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TABULAR VIEW
OF
THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE
OF THE
MATERIA MEDICA.

1. WORKS ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE GENERALLY.

- LE CLERC (Dr. D.) *Histoire de la Médecine*. Gen. 1696. 4to.; Amst. 1723. 4to.; à la Haye, 1729. (Brought down to the time of Galen. An English translation, by Drs. Drake and Baden, 8vo. Lond. 1699.)
- FREIND (Dr. J.) *The History of Physick from the time of Galen to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century*. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 3d ed. 1727.
- SCHULZE (Br. J. H.) *Historia Medicinæ a rerum initio ad annum urbis Romæ dxxxv. deducta*. Lips. 4to. 1728.
- ACKERMANN (Dr. J. C. G.) *Institutiones Historiæ Medicinæ*. 8vo. Norimb. 1792.
- SPRENGEL (Kurt). *Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der Arzneikunde*. 3te. Aufl. 5 in 6 The. 8vo. Halle, 1821-28. (There is a French translation in 9 vols. by A. J. L. Jourdan, of the 2nd. ed. 8vo. 1815-20.)
- CHOULANT (Dr. D. L.) *Tafeln zur Geschichte der Medicin nach der Ordnung ihrer Doctrinen*. Leipzig, 1822. fol.
- AUGUSTIN (F. L.) *Vollständige Uebersicht der Geschichte der Medicin in tabellarischer Form*. 2te. verbess. Ausg. 4to. Berlin, 1825.
- HAMILTON (Wm.) *The History of Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy, from the Creation of the World to the commencement of the Nineteenth Century*. 2 vols. small 8vo. Lond., 1831.
- BOSTOCK (Dr. J.) *History of Medicine, in the Cyclopæd. of Pract. Med.* Vol. 1.
- BROUSSAIS (Dr. C.) *Atlas Historique et Bibliographique de la Médecine, ou Histoire de la Médecine*. Paris, 1834. (A translation of Choulant's Tables, with some additions.)

2. WORKS CONTAINING A SPECIAL HISTORY OF PHARMACOLOGY.

- CULLEN (Dr. Wm.) *Treatise of the Materia Medica*. 2 vols. 4to. 1789.
- BURDACH (Dr. K. F.) *System der Arzneimittellehre*. 3 vols. 8vo. 1807-9.
- VOIGTEL (Dr. F. G.) *Vollständiges System der Arzneimittellehre*. 2 vols. 8vo. 1816-17.
- CHOULANT. *Op. supra cit.*

BISCHOFF (Dr. C. H. E.) Die Lehre von des chemischen Heilmitteln oder Handbuch der Arzneimittellehre. 3 vols. 8vo. Bonn. 1825-31.

BROUSSAIS (Dr. C.) Op. supra cit. (Choulant's Table in French, without additions.)

3. CATALOGUES OF PHARMACOLOGICAL WORKS.

BALDINGER (E. G.) Litteratura Universa Materiae Medicæ, Alimentariæ, Toxicologiæ, Pharmaciæ et Therapiæ generalis medicæ atque chirurgicæ potissimum Academica. 8vo. Marb. 1793.

BURDACH (K. F.) Die Literatur der Heilwissenschaft. 3 Bde. 8vo. Gotha, 1810-21. (The 2d volume contains the Materia Medica.)

REUSS (J. D.) Repertorium Commentationum à Societatibus Litterariis editarum secundum disciplinarum ordinem digestum. Vol. x. ad xvi. ad Anatomiam, Artem Medicam chirurgicam et Obstetriciam. 4to. Gotting. 1813-21. (The eleventh volume a. d. 1819, contains the Materia Medica and Pharmacy.)

ERSCH (J. S.) Handbuch der Deutschen Literatur seit der Mitte des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts bis auf die neueste Zeit, systematisch bearbeitet und mit den nothigen Registern versehen. Neue Ausgabe. 3ter. Band enthaltend. I. Medicin, II. Naturkunde. Leipzig, 1822.

YOUNG (Dr. T.) An Introduction to Medical Literature, &c., 1813. 2d ed. 8vo. Lond. 1823.

WATT (Dr. Robt.) Bibliotheca Britannica, or a general introduction to British and Foreign Literature. 2 pts. authors and subjects. 4 vols. 4to. Edinb. 1824. (See vol. iv.; subjects Medica, Materia; Medicines; Pharmacopœia, and Pharmacy.)

SPRENGEL (C.) Litteratura Medica externa recentior seu enumeratio librorum plerorumque et commentariorum singularium, ad doctrinas medicas facientium, qui extra Germaniam ab anno inde 1750 impressi sunt. Lipsiæ, 1829.

ROY (C. H.) Catalogus Bibliothecæ Medicæ, t. vi. Amstel. 1830. (The 2d volume contains the "Materies Medica.")

ENSLIN (F. C. F.) Bibliotheca Medico-Chirurgica et Pharmaceutico-chemica. 5te. Auflage. Leipzig, 1838.

See also PLOUQUET, "Litteratura Medica digesta," 4 vols. 4to. Tubingæ, 1808-9; and "Continuatio et Supplementum I." Tubingæ, 1813. [vol. 3. art. "Medicamenta," and "Medicina subd. Litteratura"];—BERNSTEIN, "Medicinisich-chirurgische Bibliothek." Frankf. 1839 [Art. "Materia Chirurgica," p. 333];—VOITGEL, op. supra cit.; BUCHNER, "Einleitung in die Pharmacie," Nurnb. 1827; SCHWARTZE, "Pharmakologische Tabellen," Leipzig, 1833; DIERBACH, "Die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Materia Medica," Bd. 1, Heidb. 1837; and BAILLIÈRE's "Catalogue des Livres," 1840.

B. C.

EGYPTIAN MEDICINE.

THOUT or THAUT (also called Hermes or Mercury) regarded as the founder of Medicine.

Medicine practised first by priests, afterwards by physicians who confined themselves to the study of one disease. (Herod. *Euterpe* LXXXIV.)

The sick exposed in public places (*Strabo*.)

Purges, vomits, and clysters, used for three days successively in every month. (*Ibid.* LXXVII.) Abstinence; dietetical regulations: the hog regarded as unclean. Baths and unguents.

Worshipped a bulbous plant (*Κρομμύων*; *Squilla?*) to which they erected a temple (*Pauw*).

Employed *ætilites*, slime of the Nile, frictions with crocodile's fat in rheumatism, and mucilage of *semina psylli*. Salt, *σίτρον* (carbonate of soda †), alum, plasters, and unguents; white lead and verdigris occasionally entered into the latter.

Fumigations with *Cyphi* (*Κύφι*) a mixture of various drugs. (*Dioscorides*, l. 24.)
1729 Spices, balm, and myrrh, carried to Egypt, and doubtless used by the Egyptians. (*Gen.* XXXVII. 25.)

1680 Embalming practised. Palm wine, aromatics, myrrh, cassia, and other odorous substances (not frankincense), as well as *σίτρον* (carb. soda †) and gum used in this process. (Herod. *Euterpe*, LXXXVI.)
Alexandrian School [see Greek Medicine].

Consult.—*Pauw* (M. De), "Phil. Dissert. on the Egyptians and Chinese," vol. I. p. 130, 1795. *ALPINUS* (Prosper), "De Medic. Egypt." Lugd. 1745. Also *Clot-Bey*, "Aperçu Général sur l'Egypte," 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1840.

B. C.

HEBREW MEDICINE.

The infliction and cure of diseases on various occasions ascribed by the Sacred Historian to the direct interposition of God. (*Exod.* ix. 15. *Numb.* xii. 10.)

Remedial agents consisted principally in strict hygienic means. (Circumcision, dietetical rules, separation, ablution, combustion of infected garments. (See *Gen.* xvii. 10; *Lev.* xi. & xiii.; 2 *Kings.* v.)

