills. This pill administered with decoction or *ariṣṭa* of *nirgunḍī* normalises the abnormal *śleṣmā* and cures the ailments of above trunk manifestation. This compound is entitled as *saṅkocaśulva-rasa.*

अथ मन्थानभैरवोरस:

सूतं शुल्वशिलालकाम्बरघनं सङ्कुट्य मिश्रीकृतं
कुष्ठं नागबलाविदारि च बलागोकणृकैरण्डकम्।

दत्त्वा खल्वतले विमर्दितदृढं वर्षाभुवः स्वे रसे
गद्याणैकमिता निबद्धगुटिका बातं च पित्तं जयेत्।।६।।

6. The *bhasma* of mercury-copper-realgar-orpiment-mica and bell metal are to be mixed with powders of *kuṣṭha-nāgabalā-vidārīkanda-bala-gokaṇṭaka* and *eraṇḍa* and impregnate with the juice of *varṣābhū* and triturate well. The pill made out of it *gadyāna* measured, regulates abnormal *vāta* and *pitta.*

अथ गगनगर्भरसः

अभ्रं तालकताम्रतीक्ष्णसुरभं न्यूतं समानांशकं
भार्ङ्गीकट्फलधान्यकाम्बुनिवचाशृणी च शुण्ठी शिवा।
एषां पर्यटकद्वयेन* पर्पटकद्रवेण* रचिता गद्याणमात्रा वटी।
लीढा सा मधुना निहन्ति सहसा श्लेष्माचितं मारुतम्।।७।।

7. *Bhasma* of mica-orpiment-copper-sharp iron, *śuddha* sulphur and *śuddha* mercury, *bhārṅgī-katphala-dhānyaka-ambuni-vacā-śṛṅgī-śunthī* and *śivā* in equal proportion impregnated with the juice of *parpa-ṭaka* and well triturated are to be converted into a *gadyāṇa* measured pill form. This pill licked with honey alleviates the abnormal *vāta* accompanied with *śleṣmā* very quickly.

अथ कान्तवल्लभरसः

कान्तं सूतकशुल्वगन्धकरजः क्षारानलं पद्मनकं
त्रायन्ती कुटजस्य बीजममृतां भूनिम्बयुक्तां वटी
कृत्वा पर्पटकद्रवेण मतिमान् लीढ्वा निहन्ति भृशं
वृक्षं वज्रनिपातनादिव हरेत्पित्तं कफेनान्वितम्।।८।।

8. *Bhasma* of *kānta* and copper, *śuddha* mercury and *śuddha* sulphur, *kṣāra,* powders of *citraka, padmaka, trāyantī, indrayava, amṛtā* and *bhūnimba* duly impregnated with the juice of *parpaṭaka* and well triturated form like pills. A wise man licking this pill with the juice of *parpaṭaka* overpowers the ailments raised on the vitiation of *pitta* along with *kapha* as a tree vanishes by the fall of thunderbolt.

अथ जयमङ्गलरसः

तालं ताप्यजगन्धकं चविमलं कान्तारतीक्ष्णाभ्रकं
मण्डूरं कुलिशं सुरायसघनमेभिः समं सूतकम्।

वन्याकन्दससिन्दुवारमधुकं शृङ्गी विषं टंकणं।
बोलं चित्रकलांगली समरिचा विश्वोपकुल्या विषा।।९।।
एभिः सर्वसमांशकैः सुविधिना बध्वा द्विगुञ्जा वटी
मधूकेन रसेन दोषत्रितये नस्ये प्रपाने हिता।।
कृत्वा नेत्रयुगेऽञ्जनं च विधिना तत्सन्निपातं जयेत्
वैद्यैस्त्यदत्रमश्चेतनं च विषमं तापीं हि सर्वोच्छ्रितम।।१०।।

9-10. *Bhasmas* of orpiment, chalkopyrite, iron pyrite, *kānta*-iron, *tīkṣṇa*-iron, brass, mica, iron-rust, diamond and copper mix with *śuddha* sulphur and *śuddha* mercury of the equal part to all above. Then equal part of each, viz. *vandhyā*, *karkoṭakī* rhizome, *sinduvāra*, *madhuka*, *karkaṭaśṛṅgī*, aconite in *śuddha* form, borax, *hīrābola*, *citraka*, *śuddha* form of *lāṅgalī*, black paper, zinger, paper longum, *ativiṣā* duly powdered mix well with the juice of *madhūka* i.e. golycerhiza glebra as impregnation and triturate nicely. Then make the pills of two *guñjā*.

It is useful in the conditions of *sannipāta* through *nasya*, *añjana* and *prapāna*.

As it gives victory on such conditions to a physician and pleasure to a patient this is entitled as *jaya-maṅgala-rasa*.

अथ वडवामुख रसः

शुद्धसूतस्य भागैकं ताम्रचूर्णं च तत्समम्।
द्वौ भागौ गन्धकाच्चैव त्रीणि भागान् कटुत्रयम्।।११।।
वह्निं दत्त्वा तु भागैकं कोष्ठभागसमन्वितम्।
ज्वालामुखीरसैः प्राज्ञः सर्वमेकत्र मर्दयेत्।।१२।।
गुटिका मधुघृतं बद्धा बदरास्थिप्रमाणतः।
वडवामुखरसं प्रोक्तं प्रसूतिवातनाशनम्।।१३।।

11-13. One part of *śuddha sūta*, with equal parts of copper powder mixed with two parts of (*śuddha*) sulphur, three parts of *kaṭutraya*, one part of *vahni*, eight parts of the juice of *jvālāmukhī* mixed well with mortar & pestle and prepare pills with the help of honey and *ghṛta* as the size of the nut of *badara*.

This is eradicative of *prasūtīvāta* entitled as *vaḍavāmukha-rasa*.

कृत्वा गन्धकपिष्टिकां च गगनं तापीरूहोडुम्बरं
कान्तं भ्रामकचूर्णसूतकसमं वैक्रान्तताल्यान्वितम्।।१४।।
पथ्यात्र्यूषणराजवृक्षममरीकुष्माण्डतोये कृता।
सिद्धा सूतवटी निहन्ति सहसा सर्वाभिघातं महत्।।१५।।

14-15. First of all prepare a paste of *gandhaka*, then mix the *bhasma* of *gagana-tāpīruha-uḍumbara-kānta* and *bhrāmaka* types of iron equivalent to *sūtaka* with *vaikrānta* and *tāla*. In this mixture put the powders of *pathyā*, *tryūṣaṇa*, *rājavṛkṣa* and *amarī*. Rub all this with the help of *kuṣmāṇḍa* juice and make pills. This is called *sūtavaṭī*. It controls nervous disorders due to sudden accident.

सर्वाजीर्णहरो रसः

गन्धाश्मपिष्टीर्गगनं ससैन्धवं सौवर्चलं ग्रन्थिकचव्यचित्रकम्।
कृष्णामजाजीं जरणं शिवां च शुण्ठीसमांशैर्गुटिकाग्निकारिणीं।।१६।।

16. The paste of *gandhaka* mixed with gagana, *bhasma* and powders of *saindhava*, *sauvarcala*, *granthika*, *cavya*, *citraka*, *kṛṣnā*, *ajājī*, *jaraṇa*, *śivā* and *śuṇṭhi* in the equal quantity, then converted into a form of pill improves the digestive faculty.

गन्धाकाद्यो रसोऽजीर्ण(हरः):

गन्धाश्मा गगनं सुतीक्ष्णहरजं सर्वैःसमांशैः कृतं
माक्षीकं जरणं कणा कृमिरिपुः सौवर्चलं सैन्धवम्।
चव्यं चित्रकनागरं समरिचं पथ्यान्वितं ग्रन्थिकं
द्व्येऽजाजीमजमोदवेतससमं ऋष्टं त्वजीर्णापहम्।।१७।।

17. Equal quantity of *gandhāśmā*, *gagana*, *tīksna*, *haraja*, *mākṣīka*, *jaraṇa*, *kaṇā*, *kṛmiripu*, *suvarcala*, *saindhava*, *cavya*, *citraka*, *nāgara*, *marica*, *pathya*, *granthika*, both *ajaji* (black & white cumin), *ajamoda*, *vetasa*; powdered and mixed together are eliminative of indigestion.

मेघनादो रसः सर्वज्वरहरः

गन्धाश्मचूर्णेन घनं सुभारितं रसेन्द्रराजस्य समेन चारितम्।।
कषायवर्गेण दृढं सुमूर्च्छितं निहन्ति वातज्वरवातरोगान्।।१८।।

18. The *ghana* nicely treated with *gandhāsma* powder and being penetrated with equal part of *rasendra-rāja,* then amalgamated well with the *kaṣāya varga* eradicates *vātajvara* and *vāta* disorders.

हंसनादो नाम रसः सर्वज्वरहरः

रसं स्याद् हंसनादाख्यं म्लेच्छचूर्णसुचारितम्।
मर्दितं स्यात् कषायेण श्लेष्मज्वरहरं मतम्।।१६।।

19. (In the place of *ghana,* narrated above) the *mleccha cūrna* well rubbed with *kaṣāya* is eradicative of *ślesmajvara.*

सिंहनादो नाम रसः-सर्वज्वर हरः

गन्धकेन हता ब्राह्मी समसूतस्य चारिता।
गुटिका स्यात् कषायेण पित्तज्वर हरा मता।।२०।।

20. *Brāhmī* treated with *gandhaka* and equal part of *sūta* prepared in the form of pills, and taken with *kaṣāya* (decoction for *pitta-praśamana*) known as eradicative of *pitta-jvara.*

नागेन्द्रो नाम रसः सन्निपातहरः

सुवर्णं चारितं सूतेऽसुमांशे(तु) यदा भवेत्।
मर्दितं ज्वरहृत् क्वाथे सन्निपातं व्यपोहति।।२१।।

21. (Gold) *suvarṇa* treated in eighth part of *sūta* and rubbed with the decoction of fever-eliminating drugs, eradicates *sannipāta.*

गजेन्द्रोनाम रसः सर्वगन्तुज्वरापहः

हेमं त पोडशांशेन चारितं स्यादादारसे।
संमूर्च्छितः कषायेण सर्वजन्तुज्वरापहः।।२२।।

22. The sixteenth part of *hema* than the *gandhaka* and *rasa* mixed together with the help of required decoction is useful for fever in all creatures.

खगेन्द्रो नाम रसः सर्वातीसारनाशनः

सुश्लक्ष्णतीक्ष्णचूर्णं तु रसेन्द्रसमचारितम्।
काञ्चनाररसे घृष्टं सर्वातीसारनाशनम्।।२३।।

23. A microfine powder of *tīkṣṇa* mixed with equal quantity of *rasendra* and triturated with the juice of *kāñcanāra* eradicate all types of *atīsāra*.

दर्दुरकाख्यो रसः प्रवाहिकाग्रहणीकृमिदोषे

मांडूरायसायश्चूर्णं समसूतस्य चारितम्।
दन्तीद्रवेण संघृष्टं ग्रहणीदोषनाशनम्।।२४।।

24. A fine powder of *māṇḍūrāyasa* mixed with equal part of *sūta* and triturated with the juice of *dantī* is eradicative of *grahaṇīdoṣa*.

