THE LITITZ PHARMACOPOEIA

"The Editor of the American Journal of Pharmacy on a recent visit to Lancaster, Pa., was shown by Mr. Chas. A. Heinith, a little work, of whose existence he was not aware. Diligent inquiry among pharmacists and physicians in Philadelphia seems to show that this 'Pharmacopoeia' is now entirely unknown in Philadelphia, and is not to be found here in libraries. On applying to the librarian of the Surgeon General's Office, Dr. Robert Fletcher, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A., kindly gave the information, that since the publication of the first volume of the Index Catalogue, a copy of the first edition of this Pharmacopoeia, published in 1778, has come into the possession of the library, and that the title page is exactly like the one given further on, excepting that the name of Dr. William Brown does not appear, and that the publishers are Styner and Cyst.

"From Mr. Heinith it is learned that the hospital of the United States Army, located in Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa., was in the building at present occupied by the Lititz Academy, formerly the Brothers House, and that a number of soldiers died there and were buried near the village.

"The 'Pharmacopoeia' is printed entirely in Latin upon 32 pages, the printed text occupying upon each page 4½ inches in length and 2½ inches in width. In the following the English translation of the title and preface, made by Professor Nevin, of Franklin and Marshall College, is added; with this exception, no alteration or addition has been made."

With these words Professor Maisch introduced his reprint of the second edition which appeared in the September number of the Journal. A month later, the writer matriculated as a Junior student at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The reprint having been issued as a pamphlet, a copy was purchased. Upon his return home, this was given to his pre-
ceptor. Whether copies of this reprint are still to be had is doubtful. In all these years, the writer has not seen them advertised in antiquarian catalogues.*

Always interested in this publication as an historical document, the writer’s interest in this early formulary was stimulated for some reason that he no longer recalls in 1919 when he corresponded with the Surgeon General’s Library about a photostatic copy. While in Washington at the time of the decennial Convention for the Revision of U.S.P. in May 1920, he contacted Mr. Neumann of the Library and secured additional information.

About the same time Mr. Joseph W. England, then editing his manuscript for the "First century of the P.C.P.", apparently discovered a copy of the first edition in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Of this he published a reduced facsimile reproduction in the book mentioned above together with the dedication to Dr. Bloomfield in the handwriting of Dr. Brown. This reduced facsimile reprint was issued as a separate by the American Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. E. G. Eberle, Editor.

Since then much has been written about the Lititz Pharmacopoeia, as the brochure is commonly designated, but apparently no study has been made of the text, not even a comparison of the two editions which have proven to be practically identical. What is much more important, however, is an analysis of the ingredients called for in the preparation of the galenicals listed. This has led to some surprising results as will become apparent.

If this so-called Pharmacopoeia is to be used for the purpose of collateral reading and as a subject for topical writing in courses in the History of Pharmacy, it seems highly desirable that the text should be translated for the benefit of such students, since their knowledge of so-called pharmaceutical Latin will scarcely enable them to interpret the Latin text satisfactorily.

Pharmacopoeia simpliciorum et efficaciorum in usum Nosocomii Militaris is the official title of a thirty-two page brochure commonly and more conveniently referred to as the Lititz

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* Upon inquiry, the Librarian of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science sent a copy of the September, 1884, American Journal of Pharmacy, not of the reprint.
it to state that when, after the loss of Philadelphia, Washington found it necessary to retreat still farther and seek winterquarters for the remnants of his deflected army, also hospital facilities for the wounded and sick, he asked his generals for their recommendations. It was General Muhlenburg who suggested retreat to the German settlements.

Retreating down the Delaware from Trenton, a hospital had been established in the House of the Brethren at Bethlehem. However, with the advance of the British army, the Continental Congress had left Philadelphia and with its records had moved to Lancaster. Manheim, a few miles farther westward had been the base of supplies for the army. Washington with his army took winter quarters at Valley Forge between Philadelphia, occupied by the British, and his base of supplies.

With the farther retreat of the army, the hospitals also had to be moved farther south to the rear of the army. Whereas a General Hospital was erected at Chester Springs, use was made of the dormitories of the unmarried brethren of the Moravian villages.

For a pen picture of Bethlehem and Lititz and the facilities which their community houses afforded for hospitalization, the reader is referred to John W. Jordan, "The military hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz during the revolution."

The winter of 1777-8 constituted, no doubt, the darkest period of the Revolutionary War. With soldiers deserting en masse, with hundreds of officers resigning, with Congress failing to make adequate provision for those who were sound in body as well as for the sick and wounded, with a conspiracy not only to deprive Washington of his high command but also to dispose of him, necessitating a change of body guard, the situation seemed desperate indeed. Yet it was during these trying times that General Steuben, the Prussian drill master who had been trained in the army of Frederick the Great, converted the "mob", as Washington's soldiers had been characterized, into an effective military organization that was to decide the fate of the rebelling colonies. It was also during this period of medical as well as military depres-

PHARMACOPOEIAE

SIMPLICIORUM

ET

EFFICACIORUM,

IN USUM

NOSOCOMII

Militaris,

AU EXERCITUM

Federatarum America; Civitatum

Pertinentis:

Hodie Nostri

Inopi Engineer

Angustiis,

Eunucum: Eunucum: Eunucum:

Feri.

THE BADGER PHARMACIST

PHARMACOPOEIAE

Of Simples & Efficacious Remedies

FOR THE USE

OF THE MILITARY HOSPITAL,

Belonging to the Army

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Especially adapted to our present

Poverty & Straitened Circumstances,

Due to the ferocious inhumanity of the

enemy, and cruel war unexpectedly

brought upon our fatherland.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLISHED BY STYNER CIST. 1778.

It was not until 1896 that his authorship seems to have

been questioned. The Journal of the A.M.A. for December

26th of that year contains an editorial from which the

following sentence may be quoted: "The first attempt to a

pharmacopoeia in the United States resulted at Lititz, Pa.,

from the endeavors of Dr. James Tilton of Delaware to secure

an official standard as a check on the rapacity of the con-

tractors supplying Washington's army." Unfortunately,

the writer of the editorial gives no references. Moreover, the

present editor of the Journal is not in a position to state

[6]
The Badger Pharmacist

DISSIN C UUNIUR after SJ medical
Mentem]Zuonformulae, etc. quae noni concozune pe-
"(rizniptione)." Ouari et concozoni decent ; cetera inter
I:raacumicrzon vfciz enz s intextuene infinend.

Pluri;:t:1c:1f!ntformulatet solicitud: et sicere quae corn-
1111h's d.Jalternal ejltis liquida forma adheli-
lerif'. F :st nitt defuerit inprimitisphl4larum copia;
nezo4n:0:1?, quae finnitus efficacia, pro recipientibus
:el caufa elegantiae ta:uln uhius fint, quales aquitJ
ji;:1pHee, E. 3c. variaque e:mplaira et uuenqua Vix
naciariae aut uhiia, tranfPortlandi incondomo Vite-
cre Jeflinius.

Lititz, Mart. 12, 1778.

Profesor Nevin again translates the Latin formula as
prescription. Though he is professor, he does not represent common
practice who wrote the editorial.* On one of the fly leaves of a copy
sent to Dr. Moses Bloomfield is found a dedication penned by
Dr. Brown.** This, however, can scarcely be regarded as
indicating authorship.

As to the assumed author, Wm. Brown, the son of Rev.
Richard Brown, he was born in Virginia in 1748. His grand-
father, Gustavus Brown, had been a Scotch physician and
surgeon. Having received his early education at home, he
was sent to Edinburg for his academic studies. At the same
time he attended medical lectures. On his return to Virginia
he practiced his profcssion near Alexandria. At the outbreak
of the war, he offered his services, and, although but twenty-
eight years of age, was soon advanced to the responsible position
of Physician General of the Middle Department, Feb. 7, 1778.
Shortly after the completion of his pharmacopoeia

* The writer is indebted to Prof. C. O. Lee of Purdue University for hav-

*This was the author of the first pharmacopoeia, published in the

*See W. E. Engell, The first centiiy of the P.C.P., p. 85.

I. 1778.

The Badger Pharmacist

THERE ARE DISTINGUISHED by an
asterisk the formulæ of medicaments
which must be prepared and compounded
in a general laboratory; the others are to be
mixed, as needed, in our hospital dispensaries.

Many are solid and dry formulæ which
might more conveniently, or at least more
elegantly, be used in liquid form, unless
there be wanting above all a sufficiency of
phialæ; and all preparations, which are
less efficacious, or used for prescriptions
only for the sake of elegance, such as sim-
ple waters, etc. and various plasters and
unguents, hardly necessary or useful, we
ought to wish to avoid because of the
inconvenience of transportation.

LITITZ, March 12, 1778.
PHARMACOPOEIA, &c.

PART I.

MEDICAMENTA INTERNA.

1. AQUA ACIDULA. (Posca Roman.)

REC. Aceti vinofi, vel.
   pomacei, unc. iv, vel
   Pulv. crem. tartar. 6pca. ii
   Aquare fontanre lib. II. Mifce.
   Propotu communi: antifeptico, unc. iv, 6f. cs
   die, vel ad libitum, fumendre.
   Addi poffint, pro re nata, spiritus vim
tenuis unc. ii.

2. AQUA VdNOSA,

REC. Vini Maderenfi, unc. viii, vel
   rubri unc. xii.
   Aquare fontanre lib. i. Mifce.
   A z Pro

As already pointed out, the copy found by Maisch in 1884 is one of the second edition. Apparently, copies of the separate article published by him in the September, 1884, issue of the American Journal of Pharmacy are no longer to be had.* As a matter of fact, the original copy could not be located for a time. Finally, it was located in a safety box of a Lancaster bank.** Other copies do not seem to have been located so far.

* Upon application, the Librarian of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science sent a copy of the journal, not of the reprint.