1491 Medicine practised by the priests. (*Lev.* xiv.) Gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, and brass (copper?) mentioned by Moses.

1491 Odoriferous ointment and confection; the most ancient recipes on record. (*Exod.* xxx. 23-25, & 34, 35.)

"There are named in the Pentateuch about 20 minerals, 10 vegetables and animals" (Alston).

1063 Music employed as a remedy. (2 *Sam.* xvi. 16.)

884 Sesquisulphuret of antimony used as a face paint. (2 *Kings.* ix. 30.)

713 Fig poultice. (2 *Kings.* xx. 7.)

600 Physicians (not priests) referred to. (*Jerem.* viii. 22.) N. B. The so-called Egyptian physicians (*Genes.* 1. 2) were probably *ἐνταφιασταί*, undertakers, or embalmers.

The following substances are referred to in the Bible: the Olive, Saffron, Barley, Wheat, the Fig, the Vine, Myrrh, Bdellium, Galbanum, Cumin, Coriander, Flax, Garlic, Balm of Gilead, Olibanum (Frankincense), Cassia, Cinnamon, the Almond, the Pomegranate, Dill (in our translation incorrectly called Anise)—Colocynth? Ricinus?

A. D.

40 Herod was let down into a bath of oil. (Josephus, *Bell. Jud.* lib. I. cap. 33, § 5.)

Oil and wine applied to wounds. (*Luke.* x. 34.)

Various superstitious practices. (Adam Clarke *Comm.* Note to Mark, v. 26.)

For further information respecting Hebrew medicine consult the "Bible;"—J. H. HORNE'S "Introd. to the Crit. Study and Knowl. of the Holy Script." vol. iii. 8th ed. 1839;—LAUTENSCHLAGER, "Dissert. de medicis veterum Hebræorum, eorumque methodo sanandi," Strasburg, 1786;—K. SERENDEL, "Analecta Historica ad Medicinam Ebræorum," Hal. 1796.—D. CARCASSONNE, "Essai Historique sur la Med. des Hebreux, anciens et modernes." 8vo. Montp. 1815.—A "Flora Biblica" is contained in SERENDEL'S "Historia Rei Herbariæ," t. i. Amstel. 1807.

B. C.

ASSYRIANS.

The Babylonians had no professors of medicine. They exposed their sick in public places, in order that passengers might communicate their experience as to the best mode of cure (Herodotus, *Clio* xvii.) Extracted oil from the Sesamum. (*Ibid.* cxviii.)

Consult.—SMOLL (D. G.), "Venerandæ antiquitatis Assyriorum Chaldaeorum, &c. Philosophorum Medicorum Regum et Principum philosophica et med. Principia." 4to. Lubec, 1609.

A. D.

CHINESE MEDICINE.

229 Of its ancient state but little is known. The Chinese pretend that its study was coeval with the foundation of their empire, and that their medical code was the production of Hoangti, B. C. 2000. (Grosier.) Before the Christian era there was a constant communication between China and India. (*Asiat. Journ.* July, 1836.)

Medical science commenced with Chang-ka; for all works before that (said to be dated B. C. 1105 & 189) treat of medicine, without giving prescriptions. (*Trans. of Med. Soc. of Calc.* i. 146.) As the Chinese have retained their ancient manners and customs, we must judge of what their medicine was by what it is.

Pun-taou (or *Herbal*), the most considerable Chinese work on *Materia Medica*, includes minerals, vegetables, and animals. (Davies, ii. 278.) [A copy in the British Museum.]

Ching che chun ching (*Approved marked line of Medical Practice*), a celebrated work in 40 vols.; of which, eight are devoted to *Luy-fang* (*Pharmacology*). The articles of the *Materia Medica* are very numerous. Ginseng is their panacea. Aromatics and gums in apoplectic cases. Opium as an anodyne and in dysentery. Mercury both raw and oxidized. Musk, rhubarb, tea, camphor of the Dryobalanops, asafoetida, spices, larvæ of the silk-worm, bones of tigers and elephants, vegetable wax, horns, fins, &c. Moxa. Croton Tiglium.

Consult.—DU HALDE, (J. B.), "Descript. Geogr. et Hist. de la China," t. 3, p. 318, 1770; GROSIER (L'Abbe), "Descript. Gén. de la China," t. ii. p. 466, 1817; DAVIES (F. J.), "The Chinese," vol. 2, p. 278; GUTZLAF, "Journ. of the Asiat. Soc.," vol. iv. p. 154.

B. C.

HINDOO MEDICINE.

1. Ancient Medical Authorities and their Works.

BRADMA the Hindoo Deity; author of the *Vedas*, the most ancient books of the Hindoos, and next in antiquity to those of Moses. (Sir W. Jones, *Disc. ix.*)

Ayur Veda, the oldest medical writing of the Hindoos, forms a part of the 4th or *Atharva Veda* (the least ancient *Veda*.) It is distributed into eight subdivisions. (See H. H. Wilson, *Calcutta Orient. Mag.* Feb. and March 1823; and Royle, *Essay*, p. 57.)

DACHSA, the *Prajapati*, to whom Brahma communicated the *Ayur Veda*, instructed the two ASWINS or Sons of SURYA (the Surgical attendants of the gods.)

According to some the Aswins instructed INDRA the preceptor of DHANWANTARI (also styled *Kasiraja*, prince of Benares); but others make ATREYA, BHARADWAJA, and CHARAKA, prior to the latter.

A. D.

Date uncertain. — Cannot be later than the Ninth or Tenth Century, A. D., and probably much more ancient.

CHARAKA (*Sarac*, *Scarac*, *Scirak* or *Xarac*) mentioned by Serapion, Avicenna, and Rhazes. His work is extant, but not translated.

SUSRUTA, son of VISWAMITRA, was pupil of Dhanwantari and contemporary of RAMA. Treats chiefly of *Salya* and *Salekya* or Surgery, and divides medicines into locomotive (animals both viviparous and oviparous, and produced in moist places) and non-locomotive (plants and minerals). Gold, Silver, Arsenic, Mercury, Diamonds, Earths, and Pearls, are enumerated; also Heat and Cold, Light and Darkness, the increase and decrease of the Moon's age, as remedial means. Lithotomy, the Extraction of the Fœtus, Venesection. 127 weapons and instruments. Actual cautery. Alkaline caustics. Heated metallic plates. Leeches. Gourds used as cupping glasses. Astringent and emollient applications. Leaves, pledgets, threads, and bandages. Drastic and mild purgatives, emetics, diaphoretics, baths, and aspersions of water, Stimulants, Sedatives, Narcotics, and Acrid poisons all employed. *Datura*, *Nux Vomica*, *Croton Tiglium*, *Myrobalans*, &c. were adopted by the Arabs.

Susruta (The); or System of Med. taught by Dhanwantari and composed by his disciple *Susruta*. Vol. i. Svo. Calc. 1835.—For a list of Sanscrit medical and other works, see *Ainslie*, "Mat. Med." vol. ii. p. 491.

B. C.

2. Early Translations from Hindoo Works.

a. *Tamul*, by MAHA RISHI AGHASTIER, who is named in the *Ramayana*, the oldest Hindoo profane work, and which is supposed to have been revised by the poet Calipas in the reign of Vikramaditya, whose era commences B. C. 57. (For a classification of drugs in a Tamul work called the *Kalpastanum*, see Royle's *Essay*, p. 54.)

β. *Cingalese*. (See a list in Ainslie's *Mat. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 526; also Heyne's *Tracts on India*, p. 125-171.)

γ. *Tibetan* made in the eighth century. (See Csoma de Kőrös, in *Journ. Asiat. Soc.* iv. 1.) 715 substances are mentioned, most of which are indigenous to India.