मृगाङ्को नाम रसो रक्तपित्तहरः

पडालगायसश्चूर्णं सूतेन्द्रस्य च चारितम्।
लोहारिवर्गसंघृष्टं रक्तपित्तहरं परम्।।२५।।

25. The *ayas* entitled *paḍālaga* treated with *sūtendra* and triturated with *lohāri varga* is the best remedy for *raktapitta*.

अथ भस्मसूतससरसः

श्वेतं रक्तं तथा पीतं श्यामं कृष्णं च कर्बुरम्।
जायते चपलं श्रेष्ठमेकवर्णं क्रमेण वै।।२६।।
सर्वेषां चोत्तमं कृष्णं विज्ञातव्यं प्रयत्नतः।
पीतगन्धकसंयुक्तं कुमारीरससंयुतम्।।२७।।
कृष्णवर्णं भवेद् भस्म देवानामपि दुर्लभम्।
सर्वरोगेषु दातव्यं योगवाही रसायनम्।।२८।।

26-28. The mono-coloured *capala* is good. It is available in *śveta* (white), *rakta* (red), *pīta* (yellow), *śyāma* (dark/dark-blue), kṛṣṇa(black) and karbura (variegated/whitish-grey) colours. One should try to find out black variety as it is the best one.

Mixed with yellow *gandhaka* and treated with *kumārī-rasa* converts into black coloured *bhasma*. It is not so easily obtainable by deities too.

It is to be given to all types of diseased persons, as it is alterative and possesses augmenting property.

अथभस्मसूतक रसः सर्वरोगहरः

निर्गुण्डीरससंयुक्तं चपलेन समन्वितम्।
रक्तवर्णं भवेद् भस्म दाडिमीकुसुमोपमम्।।२९।।

29. The juice of *nirguṇḍī* mixed with *capala* converts into a red coloured *bhasma* resembling to the flower of pomegranate.

वलीपलितहरः

वाराहीरससंयुक्तं रसकेन समन्वितम्।
श्यामवर्णं भवेत् सूतं वलीपलितनाशनम्।।३०।।

30. Juice of *vārāhī* mixed with *rasaka* converts the *sūta* in dark colour that is eradicative of wrinkles and white hairs (in the premature age).

अथ हेमसूतकरसः

अभ्रकं हेमबीजं तु सर्वं चात्र प्रयोजयेत्।
रसं कृष्णं मृतं देवं सर्वामयविनाशनम्।।३१।।

31. *Abhraka* and *hemabīja*, all are to be utilised here. Black rasa i.e. *mṛta deva* (colerium) is eradicative of all diseases.

ज्वराधिकारे ये प्रोक्ता लोहजीर्णाश्च ये रसाः।
अनेन क्रमयोगेन सर्वे भस्मत्वमृच्छति।।३२।।

32. The *rasas* which are narrated for various types of *jvaras* duly treated with *loha* are convertible into *bhasma* form while applying the method mentioned above.

हेमसूतरसः

रसं हेमसमं मर्द्यं पिष्टिकार्धेन गन्धकम्।
द्विपदीं रजनीं रम्भां मर्दयेद टंकणान्वितम्।।३३।।
नष्टं पिष्टं च शुष्कं च अन्धमुषां निधापयेत्।
तुषाग्निना लघुपुटं दत्त्वा भस्मत्वमानयेत्।।३४।।
भक्षणात् साधकेन्द्रश्च दिव्यदेहमवाप्नुयात्।
सर्वव्याधिजरां हन्ति पलमात्राच्च सूतकम्।।३५।।

33-35. The equal quantity of *rasa* and *hema*, mix well. It will be converted into a *piṣṭi* form. Take half the quantity of *gandhaka* and mix together. Then add *dvipadī*, *rajanī* and *ṭankaṇa*. All will be well homogenous, then dry it

up and keep into *andhamūṣā* and fire with the husk of grains upto *laghuputa*. It will become *bhasma* form.

The devoted king, while utilizing this will gain a divine body. On eating it upto the dose of one *pala* of this *sutaka*, he will be able to overpower all diseases and old age (aging process too).

वैक्रान्तकरसः

पुनरन्यत् प्रवक्ष्यामि वैक्रान्तविधिलक्षणम्।।
वैक्रान्तकरसं प्राप्य कस्य लोके दरिद्रता।।३६।।
ते च सप्तविधाः प्रोक्ताः कर्म तेषामनेकधा।
श्वेता रक्तास्तथा पीता नीलाः पारावतप्रभाः।।३७।।
मयूरगलकप्रख्यास्तथा मरकतप्रभाः।
तेषां कर्म प्रवक्ष्यामि यादृशं यस्य जायते।३८।।

36-38. Hence, I narrate the other subject relating to the *vaikrānta*. On obtaining the *vaikrānta* who can remain poor?, means nobody.

This is found in following seven colours. Actions also varies according to its colours.

1. *śveta* (white), 2. *rakta* (red), 3. *pīta* (yellow), 4. *nila* (dark-blue), 5. *pārāvata-prabha* (variegated grey like pigeon), 6. *mayūra-galaka-prarakhya* (navy-blue like the throat of peacock) and 7. *marakata* (deep-green like emerald).

The actions according to the colour-variety is being described hereafter.

अग्निसहरसः

श्वेतं च चूर्णयेत् सूक्ष्मं व्याघ्रीकन्दोदरे क्षिपेत्।
स्वेदयेच्च दिवारात्रौ यावच्च त्रिदिनं भवेत्।३८।।
सुस्वेदितं ततो ज्ञात्वा प्रक्षिपेत् पारदं ततः।
तत्क्षणाज्जायते भस्म विशुद्धस्फटिकाकृति।।४०।।
तत्सूते मेलयेद् भस्म समभागे विचक्षणः।
चारयेद्रजतं सूते हयमूत्रेण मर्दयेत्।।४१।।
अन्धमूषि दहेदग्निं कारीषं वा तुषोद्भवाम्।
अहोरात्रं त्रिरात्रं वा भवेदग्निसहो रसः।।४२।।

स्पर्शेन सर्वलोहानिरजतं च करिष्यति।(जाम:)
स्पर्शेन सर्वलोहानां रञ्जनं च करिष्यति (बीकानेरपाठ:)।।४३½।।

39-43½. Make a fine powder of the white variety of *vaikrānta* and place it into a carved hole of *vyāghrīkanda* and pack by the same pieces of *kanda*. It is being treated under sedation for three days and nights continuously. (Though the fluid for sedation is not noted here, however the juice/decoction of *vyāghrī-kanda* is proper to assess.

On ascertaining the sedate condition of the *vaikrānta* add *pārada*. It will be converted into *bhasma* form at a time, resembling to a clear crystal quartz type. In that *sūta* mix the equal part of *rajata-bhasma*. On the *cāraṇā* of *rajata* triturate it with the help of urine of horse (and dry it).

Hence, treat it on the fire of cowdung or husk under *andha-mūṣa* for twenty four or seventy two hours. Thus the *rasa* becomes resistant to fire.

The touch of this *rasa* converts baser-lower metals into noble metal viz. *rajata* i.e. silver.

अग्निसहो रस: (II)

रक्तेऽप्यथ कृते कर्म जरादारिद्रनाशनम्।।४३।।
ततो व्याघ्रीपदीकन्दे त्वर्धयामं तु स्वेदयेत्।
सारयेत् सप्तवारांश्च रसश्चैव पलस्तथा।।४४।।
तच्चैव पलमेकं तु क्षिपेद् द्वे च पले बुध:।
प्राप्नोति भस्मतां सर्वं पुनर्हैमशते क्षिपेत्।।४५।।
भस्मतां याति तत्सर्वं शुद्धहेमशतप्रभम्।
तद्भस्म तु रसेन्द्रेऽथ पुनरर्धेन मेलयेत्।।४६।।
भवेदग्निसहो ह्येष तत: सिद्धरसो भवेत्।
विध्यते सर्वलोहानि कनकं शोभनं भवेत्।।४७।।

43-47. The red *vaikrānta* also arrests old age (the aging process) and the poverty. As in white variety narrated, the red variety of *vaikrānta* likewise is to be sedated for ninety minutes in *vyāghrīpadīkanda*. Then it is to be stretched out for seven times as *rasa* and so is *pala* under this process. Out of that one *pala* (50 g.) of (mercury) *rasa* and two *pala* (100 g.) of perspired *vaikrānta* are to be mixed. It will become as *bhasma*. It is to be added into *hema-śata* i.e. hundredth part of gold. This will be a *bhasma*, which is to

be added with half of the quantity of *rasendra*. This becomes resistant to fire called *siddha rasa*. Through this all types of metals are being penetrated for conversion into a good *kanaka* (gold).

कोटिवेधी रसः

दारिद्रनाशनं सूतं सर्वलोकानुकम्पनम्।
पीतं तु हेमकारी स्यात् स्वेदिते व्याघ्रकन्दजे ।।४८।।
भावितो वाजिमूत्रेण पारदीयो महारसः।
पलं पलशते क्षिप्यं पुनहैमशते क्षिपेत्।।४९।।
हेमसूतेन तत्सूते कोटिवेधी भवेद्रसः।।

48-49½. The *sūta* is eradicative of the poverty and misery to all human being.

In reference to the context, the yellow variety of *vaikrānta* acts as convertive of lower metal into *hema* (gold) on having sedation under *vyāghra-kanda* formations (as before) alongwith the impregnation of horse-urine. This mercurial *mahārasa* in one hundred parts mixed with one part of mercury (*palam*) and one hundred parts of *hema* is capable. That *sūta* with this *hemasūta* is capable to penetrate ten millions of layers i.e. *koṭivedhī*.

अथ धातुवेधको रसः

कृष्णवैक्रान्तकं वक्ष्ये व्याघ्रीकन्दगतं बुध।।५0।।
अश्वमूत्रेण तं स्वेय दिनमेकं विचक्षणः।।
ततः स्विन्नं च वैक्रान्तं भागमेकं समाहरेत्।।५१।।
शुद्धसूतस्य भागैकं मर्दयेत् खल्वमध्यगम्।
तारं दत्त्वा षडंशेन पुनस्तत्रैव मर्दयेत्।।५२।।
ततः सूतसमायुक्तां पिष्टिकां कारयेद् बुधः।।
विध्यते सर्वलोहानि स्पर्शमात्रेण तारताम्।।५३।।

50-53. Description of *kṛṣṇa-vaikrānta* is being told here, while putting it into the bulb of *vyāghrī* treat in sedation for one day into the urine of horse. Triturate one part of this perspired *vaikrānta* with one part of *śuddha-sūta* in mortar and pestle. One sixth part of *tāra* is also to be rubbed into it. The paste alongwith *sūta* penetrates all metals and converts them into silver i.e. *tāratām*.

Note Here it is noticed that though all varieties of *vaikrānta* are treated with *vyāghrī-kanda* and the horse urine but due to the time for sedation and the parts of mercury and *bīja* i.e. either gold or silver the separate descriptions are given.

अथ जराव्याधिहरः श्रीः

श्वेतवर्णं तु वैक्रान्तम् अम्लवेतसभावितम्। मर्दितं सप्तवारेण (जाम) रात्रेण (बीकानेर प्रति) तत्रैव द्रवतां व्रजेत् (जामनगर प्रति) तेनैव द्रवते ध्रुवम् (बी. प्र.)।।५४।। तं द्रवं शुद्धसूतं च मधुना सह मर्दयेत्। तेन भक्षितमात्रेण मासेनैकेन जायते।।५५।। पुरूषो नात्र सन्देहो द्विरष्टहायनाकृतिः।।५६½।।

54-56½. The white variety of *vaikrānta* impregnated with the juice of *amla vetasa* and triturated for one weak converts into liquid form. This liquid mixed with *śuddha-sūta* and taken for one month with honey effects on the person (of old age) and change him into his age of sixteen years. Doubtless it is.