** See letters by LaWall and Mrs. Beckler.

Whereas the first edition bore no author's name on the title page, the second edition gives that of Wm. Brown as author. The first edition was published by Styner and Cist of Philadelphia in 1778. The second edition was published by Charles Cist in 1781, also in Philadelphia.

Modes of Administration. The number of preparations for internal use for which formulas are given is 84, that of preparations for external use 16. The table contains the number of each type in the Lititz Pharmacopoeia, also the corresponding numbers of each in the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopoeias for comparison.
Pro ptu--- in iatu ac decurfu febris ca.: frenG.s et nialigny utendo, ad vacillant- 

e$L

bofi

rani uncoris futu nendenun, virefqu

eyati::: l'nedeca /rec: refocillationas, evocan-
dasque--- unc. iv. 6tes die, ylf frefpil fulriend.

3. AQY ** HolDEATA, 0.RrzATA, ex p.n e c o c o , vel exp. /n.e tos to.

Fiat priores tres coquendo hordei perbi, vel oriz2*: mzc. ii. vel panis domecti 

unc. iv. in aqua:: fontanc.e.lib.iv. ad dimidi 

defungtionem, i. e. ad lib. ii et aqua ex 

pane ctfl0, infundendo per femihoram panis · 

rofit_i m prre foco ferventes unc. iv. iq 

aqure fontan: lib. ii.

Ulfurari poffint hrec pro potu communi, 

et.inter ie m_GTari vel pro regri defiderio, 

vd prornpmari rerumque nofnocimi 

commode.

A oo A CALCIS.

REC. Calcis viva:: lib. i. 

Afl:Unde gradatln

aqme fontane cong. 11.

Pofl:

"Classi cal Latin 

knew hordeinius, a, um, 'of or relating to 

barley' (i.e., wheat, but not hordeatus, a, um, which more precisely 

translated translated barley-sted, 

but which in common usage, hence in this 

case, is rendered bar-

ley-water. Their sake 

holds true for oryzata.

When it came to bread-water, the 

author's courage to 

latinize "breaded" 

failed him. None of 

these preparat 

ers were listed in either 

the London or Edinbur-

gh Pharmacopoeia. For 

the advanced stand-

ards of either college 

they were regarded tön 

c o m m n. However, 

during the emergency of the 

Revolutionary 

War they had to sa-

dify the prof esse 

nal medical practitioner 

as well as the housewife 

and mother who prac-

ticed medicine on 

the members of her family.

Hordeum parvatu1/1 = Pearl barley which 

Webster defines as 

"kernels of a barley 

ground so as to form small, round grains. 

Like polished rice it 

had been derived of 

its outer coat for the 

improvement of its ap-

pearance. At the same 

time this treatment 

may have removed 

valuable constituents. 

Quincy (1782) makes 

the following com-

ment: 'What is used 

in the shops, comes 

from the name of 

French and Pearl Bar-

ley; which are both 

of the same kind. The 

pearl barley is 

prepared in Germany 

and Holland, by grinding 

the shellid barley at 

little round gran-

ules, which appear of 

a kind of pearly 

whiteness.'

Lime Water is 

recognized by the Lon-

don Pharmacopoeia, 

but not by the Edin-

burgh Pharmacopoeia 

of that period. For the 

sake of compari-

son, the directions of 

the prototpe are 

herewith quoted: 

Aqua CALCIS SIMPLEX 

Ra Calcis viva e. 

libram unam. 

AquaE M. lbras 

duodecim. 

A fluoride gra-

datim aquam; 

nosc ebullitionem 

subsidat calis. et 

Hauer per chratam 

subsidat calis. 

Edinburg. 

In addition to cal-

cium hydroxide, such 

a preparation contains 

any soluble calcium 

and magnesium salts 

originally in the lime-

stone from which the 

burnt lime h3d been 

prepared. If properly 

prepared, the amount 

of lime used would 

have sufficed to make 

many times the quan-

ty of lime water.

As a potion-for use in the state of mili-

tary fever and during its abatement, for sustaining 

the vacillating tone of the body, reviving 

and evoking strength and the healing 

powers of nature,-iv. oz. are to be 

taken 6 times a day, or oftener.

3. BARLEY WATER, RICE WATER, and 

Waters prepared from baked BREAD, or 

from TOASTED BREAD.

Let there be taken of the first three (in-

gredients), viz. ii oz. of pearl barley' 

or of rice or iv oz. of homemade bread 

in iv lb. of spring water, reduced by 

boiling to one-half', i.e., to the amount 

of ii lb.; and for water from toasted 

bread, the bread having been previously 

toasted over a hot fire, iv. oz. infused 

for one-half hour in ii. lb. of spring 

water.

These may be used as a universal po-

tions, and may be alternated according 

to the wish of the patient or according 

to the stock of provisions and the 

convenience of the pharmacy.

4. LIME WATER.

Take of 

Quick lime ii lb. 

Add gradually of 

Spring water ii gal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>Lititz</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>Edinburg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquae</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 ( \times ) 14 = 24</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BoU</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collyria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12(r)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decocta</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4(r)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Also a Batisc'vm-wni, two Confectiones, a Mithicatian, a Phlont advice, and a 

Tinctura &c. 

**These are listed under Tincturae q.v. 

*Under Decoata et Infusa, the London Pharmacopoeia also lists a Four, a Jus, 

and a Mollis'ii, (ii) two S era., Iour Infusio, three Agasa Coel'Co, a Tinctura, and an 

Acetum.

[ 13 ]
Pofr ebullitionem, fnbG.denti3. Cenuretur mixt' lra; deinde per chartam coier.lr, et 
in vafis vitreis bene claulis fervetur.

Dofis a li!; i. ad lib. ii. die..

Utilis elt etiam in chirurgicis, pro lotione, 
ad ulceram mili moris, &c.

5. B o l u s C R E T A.

R E C. Crete ppt Jcrupul. i. 
Laudami liquidi gutt v. 
Mucilag. guil11 Ara b. q. s.

Sumendus 2da 3tia vel 4ta quaque hora.

6. B o r - u s V o l a T I L r s.

R"EC. Sal C. C. volar vel 
Sal ammon. volat, (a) 
Camphor ana gr. v. 
Conferv. rofarma q. s.

Pro una dofi 3tia vel 4ta quaque hcre 
bumenda.

7. Fi

(a) Si defit fal volatile ad hunc lom. coanten-
<uro, uti poftint ejus loco fal. amn1oniac. cru.gr. x. 
cum fal tanb g. v. qu. fal volat.l.e amn1oniac. ext-
tempore prooparetur.

INTERNAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Littiz</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>Edinburg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ilaustus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infusa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectiones</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linimenta</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesia alba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucilages</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulveres</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulveres</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Plus Hierici Picra and three Species.*

**Neither the Pharmacopoeia of the London College of Physicians, nor that of the Edinburgh College of the period any longer lists a bole. That they were p. o. q. u. a r still, however, becomes apparent from quincy, who in his "Complete English Dispensatory" devotes an entire section to this mode of administration. Not less than five boles classed as opiates are listed.

2 a | G 1 9 1 3 7 1
Chervi volatile, 1ik e 
Sal ammoniaci, is

ammonium carbonate
The footnote (a) calls attention to the fact that, if neither is available, it can be prepared extemporaneously by double decomposition between ammonium chloride and potassium carbonate, potasssium chloride resulting as byproduct. The reprint of the second edition in the "American Journal of Pharmacy" (vol. 56, p. 485) does not contain the footnote although the reference the Tet. (a) has been retained.

INTERNAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Littiz</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>Edinburg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solutiones</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tincturae</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrupi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a* Plus two Balsams and i.ve elixirs.

*b* Plus three Tincturae vinosas.

1. Plus one Confection.

After boiling, the mixture is to be purified by settling; then strained through a paper filter, and preserved in tightly sealed glass containers.

Dose from i. lb. to ii. lb. a day.

Also useful in surgery, as a lotion, for ulcers in bad condition, etc.

5. B O L E from C H A L K.

Take of

Precipitated chalk i scrup.
Liquid laudanum v drops.
Mucilage of gum Arabic a sufficient quantity.

To be taken 2, 3, or 4 times every hour.

6. V O L A T I L E B O L E.

Take of

Volatile salt C C or
Volatile ammoniacal salt (a)
Camphor v grains each
Conserve of roses a sufficient quantity.

For one dose, to be taken 3 or 4 times every hour.

(a) If volatile salt be lacking for compounding this bole, then crude sal ammoniac may be substituted x gr. with v gr. of salt of tarar from which the volatile ammoniacal salt may be prepared extemporaneous.
7. Fit etiam cum Opiio, addendo. 

Opii puri gr. \( \frac{\text{1}}{4} \) 

Eodorri modo fumendus.

8. BoLlS e RnlEo cum MERCURIO. 

RE C. Pulv. rhein gr. xxv. 

Calom:1; ppt. gr. v. 

Syrup facult. q. s. 

If.ane fumendus.

9. BOLEUS LIXIVIALIS. 

RE C. Sal. tartar. gr. x. 

Conjov. rofær fcrut: pul. i. M. 

Ter quaterex die fumendus.

10. CoLLY. Riu M. VTRIOLICUM. 

RE C. Vitriol. albus fcrupul. i. 

Aquare fontanæ unc. iv. M. 

Ter die utendum. 

II. *CowsEV A Ros ARu; 11. Phann. Lond.  

12. Dz. 

Pharmcopoeia lists a compound under that name. Both contain tussulos f or a Water of White Vitriol, the former, under \( a \) as \( a \) Vitriol, the latter under Aquia Vitriolica.  

1. Take of 

Pulverized rhubarb xxv gr. 

Precipitated calomel v gr. 

Sugar syrup a sufficient quantity 

To be taken in the morning.

11. *CONSERVE OF ROSES. Pharm. Lond. 

7. It may also be made with OPIUM, by adding of 

Pure Opium 1.4 gr. 

To be taken in the same manner.

8. RHUBARB BOLE with MERCURY. 

Take of 

Pulverized rhubarb xxv gr. 