3. Antiquity of Hindoo Medicine.

Cannot be determined by Hindoo chronology or authors; hence must be ascertained from other sources. The great antiquity of Hindoo Medicine is proved by the following circumstances.

a. *Indian products are mentioned in the Bible*. (Royle, p. 138.) In early times commerce was established between India and Persia, Syria, and Babylon; also, by the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, with Egypt, &c.

β. *At a very early period India was peopled and in a high state of civilization*. (For proofs, see Royle, p. 150 to 179.) As many chemical arts (e. g. distillation, bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, tanning, soap and glass making, manufacture of sugar and indigo) were practised by the Hindoos, who were acquainted with, and their country contains, all the chemical substances mentioned by Geber, it is not improbable that they, and not the Arabs, originated Chemistry. The Grecian sages travelled in the East: hence the coincidences between the systems and discoveries of the Greeks and those recorded in Sanscrit works.

γ. *Indian products are mentioned by the Greeks and Romans* (e. g. by Hippocrates, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny, Oribasius, Ætius, and Paulus.) They were doubtless employed in the countries where they were indigenous before they were exported.

δ. *Ancient Inscriptions show the Antiquity of Hindoo Medicine*. A medical edict by King Piyadasi, directing the establishment of depôts of medicine, and the planting of medicinal roots and herbs throughout his dominions, and in the countries where Antiochus and his generals commanded. This, therefore, must have been issued and cut in rocks and metal pillars as early as B. C. 220.

A. D.

ε. *The Persians translated Hindoo Works* A. D. 531 to 579. (Royle's *Essay*, p. 68.)

ζ. *Hindoo physicians were in high repute at the Court of Harun Al-Rashid and Al-Ma'moon*, from A. D. 786 to 850.

HINDOO MEDICINE.—Continued.

n. The Arabian authors (Rhazes, Serapion, Mesue, and Avicenna) mention Charak, and quote from the Susruta.

Consult.—Wilson (H. H.), "Orient. Mag." Calc. 1823; and "Trans. Med. and Phys. Soc." Calc. vol. 1.; Heyne (B.); "Tracts on India," Lond. 1814; Ainslie (W.), "Mat. Ind." 2d vol. Lond. 1826; Dietz (F. R.), "Analecta Med." Lips. 1834; Royle (J. F.), "Essay on the Antiq. of Hindoo Med." 1837; Geldemeister, "Scriptorum Arabum de rebus indicis loci et opuscula inedita." 8vo, Bonn, 1838.

Taleef Shereef, or Indian Materia Medica. 8vo. Calc. Eng. trans. by G. Playfair, 1833.

A. D.

4. English Writers on Indian Materia Medica.

- 1810 FLEMING (Dr.) Catalogue of Indian Medicinal Plants and Drugs in the Asiatic Researches. Vol. xi.
- 1813—26 AINSLIE (Dr. W.) Materia Medica of Hindoostan. 4to. 1813—Materia Indica, 2 vols. 8vo, 1826.
- 1832 ROYLE (J. F.) List of Articles of Materia Medica obtained in the Bazaars of the Western and Northern Provinces of India. In the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 1 vol. 1832.
- 1841 O'SHAUGHNESSY (W. B.) The Bengal Dispensary and Pharmacopœia. Chiefly compiled from the Works of Roxburgh, Wallich, Ainslie, Wight and Arnott, Royle, Pereira, Richard and Fee, and including the results of numerous special experiments. Published by order of Government. Calcutta. [Three parts, including pp. 622, have appeared.]

Much valuable information on Indian Materia Medica is contained in Royle's "Illustrations of the Botany and other branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains" 4to. 1824—41. Several interesting papers on the same subjects have appeared in the Anglo-Indian Journals. See also the works of Heyne, Buchanan, (Hamilton), and Crawford.

B. C.

GREEK MEDICINE.

1. Before the time of Hippocrates.

- 1398 MELAMPUS, a soothsayer and physician. Cured impotence by iron wine (Apo'lod *Bibl. Fr.* transl. lib. i. cap. ix. p. 75); and madness by hellebore (Pliny, xxv. 21).
 - 1270 CHIRON, a Centaur, a physician and surgeon. Was cured of a wound by the *Centauræa Centaurium* (*ibid.* xxv. 30). Had several pupils, as Hercules (to whom the invention of the warm bath is ascribed) and Æsculapius.
 - 1263 ÆSCULAPIUS or ASCLEPIAS, renowned for his medical and surgical skill. Employed amulets, incantations, charms, potions, incisions, and topical remedies [Le Clerc]. His sons MACHAON and PODALIRIUS also famous surgeons; the latter practised venesection.
 - 1184 Destruction of Troy.
 - 1134 The first temple to Æsculapius founded.
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|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUROPHON, author of the <i>Γνώμαι Κρίθαι</i> or Cnidian Sentences. 968 } HOMER mentions the Papaver somniferum, 907 } sulphur fumigations, <i>νυκτερίς</i> (<i>Canna-</i> 884 } <i>bis Indica?</i> opium? <i>?</i>), Moly (<i>?</i>), &c. ARISTÆUS discovered Silphium (see vol. ii. p. 471.) 617 PYTHAGORAS employed Magic, Dietetics, 580—500 Mustard, Anise, and Vinegar of Squills (Pliny xix. 30.) | <p>ASCLEPIADEÆ.</p> <p>Descendants and followers of Æsculapius and priests of his temples. Extended over 700 years, i. e. until Hippocrates. The temples became schools of medicine, the most celebrated of which were the Coan and the Gnidian. The priests of the former attempted to unite reasoning with experience; those of the latter attached themselves to observations and matters of fact. The remedies used were Gnidian berries, juice of euphorbium, hellebore, scammony, colocynth, briony, elaterium, mineral waters, &c. (Le Clerc, Sprengel, Bostock). Votive tablets were erected in the temples.</p> |
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2. Hippocrates.

460—to 360? HIPPOCRATES the "Father of Medicine." Born at Cos. The 18th by his father from Æsculapius. Ascribes diseases to the alterations of the humours (blood, pituita or phlegm, and yellow and black bile). An antipathic. Employed diet, baths, exercise, blood-letting (venesection, cupping, and scarification), the actual cautery, the knife, and a very extensive series of medicines. Alston found in the works which pass under the name of Hippocrates "about 36 mineral, 300 vegetable, and 150 animal substances," and he adds, "I cannot pretend to have overlooked none." The Hippocratean materia medica includes:

B. C.

GREEK MEDICINE.—Continued.

- 1st. *Minerals*.—sulphur, lime, carbonate of soda, alum, common salt, oxide and carbonate of lead, acetate (and sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$) of copper, oxide of iron, and yellow and red sulphuret of arsenicum.
- 2dly. *Vegetables*.—acacia, allium, ammoniacum, anethum, anisum, cardamomum, cassia, cinnamon, colocynth, conium, coriandrum, crocus, cuminum, cydonia, elaterium($\frac{1}{2}$), euphorbia, fœniculum, galbanum, gallæ, glycyrrhiza, gnidium, helleborus, hyoscyamus, juniper, lactuca, laurus, linum, malva, marrubium, mastic, mentha, morus, myrrha, olea, opium, opobalsamum, opoponax, origanum, piper, pix, pulegium, punica, quercus, rosa, rubia, rumex, ruta, sambucus, sagapenum, scammonia, scilla, silphium, sinapis, staphisagria, styrax, turpentine, and veratrum.
- 3dly. *Animals*.—*κavθapis* (Mylabris Füsselini $\frac{1}{2}$), castoreum, sepia, ova, cornua, mel, serum lactis, and cera.

Dierbach (Dr. J. H.), "Die Arzneimittel. des Hippokrates." Heidelb. 1824.