अथ ताम्रवर्णवैक्रान्तेन जरामरणहरो रसः

ताम्रवर्णं च वैक्रान्तं हिंगुलेन समन्वितम् ।।५६।। मर्दितमम्लवर्गेण हेमाद्याभस्मकारकारकम्।। तेन भस्मसमं सूतं बन्धमायाति नान्यथा।।५७।। तेनैव स्पर्शमात्रेण सर्वलोहानि विध्यति।। वैक्रान्तस्य पलमेकं हेम्नः स्याच्च पलं तथा।।५८।। पारदस्य पले द्वे तु खल्वे संस्थाप येद्बुधः।। बालरंडारजोमूत्रे मर्दयेच्च विचक्षणः।।५९।। अथवा द्वौ महौषध्यौ कटुतुम्बीन्द्रवारूणी।। भूधात्री मधुजीवन्त्यौ व्याघ्री चोत्पलसारिवा।।६0।। अङ्गनी चेक्षुरासिद्धे सर्पाक्षी शरपुंखिका।। नाहताहनिकौ वापि द्वि शृंग्यौ चेन्द्रवारूणी।।६१।। युगलौ च यथालाभे स्त्रीमूत्रे पेषयेद् बुधः।। नष्टपिष्टं चशुष्कं च अन्धमूषां निधापयेत्।।६२।। कर्षतुषाग्निना भूमौ मृदुस्वेदेन स्वदेयेत्।। अहोरात्रं त्रिरात्रं वा शोभनं भस्म जायते।।६३।। द्विरक्तिका प्रमाणेन भक्षयेन्मधुसर्पिषा।। त्रिकटुत्रिफलामुक्तं ज्ञात्वा चाग्निबलाबलम्।।६४।। सर्वं तद् भक्षयेद् यावदजरामरतां व्रजेत्।।

57-64. The *tāmra* (red) variety of *vaikrānta* mixed with *hiṅgula* triturated with *amlavarga* is capable to make *bhasma* form of *hema & lohas*. The *bandha* of *suta* is being performed by this, not by any other way. The touch of this formula is capable to penetrate (*vedha*) all metals.

One part of *vaikrānta* and one part of *hema* and two parts of *pārada* are being placed into a mortar. A skilful person should rub this with a child-widow woman's urine and mensis. Or two *mahauṣadhis-kaṭutumbī* and *indravāruṇī, bhūdhātrī, madhujīvantī, vyāghrī, utpala, sārivā, añjanī, ikṣurā, siddhā, sarpākṣī, śarapuṅkhikā, nāhatā, hanika* (either untouched or cropped), *dviśṛṅgī, indravāruṇīyugalau*; triturate all these together with the help of female urine as much as required. After properly pasted and dried put it into *andhamūṣā* and perspire it with the mild fire of cowdunk and husk underneath the ground. Within a day & night or in three consecutive days & nights good shining *bhasma* is ready.

Two *raktikā* doses of this *bhasma* with honey and *sarpiṣ* is to be eaten according to the power of digestive faculty alongwith *triphalā* and *trikaṭu*. All this is to be consumed until the life, it will become ever young and imperishable life.

अथ भस्मसूतकरसः श्रीः

पुनरन्यत् प्रवक्ष्यामि पिष्टिका भस्मसूतकम्।।६५।। देहलोहं भवेद्येन सर्वामय विनाशनम्।। रसोपरसलोहानां सर्वेषां च पृथक् पृथक्।।६६।। अन्यैः सुसत्त्वबीजैस्तु पिष्टिं कृत्वा समैः समाम्।। सारयेत् पूर्वविधाना गर्भयन्त्रे तुषाग्निना।।६७।। गर्भयन्त्रं प्रवक्ष्यामि पिष्टिकाभस्मकारकम्।। चतुरङ्गुल दीर्घेण विस्तारेण तु त्र्यंगुलम्।।६८।। मूषा तु मृण्मयी दीर्घा वर्त्तुलं कारयेन्मुखम्।। विंशभागानि लोणस्य भागमेकं तु गुग्गुलोः।।६९।। सुश्लक्ष्णं पेषयित्वाथ तोयं दत्वा पुनः पुनः।। मूषालेपं द्रढं बध्वा लोणार्धा मृत्तिकां बुधः।।७०।। कर्ष तुषाग्निना भूमौ मृदुस्वेदेन स्वेदयेत्।। अहोरात्रं त्रिरात्रं वा रसेन्द्रो भस्मतां व्रजेत्।।७१।। वलीपलितनाशं च कुर्याद्वा धातुरञ्जनम्।। पलमात्रेण भुक्तेन जीवेद्वर्षशतं परम्।। ७२।। अत्यम्लं नातितीक्ष्णं शाकानि परिवर्ज्जयेत्। भोजनं चापि कुर्वीत पयसा षष्टिकौदनम्।। ७३।। त्रिदिनं परिहारः स्याद्वातातपविवर्जनम्।। नत्रोधो न च वै चिन्ता कर्तव्या हि सदा बुधैः।।७४।। सर्वत्रादि क्रमणैवं गुञ्जामात्रं तु भक्षयेत्।। याबत् स्यात्पलमात्रं तु अत ऊर्ध्वं न भक्षयेत्।।७५।। क्रमुकं दशशिना युक्तं ताम्बूलेन समन्वितम्।। प्रातस्थाय भुञ्जीत सिद्धे तु सितकर्म्मणा।।७६।। एवं भस्म मयाख्यातं अपरं च फलं शृणु।। यः सूतं भक्षयेन्नित्यं क्रियायोगसमन्वितम्।।७७।। सर्व्वव्याधिविनिर्मुक्तो ह्यजरामरतां व्रजेत्।। केशा

दन्ता नखाश्चैव जायन्ते च पुनर्नवा:।।७८।। दिव्या दृष्टि: प्रवर्तेत् सूतकस्य प्रभावत:।। राजयक्ष्मा प्रणश्येत भस्मसूतप्रभावत:।।७९।।

65-79. I describe another *piṣṭikā* entitled *bhasma-sūtaka*, which is useful in *deha* and *loha siddhi* as well as eradicative of all ailments. First of all prepare separate-separate paste of each *rasa*, *uparasa*, *loha* and good *satva* and *bīja*. It is to be treated under *garbhayantra* with the husk-fire, as narrated earlier.

Hence, I am describing the preparation of the *garbhayantra*, which converts *piṣṭikā* into the *bhasma* form. A four finger long deep and three finger diameter pit in the ground is to be made. To put into it, a crucible made of mud is to be prepared, having a round opening of the cylinder shape. On this crucible a paste of salt in twenty parts and one part of *guggulu* is to be pasted. The *guggulu* and salt is to be triturated together with the help of sprinkling water again & again. After this paste mud is to be applied in the half of the quantity of salt.

Then it is to be treated on the mild fire of cow dung and husk for sedation for twenty four or seventy two hours. Thus the *rasendra* becomes *bhasma*. It acts on the body by eradicating wrinkles and grey hairs, as well it acts for *dhāturañjana*. On utilising it in the beginning from one *guñjā* i.e. 125 mg. to one *pala* i.e. 4,000 mg. as a complete course of its dose, the person lives long of one hundred years.

Too much acidic and too much acrid vegetable is not to eat. Food is to be taken rice of *ṣaṣṭi* quality with milk. Keep three days fast, even avoid direct air and sun. Don't wrath and distress during this course. On completion of one course of 125 mg. to 4,000 mg. of the dose, never consume more.

During the course eat every morning on getting up the betel nut with betel leaf treated with proportionate lime alongwith camphor.

This is the narration of this *bhasma*. Hence, listen other effects of this:-

Who-so-ever eats daily the *sūta*, he/she remains ever young, free of all ailments, and by nice performances becomes ever memorable, provided it is consumed in right manner and right method.

Again new hairs, nails and teeth will be generated. The celestial vision will develop by utilising *sūtaka*. Even *rājayakṣmā* vanishes.

अथ गुल्महररसः

कांस्यं चूर्णीकृतं सूतं पूर्वयोगविधानतः।
भक्षितं क्रमयोगेन सर्वगुल्मं व्यपोहति।।८0।।

80. The *kānsya* mixed with *sūta* is being converted into powder form, then prepared as above, is eradicative of all types of *gulma* diseases.

अथ हेमरसः सर्वकुष्ठहरः

चाण्डाली राक्षसी वाथ कुण्डगोलोद्भवै रजैः (बी.) रसैः (जा.)।। बीजं सूतं च वैक्रान्तं मर्द्येत् प्रहरद्वयम्।।८१।। शुष्कं तु गोलकं कृत्वा अन्धमूषां (जा.) अन्धस्तेषां (बी.) निधापयेत् शुष्कां मूषां ततः कृत्वा तुषकर्षाग्निना पुटेत्।।८२।। एकरात्रं त्रिरात्रं वा भस्म स्यात् शोभनं परम्। भस्मकूपो रसश्चासौ सर्वकुष्ठविनाशकः।।८३।।

81-83. The juice of *cāṇḍālī* and *rākṣasī* is to be pressed in a round vessel. The *bīja* (gold), *sūta* and *vaikrānta* are to be triturated wth it for two *prahara* i.e. six hours. The cake is to be dried, and treated in *andhamūṣā.* Dried lid *andhamūṣā* is fired for one or three nights, dry cowdung and husk. The lustrous *bhasma* is ready. This is eradicative of all *kuṣṭarogas.*

अथ सङ्कोचगोलकः

पक्ता गन्धकमध्ये घनपिष्टिं शुल्वपिष्टिमथ चैव।
सङ्कोचितः स सूतः उपयुक्तो हन्ति कुष्ठादीन्।।८४।। ।

84. The *piṣṭi* of *ghana* and *śulva* baked into the *gandhaka* and thus contracted *suta* used as medicine eradicates *kuṣṭha* etc.

अथ अमृतादिरसः

अमृतविषपटोलं निम्बपञ्चाङ्गयुक्तं
त्रिफलखदिरसारं व्याधिघातं तुत्थम्।
रसपलघनमेकं गुग्गुलोर्भागयुक्तं
जयति विषविसर्पकुष्ठमष्टादशानी।।८५।।

85. *Amṛta, visa, paṭola, nimba-pañcānga, triphlala, khadirasāra, vyādhighāta, tuttha, rasa, pala, ghana* and *guggulu* in equal parts mixed well and utilised give victory on toxicity (*viṣa*), *visarpa* and eighteen types of *kuṣṭha.*

अथ रक्तविकारहरः

पलत्रयं सूतकगन्धकस्य पलान्यथ त्रीणि कटुत्रयस्य।
निक्षिप्य खल्वे त्रिदिनानि घृष्टे खरासिकार्द्रार्द्रकवह्नितोयैः।।८६।।
तं मूकमूषाश्रितगोलकं च पचेद्दिनैकं तुषवह्नियोगात्।
गुञ्जाद्वयं रक्तविकारमात्रे सङ्कोचगोलाखरसोऽयमुक्तः।।८७।।

86-87. Three parts of *sūtaka* and *gandhaka*, then three parts of *kaṭutraya* triturated for three days in mortar with pestil by the impregnation of *kharāsikā* (fresh), *ārdraka* and *citraka* juices in sequence for one-one day may be dried in a shape of a ball.