Precipitated calomel v gr. 

Sugar syrup a sufficient quantity 

To be taken in the morning.

9. LIXIVIATED BOLE. 

Take of 

Salt of tartar x gr. 

Conserve of roses i scrup. Mix. 

To be taken 3 or 4 times a day.

10. VITRIOLATED EYE LOTION. 

Take of 

White vitriol i scrup. 

Spring water iv oz. Mix. 

To be used three times a day.

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The Badger Pharmacist
12. Decoctum Corticis Peruvian.

REC. Pulv. craq. cort. Peruvian. ZMC. i. Aquo fontan. lib. iii. Oque ad lib. ii. et cola.

Dolcis ab unc. i. ad tmc. iv. quaque, vel 2da quaque hara,


Fit addenda decocto corticis Peruvian, fob finm. coCtis, kad. serpentariae contus. famunciam.

Dolcis ab unc. i. ad tmc. iii. quaque, vel 2ela quaque hora.

His utrique addi poffit, pro re nata,

Elixir vitrioli acid. drachm. i.


Fit addendo decocto cort. Peruvian

Vini rubri lib. ii. vel

REC. Singulorum P. IE. et mifce.

Dolcis ut decocto cort. Peruvian.

Not only is the Lititz formulary based on the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopoeias, the hospital attendants were evidently supposed to have copies of these standards. Thus the "Pharmacopoeia Simpliciorum" does not give the formulas for several preparations, but refers to these standards for their formulas. This holds true, so far as the London Pharmacopoeia is concerned, of

10. Conserve Rosearum
23. Elixir Paregoricum
26. Mercurius Preparatus Ruber
3. Causticum Lunare
4. Lapis Infernalis
7. Tinctura Myrrcae et Aloes
[18]
15. DECOCTUM RADYCIS SAR­
SAPARILLAE.

REC. Rad farfaparili. L. i: 6. 4
Aquionrnn... Lh. i. -
Coque ad Mq. 2, et fol finem coEditionis adde
1. C. glycyrrh. d. c. ccem. u.
COliture C:6Gs a lib. i ad lb. ii. die.
AGde, p:o re nata,
Vini anrimonialis dfachmi.

16. D:ccocrum ToR IENTILLX.

REC. Rad. tormentU contus. wto. i.
Pulv. (-. C. C). &G: C. i.
Pulv. gui. inan. Arabic. Jenzunciam
Aquz: fo.itanre lih. i.
Coque ad Hl. ii. et fol finem cofectionis adde
Cort.-cinnamoni contus. dtachmi. i.
Colaturre acmifce
Sacchari albi drac. 1J n. i
D016S... 1:62C: d. d. d. n. i. iv. ter quaterve... dië
f. dde, pro re nata,
Laudani iiqu:di gzd. x.

17. ELECTA,

needs. The Colonial medical staff, however, had to exercise additional restrictions because of necessity. It was not only the matter of expense, but a question of whether certain drugs and medicaments, no matter how desirable, could be had at all; also, whether others, obtainable in limited amounts, could be had in sufficient quantities to satisfy the demands of all of the hospitals. Hence provision was made in a number of instances of official substitution of therapeutically equivalent substances. So far as these are recommended in the Pharmacopoeia they are here listed.

15. DECOCTION OF ROOT OF SARSAPARILLA.'
Take of
Root of sarsaparilla iii oz.
Spring water iii lb.
Boil down to ii lb. and at the end of the boiling add of
Licorice root ii dracbms.
Dose of strained liquid from i. to ii. lb. daily.
Add, as required, of
Wine of antimony ii dracbms.

16. DECOCTION OF TORMENTILLA.'
Take of
Bruised root of tormentilla i oz.
Powdered C. C. C. ii oz.
Powdered gum Arabic ii oz.
Spring water iii lb.
Boil down to ii lb. and at the end of the boiling add of
Bruised bark of cinnamon i drachm.
To the strained liuid add of
White sugar ii drachms, and mix.
Dose from ii. oz. to iv. oz. three or four times a day.
Add, as required, of
Liquid laudanum xl drops.

[20]

[21]
17. ELECTUARY Cor.TICIS CHALYBEATUM.


Dalis drachm. i. ter quaterve die;

18. ELECTUARY LENITIVUM.

Pharm. Edin.

Ve, ommittatur caffia fistularis, et duplicentur tar narind. Dolis drachm. i. mane.

19. ELECTUARY LENITIVUM cum NITR o.

REC. EleB. lenitiv. unc. ii. Pulv. fal·niti femungiam. M: 

Dalis drachm. i. bis terve die.

20. ELECT. LENITIVUM BALSAM.

REC. EleB. lenitiv. unc. ii. Balfam. capivi. Gum guaiac. anA. falnunciarn. M. 

Dolio

17. CHALYBEATED ELECTUARY OF BARK.

Take of 
Pulverized Peruvian bark i oz. 
Red oxide of iron or prepared iron filings' 
Pulverized white canella ii drachms each. 
Syrup a sufficient quantity. Mix. 
Dose i. drachm three or four times a day.

18. LENITIVE ELECTUARY.

Pharm. Edin. 
Or let the cassia fistularis be omitted, and double the amount of tamarind. 
Dose ii. drachms in the morning.

19. LENITIVE ELECTUARY with NITRE.

Take of 
Lenitive electuary 11 oz. 
Powdered salt of nitre 1/2 oz. Mix. 
Dose i. drachm two or three times a day.

20. BALSAMIC LENITIVE ELECTUARY.

Take of 
Lenitive electuary ii oz. 
Balsam of Copaiba 
Gum guaiac 1/2 oz. each. Mix.
Dal is ar[ch]ln. i. ornh i noCe, v1 inane et veufepere.

21. ELECT. feu LoHoc di: SPER-MATE CETI.


2z, Fit etiam, cum 0PID, addendo

Laud ani liquid drachm. i

23. *ELIXIR PAREGORICUM. Pharm. Lond.

24. *ELIXIR VITRIDUM AcDUM. REC. Canella: abal:

Rad. zingiberi ana unc. i.

Spiritus vini tenuis lib. ii.

Digere leni calore, et cola: Adde grada-tim nilicendo

Oki itrioli znc. viii.

Mixtura

call for crocus but omit camphor.

The Lintz title is identical, with that of the London Pharmacopoeia. The title of the London Pharmacopoeia is Elixir. vitrioli. However, neither of the European pharmacopoeias starts with vitriol, but with oil of vitriol. Hence the title should properly read Elxisr. Aedit. Vitrioli. It will be noted that this preparation is marked with an asterisk, hence was to be prepared in the general laboratory, not in the regimental hospital dispensary. The mixing of alcohol and concentrated sulphuric acid was apparently regarded as too dangerous an operation for the ordinary dispensary. The London Pharmacopoeia gives no directions for digestion. The Edinburg Pharmacopoeia directs digestion for two days before filtering. This difference, no doubt, is due to the fact that whereas the former mixes the sulphuric acid with Aromatic Tincture the latter employs crude drugs.

Dose i. drachm every night, or morning and evening.

21. ELECTUARY or LOHOCH of SPERMA CETI.


22. The above may also be made with OPIUM, by adding of Liquid laudanum i drachm.

23. *PAREGORIC ELIXIR' Pharm. Lond.

24. *ACID ELIXIR OF VITRIOL' Take of White canella

Ginger root i oz. each

Weak spirit of wine ii lb.

Digest with a gentle heat, and strain: Add gradually, while mixing, of Oil of vitriol viii oz.

aration into which it entered. Thus linseed oil might be substituted for olive oil in the preparation of the Common Enema, but not in that of the Mercurial Injections. See also the several quids pro quo under Camphorated Liniment.

As previously pointed out, those preparations which, for one reason or another, were not to be compounded in the hospital dispensary, but in the general laboratory, are marked with an asterisk, viz.

\[24\]
Mixtura fobfidentia depurata coletur per chartam.

Dothis gtt. xxv. bis tere die, in posco aquae fontanre fumendre : vel miferi
point cum potu communii ad gratam
aciditatem.

25. ENEMA COMMUNE.

REC. Aqua: fontanre calidare tine. x11.

Salis olivaram, vel ol. fem. lini,
vel axnngire porcinre inc. i. M.

26. ENEMA ANOdYNUM.

JJ:EC. Infti feminnm lini inc. vi.

Laud. liquidi gtt. xl. M.

27. EPITHEMA VESICATORIUM.

REC. Unguerti bafilic. flav.fope.r altutam,
linteum, vel chartam craife ex-
tenli, q. s.

Aferge

Pulv. fubtil. cantharidum, q. s.

Poff levem manu preffionem , excute

B 2

super-

The mixture after having been purified by
settling, is to be strained through a filter
paper.

Dose xxv. drops twice or three times a
day, to be taken in a little spring water ;
or it may be mixed with ordinary drinking
water to the desired degree of

25. COMMON ENEMA.'
Take of

Warm-spring water xn oz.
Common salt one-half ounce
"oil-olive", or of linseed oil,
or of lard i. oz. Mix.

26. ANODYNE ENEMA.
Take of

Infusion of linseed' vi oz.
Licuid laudanum xl drops. Mix.

27. VESICATORY EPITHEM.'
Take of

Yellow basilicon ointment
thickly spread on leather, linen,
or paper, as much as is needed
Sprinkle with
A sufficient ciuantity of fine pow-
der of cantharides

After gentle pressure with the hand,
shake off

Some of these involved chemical processes, hence technical
skill of an uncommon order. Two of the powders, Peruvian
bark and ipecac, no doubt, were prepared in sufficient ciu-
antity to make a drug mill desirable. Castor oil apparently was
many native products as possible. It will be of interest, therefore, to learn on the one hand which American drugs were being utilized, also which chemicals were being manufactured in the thirteen colonies that constituted the original United States. On the other hand, the list ought to reveal which drugs and chemicals were being imported in spite of the attempted blockade by the British.