3. From Hippocrates to Galen.

- 380 ANCIENT DOGMATIC (or Hippocratean) SCHOOL. (*Theory in Medicine*.) 380.
Founded by THESSALUS and DRACO (Sons of Hippocrates), in conjunction with
354 POLYBIUS (their brother-in-law) — 354. DIOCLES CARYSTIUS (called the second
341 Hippocrates) wrote on plants and dietetics. Gave a leaden bullet in ileus.—
336 341. PRAXAGORAS of Cos (the last of the Asclepiadæ); vegetable medicines.—
336. CHRYSIPPUS of Cnidus, opposed bleeding and purging, and vegetable medi-
cines.
- 304 *Alexandrian School*.—304. ERASISTRATUS (pupil of Chrysippus) opposed bleeding;
used simple medicines.—307. HEROPHILUS of Chalcedony, a demi-empiric,
285 used compound and specific medicines.—285. Medicine divided into *Dietetics*,
Pharmacy, and *Surgery*.
- 384—322 NATURAL HISTORIANS. 384—322. ARISTOTLE; wrote on animals (also on
371—286 plants and pharmacy). 371—286. THEOPHRASTUS, the founder of botany.
- 290 EMPIRIC SECT (*Experience the sole guide*)—290 founded by PHILINUS of Cos (dis-
240 ciple of Herophilus).—240. SERAPION of Alexandria.—230. HERACLIDES of
233 Tarentum ("Prince of Empirics") used conium, opium, and hyoscyamus, as coun-
140 ter-poisons. NICANDER of Colophon, wrote on poisons and antidotes: his $\Theta\eta\eta\tau\alpha\kappa\acute{\alpha}$
135—63 $\lambda\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\alpha\kappa\alpha$, still extant.—135 to 63. MITHRIDATES; his supposed anti-
168 dote (*Mithridatium Damocratis*) contained 54 substances.—158. ZOPYRUS em-
138 ployed a general antidote (*Ambrosia*); classified medicines according to their ef-
fects. CRATEVAS a botanist.—138. CLEOPHANTUS described medical plants.
- 160 *Gentian* first used by Gentius, king of Illyria.
- 100 METHODIC SECT.—100. ASCLEPIADES of Bithynia rejected all previous opinions,
and termed the Hippocratean system "a meditation on death."—63. THEMISON
of Laodicea, pupil of Asclepiades, founder of the sect. Explained all physiologi-
cal and pathological doctrines by the *strictum* and *laxum* of the organic pores,
and regarded all medicines as astringents or relaxants. Employed leeches.
- A. D.
- 541 DIOSCORIDES (Pedacius). The most renowned of all the old writers on *Materia Medica*.
His work is the best (of the ancient ones) on the subject, and for 1600
years was regarded as the first authority. "In him I counted about 90 minerals, 700
plants, and 168 animal substances, that is 958 in all, without reckoning the dif-
ferent simples the same substance often affords." (Alston, *Lect.* i. 15.) Dr. Sib-
thorp visited Greece for the purpose of studying on the spot the Greek plants of
Dioscorides. (*Flora Græca*; and *Prodr. Fl. Græcæ*, by Sir J. E. Smith.)
- 131—200 GALEN (Claudius) a brilliant genius of vast erudition and rare talents. Explained the
operation of medicines by reference to their elementary qualities (heat, cold, dry-
ness, and moisture), of each of which he admitted four degrees. This doctrine
was held in the schools until the time of Paracelsus. Galen gives the names and
virtues of 540 plants, 180 animal, and 100 mineral substances. (Alston.)

4. From Galen to the fall of the Greek School.

- 360 ORIBASIIUS. Transcribes and abridges Dioscorides and Galen. Both he and Aëtius
were called *Simiæ Galeni*. (Alston).
- 550 AËTIUS. Employed musk medicinally.
- 560 ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS. First mentions rhubarb, which he states was used in dis-
eases of the liver and in dysentery. Notices hermodactyl. Used mild laxatives.
Is the first who speaks of the use of steel in substance.
- 600 } PAULUS ÆGINETA. First notices the purgative properties of rhubarb. Distinguishes
700 } between *Rha* and *Rheon*. Describes the effects of hermodactyl.
- 1034 } SETH (Simeon). Notices camphor.

(Minor Greek Authors.)

- 1100 } ACTUARIUS (John). Mentions capsicum ($\kappa\acute{\alpha}\psi\alpha\kappa\omicron\nu\sigma$). The first Greek who mentions the
1300 } milder purgatives (as cassia, manna, senna, myrobalans).
- 1300? MYREPSUS (Nicholas).

GREEK MEDICINES—Continued.

A. D.

5. Modern Greek Medicine.

- 1837 Ελληνική Φαρμακοποιία. Pharmacopœia Græca jussu Regio et approbatione Collegii Medici edita auctoribus Joanne Bairo, Xaverio Landerer, Josepho Sartori. pp. 542, 8vo. Athenis.

ROMANS OR ITALIANS.

A. D.

- 23 In the early periods of Roman history medicine was practised by slaves and freedmen.
MENECRATES. Employed escharotics. Invented Diachylon plaster.
- 13—55 CELSUS (A. Cornelius). *De Medicina*. A methodist? An elegant writer. Lays down hygienic rules. Distinguishes foods according to the degree of their nutritive power and digestibility. His remarks on these subjects, as well as on the use of remedial agents generally, display great judgment. Speaks of the use of nourishing clysters, gestation, baths, frictions, &c. Employed in dropsy frictions with oil.
- 41 SCRIBONIUS LARGUS. An empiric. His work (*Compositiones Medicæ*) is the first pharmacopœia known.
- 23—79 PLINY the Elder (Caius). A natural historian. In his work (*Historia Naturalis*) he has collected all that was known in his time, of the arts, sciences, natural history, &c. He displays prodigious learning and a vast fund of erudition. In botany and materia medica he has copied almost verbatim the remarks of Theophrastus and Dioscorides.
- 230 CÆLIUS AURELIANUS. A methodist. The only one of this sect whose works have descended to us.

PERSIAN MEDICINE.

B. C.

- 1491 Must be very ancient, but its history scarcely known. Products of Persia (ex. galbanum, asafoetida, sagapenum, &c.) mentioned in the Bible or by Hippocrates: it is to be presumed that the Persians knew the medicinal qualities of their indigenous drugs previous to selling them.
- 400 Ctesias of Cnidus, physician for seventeen years to Artaxerxes Mnemon.
- A. D.
272 Dschondisabour (Jondisabur of Nisabur) founded. Greek physicians sent by the Emperor Aurelian.
- ALMANZOR, the second Caliph of the house of Abbas, a great encourager of the sciences and medicine.
- 1055 ABU MANSUR MOWAFIK. *Liber fundam. Pharmacol.* Lat. trans. by R. Seligmann Vindob. 1830—33.
- 1392 *Ikkhtariat Buddee*. Said by Toohftul Moomineen to be the first work, in the order of time, written on medicines, in the Persian language (Royle, p. 27.)
- 1528 *Pharmacopœa Persica, ex idiomate Persico in Latinum conversa*. Paris, 1681.
- SHIRAZY (Nouraddeen Mohammed Abdullah). Ulfâz Udwiye, or the Mat. Med. in the Arab. Pers. and Hindevy lang. Eng. transl. by F. Gladwin. Calc. 1793.
- 1669 MEER MOHAMMUD MOOMIN. Toohft al Moomineen. The most esteemed of the Persian works. The author states that he is the third, in the order of time, who had written on medicines in the Persian languages. (Royle, p. 26.)
- 1769 *Mukhzun al Udwick or Storehouse of Medicines*. Hoogly. 1824. 2 vols. small fol. (Royle, p. 26.)