This is to be baked with the help of the husk-fire under *mūka-mūṣā*.

This is famous as *sankoca-golā rasa* and utilised for all types of blood-disorders in a close of 250g. (two *guñjā*).

अथ संकोचसूतकः

शुद्धं रसं लोणिकयारनाले संमर्द्य खल्वे कृतनष्टपिष्टम्।।
समानगन्धेन च पात्रमध्ये भस्मीभवेत् पातनयन्त्रयोगात्।।८८।।
स्वच्छं पुनस्तद्रसमर्दितं तं सगन्धकं तुत्थकसंयुतं च।
संयोज्य मूषां च तुषाग्निपक्वं यावद् भस्म ततो गृहीत्वा।।८९।।
तत् पेष्य शुल्वेन च टङ्कणेन सनागरामागधिकायुतेन।
गोलस्थमायाति स एव सूतः सङ्कोचनामेति जनैः प्रसिद्धः।।९०।।

88-90. *Śuddha rasa* with *loṇika* & *āranāla* is to be triturated in mortar with pestil. This paste with equal *gandha* treated in *pātanayantra* converts into a *bhasma* form.

Again making it clear triturated with same juice and *gandhaka* and *tutthaka* cooked on husk fire into the crucible until it is *bhasma*, then triturated with *śulva* & *ṭaṅkaṇa* with *nāgara* and *māgadhikā* sinks automatically as a ball. Therefore it is famous in public.

अथ चन्द्रप्रभरसः काकणकुष्ठहरः

पलत्रयं गन्धकसूतकस्य पलं तथा त्रीणि कटुत्रयस्य। निधाय खल्वे त्रिदिनानि घृष्टे खरासिकार्द्रार्द्रकवह्नितोयैः।।९१।। तत्ताम्रचूर्णं समसूतकेन कृत्वा च पिष्टिं पचताश्ममध्ये।। चन्द्रप्रभो नामरसः प्रसिद्धो विमोचनः काकणकुष्ठरोगात्।।९२।।

91-92. Equal parts of mixed *gandhaka* and *sūtaka* equal to *kaṭutraya* rubbed with the juices of fresh *kharāsikā*, *ārdraka* and *vahni* (prepared into plateshape and dried alike stone). The paste of *tāmra* and *sūtaka* in equal part is to be placed in between the plates of above paste, and cooked.

This is a famous *rasa* entitled *candra prabha*. It is alleviative of *kākaṇa kuṣṭha* disease.

अथ पर्पटीरसः (प्रथमः)

सूतकस्य पलं ग्राह्यं तुर्याशं शक्तुकं विषम्। तत्समं गन्धकं शुल्वचूर्णं कृत्वा विनिक्षिपेत्।।६३।। कृत्वा कज्जलिकामादौ पलं दत्त्वा च गन्धकम्। घृताभ्यक्तं च तच्चूर्णं पचेदायसभाजने।।६४।। यावद् द्रवत्वमायाति तत्क्षणात्तं विनिक्षिपेत्। पट्टे वा कदलीपत्रे सिद्धं पर्पटिकारसम्।।६५।।

सूतकस्य पलं ग्राह्यं तुर्यशं पीतगन्धकम्। तत्समं शुल्वचूर्णं च कज्जलीं कारयेद् बुधः।।६६।। विषस्य पलमेकं च चत्वारि पीतगन्धकम्। घृताभ्यक्तं तु तत् कृत्वा पचेदायसभाजने।।६७।।

पर्पटीरस (द्वितीय):

निक्षिपेत्कदलीपत्रेपर्पटीसंज्ञकोरसः।
नश्यन्ति सर्वकुष्ठानि गजचर्मविशेषतः ।।६८।।

93-98. One part of *sūtaka* and one fourth part of *śakuta viṣa*, *gandhaka* and śulva are rubbed together and a collerium is prepared. Again one part of *gandhaka* is being mixed and this is to be smeared with *ghī*.

Heat this mixture as it is in a pot of iron until it is melted. As soon as it melts spread it either on the leaf of banana or on a smooth plate. This is compounded as named *parpaṭikā rasam.*

One part of *sūtaka*, quarter parts of yellow *gandhaka* and *sulva* rubbed together and get *kajjalī* i.e. black collerium. Add one part of *viṣa* and four parts of yellow *gandhaka*. Smear all this mixture with *ghi* and heat into keeping it on an iron pan until it is melted, then spread it on a banana leaf. This is entitled *parpaṭī rasa.*

These both compounds are eradicative of all types of *kuṣṭha* especially of *gajacarma.*

अथ पुण्डरीककुष्ठहरः

विष्णुक्रान्तैकमूली जलजनितपया क्षीरजा शंखपुष्पी
गोकर्णी देवदाली सदलदलयुता क्षौद्रसञ्जीवनी च।
सर्पाक्षी मेघनादा मदमुदितमहानीलिका वेतसं च।
ब्राह्मी बीरा रुदन्ती मुनिवरमपरं ब्रह्मवृक्षस्य सारम्।।९९।।
एतैरेवौषधैः सर्वैर्यथालाभं भिषग्वरः।।
रसं प्रमर्दयेद् गाढं ह्येतैर्निर्याससंयुतम्।।१००।।
पश्चात् सर्वविशुद्धं रसप्रमाणाच्च (बी.)गन्धकं द्विगुणम्।
कृत्वान्तःस्थानि सूते वह्निस्थे लोहपात्रे च।।१०१।।
विगलितगात्रे दद्यत् सुरसं च रसाच्चतुर्थभागेन।
कर्पूरायसशुल्वं क्षिप्त्वा चूर्णं समुत्तार्य।।१०२।।
सूर्यप्रभनामरसः पुण्डरीककुष्ठहरः कथितः।।१०२½।।

99-102½. Triturate *rasa* with *viṣṇukrāntā, ekamūlī, kṣīrajā* of watery area. *Śaṅkhapuṣpī, gokarṇī, devadālī, kṣaudrasañjīvanī* with its various leaves, *sarpākṣī, meghanādā*, fully flourished *mahānīlikā, vetasa, brāhmī, vīrā, rudantī*, central pith of *brahma vṛkṣa* which is called another good sage, quantity and availability as required is to be taken from the exudation of all these plants (the thick extractives of all these plants). On well mixed state rub with double quantity of *gandhaka*, then the quantity of *sarva-viśuddha-rasa*, and keep in an iron pan and heat it upto the melting state. Then put *surasa* in the quarter part of *rasa* and *karpūra, ayas* and *śulva*. Mix well. It is famous, named *sūryaprabha-rasa*, eradicative of *puṇḍarīka kuṣṭha*.

अथ पञ्चामृतरसः

पूर्वं यानि विशोधितानि च पुटे कान्ताभ्रशुल्वानि च।
पक्वान्येव हरेच्च गन्धकसमान्येतानि कृत्वा ततः।।
तच्चूर्णं सघृतं च साधितरसं शास्त्रक्रमाद्वै भिषक्।
तस्मिंश्च स्थिरमानसेन सहसा क्वाथे सुतप्ते क्षिपेत्।।१०३½।।

अथ पञ्चामृतक्वाथः

पञ्चामृतमूलेन च दशमूलेनाष्टवर्गमूलेन।।१०४।।
मधुसञ्जीवनीमार्कवविदारिमूलने च क्वाथः।।

गुडूची हस्तिकर्णा च मुशली मुण्डिका तथा।।१०५।।
शतावारी च पञ्चैते क्वाथः पञ्चामृतः स्मृतः।

अथाष्टवर्गक्वाथः

ऋषभकजीवकयुतं मेदायुग्मं च कृद्धिवृद्धिश्च।।१०६।।
काकोलीद्वयसहितं क्वाथः कथितोऽष्टवर्गस्य।।१०६½।।

अथ दशमूलक्वाथः

श्रीपर्णिनी च बृहती च वसन्तदूती, व्याघ्री च टेंटुकारणी वरशालपर्णी।।
बिल्वं च गोक्षुरकमेव सुपृष्टिपर्णी क्वाथो बुधैश्च कथितो
दशमूलसंज्ञः।।१०७½।।
ज्वलनस्थं तत्सर्वं शनैः शनैरेव पचनीयम्।
प्रभाततश्चारम्भितमस्तं याते दिवाकरे यावत्।।१०८½।।
पाकावसानसमयं ज्ञात्वा तत्रैव चित्रकं शृङ्गी।
त्रिकटुकचूर्णं च तथा रसमानं तद् विनिक्षिपेत् प्रज्ञः।।१०९½।।
गुढपाकसमानेन च वह्निस्थितमौषधं भिषजा।
उत्तारणीयमग्नेः सुस्थाने स्थापनीयं च।।११०½।।
पञ्चामृतोनाम रसो मृक्षजिह्वककुष्ठहरः कथितः।।१११।।

103½-111. For the preparation of *pañcāmṛta rasa* a special method of *pāka* is introduced here as an unique of metals, minerals and herbals manufactured in a paste formula.

As earlier narrated the *śodhana* process and incineration process under a pit the *kānta, abhra* and *śulva* are to be rubbed with their equal quantity of *gandhaka*. This mixture is to be added with prepared *rasa* and being smeared with *ghī*, the preparation is to be made as told earlier (in *parpaṭī rasa*).

Hence, the decoctions of three drugs and three groups of drugs are to be performed as stated below enumerated *pañcāmṛta kvātha*:-

Three single drugs *madhusañjīvanī, mārkava, vidārī mūla* are to be decocted separately.

Three groups of herbal drugs are entitled as under:-

Pañcāmṛta mūla:- *Guḍūci, hastikarṇā, muśalī, muṇḍikā* and *śatāvarī* are

encounted as *pañcāmṛtakvātha.* It is to be prepared as *kvātha* formulary.

Aṣṭavarga-mūla:- *Ṛṣabhaka, jīvaka, medā* couple, *ṛddhi, vṛddhi, kākoli* couple are eight called *aṣṭa-varga kvātha.* A separate decoction is to be prepared of it.

Daśa-mūla:- *Śriparṇinī, bṛhatī, vasantadūtī, vyāghrī, ṭeṇṭuka, araṇī,* good *śālaparṇī, bilva, gokṣuraka,* good *pṛṣṭiparṇī* are ten herbs, in a group named *daśamūla* by scholars. A decoction of this get ready.

All these decoctions are to be mixed with in the hot conditions together with *sādhita-rasa* of five minerals and cook on fire of mild type slowly-slowly from dawn to dusk while sitting on a firm & comfortable seat. When it is nearing the state of semi-solid condition mix the equal parts; then the prepared *rasa* i.e. *pañcāmṛta-parpaṭī;* of *citraka, śṛṅgī* and *trikaṭu* powders into this and prepare like jaggery (molasses). Take off from the fire and store in a proper place while rotating the final product with a stirrer.