The list herewith tabulated contains 122 such items, most of them simples, also not a few preparations which, as such, enter into other preparations.
31. **Gargarisma Adstringens.**

Elixir vitioli acia. dmchzn. i.
Mellis unc. i. vi.

32. **Hautus Anodynum.**

**REC.** Laudani liquidi gutt. xxv.
P...quire fontanre unc. ifs.
Syripu drachzn. ii. M.

33. **Infusum Chalybeatum.**

**REC.** Rubiginis, vel limattme
ferri ppt. unc. iv.
Rad. gentiana; contus. unc. ii.
Cort. Cancellre albre contus. unc. i.
Vini'pomacei veteris lib. viii.
Infunde per aliquot dies.
Dalis zmc. ii. ter quaterve die

34. **Infusum Seminum LrNr.**

**REC.** Sem. lini integr. unc. ii.
Aqure bullientis lib. iv.
Sepe ad fomn per horas duas, et cola.

**Dafu**

**Aqua (Fontana)**

1. Aqua Acidulata
2. Aqua Vinosa
3. Aqua Hordeata, etc.
4. Aqua Calais
5. Collyrium Vitiolicum
6. Decoctum Cortis Periviani
7. Decoctum Cortis cum Serpentaria
8. Decoctum Cortis cum Vino
9. Decoctum Radicis Sarsaparilla

**Aqua (Fontana)**

1. Aqua Acidulata
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7. Decoctum Cortis cum Serpentaria
8. Decoctum Cortis cum Vino
9. Decoctum Radicis Sarsaparilla

Instead of iron fillings, his formula calls for "fillings of steel". As벤플 's prescript, he directs "gentian water" and a 'strong white wine' to be used. He directs the infusion to be continued for eight days. Tha t a tartaric acid of the wine of the European preparation is replaced by "the malle acid of the cinder in the American formula. Both acids had only recently been discovered by Scheele. However, the preparation of extractus chalybeatus, whether made with the架构 wine, or cinder had previously been known.

31. **Astringent Gargle.'**

Take of

Decoection of Peruvian bark vi oz.
Acid elixir of vitriol i drachm
Honey 1 oz. Mix.

32. **Anodyne Draught.'**

Take of

Liquid laudanum xxv drops
Spring water 12 oz.
Syrup ii drachms. Mix.

33. **Chalybeate Infusion.'**

Take of

Red oxide of iron, or prepared iron fillings iv oz.
Bruised gentian root ii oz.
Bruised white canella bark i oz.
Old apple "wine" vii lb.
Allow to infuse for several days.
Dose ii oz. three or four times a day.

34. **Linseed Infusion.'**

Take of

Whole linseed ii oz.
Boiling water iv lb.
Keep hot for two hours, and strain.
Dose iv oz. 6 times a day, or as a general potion.

35. **SASSAFRAS INFUSION.**

Take of

Bruised sassafras root, wood, or bark i oz.

Boiling water iv lb.

Allow to macerate for 4 hours, and strain.

Dose iv oz. 6 times a day.

There may be added, as required, of

Wine of antimony one-half ounce.

36. **INFUSION OF SERPENTARIA.**

Take of

Root of serpentina i oz.

Boiling water ii lb.

Allow to macerate for 4 hours, and strain.

Dose ii oz. 3 or 4 times every hour.

37. **INFUSION OF SENNA.**

Take of

Senna leaves one-half ounce

Fruit of tamarind i oz. or

Powdered cream of tart;u one-half ounce

Boiling water i lb.

Allow to macerate for an hour, and strain.

66. **Pulvis Camphoratus Nitrosus cum Opio**

24. **Elixir Vitioli Acidum**

67. **Pulvis Camphoratus Nitrosus cum Opio**

25. **Pulvis Aromaticus**

40. **Linimentum Anod ynum**

CANTHAIDES

14. **Unguentum Mercuriale**

27. **Epithema Vescicatorium**

16. **Unguentum Sulphuratum**

CAPITA PAPAVERIS

20. **Electuarium Lenitivum**

28. **Futos Anodynum**

BALSAM (UM) CAFm

BALSAM (UM) PERUVIAN (UM)

Balsam.

Balsam.

Cortex Canellae albae.
38. INJECTIO MERCURALIS.

R.S. C. Ungi, lent! mercuri. Oil. Take the term injectio does not occur in the index of either the London or Edinburg Pharmacopoea, QuinCY gives two formulas for an injectio ad mercuricam, but neither contains mercury. Moreover, both are aqueous, not oily preparations.

39. INJECTO BALSAMICA.

RE E C. Balmam capri dmcmh; ii. Olei, vel amygdal. d. unt. iv. To be used morning and evening, or three times a day.

40. LINIMENTUM ANODYNU!1.


IVliife intime.

For one dose iv oz. to be taken every half hour; for loosening the bowels.

38. MERCURIAL INJECTION.'

of Mercurial ointment one-half ounce: Take of

Dissolve in

"Oil-olive", or sweet almond oil iv oz.

To be used morning and evening, or three times a day.

39. BALSAMIC INJECTION.'

Take of

Balsam of Copaiba ii drachms

"Oil-olive" or sweet almond oil iv oz.

Mix.

To be used morning and evening, or three times a day.

40. ANODYNE LINIMENT.'

Take of

Lard ii oz.

Liquid laudanum one-half ounce

Mix intimately.

For hemmorhoids; or for tolerable pain intermittently uncomfortable.

1. Decoctum Corticis cum Serpentaria
2. Decoctum Corticis cum Opio
3. Infusum Chalybeatum
4. Decoctum Corticis cum Vino
5. Infusum Sassafras
6. Pulvis Corticis cum Peruvian
7. Pulvis Corticis cum Opio
8. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
9. Balsam of Copaiba
10. Balsam of Copaiba
11. Infusum Sassafras
12. Decoctum Corticis cum Peruvian
13. Pulvis Corticis cum Peruvian
14. Decoctum Corticis cum Peruvian
15. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
16. Decoctum Corticis cum Peruvian
17. Pulvis Corticis cum Peruvian
18. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
19. Decoctum Corticis cum Peruvian
20. Pulvis Corticis cum Peruvian
21. Infusum Sassafras
22. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
23. Infusum Sassafras
24. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
25. Infusum Sassafras
26. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
27. Infusum Sassafras
28. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
29. Infusum Sassafras
30. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
31. Infusum Sassafras
32. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
33. Infusum Sassafras
34. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
35. Infusum Sassafras
36. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
37. Infusum Sassafras
38. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
39. Infusum Sassafras
40. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
41. Infusum Sassafras
42. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
43. Infusum Sassafras
44. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
45. Infusum Sassafras
46. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
47. Infusum Sassafras
48. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
49. Infusum Sassafras
50. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
51. Infusum Sassafras
52. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
53. Infusum Sassafras
54. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
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57. Infusum Sassafras
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60. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
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62. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
63. Infusum Sassafras
64. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
65. Infusum Sassafras
66. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
67. Infusum Sassafras
68. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
69. Infusum Sassafras
70. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
71. Infusum Sassafras
72. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
73. Infusum Sassafras
74. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
75. Infusum Sassafras
76. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
77. Infusum Sassafras
78. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
79. Infusum Sassafras
80. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
81. Infusum Sassafras
82. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
83. Infusum Sassafras
84. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
85. Infusum Sassafras
86. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
87. Infusum Sassafras
88. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
89. Infusum Sassafras
90. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
91. Infusum Sassafras
92. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
93. Infusum Sassafras
94. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
95. Infusum Sassafras
96. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
97. Infusum Sassafras
98. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
99. Infusum Sassafras
100. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
101. Infusum Sassafras
102. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
103. Infusum Sassafras
104. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
105. Infusum Sassafras
106. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
107. Infusum Sassafras
108. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
109. Infusum Sassafras
110. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
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112. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
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114. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
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116. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
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118. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
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120. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
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122. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
123. Infusum Sassafras
124. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
125. Infusum Sassafras
126. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
127. Infusum Sassafras
128. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
129. Infusum Sassafras
130. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
131. Infusum Sassafras
132. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
133. Infusum Sassafras
134. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
135. Infusum Sassafras
136. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
137. Infusum Sassafras
138. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
139. Infusum Sassafras
140. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
141. Infusum Sassafras
142. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
143. Infusum Sassafras
144. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
145. Infusum Sassafras
146. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
147. Infusum Sassafras
148. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
149. Infusum Sassafras
150. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
151. Infusum Sassafras
152. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
153. Infusum Sassafras
154. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
155. Infusum Sassafras
156. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
157. Infusum Sassafras
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159. Infusum Sassafras
160. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
161. Infusum Sassafras
162. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
163. Infusum Sassafras
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165. Infusum Sassafras
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167. Infusum Sassafras
168. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
169. Infusum Sassafras
170. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
171. Infusum Sassafras
172. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
173. Infusum Sassafras
174. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
175. Infusum Sassafras
176. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
177. Infusum Sassafras
178. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
179. Infusum Sassafras
180. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
181. Infusum Sassafras
182. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
183. Infusum Sassafras
184. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
185. Infusum Sassafras
186. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
187. Infusum Sassafras
188. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
189. Infusum Sassafras
190. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
191. Infusum Sassafras
192. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
193. Infusum Sassafras
194. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
195. Infusum Sassafras
196. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
197. Infusum Sassafras
198. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
199. Infusum Sassafras
200. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian
201. Infusum Sassafras
202. Tinctura Corticis Peruvian

DECOCTUM CORT(CIS) PERUVIAN(?)

31. Gargarisma Adstringens

40. MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of

Gum Arabic  iv oz.

Spring water  x oz. Mix according to the art.

45. *CASTOR OIL,' Purchased,

1. This magnesia carbonate, not official in the London Pharmacopoeia, is directed by the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia to be prepared by precipitation from a solution of magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt) with potassium carbonate, with the addition specified. It should be added that in addition

41. CAMPHORATED LINIMENT.1

Take of

Camphor  one-half ounce
"Oil-olive", or sweet almond oil,
Butternut oil, or cold expressed linseed oil  ii oz. Mix according to the art.