See also Gladwin's "Compendious Vocabulary, English and Persian, including all the Simples in the Materia Medica employed in Modern Practice," 4to. Malda 1780; Dr. R. Seligmann, "Ueber drey höchsteltene Persische Handschriften. Ein beytrag zur Literatur der Orientalischen Arzneimittellehre," Wien, 1833; Royle, op. supra cit. p. 26, and the list of Persian and Arabic Medical and Scientific Books in *Ainslie's* "Mat. Ind." vol. ii. p. 504.

Dr. Royle has suggested to me the propriety of making a distinction between the Materia Medica of the Persians previous and subsequent to that of the Arabs. But convenience and limited space have prevented me from adopting his suggestion.

A. D.

ARABIANS.

767

- Bagdad built. The sciences munificently patronized by the Caliphs. A college formed. Hospitals and dispensaries established.
- Schools of Damascus and Cordova.
- The doctrines of Hippocrates and Galen taught. Mild laxatives (as cassia, tamarinds, manna, rhubarb, and senna) substituted for drastics. Chemical medicines mentioned. Various pharmaceutical preparations (syrups, juleps, conserves, loochs, robs, and distilled waters and oils) contrived. Dispensatories published.

A. D.

ARABIAN MEDICINES—Continued.

- 622 AARON OF AHROH (The Pandects).
 Died 872 EBN-SAHHEL (Sabor) Krabadin, the first Dispensatory.
 Died 880 ALKHEHDE (J.). Wrote on the proportions and doses of medicines.
 Born 702 GEBER, The Patriarch of Chemistry. Mentions nitric acid, vinegar, aqua regia, chloride of sodium, carbonates of potash and soda, caustic soda, nitrate of potash, sal ammoniac, alum, sulphate of iron, borax, nitrate of silver, bichloride and binoxide of mercury, cinnabar, litharge, and red lead. May have obtained his knowledge from the Hindoos. (See Hindoo Medicine.)
- Died 846 }
 865 } MESUE (John). De simplicibus et de electuariis.
 900 }
 742 } SERAPION (John, jun.). De simplicibus medicinis.
 1066 }
- 852 to 932 ABN GUEFITH OF ABHEN GNEFITH. De simplic. medicam. virtut.
 RHAZES. De simplicibus medicinis. One of the most celebrated Arabians. Employed mercurial ointment.
- 978 to 1035 EBNSINA OF AVICENNA, "The Prince of Physicians." His Canon Medicinæ is a compilation from Galen, Aëtius, and Rhazes: for five centuries it was regarded as an infallible guide. Mentions croton tiglium, camphor, nux vomica, mace, nutmegs, &c.
- 680 HALY ABBAS. (Amalek or the Royal book).
 1179? AVENZOAR at Seville in Andalusia.
- Died 1198 }
 of 1199 } AVERRHOES, a native of Cordova.
 1206 }
- 12th or 13th }
 century } ALBUCASIS OF ALSAHARAVIUS. Mentions the preparation of rose water.
 1085 }
- Died 1248 ABN BITAR OF IBN-BEITAR. His works have not been printed, but they are constantly quoted by Persian authors on Materia Medica. (Royle, Essay, p. 28.) He has a most extensive influence in the East.
- Consult.—*Amoreux (P. J.)*, "Essai Historique et Litter. sur la Mèdec. des Arabes." Montp. 1805, 8vo. *Reiske (J. J.)*, "Opusc. Med. ex Monum. Arabum et Ebraeorum." Halle, 1776, 8vo.
 In the "Pharmaceutisches Central-Blatt f. 1839," p. 313, is a notice, by Dr. A. Buchner, of a collection of Arabian medicines made by Dr. Schubert, in Arabia.

EARLY CHRISTIAN WRITERS ON MEDICINE.

(Dark Ages.)

A. D.

- Medicine practised by Monks. Magic and Astrology employed in medicine. The period of superstition and alchemy. The grossest impositions practised. The Neapolitan Schools of Monte-Cassino and Salerno founded by Benedictine Monks.
- Died 1107 CONSTANTINE the African. Wrote on diet, and simple and eye medicines.
 1100 JOHN OF MILAN. The supposed author of the Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum, a collection of dietetical precepts, in rhyming Latin verse, addressed, by the Medical School at Salerno, to Robert, son of William the Conqueror. Above 160 editions of this work have been published—(see Sir Alexander Croke's ed., Oxford 1830, 8vo.)
- 1110 NICHOLAS surnamed PRÆPOSITUS. Dispensatorium ad aromatarium; the first European pharmacopœia.
- 1150 MATTHEW PLATERIUS. 1169 ÆGIDIUS OF CORBEIL.
 1180 HILDEGARD, Abbess of Bingen. Born 1098. Wrote on Medicines. Mentions Christiana (supposed to be Helleborus niger.)
- 1259 GILBERT, an Englishman. Prepared acetate of ammonia and oil of tartar *per deliquium*. Extinguished mercury by saliva.
- 1193—1282 ALBERTUS MAGNUS. An alchemist. Mentions zinc.
 1260 JOHN OF ST. AMAND. Commented on the works of Nicholas.
- 1214—1284 ROGER BACON. The most philosophical of the Alchemists.
 1240—1313 ARNOLD OF VILLA NOVA. Wrote a commentary on the Regimen Salernitana. Prepared the oils of turpentine and rosemary.
- 1235—1315 RAYMOND LULLY. Prepared the oil of rosemary, acetate of lead ammonio-chloride of mercury, nitric oxide of mercury, and spirit of wine.
 1295 SIMON DE CORDO. 1317. MATTHEW SYLVATICUS. 1320. (death) PETER DE AFONO. 1328. FRANCIS OF PIEDMONT. 1343. DONDIS, father and son.
- Died 1320 PLATERIUS (John). Antidotarium Nicolai cum expositione.
 1343 ST. ARDOUIN. Red oxide of mercury.
- Born 1394 BASIL VALENTINE. Prepared chemical medicines. Introduced antimonials (*currus triumphalis antimoni*). Was acquainted with the double chloride of iron and ammonia, and the acetates of lead.

A. D. EARLY CHRISTIAN WRITERS ON MEDICINE—Continued.

- 1418 VALESCUS DE TARENTA.
 1491 *Ortus sanitatis* (first botanical figures).
 1492 COLUMBUS discovers America. Tobacco and its use for smoking first known.
 1497 Mercury employed externally in syphilis.
 1508 Guaiacum introduced into Europe by the Spaniards.
 1493—1541 PARACELSUS. A vain, ignorant, arrogant, drunken quack, fanatic, and impostor. He burnt publicly the works of Galen and Avicenna, declaring that his shoe-strings possessed more knowledge than those two celebrated physicians, and asserted that he possessed the elixir of life! He was a cabalist, astrologer, and believer in the doctrine of signatures. He conferred several important benefits on medicine: he overturned Galenism, introduced chemical medicines (employed mercury in syphilis), and substituted tinctures, essences, and extracts, for various disgusting preparations. (A more favourable opinion of the character of Paracelsus is entertained by some writers.)
 1505 Sarsaparilla first appeared in Europe.
 1532 } Early botanists in whose works several medicinal plants are distinctly referred to in some cases, for the first time. 1530. BRUNFELSUS; Cardamine pratensis; Scrophularia nodosa. 1532. TRAGUS; Foxglove (*Campanula sylvestris*); Belladonna (1542. FUCHSIUS; Stramonium; Digitalis.
 1542 }