This is called *pañcāmṛta rasa* eradicative of *mṛkṣajihvaka-kuṣṭha.*

अथ पञ्चामृतरसः सर्वरोगहरः

मृतरसपलमेकं सत्त्वमेकं गुडूच्याः।
त्रिकटुकपलयुग्मं रक्तचित्रस्य चैव।।
त्रिफलपुरकटूकी नेत्रसंख्यापलानि।
इति मिलितसमस्तं सारसूतं च पक्त्वा।।११२।।
घृतमधुर्सितमिश्रं मर्दितं चैकरात्रं
प्रतिदिनमिह खादेत् माषकाणां दशैव।
हरति विविधरोगान् राजरोगं च पाण्डुं
हृदयजहरशुलं श्वासकासाग्निमाद्यम्।।११३।।
शिरसिजगुदरोगार्शांसि गुल्मोदराणि
हरति चिरचिरोत्थान्याशु कुष्ठादिकानि।
वलिपलितविनाशो वज्रकायो बलिष्ठः
रविशशिसमकालं ह्यायुराप्नोति विद्वान्।।११४।।

112-114. One-one part of *mṛta-rasa* and *sattva* of *guḍūci,* two-two parts of *trikaṭu,* red *citraka, triphalā, pura, kaṭūkī* are to be mixed and cooked with *sāra-sūta,*

then while adding melted butter (*ghī*), *madhu* and *sitā*, triturate whole night.

This combination consumed daily in the eliminative of various diseases, *rājaroga, pāṇḍu, hṛdaya roga, śūla, śvāsa, kāsa, agni māndya, śiro roga, guda roga, arśas, gulma, udararoga,* long & chronic *kuṣṭha* etc.

It prevents from wrinkles and greying of hairs also. The noble person gets solid body with full of vigour and a long life equivalent to sun & moon. It is an example of hyperbole rhetoric description.

अथ लङ्केश्वर रसः-शतास्कुष्ठहरः

गन्धकाभ्रकशुल्वं च तालकं शैलजद्रवैः।
एतैः समांशमादाय चाम्लवर्गेण मर्दयेत्।।११५।।
अम्लवेतस संयुक्तं मध्वाज्येन विमिश्रितम्।
मर्दितं त्रिदिनं यावद् गरं दत्त्वाष्टमांशतः।।११६।।
गुञ्जायुग्मप्रमाणेन ततो बद्ध्वा दृढां वटीम्।
एष लङ्केश्वरो नाम शतारुकुष्ठनाशनः।।११७।।

115-117. Equal parts of *gandhaka, abhraka, śulva* and *tālaka* are to be rubbed with *śailaja -drava* and *amla varga*. Then adding *amlavetasa, madhu* and *ājya* triturate while mixing *gara* in one eighth part of *gandhaka*.

Pills 250 mg i.e. two *guñja* are to be made. This is called *laṅkeśvara rasa* eradicative of *śatārukuṣṭha*.

अथ माणिक्यखण्डरसः

तीक्ष्णकान्ताभ्रमाक्षीकं गन्धकं च समांशतः।
द्विगुणं सूतकं तत्र दशांशं सक्तुकं विषम्।।११८।।
एकीकृत्वा दृढं मर्द्यं शतमूलीरसेन च।
मञ्जिष्ठादिकषायेण महासंज्ञेन तत् पुनः।।११९।।
पक्वमूषां ततः स्थाप्य चान्धयेत् सुदृढं बुधः।
निक्षिपेच्छर्करायन्त्रे शनैर्मृद्वग्निना पचेत्।।१२०।।
भस्मीभवति तत्सूतं कृष्णमाणिक्यसन्निभम्।।
स्वाङ्गशीतलतां याते समुन्तार्य प्रयत्नतः।।१२१।।

नाम्भा माणिक्यखण्डोऽयमेकसंज्ञककुष्ठहा।।१२१½।।

118-121½. In equal quantity *tīkṣṇa, kānta, abhra* and *mākṣika* is to be collected with double quantity of *sūtaka* and one tenth part of *śaktuka viṣa.* After mixing it vigorously, triturate with the help of *śatamūlī rasa* and *mahāmañjiṣṭhādi kaṣāya.*

It is to be incinerated under *pakvamūṣā* made fully darkened and afterwards puting into *śarkarā-yantra* slowly cooked on a mild fire. Thus the *sūta* becomes *bhasma* like black ruby. On having its normal temperature collect it from the *mūṣā.*

It is entitled *māṇikya-khaṇḍa* and used for *eka kuṣṭha.*

अथ कुष्ठेश्वररसः

सूतं ताप्युद्भवं गन्धं शैलजं सक्तुकं विषम्।
एकीकृत्वा समांशेन शुल्व तीक्ष्णमयो रजः।।१२२½।।
काकमात्री च कर्कोटी सुरदालीरसेन च।।१२३।।
मर्दयेत् त्रिदिनं यावत् अन्धामूषागतं पुटेत्।
एकरात्रं त्रिरात्रं व यावद् भस्मत्वमागतम्।।१२४।।
रसः कुष्ठेश्वरो नाम चर्मकुष्ठहरो मतः।।१२४½।।

22½-124½. Take the equal quantity of *sūta, tāpyudbhava, gandha, śailaja, saktuka-viṣa, śulva, tīkṣṇa* and *ayorajas.* Triturate with juice of *kākamācī, karkoṭī, suradālī* for three days, then incinerate for one night or three nights until it is converted into *bhasma* form.

This is entitled as *Kuṣṭheśvara-rasa* and known as the eradicative of *carmakuṣṭha.*

अथ प्रतापलंकेश्वर रसः

शिवशुक्र सुटङ्कणगन्धरजः।
शुल्वायसकुष्ठसमागधिकम्।।
कनकस्य रसेन दिनं मृदितम्
अष्टादशकुष्ठहरं कथितम्।।१२५½।।
लङ्केश्वर प्रतापोऽयं कुष्ठविपादिकाम्।।१२६।।

125½-126. *Śiva śukra*, good *ṭaṅkaṇa, gandha-rajas, śulva, ayas, kuṣṭha* and *māgadhika* are to be triturated with the juice of *kanaka* for a day.

It is so powerful like the king of *lankā* that eradicates all eighteen types of *kuṣṭha* and *vipādikā*.

कुष्टहरलेपः

ऊर्ध्वयोनिगतं सूतं दग्धशङ्ख निशाद्वयम्।
असनस्य कृतं कल्कं योजयेत्तालकं रसम्।।१२७।।
अमृतकन्दचूर्णं तु शिलाजतु समक्षिकम्।
कान्तमध्वाज्यसहितं सर्व कुष्ठेषु लेपनम्।।१२८।।

127-128. Distilled *sūta*, burnt *śankha*, both *niśā* & *asana* converted into paste form and added with *tālaka-rasa*, *amṛta-kanda* powder, *śilājatu*, *mākṣika*, *kānta* with honey & *ghī*, apply externally on all *kuṣṭhas* as paste.

त्वग्दोषहरः (प्रथमः)

सूतकं शङ्खचूर्णं च रजन्युत्तरवारुणी।
क्षीरिणी प्रपुनाडश्च मेघनादो मुनिस्तथा।।१२९।।
स्त्रीपयः क्षौद्रसहितं गोमूत्रे काञ्जिकेऽथवा।
अेकत्र मर्दयित्वा तु सर्वं तेन प्रलेपयेत्।।१३०।।
दद्रुकिटिभकुष्ठानि मण्डलानि विचर्चिका।
नित्यं संमर्दनात् कण्डूर्विनङ्क्ष्यन्ति न संशयः।।१३१।।

129-131. *Sūtaka*, *śaṅkha cūrna*, *rajanī*, *uttar avāruṇī*, *kṣīriṇī*, *prapunāḍa*, *meghanāda*, *muni* are to be triturated with the breast milk of a lady and honey in cow's urine or in sour gruel. It is a paste for applying and rubbing on the affected parts of the body by *dadru*, *kiṭibha*, *kuṣṭha*, *maṇḍalas*, *vicarcikā*, *kaṇḍu*.

These diseases get cured without any doubt.

त्वग्दोषहरः (द्वितीय)

मयूरमोक्षकक्षारौ द्वे निशे कटुकत्रयम्।
क्षारं च टङ्कणक्षारं शुल्वचूर्णं च सूतकम्।।१३२।।
एकीकृत्वा च संमर्द्य मेषशृङ्गीरसेन च।
दद्रुकिटिभसिध्मानि नश्यन्ति लेपनाद् ध्रुवम्।।१३३।।

132-133. The alkalines of *mayūra* & *mokṣaka*, both *niṣā*, *kaṭutraya*, *kṣāra* & *ṭaṅkaṇa-kṣāra*, *śulvacūrṇa* and *sūtaka* mixed together and triturated with *meṣa-*

śṛṅgī juice is a paste eradicates *dadru, kiṭibha* and *sidhma* definitely.

त्वग्दोषहरः (तृतीय)

तुम्बुरुः सर्षपाः कुष्ठमश्वगन्धा च चित्रकम्।
पटोलः पिचुमन्दश्च देवदारुः कुठेरकः।।१३४।।
सुरसा सैन्धवं रास्ना चोरकं सारिवा वचा।
हरितालं शिला चैव हरिद्रे द्वे निदिग्धिका।।१३५।।
एतानि तत्र पिष्टानि कुष्ठेषूद्वर्त्तनं परम्।
पामाकिटिभसिध्मानि तुलारूषि विचर्चिका।।१३६।।
कपालकुष्ठं दद्रुं च कुष्ठं यच्च विषोद्भवम्।
योगेनानेन शाम्यन्ति कुष्ठानि विविधानि च।।१३७।।

134-137. *Tumburu, sarṣapa kuṣṭha, aśvagandhā, citraka, paṭola, picumanda, devādaru, kutheraka, surasā, saindhava, rāsnā, coraka, sārivā, vacā, haritāla, śilā,* both *haridrā, nidigdhikā*—triturate with butter milk and smear on the body. This unguent is very good for *pāmā, kiṭibha, sidhma, tūlaruṣka, arūnṣikā, vicarcikā, kapāla kuṣṭha, dadru, kuṣṭha* due to intoxication, other *kuṣṭha.*

अथ सिध्महरः

गन्धाश्मपिष्टिका क्षारं मूलकार्द्रकमर्दकम्।
रसेन सह लेपेन सिध्मकुष्ठहरं परम्।१३८।।

138. The paste of *gandhāśma, kṣāra* and fresh *mūlaka* mixed well and anointed with *rasa* is eradicative of *sidhmakuṣṭha.*

त्वग्दोषहरः (चतुर्थ)

पामां विचर्चिकां दद्रुं लेपाद् गन्धकपिष्टिका।
कटुतैलेन पक्ता सा लेपनादेव नाशयेत्।।१३९।।

139. The paste of *gandhaka* cooked into *kaṭu-taila* is eradicative of *pāmā, vicarikā* and *dadru* only by anointing.

अथ प्रसूतिवातकुष्ठहरः

शुद्धसूतपलान्यष्टौ शुद्धताम्रपलद्वयम्।

खल्वे संघर्षयित्वा तु कारयेत् पिष्टिकां बुधः।।१४०।।
गन्धकस्य पलौ द्वौ तु कटुतैलेन पाचयेत्।
तन्मध्ये पिष्टिका पाच्या भिषजा यत्नपूर्वकम्।।१४१।।
तत उद्धृत्य यत्नेना यथा न व्रजते रसः।
ततो योज्यानि वैद्येन भैषज्यानि शुभानि वै।।१४२।।
कटुत्रयं वचा मुस्ता विडङ्गं चित्रकं विषम्।
समभागानि चैतानि पथ्याच त्रिगुणा विषात्।।१४३।।
मधुना मर्दयित्वा तु गुटिकाः कारयेद् बुधः।
गुटिका सप्तपर्यन्तं यथायोगेन दीयते।।१४४।।
सङ्कोचपिष्टिका ह्येषा प्रसूतिवातनाशिनी।
अन्ये ये वातजा रोगास्तान् कुष्ठञ्च व्यपोहति।।१४५।।

140-145. The eight parts of *śuddha sūta* and two parts of *śuddha tāmra* are to be rubbed in mortar by a pestle and a paste is to be performed by the skilful person.