42. VOLATILE LINIMENT.

Take of

"Camphorated liniment  1 oz. Volatile spirit of sal ammoniac one-half ounce. Mix.

43. WHITE MAGNESIA.'

Pharm. Edin.

Dose from i to ii drachms  As a mild and effective cathartic, for neutralizing chronic acidity of the stomach.

44. MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of

Gum Arabic  iv oz.

Spring water  x oz. Mix according to the art.

45. *CASTOR OIL,' Purchased,
46. **PILULE ALOETICIE.**

**REC.** Aloeus fuccotrin.
Saponis Hilpan. ana. P. £.
Syrupi q. s.

Delis a gr. x. ad gr. xxv.

47. **PrULULIE AMMONIAE.**

**REC.** Gum. Ammoniac. unc. ii.
Saponis Hilpan. unc. i.
Balsam. capivi. q. s. M.

Dolis a gr. x. ad gr. xv. ter die.

48. **PrULULIE ANTIMONIALES cum MERCURIO.**

**REC.** Tartar. emetic. drachm. i.
Calomd. ppt. drachm. ii.
Syrupi q. s.

Formetur malfa in pilulas 120.
Dofu i. omni noCte; vel bis terve die;

49. **PILULIE CALOMELANIAE.**

**REC.** Calomel. ppt. frupul. i.
Micre panis frupul. ii.
Syrupi q. s.

C

Foz-

72. Pul'Vis Guaiacinos Antimoniales
73. Pul'Vis Guaiacinos Nitrosus
GUMM! MYRRHAE
50. Pilulae Chalybeatae
GUMM! OPIM.*
76. Pulvis Ipecacuanhae cum Opio

* See also Opium Purum.

46. **ALOETIC PILLS.**

Take of
Socotrine aloes
Castile soap . equal parts
Syrup a sufficient quantity

Dose from x gr. to xxv gr.

47. **AMMONIACUM PILLS.**

Take of
Gum ammoniac ii oz.
Castile soap i oz.
Copaiba balsam a sufficient quantity. Mix.

Dose from x gr. to xv gr. three times a day.

48. **ANTIMONIAL PILLS with MERCURY.**

Take of
Tartar emetic i drachm
Precipitated calomel ii drachms
Syrup a sufficient quantity

Let the mass be formed into 120 pills.
Dose i every night; or twice or three times a day.

49. **CALOMELATED PILLS.**

Take of
Precipitated calomel i scrup.
Bread crumbs ii scrup.
Syrup a sufficient quantity.

46. **IPECACUANHA.**

75. Pul'Vis Ipecacuanhae
LAPIS INFERNALIS, Pharm. Lond.
LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM
5. Bolus e CreW,
6. Decoctum Tormentillae
22. Elect. seu Lohon de Spermate Ceti cum Opio
26. Enema Anodynum

* See also Cortex vel Radix.
Formetur ma/fa in pilulas 20.
Dolis i. ii. vel iii. omni n6B:c, vei bis die.

50. PILULIE CHALYBEATJE.

RE C. Sal. matis calcinati drachm. L.
Terebinthi:me veneta: drachm. lfs.
Pulv. gum. myrrh. q. s.
Formetur ma/fa in pilulas 60.
Dofis ab i. ad iii. ter die.

51. PILULIE EX HYDARGYRO;

RE C. Hydrargyri drachm. i.
Mellis drachm. i.
Tere imul in mortario marmoreo ad pre-
feCemon globulorum extinBmonem:
Dein adde

tllicre panis q. s.
Forrer etur !iaf"a. in pilulas 60.

D:;:;:;: 1. vel. ii. mane, et i. vel ii. veojoere,
cc:-1 decoclo rad. farfaparilloe---ad luem
vt mearn.

50. CHALYBEATE PILLS.

Take of
Calcinat salt of Mars i drachm
Venetian turpentine 1½ drachms
Pulverized gum myrrh a sufficient quantity
Let the mass be formed into 60 pills.
Dose from i to iii three times a day.

51. PILLS FROM MERCURY.

Take of
Mercury i drachm
Honey i drachm
Rub together homogeneously in a mar-
ble mortar until the small globules have completely disappeared:
Then add of
Bread crumbs a sufficient quantity
Let the mass be formed into 60 pills.
Dose i or ii in the morning, and ii or
iii in the evening, with decoction of
sarsaparilla roof--for venereal disease.

MICA PANIS*
49. Pilulae Calomenae
51. Pilulae ex Hydrargyro
50. CUM (O) CUM (M) ARAB (lCI)
51. Bolus e Greta
56. Pilulae Foetidae cum Aloe
00LEUM CINNAMOMI
55. Pilulae e Rhae
0.0LEUM OLIVUM
55. Enema Commune
25. Enema Balsamica
38. Inscript Decussat
39. Inscript Balsamica
41. Linimentum Camphoratum
52. PILULIE e\z\e\l\APIO cum MER-CURIOS.

REC. Pulv. rad. jalapii Jemunciam.
Calomel. ppt. drachmi. i.
Syrupi q. s. M.

53. PILULIE e SENEKA.

REC. Pulv. rad. fe necre frupul. i.
Saponis Hifpan. femuniiam. M.

Dofis 1. gr. x. ad gr. xv. 6tices die.

Ad calceum-- vel ad febres intermitten-
tes pertinaciores.

54. * PILULIE ex EXTRACTO ?vY-ROBALANI. (a)

REC. Corticis, vel radicis myrobalani contus.
q. s.

Aquire fontanque q. s.

Coque ut fiat decoCl:um fortius, et cola :

Deinde per evaporationem leni calore

C 2 periCl:am,

(a) AnglicC WHITE WALNUT, FIVE BUTTER/YUY0

8. Emplastrum Commune
12. Unguentum Cereum
0LEUM RICINI

0LEUM SEMINUM LIN
25. Enema Commune
41. Linimentum Camphoratum
0LEUM VITRIOLUM

42. Elixirs Vitioli Acidum

See also Gummi Opium.

* See e Mica Panis.

A literal translation would seem odd if one of the hardy practitioners of today is concerned, though it might be more ancient.

Neither the London nor the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia gives a formula for these pills. The latter, however, has a formula for Pilulae sjianglepa (without calomel) which Quiney quotes: We have hope another illustration of the use of calomel by American medical practitioners.

None of the three British authorities consulted gives a formula for Pills made from seneqa. Apparently, this American druggist had not yet found his way into the pharmacopoeias of Britain, though it may have been used in British medical practice by this time.

52. PILLS of JALAP with MERCURY.:

Take of
Pulverized Jalap root one-half ounce
Precipitated calomel 1 drachm
Syrup a sufficient quantity. Mix.
Dose from i to ii scrup.

53. PILLS of SENECA:

Take of
Pulverized senega root i scrup.
Castile soap one-half ounce. Mix.
Dose from x gr. to xv gr. 6 times a day.

For kidney or gall stones-or for inter-
tempestive fevers particularly resistant.

54. *PILLS of EXTRACT OF MYRO-
BALANUM. (a)

Take of
Bruised bark, or root of myro-
balanum a sufficient quantity
Spring water a sufficient quantity
Boil until a strong decoction is formed, and strain:
Then by means of evaporation en-

(a) English, White Walnut, or Butternut.

PANIS TOSTUS
3. Aqua ex Pane tosto

PILULAE AMMONIACAE
60. Pilulae Scillitae

PIPER JAMAICENSIS
77. Pulvis Scilliticos Nitrosus
82. Tinctura Opii

PIX BURGUNDICA
9. Emplastrum AdhaesiJum

PIX LIQUIDA
58. Pilulae Piceae

PULYIS AROMATICUS
35. Pilulae e Rhaco

RADIX GENTIANAE
33. Infusum Chalybeatum

PULVIS PEA@CUANAE
76. Pulvis Ipecacuanhae utm Opio

PULYIS SCILLAE
77. Pulvis Scilliticos Nitrosus
peractam, more folio fiat extractum molle; ex quo formentur pilulre gr. v.
Dofis a ii. ad v.--Pro cathartico leni; grato et efikaci; vi quoque tonica pollutnti.

55. PILULE e RHIEO.

REC. Pulv. rhrei gr. xxv.
Pulv. aromatic. gr. 'v<· vel ol. clq-
namom, gutt. 1.
Syrupi. q:s. M.
Pro una dofi---hora fomni, vel mane fu-
menda.

56. PILULIE FOETIDIE cum ALOE.•

REC. Gum. afre fce tid. sirupul. i.
Aloe succotrin. gr. v : 
Mucillag. gum. arabic. q. s.
For thetetur maffia in pilulas 4.
Dofis a ii. ad iv.--Utenda in gravi fte-
ichis flatulentis cum alvi conl.ipatione, 
qui aliquando in febere maligna et ca-
frerfi occurrerit, at flatum deorum ex-
pellend um.

57. Pr-

RADI IX) GLYCyrRHIZ (AE)
15. Decoctum Radicis Sarasar-
parillae

RADI X) SARSAPERILL (AE)
15. Decoctum Radicis Sarasar-
parillae

RADI X) SASSAFRAS•
35. Infusum Sassafras

* See also Lignum 'Vel Cortex.

55. PILLS of RHUBARB.
Take of
Pulverized rhubarb xxv gr.
Aromatic powder v gr. or of oil of
cinnamon i drop
Syrup a sufficient quantity. Mix.
For one dose--to be taken at bedtime, 
or in the morning.

56. ASAFOETIDA PILLS with ALOES.
Take of
Gum asafoetida i scrup.
Socotrine aloes v gr.
Mucilage of gum Arabic a sufficient 
quantity
Let the mass be formed into 4 pills.
Dose from ii. to iv.--To be used in 
serious flatulence of the stomach with 
constipation, which sometimes occurs 
in malignant fever and military fever, 
for expelling intestinal gas.