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

- 1579 Winter's Bark brought to Europe.
 1633 Serpentry root noticed by THOMAS JOHNSON.
 1674 WILLIS (Dr. Thos.) *Pharmaceutice Rationalis*. 8vo.
 1675 Sulphate of Magnesia obtained from the Epsom Waters by Dr. GREW.
 1687 FLOYER (Sir J. M. D.) *Φαρμακο-Βασανος*; or the Touchstone of Medicines. 2 vols. 8vo.
 1691 BATE (Dr. G.) *Pharmacopœia Bateana*, by Fuller. 12mo.
 1693 DALE (Dr. S.) *Pharmacologia, seu Manufactio ad Mat. Med.* 8vo. 1693.—3tia. ed. 4to. 1737.
 1697 Sulphuric acid made from sulphur.
 1702 MEAD (Dr. Richard). *A Mechanical Account of Poisons*. 5th ed. 1756, 8vo.
 1718 QUINCY (Dr. J.) *Pharmacopœia officinalis et extemporanea*; or, a Complete English Dispensatory. 14th ed. 1736.
 1724 DOUGLAS (James). *Index Materiæ Medicæ, or a Catalogue of simple Medicines*. Lond. 1724, 4to.
 1730 BRADLEY (R.) *A Course of Lectures upon the Materia Medica, Ancient and Modern*. 8vo.
 1740 Spigelia as an anthelmintic made known.
 1742 Senega introduced by Dr. TENNANT.
 1747 JAMES (Dr. R.) *Pharm. Univ.*, or a New Engl. Dispens. 8vo.
 1751 HILL (Dr. J.) *A History of the Materia Medica*. 4to.
 1753 BROOKES (Dr. R.) *The General Dispensatory*. 8vo.
 1754 LEWIS (Wm.) *The New Dispensatory*. 8vo. Several editions were published during the lifetime of the author.—The Edinburgh New Dispensatory, published after his death, was essentially a new edition of his work. It was successively edited by Dr. Webster, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Rotheram, and Dr. Duncan, jun.
 1758 A red astringent gum (Kino?) described by Dr. FOTHERGILL.
 1761 LEWIS (Wm.) *An Experim. Hist. of the Mat. Med.* 4to.—4th ed. in 2 vols. 8vo. by Dr. Aikin, 1791.
 1763 Bark of *Salix alba* used by Rev. Mr. STONE.
 1763 Receipts for preparing Ward's Medicines.
 1768 ALEXANDER (Wm.) *Experimental Essays*. 8vo.
 1770 ALSTON (Dr. Ch.) *Lectures on the Materia Medica*. 2 vols. 4to.
 1770 MONRO (Dr. D.) *Treatise on Mineral Waters*. 8vo. 2 vols.
 1733—1804 PRIESTLEY (Dr. J.) discovered oxygen, protoxide of nitrogen, and hydrochloric acid, ammoniacal and sulphurous acid gases.
 1775 RETTY (Dr. J.) *Materia Medica, Antiqua et Nova*. Rotterod. 1775.
 1775 WITHERING (Dr. Wm.) *Account of the Foxglove*. 8vo. Birm.
 1780 BROWN (Dr. John). *Elementa Medicinæ*. Regarded all medicines as stimulants, and as differing from each other in little more than the degree in which they exert their stimulant power. (Brunonian theory.)
 1781 HOME (Dr. F.) *Methodus Materiæ Medicæ*. 12mo.
 1782 SAUNDERS (Dr. W.) *Observations on Red Peruvian Bark*.
 1783 HOME (Dr. F. R.) *Clin. Experim. Hist. and Dissect.* 8vo.
 1785 AKIN (Dr. J.) *A Manual of Materia Medica*. 8vo. Yarmouth.
 1786 DUNCAN (Dr. A.) *Heads of Lectures on the Materia Medica*. 8vo.
 1788 MONRO (Dr. Donald). *A Treat. on Med. and Pharm. Chym. and the Mat. Med.* 3 vols. 8vo.
 1788 Angostura bark imported into England.
 1789 CULLEN (Dr. Wm.) *A Treatise of the Materia Medica*. Regarded all medicines as acting by motions excited in, and propagated by, the nervous system.

A. D.

GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

- 1790—94 WOODVILLE (Dr. W.) Medical Botany.—4 vols. 4to. 2d ed. 1810.—3d ed. in 5 vols. by Hooker and Spratt, 1832.
- 1792 MOORE (J.) Essay on the Materia Medica. 8vo.
- 1793 ALDERSON (Dr. J.) Essay on Rhus Toxicodendron. 8vo.
- 1794-5 BEDDOES (Dr. Thos.) and WATT (Jas.) Consid. on the Use of Factitious Airs. 3 pts.
- 1794 RELPH (Dr. J.) Inquiry into the Medical Efficacy of Yellow Bark.
- 1794 PEARSON (Dr. R.) Thesaurus Medicaminum.
- 1797 PEARSON (Dr. R.) Pract. Synops. of the Mat. Alim. and Mat. Med. 8vo. 2d ed. 1808.
- 1800 DUNCAN (Dr. A., Jun.) Edinburgh New Dispensatory.—11th ed. 1826. Supplement 1829.
- 1800 SAUNDERS (Dr. Wm.) Treatise on Mineral Waters. 8vo.
- 1800 PEARSON (John). Observations on the Effects of various articles of the Materia Medica in the cure of Lues Venerea. 8vo.
- 1801 PEARSON (Dr. G.) Arrang. Catal. of the Art. of Food, Drink, Seasoning, and Medicine. 8vo.
- 1804 MURRAY (Dr. J.) System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. 5th ed. 1828. 2 vols. 8vo.
- 1804 GRAVES. Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias. 12mo. Lond.
- 1805 HAMILTON (Dr. J.) Observations on Purgative Medicines. 8vo.
- 1805 The existence of Cinchonia inferred by Dr. DUNCAN, jun.
- 1809 A Practical Materia Medica. Lond. small 8vo.
- 1809 WILSON (J.) Pharmacopœia Chirurgica. 8vo.—2d ed. 1811.
- 1810 THOMSON (Dr. A. T.) Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias. 13th ed. 1841.
- 1811 THOMSON (Dr. A. T.) The London Dispensatory. 8vo. 9th ed. 1837.
- 1812 STOKES (Dr. Jonathan). A Botanical Materia Medica. 4 vols. 8vo.
- 1812 PARIS (Dr. J. A.) Pharmacologia. 8vo. 6th ed. 1825.—8th ed. 1833.—Append. 1838.
- 1813 AINSLIE (Dr. W.) Mat. Med. of Hindoostan. 4to.—Mat. Indica. 2 vols. 8vo. 1826.
- 1813 YOUNG (Dr. Thos.) Classif. and Lit. of Mat. Med. in the Introd. to Med. Lit. 8vo.
- 1815 ROOTSEY (S.) General Dispensatory. 12mo. Bristol.
- 1818 GRAY (S. F.) Supplem. to the Pharmacopœias. 8vo.—6th ed. 1836.
- 1821 Medico-Botanical Society of London established. Some "Addresses" and "Transactions" have been published by the society, but irregularly.
- 1826 GRAY (S. F.) The Elements of Pharmacy, and of the Chemical History of the Materia Medica. 8vo.
- 1824 PHILLIPS (R.) Trans. of the Pharm. of the Roy. Coll. of Phys. Lond. with Notes and Illus. Ditto. 1837.—4th ed. 1841.
- 1825 BRANDE (W. T.) Manual of Pharmacy. 8vo.—3d ed. 1833.
- 1826 RENNIE (J.) New Supplem. to the Pharmacopœias. 8vo.—4th ed. 1837.
- 1827—30 Flora Medica. 2 vols. 8vo.
- 1829 CHRISTISON (Dr. Robt.) Treat. on Poisons. 8vo. 3d ed. 1835.
- 1830 BARKER (Dr. F.) and MONTGOMERY (Dr. W. F.) Observ. Chem. and Pract. on the Dublin Pharm. 8vo.
- 1831 BILLING (Dr. A.) First Principles of Medicine. 4th ed. 1841.
- 1831 BARDSLEY (Dr. J. L.) Hospital Facts and Observations.
- 1831 STEPHENSON (Dr. J.) and CHURCHILL (J. M.) Med. Botany. 4 vols. 8vo. Fig.—2d ed. by G. Burnett, 1834—36.
- 1831 KANE (R. J.) Elements of Practical Pharmacy.
- 1832 STEPHENSON (Dr. J.) Med. Zoology and Mineralogy. 8vo. 1832.
- 1832-3 THOMSON (Dr. A. T.) Elem. of Mat. Med. and Therap. 2 vols. 8vo.—2d ed. in 1 vol. 1835.
- 1833 JONES (T. W.) Manual of Pharmacology. 18mo.
- 1835 JOHNSTONE (Dr. J.) A Therapeutical Arrangement and Syllabus of Materia Medica.
- 1835—7 PEREIRA (J.) Lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Lond. Med. Gaz.
- 1836—8 SIGMOND (Dr. G. G.) Lect. on Mat. Med. and Therap. in the Lancet.
- 1837 STEGGALL (Dr. J.) A Text Book of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Small 8vo.
- 1837 COLLIER (Dr. G. F.) A Translation of the New Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians in London, with Notes and Criticisms. Royal 8vo. Lond.
- 1838 LINDLEY (Dr. John), Flora Medica. 8vo.
- 1838 URE (Dr. Alex.) Practical Compendium of Mat. Med. adapted for Infancy and Childhood.
- 1839 COLLIER (Dr. G. F.) Companion to the London Pharmacopœia. Royal 8vo.
- 1839 BRANDE (W. T.) Dictionary of Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.
- 1840 LANE (Dr. J. H.) Compendium of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
- 1840 BEASLEY (H.) The Pocket Formulary and Synopsis of the Pharmacopœias. 24mo.—2d ed. 1841.
- 1839-40 PEREIRA (Dr. Jon.) The Elements of Materia Medica. 2 vols. 8vo.—2d ed. 1842.
- 1841 BELLINGHAM (Dr. O'Bryen). Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, edited by Dr. A. Mitchell. Part I. Dubl. 8vo.
- 1842 CHRISTISON (Dr. R.) A Dispensatory, or Commentary on the Pharmacopœias of Great Britain. Edinb.