Two parts of *gandhaka* are to be cooked in *kaṭutaila* and the paste then to be cooked into it by a conscious method so as no *rasa* being allowed to vaporised.

Then by a physician genuine drugs are to be mixed into it as mentioned here under- *kaṭutraya, vacā, mustā, viḍaṅga, citraka and viṣa* in the equal parts and *pathyā* in three times than the weight of *viṣa*. All these alongwith *madhu* are to be triturated and pills are to be prepared. These seven pills are to be administered as required alongwith main drug.

This is entitled as *sankoca-piṣṭikā*.

This is eradicative of *prasūti vāta* and other disorders due to *vāta* imbalance and all *kuṣṭhas*.

घनसङ्कोचको रसः

घनस्य पिष्टिका कार्या शुल्वस्य चाथवा शुभाः।
गन्धकान्तःस्थिता पाच्या सर्पिषा संयुतं यथा।।१४६।।
पञ्चाङ्गं निम्बचूर्णस्य विडङ्गं चित्रकं तथा।

कटुत्रयं वचा मुस्ता व्याधिघातं तथैव च।।१४७।।
समभागानि चैतानि पथ्या च त्रिगुणा भवेत्।।
अजासूत्रेण संपिष्टा गुटिकां कारयेद् बुधः।।१४८।।
पञ्चगुञ्जा प्रमाणेन देयैका पित्तकुष्ठहा।
सबले द्वौ प्रदातव्या क्षीणे चार्धा प्रदीयते।।१४९।।
एकविंशदिनैरेवं पित्त कुष्ठं विनाशयेत्।
बदरास्थिप्रमाणेन शुल्व घनसङ्कोचको रसः ।।(बी.)१५०।।

146-150. Either *ghana* or *śulva* is to be converted into a paste form (with the help of mercury). This is to be cooked under the melted *gandhaka*, as it may be *a sarpis*.

Then all five parts of *nimba* powder, *viḍanga*, *citraka*, *kaṭutraya*, *vacā*, *mustā* and *vyādhighāta* in equal quantity and *pathyā* in the three parts being triturated with the goat's urine (while mixing the above paste either of *ghana* or of *śulva*) a pill of five guñja weight is to be made.

For a common case of *pitta-kuṣṭha* the administration of one pill is sufficient whereas for a powerful person two and for a weak person half pills is the dose for twenty-one days. This pill forms a shape of the endoderm of *zuzuphus* and be entitled as *ghana-saṅkocaka-rasa* or *śulva-saṅkocaka-rasa* as the case may be depending upon the main ingredient.

अथ कनकसङ्कोच रसः

कनकगगनशुल्वैः पिष्टिकां कारयित्वा
बलिभवरसजा सा तैलयोगेन पाच्या।
त्रिकटुकघनवह्नित्वग्विडङ्गं विषं च
समघृतविषमाना त्रैगुणा स्याच्छिवा च।।१५१।।
अजसलिलसुयोगात् घर्षयित्वा निबद्धा।
रुधिर विकृतिरोगे गुञ्जमाना बटीयम्।।
हरति क्रमविष्टद्धा ह्येकतः पञ्चयावत्।
कफविकृति रोगे गुञ्जमाना बटीयम्।।
हरति क्रमविवृद्धा ह्येकतः पञ्चयावत्।
कफविकृतिसमुत्थं श्लेष्मजं कुष्ठरोगम् (स्व.) ह्यग्नि कुष्ठम्।ज्ञा.।।
समत विषमतात् त्रिगुणामृताशिवात्र (बी.)।।१५२।।

151-152. A paste of *kanaka*, *gagana* and *śulva* (in the mixture of mercury as amalgam) is to be made. It is to be cooked into the melted *bali* alongwith oil.

All this, triturated with the urine of sheep mixing together *trikaṭuka*, *ghana*, *vahni*, *tvag*, *viḍanga* and *viṣa* in the equal proportion as well as tripartites of *śiva* and *amṛtā*; convert into the pills of one *gunja*.

A course of one to five *guñja* in the increased (and decreased manner) doses is eradicative of ailments due to the vitiation of blood impurity and the *kuṣṭha* disease due to imbalance state of *śleṣmā*.

अथ गगनाद्यरसः

गगनकनकताम्रं शाणमात्रं च धृत्वा
रसवरकृतपिष्ट्या सौरभान्तर्विपक्त्वा
समयुतकृतमेभिस्तालकंबोलताप्यम्।
विषमनलसुपाठा शृङ्गिकासिंदुवारम्।।१५३।।
सुरभिमधुर्कासन्धुष्टष्कणक्षारवन्ध्या
कलाशिपिचुविशाला श्रृङ्गवेराम्लवेतस्।
लघुबदरफलाभा छायया शुष्कगोली
हरति सकलजातं सन्निपातं च कुष्ठम्।।१५४।।

153-154. The equal quantity of *gagana*, *kanaka* and *tāmra* amalgamated with *rasavara* and cooked into the melted *saurabha* added in the same quantity of *tālaka*, *bola*, *tāpya*, *viṣa*, *anala*, *pāṭhā*, *śṛngikā*, *sinduvāra*, *surabhi*, *madhuka*, *sindhu*, *ṭankana-kṣāra*, *vandhyā*, *kalaśi*, *picu*, *viśālā* and triturated in the juices of *śṛnga vera* and *amlavetasa*, convert these into the form of one small fruit of *badara* type pills and dry under shadow.

It is curative of all types of *sannipāta* type of *kuṣṭhas*.

अथ तीक्ष्णमुख रसः

पिङ्गं पीतवराटकार्कमिलितं सूतेन्द्रगोलीकृतं
मण्डूरं गगनं सुरायसरजश्चामीकरं गन्धकम्।
कौमारीद्रवमर्दितं सुविधिना पक्वं तुषाग्नौ ततोः
भस्मेदं प्रवदन्ति सूतनिपुणा दुर्नामरोगापहम्।।१५५।।

155. The reddish-brown mixture of yellow cowrie, oester and copper, the *pita-varāṭaka* & *arka* made as a tubler vessel with the addition of *sūtendra, maṇḍūra, gagana, surāyasa-rajas, cāmīruha* and *gandhaka* duly triturated with juice of *kumārī* and cooked on husk fire by the proper method forms *bhasma*.

Experts of *rasa sāstra* advocate it as one eradicative of piles.

अथ भगन्दरहरो घनगर्भ रसः

मनःशिला तालकमम्बरं वरं/पिताम्बर (बी.) पीतां वरं तीक्ष्णरजश्च
कुञ्जरम्।।
तापीरूहं कान्तरजो रसेन कुमारिवन्ध्यासुरदालिजेन।।१५६।।
घृष्टं मुषास्थं करिषानलेन पुटेन दग्धं वरभस्म जातम्।
तद् भस्म सूतं च गुदामयेषु भगन्दरे चापि हितं वदन्ति।।१५७।।

156-157. A mixture of *manaḥśilā, tālaka*, a good quality *ambara* and *pītā, tīkṣṇa rajas, kuñjara, tāpīruha, kāntarajas* triturated with the juices of *kumārī, vandhyā* & *suradālī* then kept into *mūṣā* and burnt in a pit by cowdunk forms a good *bhasma*.

This mixed with *sūta bhasma* is told to be useful for ailments of rectum and *bhagandara*.

अथ संकोचभस्मसूतकः

तारं ताम्रसुहेमससूतकसमं कृत्वा पृथग्गोलकं
ताप्यं तुत्थककान्तमभ्रकरजो वैक्रान्तमेभिर्युतम्।
दत्त्वा खल्वतले सुमर्दितरसे व्याघ्री सुवर्षाभूवे
नागिन्या (नागिन्यो) घननादजेन मतिमान् कृत्वा पुनर्गोलकम्।।१५८।।
तत्पक्वं बदरीरसेन सहसा यत्नेन तच्चालयेत्।
यावद् भस्म भवेद् विपच्य च तत्श्चुल्याः समुत्तारयेत्।
तद् (भस्माद्) दशमांशसक्तुकविषं गन्धाश्मचूर्णान्वितम्।(भूत्या) स्व0
घृष्टं लुङ्गरसेन वेतसयुतं तत्पाण्डुरोगापहम्।।१५९।।

158-159. Equal parts of *tāra, tāmra,* fine *hema* and *sūtaka* mixed with *tutthaka, kānta, abraka-rajas* and *vaikrānta* are to be amalgamated first and then triturate with the juices of *vyāghrī* and *varṣābhū, nāginī* & *ghananāda*, then make a ball. It is to be cooked in the juice of *badarī* by rotating well on the frying pan until it is burnt properly. Thereafter, keep out of the fire.

This *bhasma* alongwith its tenth part of *saktuka-viṣa* and *gandhāma* powder rubbed with juices of *lunga* & *vetasa* cures *pāṇḍuroga.*

अथ कामलाहरः

देवदालीरसे घृष्टा शुद्धशुल्वस्य पिष्टिका।
गन्धाश्मचूर्णसंयुक्ता तीव्रां तां कामलां जयेत्।।१६०।।

160. A combination of *śuddha śulva* and *gandhāsma-cūrṇa* triturated with the juice of *devadālī* gives victory over acute *kāmalā.*

हलीमके कान्तपिष्टिः

हलीमके प्रयोक्तव्या शुद्धकान्तस्य पिष्टिका।
तीक्ष्णगन्धरजोपेता युक्ता हन्ति हलीमकम्।।१६१।।

161. On *halimaka* a paste of *śuddha kānta* alongwith *tīkṣṇa* & *gandharajas* used eradicate it. In (B) we find *kānsya* instead of *kānta.*

अथ गन्धकपिष्टिः हिक्कायाम्

गन्धकेन समायुक्ता कृत्वा सूतस्य पिष्टिकाम्।
युक्त्वा च ताम्रपत्रेण हिक्कां पञ्चविधां जयेत्।।१६२।।

162. A paste of *sūta* duly added with *gandhaka* and *tāmrapatra* gets victory on five types of *hikkā.*

अथ कासमर्दिनी

अभ्रकं हरबीजं च तीक्ष्णं शुल्वसमन्वितम्।
कासमर्दरसे घृष्टं त्रिफलागस्तिजे रसे।।१६३।।
अम्लवेतससंयुक्ता बद्धा सा सुदृढा वटी।।
कासमर्दिनी संज्ञेयं कासं पञ्चविधं जयेत्।।१६४।।

163-164. *Abhraka, harabīja, tikṣṇa* and *śulva* triturated with juices of *kāsamarda,*

triphalā, agastya & amlavetasa in pills form win five types of *kāsa*, entitled *kāsamardinī*.