RADI X) MYROBALAN
54. Pilulæ ex Extracto Myro-
balani

RADI X) SERPENTARIAE
36. Infusum Serpentariae
69. Pulvis Corticis cum Ser-
pentaria
81. Tinctura Corticis Peruvi ani
RAD(ex) TORMENTILLAE
16. Decoctum Tormentillae

RADI X) ZINGIBERIS
24. Elixi Vitioli Acidum
61. Pulvis Aromaticus

RHAEUM
8. Bolus e Rhaeo cum Mercurio
55. Pilulæ e Rhea
59. Pilulæ Saponaceae cum 
Rheo
57. PILULJE OrrATIE  
RE C. Op1 purl Scrupul. i.  
Saponis Hifpan. drachm. i. JvL.  
Formetur malpa in pilulas 20.  
Dofis i. vel. ii. hora fomni.  

58. Pr LULIE. PicEIE.  
RE C. Picis liquida: q. v.  
Pulv. cefcarilbe q. s. M. s.  
Dolis gr. xy. vdf/trupul. i. ter die.  

59. PILULJE SAPON ACEJE cumRH;::o  
RE C. Saponis Hifpan. drachm. vi.  
Pulvis:ra:i drachm. ii.  
Syrup q. s. Tvl  
Dofis a frupil. i. ad:rup:tl. ii: bis rexe die.  

60. PILULJE ScILLITICJE.  
RE C. Pilul. ammoniac. insc. i.  
Pulvis:ra:ie ard c:ra:chm. isf. M.  
Dofis gr. x. vel gr. xvter die.  

61. Pur.-

RUBIGO  
17. Electuartium Corticis Chalybeatum  
33. Infusium Chalybeatum  

SACCHARUM ALBUM  
16. Decoctum Tormentillae  

SACCHARUM SATURN!  
15. Unguentum Saturninum  

SAL AMMON (IACUM) VOLAT (ILE)  
6. Bolus Volatilis

SAL CATHARTICUS AMAR (UM)  
79. Solutia Cathartica  

SAL COMMUNE  
25. Enema Commune  

SAL CRN (CRN) CERV (ILE) VOLAT (ILE)  
6. Bolus Volatilis

SAL GLAUBERI  
79. Solutio Cathartica  

SAL MARTIS  
50. Pilulae Chalybeate

57. OPIATED PILLS.  
Take of  
Pure opium i. scrup.  
Castile soap i. drachm. Mix.  
Let the mass be formed into 20 pills.  
Dose i. or ii. at bedtime.

58. PITCH PILLS.  
Take of  
Liquid pitch as much as desired  
Powdered cascarilla a sufficient quantity. Mix according to the art.  
Dose xv. gr. or i. scrup. three times a day.

59. SAPONACEOUS PILLS with RHUBARB.  
Take of  
Castile soap vi. drachms.  
Powdered rhubarb ii. drachms.  
Syrup a sufficient quantity.  
Dose from i. scrup. to ii. scrup. two or three times a day.

60. SCILLITIC PILLS.  
Take of  
Ammoniacum pills 2 drachms.  
Powdered Mix.  
Dose x. gr. or xv. gr. three times a day.

SAL NITRI  
89. Electuartium Lenitivum  
30. Gargarisma Commune  
64. Pulvis Antimoniaiis Nitrosus  
65. Pulvis Antimoniaiis Nitrosus cwm Opio  
66. Pulvis Camphoratus Nitrosus  
67. Pulvis Camphoratus Nitrosus cwm Opio  
73. Pulvis Guaiacum Nitrosus  
74. Pulvis Nitrosus  
77. Pulvis Scillae Nitrosus

SAL TARTAR (ISATUS)  
9. Bolus Lixivialis  
SAPO HsPANICUS  
46. Pilulae Aloeticae  
47. Pilulae Ammoniacae  
53. Pilulae e Seneka  
57. Pilulae opiatae  
59. Pilulae Saponaceae cum Rhacoe
Dofis

61. AROMATIC POWDER.

Take of
White canella
Ginger root equal parts of each. Mix.
Let a powder be made.
Dose from v. gr. to i. scrup.

62. ALUMINUMED POWDER.

Take of
Crude alum
Terra Japonica Equal parts of each.
Mix.
Dose from viii. gr. to 112 drachm.

63. ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of
Tartar emetic i drachm
Prepared chalk i oz. Mix.
Dose from x. gr. to i. scrup. as an emetic; or from ii. to viii. 3 or 4 times every hour, as a diaphoretic.

64. NITRATED ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of
Tartar emetic ii gr.
Salt of nitre iii drachms. Mix.

SYRUPUS
17. Electuarum Corticis Chalybeatum
55. Pilulae e Rheo
32. Haustus Anodynum
57. Pilulae Saponaceae cum Rheo
46. Pilulae Aloeticae

58. Filiae Antimonialis cum Mercurio
49. Pilulae Calomelanae
52. Pilulae e Jalapio cum Mercurio
63. Pilulae Antimonialis
64. Pilulae Antimonialis Nitrosus
Dolis a gr. xv. ad drachm. fs. zda vel ...ria quaque hora.

65. Fit etiam cum 0Pro, addendo

Gum. opii gr. ii.
Eodem modo fumendus.

66. PULVIS CAMPHORATUS NITROSUS.

REC. Camphor. drachm. fi.
Sal. nitri drachm. ii. M.
Dalis a gr. xv. ad drachm. fi. 2da vel 3tia quaque hora.

67. Fit etiam cum 0.Pio, addenda

Gum. opii gr. ii.
Eodem modo fumendus.

68. * PuLvrs COtRc1s PERUVIAN!.

Dofis a drachm. fi. ad drachm. i. quaque vel 2da quaque hora.

Dose from xv. gr. to 1h drachm 2 or 3 times every hour.

65. The above may also be made with OPIUM,' by adding of

Gum opium ii gr.
To be taken in the same manner.

66. NITRATED POWDER' of CAMPHOR.

Take of

Camphor 112 drachm
Salt nitre ii drachms. Mix.

Dose from xv. gr. to i2 drachm 2 or 3 times every hour.

67. The above may also be made with OPIUM,' by adding of

Gum opium iigr.
To be taken in the same manner.

68. *POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Dose from i2 drachm to i. drachm every hour or twice every hour.

As previously pointed out, the Lititz Pharmacopoeia does not give formulas for several preparations, but directs them to be prepared in accordance with either the London or Edin-
69. Pulv. CORTITIS cum SERPENTARII.

REC Pulv. cort. Penivian. tmt. i.
Pulv. rad. ferpentaria arachm. ii. M.


70. Pulvis CoRTICIS cum OPro.

REC. Pulv. cart. Peruvian. unc. i.
Laudani liquidi gutt. xxx.

Teraertil limul in mornio ut intime mifce-
antur.

Dalis drachm. JS. quaque, vel 2da quaque hara.

71. Pulvrs e JALAPIO cum CRE-MORE TARTAR!.

REC; Pulv. jalapii drachm. i.
.Cremar. tartari JenzunciatHt. M.

Dolls Jcrupul. i. 2da vel 4ta quaque hara, ut alvus leniter nlove:-1tur

72. PuL-

burg Pharmacopoeia. These directions call for several additional ingredients. Thus the Conserva Rosarum (11) of the London Pharmacopoeia calls for Flores Rosarum rubrarum immaturarum, red rose buds. The Elixir Paregoricum (23) of the same standard calls for Flores benoizini (benzoic acid), Opium colatum (purified opium), Oleum anisi assentialis, and Spiritus vinosus rectijcatus, in addition to Camphora. The Electuarium lenitivum (18) of the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia calls for Semen coriandri and Pulpa prunorum gallicorum

[52]

69. POWDER OF BARK with SERPENTARIA.'

Take of
Pulverized Peruvian bark i oz.
Pulverized serpentraria root ii drachms. M.

Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm every hour, or twice every hour.

70. POWDER OF BARK with OPIUM.'

Take of
Pulverized Peruvian bark i oz.
Liquid laudanum xxx drops

Let them be triturated in a mortar until intimately mixed.

Dose 12 drachm every hour, or twice every hour.

71. POWDER of JALAP with CREAM' of TARTAR.

Take of
Powdered Jalap i drachm
Cream of tartar one-half ounce.

Mix.

Dose i scrup. 2 or 4 times every hour, until a mild movement be produced.

(French prune pulp) in addition to Folia sennae. However, the possibility is not excluded that these preparations were to be imported rather than to be made in the dispensaries of the hospitals.

Materia Medica: Mineral Kingdom. No hard and fast line can be drawn between the mineral as such and the preparations made therefrom. Thus Sal Commune may have been native rock salt, or salt obtained by the evaporation of sea water. Greta Praeaparata was native chalk purified by lixivii-
72. PuLVIS GuAIACtNus AN-TIMONIALIS.

REC. Glim, guaiaci drachm. i. Camphor drachm. fs:
Tartar emetic, gr. / S. M.

Dolis a gr. xv. ad gr. xxv. ter die,

73. PuLVIS GuAICINusNrTRosus,

REC. Gum, guaiac. drachm. i. Sal. nitri drachm. ii. M.

Dolis a Jcrupul. i. ad ii. ter quarterdie.

74. _PuLVIS NrTRosus.

Ell: fal nitri in pulvererit redactus.

Dolis a Jerupul. i. ad ii. 2da quaque hora.

75. *PULVIS IPECA CUANJHE.

Dolis gr. xv. pro emetic: vel gr. i. 4ta. 
quaque hora, ad diarream.

76. PuL-

72. ANTIMONIAL GUAIA POWDER. 3
Take of
Gum guaic. ii drachms
Camphor 1 di drachm
Tartar emetic 12 gr. Mix.
Dose from xv. gr. to xxv. gr. three times a day.