Pharmaceutical Transactions, edited by Jacob Bell. Commenced 1841. *The Chemist*, edited by Mr. Watts, contains many articles on pharmacy. It was commenced in 1840.

A. D.

FRANCE.

- 1542-4 SYLVIVS (James).
 1566 Antimony proscribed.
 1666 Antimony permitted.
 1672 Tartarized soda discovered by SEIGNETTE.
 1686 Ipecacuanha celebrated in Paris.
 1694 POMET (P.) Hist. Gén. des Drog. des Plantes, &c. Eng. Transl. 1712.
 1697 LEMERY (N.) Pharmacopée Universelle.
 1697 LEMERY (N.) Traité Universel des Drog. simples.
 1713 Simaruba bark sent to Paris.
 1708 TOURNEFORT (J. P.) Materia Medica.
 1709 CHOMEL (J. B.) Abrégé de l'Hist. des Plant. usuelles. 8vo.
 1741 GEOFFROY (S. F.) Tract. de Mat. Méd. 3 vols. 8vo.
 1756 Helminthocorton sent to Paris.
 1760 GOULARD (Thos.) Traité sur les Effets des Prep. de Plomb. 8vo. 2 vols.
 1762 BAUMÉ (A.) Elém. de Pharm. theor. et prat. 2 vols. 8vo.—3me ed. 1818.
 1770 LIEUTAUD (Jos.) Précis de la Mat. Méd. 2 vols. 8vo.
 1773 DE LA BEYRIE et GOULIN. Dict. raisonné-univ. de Mat. Méd. 8 vols. 8vo.
 1787 VENEL. Précis de Mat. Méd. 8vo. 2 vols.
 1789 DESBOIS DE ROCHEFORT. Cours Elém. de Mat. Méd. 8vo. 2 vols.
 1803 Narcotine discovered by DEROSNE.
 1804 De CANDOLLE (A. P.) Essai sur les Propr. Méd. des Plantes. 8vo.—2d ed. 1816.
 1805 ALIBERT (J. L.) Nouv. Elém. de Thérap. 3 vols. 8vo. 5me ed. 1826.
 1805 SCHWILGUE (C. J. A.) Traité de Mat. Méd. 3me ed. 1818. 2 vols. 8vo.
 1805 BARBIER (J. B. G.) Princip. Gen. de Pharmacol.—Traité Elém. de Mat. Méd. 2nde ed. 1824. 3 vols. 8vo.
 1806 CHORTET (J. J.) Traité de Pharmacologie.
 1811 Picrotoxin discovered by BOULLAY.
 1811 VIREY (J. J.) Traité de Pharmacie theorique et pratique. 2 vols. 8vo. Nouv. ed. 1819.
 1811 Iodine discovered by COURTOIS.
 1814 The existence of Morphia confirmed by ROBIQUET.
 1814 ORFILA (P.) Traité des Poisons; ou Toxicol. Gén. 3me ed. 1827.
 1817-20 PELLETIER and CAVENTOU discover emetine, strychnia, brucia, veratria, and quina.
 1818 MENARD (J. L. M.) Essai de Mat. Méd. et de Therap. 8vo.
 1819 MARTIN (C. P.) Essai de Pharm. gén. 8vo.
 1819 CAVENTOU. Traité Elém. de Pharm. theoriq. 8vo.
 1819-20 HANIN. Cours. de Mat. Méd. 8vo. 2 vols.
 1820 VIREY (J. J.) Hist. Nat. des. Médicam. des. Alim. et des Poisons. 8vo.
 1820 GUIBOUT (N. J. B. G.) Hist. Abreg. des Drog. simpl. 8vo. 2 vols. 3me ed.—1836.
 1821 LABARRAQUE recommends the chlorides of lime and soda.
 1821 ROQUES (Jos.) Phytographie Médicale. 2 vols. 4to.
 1821 MAGENDIE (F.) Formulaire pour la preparation et l'emploi de plusieurs Nouv. Médicam. 8me ed. 1835.
 1823 RICHARD (A.) Botanique Médicale.
 1825 BEGIN (L. J.) Traité de Thérap. 8vo. 2 vols.
 1825 Meconine discovered by DUBLANC jeune.
 1826 Edwards (H. M.) and VAVASSEUR (P.) Manuel de Mat. Méd. 1826.—An English Translation of this.
 1826 Bromine discovered by BALARD.
 1827-29 CHEVALLIER (A.), RICHARD (A.), et GUILLEMIN (J. A.) Dict. des Drog. 8vo. 5 vols.
 1829 JOURDAN (A. J. L.) Pharmacopée Universelle. 2 vols. 8vo. 2nde ed. 1840.
 1828 FÉE (A. L. A.) Cours d'Hist. Nat. Pharm. 2 vols. 8vo.
 1828 HENRY (N. E.), et GUIBOUT (N. B. G.) Traité de Pharm. theoriq. et prat. 8vo. 2 vols. 2me ed. 1834—3me ed. in 1 vol. 1841.
 1828 MARTINET (L.) Manuel de Therap. et de Mat. Méd. 1828.
 1829 BAYLE (A. L. J.) Bibliothéq. de Therap. 4 vols. 8vo.
 1829 De SMYTTÈRE (P. J. E.) Phytologie pharm. et. Med.
 1829 RATIER (F. S.) Traité de Mat. Méd. 8vo. 2 vols.
 1829-34 MERAT (F. V.) et DE LENS (A. J.) Dict. Univ. de Mat. Méd. 6 vols. 8vo.
 1831 CHEVALLIER et IDT. Manuel de Pharmacien. 2 vols. 8vo.
 1831 FOY (F.) Cours de Pharmacologie. 8vo. 2 vols.
 1831-5 RICHARD (A.) Elémens d'Histoire Naturelle Médicale. 3 vols. 8vo.
 1832 Cordeia discovered by ROBIQUET.
 1832 Narceina discovered by PELLETIER.
 1835 COTTÉREAU (P. L.) Traité Elém. de Pharm. 8vo.
 1836 SOUBEIRAN (E.) Nouveau Traité de Pharmacie. 2 vols.—2nde ed. 1840.
 1836-32 TROUSSEAU (A.) et PIDOUX (H.) Traité de Therap. et de Mat. Méd. t. i. 1826. t. ii. part I. 1837. t. ii. part 2e. 1839.
 1839 BOUCHARDAT (A.) Elémens de Matière Médicale. 8vo.
 1839 GALTIER (C. P.) Traité de Matière Médicale et des Indications Thérapeutiques des Médicaments.
 1841 GALTIER (C. P.) Traité de Pharmacologie et de l'Art de Formuler. 1 vol. 8vo.