अथ तृष्णा छर्दिहरः

गन्धपिष्टिसमायुक्तं तालं ताप्यं च गन्धकम्।
युक्त्या भस्मत्वमानीतं तृष्णाछर्दिनिवारकम्।।१६५।।

165. *Tāla, tāpya* and *gandhaka* alongwith *gandhaka-piṣṭi* carefully converted into *bhasma* form cures *tṛṣṇā* and *ghardi*, i.e. thirst & vomitting respectively.

अथ मूत्रकृच्छ्रे शुल्वपिष्टिः

शतावरी रसे घृष्ट्वा तुत्थशुल्वस्य पिष्टिका।
पाचिता कटुतैलेन मूत्रकृच्छ्रे प्रयोजयेत्।।१६६।।

166. A paste is to be formed by triturating *tuttha-śulva*, then cooked under mustard oil is to be used on the disease named *mūtrakṛcchra*.

जठरामयेषु यत्प्रोक्तं रसं वा भस्मसूतकम्।
तच्चैवात्र प्रयोक्तव्यमुपदंशे कुरंडके।।१६७।।

167. The administration of *rasa* or *bhasma sūtaka* which is told for *jaṭharāmayas* is to be utilised on *upadaṃśa* due to *kuraṇḍaka* (production).

अथ त्रिविष्टपरसः

दैत्येन्द्रतारताम्राणं कृत्वैकत्र तु पिष्टिकाम्।
तत्समं चाभ्रकं श्लक्ष्णं गन्धकं पञ्चमांशतः।।१६८।।
विषं च षोडशांशेन द्वौ भागौ सूतकस्य च।
एकीकृत्य प्रयत्नेन जम्बीररसमर्दितम्।।१६९।।
भाजने मृण्मये स्थाप्य पाचयेत् त्रिफलारसे।
दशमूलशतावर्योः क्वाथे पाकक्रमेण हि।।१७०।।
ततोत्तार्य प्रयत्नेन वटिकाः कारयेद् बुधः।।
गुञ्जात्रयप्रमाणेन खादेद् हृद्रोगशूलनुत्।।१७१।।

168-171. In equal quantity *daiteyndra, tāra* and *tāmra* are to be amalgamated. Then *abhraka* in one fifth & *viṣa* one sixteenth then the quantity of *gandhaka* and *sūtaka* in double are to be triturated with *jambīra rasa*. This while keeping

in an earthern vessel is to be cooked in *triphalā rasa, daśamula kvātha* and *śatāvarī kvātha* consequently.

A wise person should make pills from this paste by skilful way. In the doses of three *guñja* this compound is consumed to eradicate the severe pain due to *hṛdroga.*

अथ उन्मादहरा हेमशुल्वपिष्टिका

कृत्वा रससमां पिष्टिं हेम्नः शुल्वस्य वा तथा।
दशांशेन विषं सूतं (सूतात्-स्व.) स्रोतोञ्जनसमन्वितम्।।१७२।।
शूलिनीरससंयुक्तं देवदालीरसेन च।
प्रहरत्रितयं मर्द्यं गोलकं कारयेद् बुधः।।१७३।।
सुश्लक्ष्णं च सुशुष्कं च तैलगन्धाश्ममध्यतः।
पचेत्क्रमेण मतिमान् भक्षेदुन्मादशान्तये।।१७४।।

172-174. Either of *heman* or of *śulva* on equal part to *rasa* a paste is to be prepared. The *viṣa* including *srotoñjana* is to be added in one tenth part of *sūta.* Then triturate with *śūlinī* and *devadāli* juices for three *prahara* i.e. nine hours. A smooth ball is to be made of it and then dry.

After properly drying the material is to be cooked into melted sulphur and oil.

For *unmāda* a wise person should utilise it in the doses of gradually ascending and descending order.

अथ सर्वापस्मारहरो रसः

स्रोतोञ्जनं च सगरं सूतं सृष्टित्रयान्वितम् (बी.) सृष्टिभ्र्यहान्वितः (जा.)।
एकीकृत्वा तु संमर्द्यं दशांशं सक्तुकं विषम्।।१७५।।
देवदालीरसे प्राज्ञो यावद् यामत्रयं भवेत्।।
कृत्वा तु गोलकं सुक्ष्मं पाचयेन्मन्द (जा.) गन्ध (वी.) मध्यतः।।१७६।।
ततस्तु वटिकाः कार्या स्त्रिगुञ्जायाः (स्व.) गुञ्जात्रय (जा.) (बी.)
प्रमाणतः।।
भक्षिता क्रमयोगेन सर्वापस्मारनाशिनी।।१७७।।

175-177. *Srotoñjana* alongwith *gara* and *sūta* impregnated with *sṛṣṭitraya* and triturated while adding the tenth part of *saktuka viṣa* then again upto three *yāma*, rub with the juice of *devadālī* and make a ball. After drying this cooked into melted *gandhaka*. Pills, made of it in the weight of three *guñjā* and consumed in a scheduled manner, eradicate all kind of *apasmāra*.

अथ प्रतापलङ्केश्वर रसः

गन्धं ताप्यजतालकं च गगनं तीक्ष्णं समांशं कृतं
तालं (जा.) ताम्रं (बी.) चूर्णितभागमिश्रतगरं सर्वेद्‌र्विनिघ्नं रसम्।
एकीकृत्य ससिन्दुवारमनलं पावा (जा.) पाठा (बी.) सककोंटिका
शिग्रुसूरणमग्निमन्थमरणी कृष्णारसैर्मर्दयेत्।।१७८।।
कृत्वा तद् वरगोलकं सुशिशिरं गन्धाश्मसिद्धार्थजैः
तैलैर्मध्यविपाचितं च मतिमान् युक्त्या च वध्वा वटी।।
भूतोन्मादजसन्निपातजगदान् शूलानुदावर्त्तिकाः
गुल्मापस्मृति(जा.) ष्ठीलमपास्ममारजकजान् (बी.) जत्रुजांश्व सकलान् हन्याद्
बुधैर्योजिता।१७९।।

178-179. *Gandha, tāpyaja, tālaka, gagana, tīkna, tāmra* powder or *tagara* in equal quantity and *rasa* in double mixed together and triturated with juices of *sinduvāra, anala, pāṭhā, karkoṭikā, śigru, sūraṇa, agnimantha, araṇī & kṛṣnī*, then dried well and cooked into *gandhāśma & siddhārthaja* oils and made pills, eradicate *bhūtonmādaja & sannipātaja* diseases, *śulas, udāvarta, gulma, apasmṛti, aṣṭhīlā* and all *jatruja* disorders utilised properly.

अथ मदात्यय हरो रसः

राजावर्तरजः शुल्वं सूतगर्भं नियोजयेत्।।
यष्टीमधुरसे घृष्टं घृतमध्ये विपाचितम्।।१८०।।
मध्वाज्यशर्करागाढं जयेत् सर्वमदात्यम्।।१८०½।।

180-180½. A powder of *rājāvarta* is to be added in the amalgam of *śulva & sūta*, then triturate in the juice of *yaṣṭīmadhu* and roasted into *ghī*. It is mixed with honey, *ghī* and sugar as thick as being licked. It overpowers all kinds of *madātyaya*.

अथ विसर्पनाशनो रसः

तीक्ष्णाभ्रकान्तं सुरभिर्गजेन्द्रं गन्धं च ताप्यं चारितं रसेन्दम्।।१८१।।
कौमारिकन्दे क्रमभस्मनीतं विसर्पनाशे प्रवदन्ति सन्तः।।१८१½।।

181-181½. *Tīkṣṇa, abhra, kānta, surabhi, gajendra, gandha, tāpya* and *cārita rasendra* are impregnated with *kumāri-kanda,* then converted into *bhasma,* is advocated by noble person for elimination of *visarpa.*

अथ भस्मसूतकः (प्रथमः) श्वयथूपनाशनः

मण्डूरतीक्ष्णं सुलभं च मारितं सूतं कला (जा.) बला (बी.)
तोयनिधृष्टपक्वम्।।१८२।।
पुनर्नवाया घननादजेन स्याद्भस्मसूत श्वयथूपघाती।।१८२½।।

182-182½. *Maṇḍūra, tīkṣṇa, sulabha* and *māritasūta* cooked after trituration with *balā, punarnava* and *ghananādaja* juices is called *bhasma sūtaka* eradicative of *svayathupa.*

अथ भस्मसूतकः (द्वितीयः)

कृत्वा खल्वे दत्त्वा दिनत्रयम्।।१८३।।
नागपर्णी बला पार्था मेघनादी पूनर्नवा।।
अश्वमूत्रे गवां मूत्रे मर्दयित्वा ततः पुटेत्।।१८४।।
चक्रयन्त्रस्थितं प्राज्ञो जारयेद् भस्मसुतकेम्।।१८४½।।

183-184½. *Śulva & sūta* keeping in equal quantity and triturated in the mortar with a pestil for three days then mixed with *nāgaparṇā, balā, pārthā, meghanādī* and *punarnavā,* again triturated with urines of horse & cow and converted into *cakrikās* and kept into *cakrayantra* (*sarāva-sampuṭa* i.e. two circular earthern pots in convex shape closed by each other) fired in a pit, make *bhasma* of *sūtaka.*

वर्णरोपनम्

शुल्वचूर्णं रसे जीर्णं दमयन्ती पुनर्नवा।।१८५।।
मेषशृङ्गी रसे घृष्टं रसं स्याद् व्रणरोपणम्।।१८५½।।

185-185½. The powder of *śulva* immersed into *rasa* and triturated with juices of *damayantī, punarnavā & meṣaśṛṅgī* is a *vraṇa-ropaṇa* drug.

अथ अभिष्यन्दहरी वर्ती

पूर्वं यन्निहितं नागं सूतेन्द्रसमचारितम्।।
तुत्थकं द्विगुणं कृत्वा कर्पूरं शाणमात्रकम्।।१८६½।।

द्रोणपुष्पीरसे घृष्टं ततो जातीरसेन च।
कृतं तद् गोलकं सर्वमभिष्यन्दविनाशकम्।।१८७½।।

186½-187½. First of all prepare a paste of *nāga & sūtendra* in equal quantity, then mix *tutthaka* in double & *sāṇamātra karpūra*. All this is to be triturated with juices of *droṇapuspī* and *jātī*. This ball is eradicative of all kinds of *abhiṣyanda*.

अथ शुल्वजीर्णरसः

गन्धकेन हतं शुल्वं समसूतस्य चारितम्।।१८८।।
सौवीराञ्जन युक्तेन कार्पासच्छदपेषितम्।।
मधुकर्पूरसंयुक्तं पुनः क्षिप्ध्वार्क भाजने।।१८९।।
तिलपर्णीरसे घृष्टं नेत्रथ वातरोगनुत्।

188-189½. The copper treated with *gandhaka* and amalgamated in equal part of *sūta*, then rubbed with *kārpāsa* leaves together with *sauvīra añjana* thereafter added with honey & camphor and again placed in *Arka-yantra* and triturated with the juice of *tilaparṇī* then applied in eyes, eradicates *vātarogas*.