73. NITRATED GUAIA POWDER. 2
Take of
Gum guaiac. ii drachm
Salt nitre ii drachms. Mix.
Dose from i. to i. scrup. three or four times a day.

74. NITRATED POWDER. 3
Is salt nitre reduced to a powder.
Dose from i. to ii. scrup. twice every hour.

75. *IPECAC POWDER. 4
Dose xv. gr. as an emetic: -Qr i. gr. 4 times every hour, for diarrhoea.

mineral and artificial inorganic* chemical. Hence, also for this reason, the alphabetical order has been adopted.

Alumen Crudum
Acqua Fontana
Calcari Praeparatum
Causticum Lunare. Ph. Lond.
Greta Praeparata
Hydarg yrum
Lapis Inf
Limatura
Litharg yrum

* In order to avoid confusion, Greta Praeparata.tai and Sal Tarturi are classed with inorganic as is commonly done, although both are typically organic according to source as well as definition.
76. **Iulvis Ipecacuanhae cum Opio.**

_Cf._ E.C. Pulv. Ipecacuanhae _frupul._ i.

Gum. opii _gr._ v.

Cretre _pt._ _drachm._ m. Mfec intime.

_Dofis a gr._ x._ ad _lci- _upul._ i. ter die, ad diarrheam; _vel _drachm. _JS._ hora fomi, ut eliciciatur fudor.

77. Purvis _Scillitas_ _NtrRosus._

_R.E._ Pulv. _feilire aridre _drachm._ i._

_Salis nitr_ _drachm._ iy; t.

_Piperis Jaaicenfs_ _drach:_ _m._ Mm.

_Dofis a gr._ v. _ad gr._ xv. _ter quaterve die,

78. **SoLutio EMETICA.**

_R.E._ Tartari _emetici_ _gr._ v.

_Aqure fontanre _unc._ v. Fiat _folutio._

_Dofis _unc._ _FS._ _quaque_ _femihora ad vomitum._

79. **SoLutio CATHARTICA.**

_R.E._ Sal. cathartic. _amar._

_Vel Glauberi _unc._ i._

_Mannre _opt._ _unc._ _FS._ Solve _in _Aqure calidre _unc._ iv. _et cola._

_Pro Magnesia alba._ Ph. Lond.

Mercurius Corrosi11us Sublimatus

Mercurius Paeapcitatis _Ruber._

_Oleum Vitrioli._

_Rubigo._

_Sacchari Mm Saturni._

_Sal Ammoniacum Volatile._

_Sal Catharticum Amaran._

_Sal Commune._

_Materia Medica: Vegetable Kingdom._ This list includes fifty items, two of which appear twice under somewhat different designations. Thus _Ipecacuanha_ appears as such and as _Pulvis Ipecacuanhae_; also _Scilla_ appears as such and as _Pulvis Scillae_. The powdered form is, no doubt, listed separately because _Pulveres_, including the simple ones, were recorded as a distinct class of preparations in the pharmacopoeias of that period. Of the forty-eight vegetable drugs five are listed as _Cortices_; but two others, viz. _Canella_ and _Cascassula_ are also barks. Only one is listed as _Fructus_, though _Capita Papa-veris_ are also fruits. There are ten _Radices_ listed as such.

76. **IPECA POWDER with OPIUM.**

Take of

_Powdered ipeca_ _i scrup._

_Gum opium _v._ gr.

_Prepared chalk _2/3_ drachm. Mix intimately.

_Dose from _x._ gr. to _i._ scrup. three times a day for diarrhoea; or _1/2_ drachm at bedtime, as a diaphoretic.

77. **NITRATED POWDER of SQUILL.**

Take of

_Powdered dry squill _i drachm_ 

_Salt nitr_ _ii _1/2_ drachms

_Jamaica pepper _drachm._ Mix. _Dose from _v._ gr. to _sv._ gr. three or four times a day.

78. **EMETIC SOLUTION.**

Take of

_Tartar emetic _v._ gr._

_Spring water _v._ oz._ Let a solution be made._

_Dose _11/2_ oz. every half hour to induce emesis._

79. **CATHARTIC SOLUTION.**

Take of

_Bitter cathartic salt_ _or of Glauber's salt _i oz._

_the best manna _V2oz._ Dissolve in _iv oz._ of hot water and strain._
Pro unfi dofi, duabus haufibus intervallum femihorae fumenda.

So. SOLUTIO MERCI RII CORRS OVR SUBLIMATI.

RE C. Mercurii corros. sublimat. gr. xvi.

Aqure fontane lib. i. M.

Defis a drachm. ii. ad. Jemunciani, mane et vepere.

Utilis eft etiam pro lotione phagedrenica.

Sr. * TINCTURA COR TRES PERUY.

RE C. PLivl. corr. Peruvian. unc. ii.

Cor. aurantiorum contus. unc. fi. Rad. fepentare Contus. femunciani.

Spiritus Jamaicenfis lib. ifs.

Infonde per * dies, er cola.

Dofrs a drachm. i. ad. Jemmmciam bis, ter, quaterve die.

Sz. TINCTURA OPIJ, vulgo LAU DANUM LIQYIDUM.

RE C. Gum. opii tnc. ii.

Piperis Jamaicenfis drachm. ii.

Spiritus vini tenuis lib. ifs.

DZ Dige.re

However, Rheaeum, though not listed, as Radix Rheii is such and Ipecacuanha might well have been referred to as Radix Ipecacuanhae. Of organized drugs there are several others, viz. Folia Sennae, Fructus Tamarindorum, Hordeum Perlatum, Lignum Sassafras, Scilla and Semen Linii. Of unorganized drugs, two, viz. Aloes Soccorina and Opium are insipidated juices, two are balsams, six are listed under the generic name Gummi, one is a volatile oil and five are fatty oils. In addition, we find Pix Burgundica, Pix Liquida and Terebinthina veneta.

For one dose, two draughts are to be taken at one-half hour intervals.

80. SOLUTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE OF MERCURY.'

Take of

Corrosive sublimate of mercury xi. gr.

Spring water ib. Mix.

Dose from ii. drachms to one-half ounce, morning and evening. Also useful as a lotion for ulcers.

81. TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.'

Take of

Pulverized Peruvian bark ii. oz.

Brushed orange peel 1 oz.

Brushed serpentaria root one-half ounce.

Jamaica spirits i.Y.2 lb.

Allow to macerate for 4 days, and strain.

Dose from i. drachm to one-half ounce two, three, or four times a day.

82. TINCTURE OF OPiUM,' commonly called LIQUID LAUDANUM

Take of

Gum opium 11. oz.

Jamaica pepper ii drachms.

Weak spirits of wine 12. lb.

Herewith the entire list is given in alphabetical order.

Aloes Soccorina
Balsamum Capivi
Balsamum Peruvianum
Canella Alaba (Also Cortex Canellae Albae)
Capita Papaveris
Cascarilla
Cortex Aurantiorum
Cortex Cinamomi
Cortex Myrobalani

Cortex Peruvianum
Cortex Sassafras
Folia Sennae
Fructus Tamarindorum
Gummi Ammoniacum
Gummi Arabicum
Gummi Asa Foetidae
Gummi Guaiacum
Gummi Myrrhae
Gummi Opiun (See also Opium)
Digere Jeni calore, et cola.

83. *VINUM ANTIMONIA LE.

REC. Viti antimonii unc. lv.

Terat in mortario vitreo ut fiat pulvis; cui a flamde

Vini Maderenfi lib. ii.

Digere Jeni calore per decem dies; de ln per chartum cola.

Dofis afamuncia ad unc. i. pro etemico; vel a gutt. xx. ad gutt. xl. zda quaque hora, pro diaphoretico—ad febres, &c.

84. *SYRUPUS SACCHARI.

Syrupus Communis, Phann. Ea'ın.

Vel, ejus loco nti pollit fyrnup emperyulaticus, ex in Ulis enlipitus, rnalaffi's vulgo diluus.

Hordeum Perlatum
Jpecacuanhae (See also Pulvis)
Lignum Sassafras
Jlauna
Oleum Amygd alarum
Oleum Cinnamoni
Oleum Juglandinum
Oleum Olivarum
Oleum Ricini
Oleum Seminis Lini
Opium Purum (See also Gummi Opium)
Oriza
Piper Jamaicensis

Pix Burgundica
Pix Luidia
Pulvis Jpecacuanhae (See also Jpecacuana)
Pulvis Scillae (See also Scilla)
Radix Gentiana
Radix Glycyrrhiza
Radix Jalapi
Radix Myrobalan
Radix Sarsaparillae
Radix Sassafras (See also Co-rx et Lignum)
Radix Seneka
Radix Serentaia

Glass of antimony is apparently the English equivalent for the German Spiegelflote of which Basil Valentine said in the 15th cent. that is, the native sul¬phide of antimony was so cane'd because t was a spiegelflote and ein de lens macaron was. Why the London Pharmacopoeia should call a crocus, which has refer¬ence to the reddish-Yellow color e.g. of crocis martialis does not become so appa-ent. Quincy records the f or m u l a s of both pharmacopoeias a n d comments on the ad¬vantages of a laufél preparation. The po¬tassium acid tartrate apparently acts on the antimony sulphide with the formation of tartar emetic. The title of h o t h the London and Edin¬burg pharmacopoeias is Syrupus Simplex, to which the latter add Give Communis. Neither pharmacopoeia specifies the ratio of sugar to water. The Lititz Pharmacopo¬eia admits as quia p'rho qua molasses from the West Indies. This may seem to justify the title Syrupus Sacchari, i.e. syrup obtained from sugar cane. a species of Saccharum.

Allow to digest over a gentle heat, and strain.

83. *ANTIMONIAL WINE.1

Take of

Glass of antimony iv oz.

Let it be ground to a powder in a glass mortar, over which let there be poured of

Madeira wine ii lb.

Allow to digest with a gentle heat for ten days; then strain through a paper filter.