अथ तीक्ष्णजीर्णः रसः

तीक्ष्णचूर्ण च ताम्रं च रसेन्द्रसमचारितम्।।१९०।।
स्विन्नं रसाञ्जनं दत्त्वा घृष्टं वर्षाभूवे रसे।
त्रिदिनं पूर्य ते यावद् शर्करामधुयोजितम्।।१९१।।
तद् रसं नेत्रमध्यस्थं पित्तामयहरं परम्।।

190-191½. The fine powders of *tīkṣṇa & tāmra* in equal quantity of *rasendra* treated with, then perspired *rasāñjana* added and triturated upto three days, with juice of *varṣābhū* mixed with sugar & honey and applied in eyes cures *pittāmaya*.

अथ कान्तजीर्ण रसः

कान्तचूर्ण च शुल्वं च रसेन्द्रसमचारितम्।।१९२।।
द्विगुणमञ्जनं दत्त्वा मालतीतिलपर्णिकाम्।
अपामार्गरसे घृष्टं दधिना ताम्रभाजने।।१९३।।
तत् सूतं लोचने संस्थं श्लेष्मरोगविनाशनम्।।

192-193½. The fine powders of *tāmra & śulva* treated with equal quantity of *rasendra* and mixed with double quantity of *añjana, mālatī* and *tilaparṇikā*, then

triturated with juice of *apāmārga*, while applying in eyes rubbed in a copper vessel with curd cures *śleṣmarogas*.

रसराजोनेत्रामयेषु

रसेन्द्रभूजगौ तुल्यौ ताभ्यां द्विगुणमञ्जनम्।।१६४।।
ईषत्कर्पूरसंयुक्तं दशांशं सक्तुकं विषम्।
बला नागबला कृष्णा मालत्या पार्थजै रसैः।।१६५।।
ताम्रपात्रस्य मध्यस्थं मर्दयेत् त्रिदिनं भिषक्।
युक्त्या नयनमध्यस्थं सन्निपातरुजापहम्।।१४६।।
विख्यातो रसराजोऽयं सर्वनेत्ररुजापहः।।

194-196½. *Rasendra & bhujaga* in equal quantity and *añjana* in double to them alongwith little *karpūra* and one tenth part of *saktuka viṣa* are to be triturated with *balā, nāgabala, kṛṣṇā, mālatī* and *pārtha* juices one after another for three days while keeping all in a vessel of copper.

It is to be applied continously into eyes for all types of eye diseases including *sannipātaja* type of eye disorders.

It is a wellknown recipe of its own time as *sarva-netra-rujāpaha-rasa-rāja.*

तिमिरापह रसः

गन्धकातित्रगुणं सूतं सौवीरं चाष्टमांशतः।१६७।।
कपित्थरससंघृष्टं त्वञ्जनं तिमिरापहम्।।

197-197½. *Suta* three times of *gandhaka*, and sauvira one eighth part, triturated with *kapittha-rasa* is a collerium for *timira.*

अथ सर्वनेत्ररोगहरः

नागं शुल्वं तथा तीक्ष्णं गन्धाकाञ्जनसूतकाः।।१६८।।
द्वित्रिचत्वारि पञ्चांशं पञ्चभागक्रमेण ही।
ताम्रपात्रस्थितं घृष्टं बलानागबलारसैः।।१६६।।
सौवीरमाज्यमध्वक्तं धात्रीदार्व्यभयाक्षजैः।।
रसैर्वरानले पक्वं रसं नेत्रामयं जयेत्।।२००।।

198-200. One half part of *nāga*, one third *śulva*, one fourth *tīkṣṇa* and one fifth *gandhaka* with five parts of *añjana* & one part of *sūtaka* kept in a copper

vessel and triturated with *balā & nāgabalā* juices, then mixed with *sauvīra* which is anointed with *ājya & madhu* and cooked in the extracts *dhātrī, dārvī, abhayā* and *akṣa* on the fire cures *netrāmaya.*

अथ रसवर्ति:

रसाञ्जनं तुत्थकमाक्षिकं निशे फलत्रयं व्योषविडङ्ग सिन्धुजम्।
प्रपौण्डरीकं जलसम्भवं घनं, आज्येन पिष्टं पयसा च वर्तिका।।२०१।।
छाया विशुष्का नयनामयान् जयेत्।।२०१½।।

201-201½. *Rasāñjana,Tutthaka, mākṣika,* both *niśās, phala-traya, vyoṣa, viḍaṅga, sindhuja, prapauṇḍarīka* aqueous *ghana* well triturated with *ājya* & milk, then formed in a long stick and dried in shadow become *rasavarti.* It is victorious on eye disorders.

अथ उदयभास्कर: नेत्ररोगे

त्रिफला व्योषसिन्धूत्थयष्टीतुत्थरसाञ्जनम्।
प्रपुण्डरीकं जन्तुघ्नं लोध्रं ताम्रं चतुर्दशम्।।२०२।।
द्रव्याण्येतानि सञ्चूर्ण्य वर्ति: कार्या नभोमबुना।
नागार्जुनेन लिखिता स्तम्भे पाटलिपुत्रके।।२०३।।
नाशयेत् तिमिरं काचं पटलं चार्बुदं तथा।
अधिकानि च मांसानि यच्च दूरं न पश्यति।।२०४।।

202-204. *Triphalā*(3), *vyoṣa*(3), *sindhūttha*(7), *yaṣṭī*(8), *tuttha*(9), *rasāñjana*(10), *prapuṇḍarīka*(11), *jantughna*(12), *lodhra*(13) and fourteenth is *tāmra.* Grind these drugs well and make a stick while having the help of *nabhombu* i.e. rain water. It is written by *Nāgārjuna* on a pillar of Pataliputra. It eradicates *timira, kāca, paṭala, arbuda, adhimāṃsa* and the weakness of farsight.

अथ द्वादशामृताञ्जनम्

व्योषं त्रीण्यञ्जनान्येव शुल्वं कुनटि सैन्धवम्।
विमला शीतलं सूतमजाक्षीरेण पेषयत्।।२०५।।
सर्वनेत्रामयहरं द्वादशाख्यामृताञ्जम्।ञ्जा.।।
नाशाय तिमिरं काचं पटलमअम्बुदं तथा।
अधिमांसानि यश्च दूरं न पश्य हि।।
छाया प्रशुष्का नयनामयाञ्जयेत्।।(बी.)२०७।।

205-207. *Vyoṣa, tri-añjanas, śulva, kunaṭi, saindhava, vimalā, śītala, sūta* are to be triturated with the milk of goat and made a collyrium form duly painted under eyelashes is a curative substance for all kinds of eye diseases.

As it contains twelve drugs, it is entitled *dvādaśāmṛtāñjanam.*

अथ महारसः

गगनायसगन्धकशुल्वरजः अजमूत्रसुभावितसूतसमम्।।
त्रिफलारसमार्द्रकघृष्टवरं श्रवणामयसर्वविनाशकरम्।।२०८।।

208. The fine powder of *gagana, ayas, gandhaka* and *śulva* well impregnated with urine of he-goat while adding equal quantity of *sūta* and again triturated with the aqueous extract of *triphalā* and *ārdraka* is eliminative of all ear troubles.

अथ गन्धमर्दनरसःघ्राणरोगघ्नः

सुलभारजगन्धकसूतसमम्, गिरिकर्णिरसकृतगोलवरम्।
मगधारशुण्ठिरसे त्रिदिनम्, घनमर्दितयोगरुजार्त्रिहरम्।।२०९।।
मृदितं घनघ्राणकजार्त्तिहरम्।।बी.।।

209. The powders of *sulabhā, gandhaka* and *sūta* in equal quantity mixed with *girikarṇikā* juice and aqueous extract of *magadha & śuṇṭhī* for three days eliminate nosological troubles.

अथ तरणिप्रतापो नाम रसः वदनामयहरः

नृपमाक्षिकतुत्थशिलालनयः, शिलजं महिषाख्य रसेन्द्रमधुयष्टिरसे पच
सप्त दिनम् वदनस्य रूजे तिमिरे च हितम्, निभम् (बी.)।।
नभः (जा.)।।२१०।।

210. *Nṛpa-mākṣika-tuttha-śilā-āla-nabha-śilaja, mahisā* and *rasendra* in equal quantity cooked into the aqueous extract of *madhuyaṣṭi* for seven days is beneficial for disorders of mouth and *timira.*

अथ कण्ठामयहरः

विमलेन निबद्धरसेन्द्रवरम्।
ह्युमणिद्युतिगर्भनियुक्तपरम्।।
सिन्धुत्व कटुत्रयघृष्टवरम्।
गलशुण्डिगलामयनाशकरम्।।२११।।

211. Bind well the *rasendra* with *vimala* upto the extent that in the open sunlight no lustre of it is visible. Then mix well with seasalt and *kaṭutraya.* This recipe is eradicative of *galaśuṇḍi* and disorders of throat.

अथ शिरोरोगहरः

गगनं स्याद् रसे चीर्णं (जा.)(बी.) जीर्णं (स्व.), तीक्ष्णं शुल्वं सुरायसम्।।
वज्रामयरसे घृष्टं सूर्यावर्तविनाशकम्।।२१२।।

212. *Gagana* immersed into *rasa* and amalgamated with *tikṣna, śulva & surāyasa* then triturated with extract of *vajryāmaya* is eradicative of *sūryāvarta.*

अथ द्विजेन्द्ररसः, विषविकारे

अभ्रकं तालकं ताप्यं शिलाजित् कुनटी रजः (जा.), कजम्(बी.)
भूलतासत्त्व संयुक्तं समांशैः समपारदम्।।२१३।।
त्रिसंख्यक्षारसंयुक्तं चणकाम्बुसुभावितम्।।
त्रिकटुत्रिफलापाठासुरदालिसुमर्दितम्।।२१४।।
द्विजेन्द्रनाम सूतोऽयं विषदोषं द्रतं जयेत्।।२१४½।।

213-214½. *Abhraka, tālaka, tāpya, śilājit, kunaṭī* and *bhūlatā sattva* in equal quantity and *pārada* equal to all, tri-numeral *kṣāra* impregnated with *caṇakāmlà* and well triturated with *trikaṭu, triphalā, pāṭhā, suradāl* water extracts is a recipe entitled *dvijendra-rasa.* It is quickly eliminative of *viṣa-doṣa.*

अथ योनिदोषहरो रसः

गन्धे वा तारताम्रे वा पिष्टादौ भस्मसूतकम्।
युक्त्या क्रमेण योक्तव्यं योनिदोषहरं परम्।।२१५½।।

215½. In the beginning, the *bhasma sūtakam* already prepared (as narrated earlier), rubbed either with *gandha tāra* or *tāmra* and duly used in order to the conditions is a proper remedy for *yonidoṣa.*

अथ रसेन्द्ररसः

ताम्रं समे समे सूतं चीर्णं (जा.) (बी.) जीर्णं (स्व.) युक्त्या प्रयोजयेत्
बालानां ग्रहदोषघ्नः स्याद् रसेन्द्रो न संशयः।।२१६½।
इति रसवर्णनो तृतीयोऽध्यायः ।।जा.।।
इति श्रीश्रीमन्नागार्जुनविरचिते रसेन्द्रमङ्गले भस्मसूतकप्रबोधो नाम
तृतीयोऽध्यायः।।बी.।।

216½. *Sūta cīrṇa* (*jīrṇa*) with equal quantity of *tāmra* duly utilised, eradicate the *grahadosa* of children. It is beyond doubt.

Here ends the third chapter named *Rasavarṇana*

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