Dose from one-half ounce to i. oz. as an emetic; or from xx. drops to xi. drops twice every hour, as a diapho¬retic-for fevers, etc.

84. *SUGAR SYRUP.2

COMMON SYRUP, Phann. E din.

Or, in its place there may be used emperyumatic syrup, purchased from the Islands, commonly called molasses.

Radix Tormentillae
Radix Zingiberis
Rheum

Scilla (See also Pulvis Scillae)
Semen Lini
Terebenthina Veneta

Materia, Medica: Animal Kind om. Only seven animal items are listed in the formulas of preparations, viz.

Asungia Porcina
Cantharides
Cera fiava
Corpus Cervi

Mel
Sevum Ovillum
Sperma Ceti

That the Edinburg and London Pharmacopoeias served as guide in the compilation of the Lititz formulary, becomes apparent from several references to these standards. The latest London Pharmacopoeia was the fifth edition of 1746. For purposes of comparison the small octavo edition of
**PART II.**

**MEDICAMENTA EXTERNA, feue CHIRURGICA.**

r. * AcETUM Lr THARGYRITES. vulgar EXTRACTUM SATURNI.

**REC.** Lithargyri lrevigati lib. i.

Aceti vinofi optimi lib. iv.

Digerantur per aliquod tempus; dein coquendo et commovendo, quantum fieri possit, folvatur lithargyrum, et continuetur coEliio donec acenlm yrypi fipifitaditudinem habeat: Hoc effuso eodern modo repetitio poffit operatic, fi lithargyro ad fondum manemi novum pro portione apponatur a cetum.

z. **A SATURNINA.**

**REC.** Acet. lthargyritis dracsm. ii.

Aque fontanre lib. i. M.

Utilis ell: pro lotione—ad intertriginem fru inflammationem externam (phlegmon); in comp-

Vinegar of Litharge or Litharge Vinegar, to use Quin-
y's title, is not official in either the Lon-
don or the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia, both of which give direc-
tions for the preparation of Saccharum Spirei. The Vinegar, as Quincy points out under Aketum Lithar-

gyrites, "though distinguished by a par-
ticular name, is in fact only a solution of sugar of lead: and in-
ternal'd only to be used externally as a cosmetic."

Of Lithargyriters dracsm. "Litharge of Gold." Quincy states: It generally is called thus for its colour sake, though it arises in the purification of silver: and therefore ought more Properly, to be named Litharge of Silver. Of other lead compounds, Quincy describes Ministrum or Red-Lead, also Verossa or "Whip Lead." It is from the latter that both of the phar-

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**PART II.**

**EXTERNO MEDICAMENTS, or SURGICAL MEDICAMENTS.**

1. *LITHARGE VINEGAR.*

Commonly called EXTRACT OF SATURN.

Take of

Levigated litharge i lb.
The best wine vinegar iv lb.

Let them be digested for some time; then by boiling and agitating, let the litharge be dissolved as much as possible, and let the boiling be continued until the vinegar has the consistency of syrup: This having been poured off, the operation may be repeated in the same way, if the litharge remaining at the bottom fresh vinegar lie used for each portion.

2. SATURNINE WATER.

Take of

Vinegar of litharge ii drachms

Spring water i lb. Mix.

This is useful as a lotion for chafed skin or external inflammation (phlegmon); in compounding antiphlogistic
componendis cataplasmatisbus antiphlogisticis; pro collyro, in quibusdam ophthalmis; et pro injectione (nonnunquam) de coarte urinpara in fillicidibus.


4. LAP RES INFERNALES, Pharm. Land.

5. * IVIERCURIUS PRECIPITATUS Ruber, Pharm. Land.

6. LINTEUM PRJEPA RAM.

R E C. Vitrioli Crrulei drachm. i. Aquare fontanre unc. i. M. Fiat foluto, cui immergatur linum more foliolato captum, ut de toto madefiat; feponatur super mundum tabulum donec aridum fit; deiri fervetur pro ufu.

7. """"TINCTURA MYRRHIE et ALOES. Pharm. Land.

S. * EM-

""""Dissolve pure silver in about twice its weight of Aq. Furtis (in a sand heat), then the heat being increased, evaporate to dryness; after wards melt the matter in a crucible, that it may be poured into moulds: carefully avoiding too great a heat, lest it grow thick beyond the first degree. Thus directs the London Pharmacopoeia. The directions given by the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia are somewhat more explicit. Quincy considers the latter in some detail.

Neither of the two pharmacopoeias consider a corresponding preparation be found under Mercurii. The author of the Citiz. Pharmacopoeia must have taken it from some other edition of the London Pharmacopoeia. Concerning a Mercurius Divertor in Wotton makes the following statement: """"Fused nitrate of silver must be burnt caustic, and to have succeeded to the reputation of fused caustic potash as a cauterity, and also to have acquired the name of Lapis Infernalis (sometimes translated """"hell-stone"""" in old books), originally applied to fused potash."""" (Chronicles of Pharmacy, p. 424.)

The title of the London Pharmacopoeia is Mercurius corrosivus ruber. That of the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia M. ercurius corrosivus ruber vitrificatus corrosivus ruber. In Quincy both names follow the monograph on Mercurii Pyracei. The preparation is essentially the same: solution of silver in nitric acid and decomposition by heat of the mercury nitrate resulting in the formation of mercuric oxide.

""""Not official in either London or Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia. Neither is it indexed under such title by Quincy. Neither pharmacopoeia mentions this preparation. Quincy does, but does not attribute it to the London Pharmacopoeia. Take of mercurius in powder, one ounce and a half: hepatic aloe, one ounce: i fr o-o f spirit, two pints. Digest in a sand heat for six days, and strain. This is designed for chittorical dressings.

3. *LUNAR CAUSTIC,' Pharm. Lond.

4. *INFERNAL STONE,' Pharm. Lond.

5. *RED PRECIPITATE OF MERCURY,' Pharm. Lond.

6. PREPARED LINT.' Take of Blue Vitriol i drachm Spring water i oz; Mix. Let a solution be made, in which immerge the lint, plucked according to custom, until the whole is wet; spread out upon a clean board until it becomes dry; then let it be preserved for use.

7. *TINCTURE OF MYRRH and ALOES. Pharm. Lond.
8. *EMPLASTRUM COMMUNIS.*

REC. Lithargyri *lib.* iii.

1. olivarum *lib.* vi. Mifce et coque ut fiat emplastrum, s. a.

9. lie *EMPLASTRUM ADHIESIVUM.*


* UNGUENTUM CEREAUM.


13. *UNGUENTUM E PR. ECCIPITATO RuBRo.*

REC. Unguenti bals. flav: *lib.* i. Mercurii pr:ccipitati rubri *dmcbm*v. Mifce s. a.

-The directions given in the London Pharmacopoeia are somewhat more explicit than those given in the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia. The Lititz formulary gives no directions whatever. The asterisk denotes that the Plaster is not to be made in the several dispensaries but in the general laboratory. Quincy’s comments on this and other plasters seem worth quoting. “These plasters are the common application in excoriations of the skin, slight fresh wounds, etc.”

and somewhat warm, and defend it from the air, which is all that can be expected in these cases from any plaster.

-The title of the London Pharmacopoeia is *Emplastri in aromatice Auloeasivum,* that of the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia *Emplastrum Auloeasivum,* xyl: Oom. In s: n: e Auloeasivum. The former directs the use of Yellow Resin in the latter that of White Resin.”

Why the author of the Lititz Pharmacopoeia should have gone out of his way to prescribe the use of Burgundy Pitch does not become apparent.

The Edinburg formula calls for Yellow Wax, White Resin, and Olive Oil. The London formula differs in several details. The latter Pharmacopoeia also lists an Unguentarium Basilicum Niger and an U. B. Viricide.

“Yellow Wax. Prepared Calamine, and Olive Oil are the ingredients. This ointment was not official in the London Pharmacopoeia, but has been used.

Quincy uses the literally translated title, Ointment of Calamine Stone, as prime. In the monograph, however, the English title is rendered Ointment Official of the European Pharmacopoeia.

‘Official in the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia as Unguentum Cereum, xyl: Album, and in the London Pharmacopoeia as U. Album. Quincy translates the former as White Ointment, but does not give an English title for the latter. The Lititz formula does not include the agent of both European formulas.

‘The London Pharmacopoeia lists an Unguentarium Mercurio Pruisciillato but it is White Precipitate that enters the formula. Neither is the Lititz preparation listed in the Edinburg Pharmacopoeia. Neither does Quincy mention it.

8. *COMMON PLASTER.*

Take of

Litharge iii *lb.*

“Oil-olive” vi *lb.* Mix and boil so that a plaster is formed, according to the art.

9. *AJHESive PLASTER.*

Take of

Common plaster 11 *lb.*

Burgundy pitch 11 *lb.*

Melt together so that a plaster is made.

10. *YELLOW BASILICUM OINTMENT,*

*Pharm. Edin.*

11. *OINTMENT FROM CALAMINE STONE,*

*Pharm. Edinz.*

12. *WAX OINTMENT.*

Take of

“Oil-olive” 1 *lb.*

Yellow wax iv *oz.* Mix according to the art.

13. *RED PRECIPITATE OINTMENT.*

Take of

Yellow basil. ointment 1 *lb.*

Red precipitate of mercury v *drachms.*

Mix according to the art.
14. *UNGENTUM: MERCURI-ALE.

RE C. Hydrargyn lib; i.
   Sevi ovilli, vel bovilli, lib. i.
   Axungire porcinre lib. iii.
Mifce fimul terelido in mortario ut fiat un-
guentum creruleum, s. a.

15. UNGENTUM SATURNINUM.

RE;C. Urrquenti cerel lib. i.
   Sacchari saturni unc. i. M. s. a.

16. *UNGENTUM SULPHURATUM.

REC. Stipiuris..trini lib. i.
   Ali:tmfrepocirne.'lib. i. M.s.a.

FINIS,
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