Also Bulletin de Pharmacie, from 1809 to 1815. Journal de Pharmacie, from 1815 to the present time; and Journal de Chimie Médicale, from 1825 to the present time.—Also Journal de Pharmacie du Midi.

A. D.

GERMANY.

- 1588 CAMERARIUS (J.) Hort. Med. et Philosoph.
 1631 Emetic tartar mentioned by MYNSICHT.
 1658 Sulphate of soda discovered by GLAUBER.
 1669 Phosphorus discovered by BRANDT.
 1641 SCHROEDER (J.) Pharmacopœia Medico Chymica. 4to.
 1679 WEPFER (J. J.) Historia Circulæ Aquaticæ. 4to.
 1684 WEDELIUS (G. W.) Aman. Mat. Med. 4to. 1704.
 1681 Nitric ether noticed by KUNKEL.
 1686 Cascarella mentioned by STISSER.
 1701 RIVINUS (A. Q.) Censura Medicam. Officin. 4to.
 1712 KEMPFER (E.) Amensitates exoticæ. 4to.
 1714 ZORN (B.) Botanologia Medica. 4to.
 1728 STAHL (G. E.) Materia Medica. 8vo.
 1740 NEUMANN (Dr. C.) Prælectiones Chemicæ, by J. C. Zimmermann; an authentic edition in 1756, under the title of Chymia medica, dogmatico-experimentalis; and his Chemical Works, by Dr. Lewis. 4to. 1759.
 1740 HOFFMANN (F.) Opera omnia physico-medica. 6 vols. fol.
 1741 CARTHEUSER (I. F.) Rudiment. Mat. Med. 8vo.
 1755 LÖSECKE (I. L. L.) Mat. Med. 8vo.
 1758 VOGEL (Dr. R. A.) Hist. Mat. Med. 8vo.
 1760 STÜRCK (Ant.) on hemlock, stramonium, aconite, hyoscyamus, and colchicum.
 1762 CRANTZ (H. I. P.) Mat. Med. Syst. 8vo. 3 vols. ed. 2nda. 1779.
 1774 SPIELMANN (I. R.) Institutiones Mat. Med. 8vo. ed. nov. 1784.
 1774 MURRAY (Dr. J. A.) Apparatus Medicam. 8vo. ed. alt. cur. Althorf. 1793.
 1791 ARNEMANN (Dr. J.) Praktische Arzneimittellehre. 8vo. 6te Aufl. by Kraus. 1819.
 1791 ARNEMANN (Dr. J.) Chirurgische Arzneimittellehre. 6te Aufl. by Kraus. 1818.
 1790 GREN (F. A. C.) Handbuch der Pharmakologie. 3te Aufl. 1813.
 1793 BALDINGER (E. G.) Litteratura Universa Materiæ Medicæ, &c. 8vo.
 1793-7 SCHLEGEL (J. C. T.) Thesaurus Materiæ Medicæ. 3 vols. 8vo.
 1795-6 GMELIN (J. F.) Appar. Medicam. regnum minerali complectens. (See J. A. Murray.) 8vo.
 1797 SEGnitz (F. L.) Handbuch der praktische Arzneimittellehre. 8vo.
 1797 JAHN (F.) Auswahl der wirksamsten Arzneimittel. 8vo.
 1800 SWEDIAUR (D. F.) Materia Medica. 12mo.
 1802 FRANK (I. S.) Versuch einer theoretisch praktischen Arzneimittellehre nach den Principien der Erregungstheorie. Erlängen.
 1803 OBERREICH (C. F.) Umriss einer Arzneimittellehre nach den Grundsätzen der Erregungstheorie.
 1804 Morphia and Meconic acid discovered by Sertürner.
 1805 BERTELE (G. A.) Handbuch einer dynamischen Arzneimittellehre. 8vo.
 1807-9 BURDACH (Dr. K. F.) System der Arzneymittellehre. 8vo. 2d ed. 1817-19.
 1808 WURZER (F.) Grundriss der Arzneimittellehre. 8vo.
 1808-24 PFAFF (C. H.) System der Materia Medica nach chemischen Principien. Leips. Bd. vij. 8vo.
 1809 EBERMAIER (Dr. J. C.) Taschenbuch der Pharmacie. 8vo.
 1809 MÜLLER (J. H.) Handbuch der Lebens- und Arzneimittellehre.
 1810 HAHNEMANN. Organon der rationellen Heilkunde.
 1815 SCHÖNE (K.) Praktische Arzneimittellehre nach der Grundsätzen der Erregungstheorie.
 1816 SPRENGEL (Dr. K.) Institutiones Pharmacologiæ. 8vo.
 1816-17 VOIGTEL (Dr. F. G.) Vollständiges System der Arzneimittellehre. 2 vols. 8vo. Herausg. von Kuhn.
 1819-22 SCHWARTZE (Dr. G. W.) Pharmacologische Tabellen. fol. 2te Aufl. 1833.
 1820 TIEDEMANN (F.) and GMELIN (L.) Versuch über die Wege auf welchen Substanzen aus dem Magen und Darmkanal ins Blut gelangen. Heidelberg.
 1821-3 VOGT (Dr. P. F. W.) Lehrbuch der Pharmakodynamik. 2 vols. 8vo. 2 Aufl. 1828.
 1824-30 GEIGER (P. L.) Handbuch der Pharmacie. 3 vols. 8vo. 5 Aufl. 1837.
 1824 NIEMANN (J. F.) Pharmacopœia Batavacum cum notis et additamentis medico-pharmaceuticis. Lips. 2 vols. 8vo. 2d ed. 1824.
 1824 MARTIUS (Dr. C. F. P.) Specimen Materiæ Medicæ Braziliensis. 4to.
 1825 JÖRG (Dr. J. C. G.) Material. zu einer künstl. Arzneimittell.
 1825 SUNDELIN (Dr. C.) Handbuch der speciellen Heilmittellehre. 3te Aufl. 1833.
 1825-31 BISCHOFF (C. H. E.) Handbuch der Arzneimittellehre. 3 vols. 8vo.
 1826 BERGEN (H. von.) Versuch einer Monographie der China. 4to. plates.
 1826-23 RICHTER (G. A.) Ausführliche Arzneimittellehre. 6 vols. 8vo.
 1827 DULK (Dr. F. P.) Die preussische Pharmacopoe übersetzt und erläutert. 2 pts. 2d ed. 8vo. 1829.
 1827-28 HERGENRÜTHER (Dr. J.) System der allgemeinen Heilungslehre. 2 vols. 8vo.
 1827-34 GOEBEL (Dr. F.) and KUNZE (Dr. G.) Pharmaceutische Waarenkunde. 2 vols. 4to.
 1828 DIERBACH (Dr. J. H.) Der neuesten Entdeckungen in der Materia Medica. 2te Aufl.
 1829-34 HAYNE. Darstellung und Beschreib. d. Arzneygewächse welche in d. neue preussische Pharmacopoe aufgenommen sind. Von Brandt and Ratzeburg.
 1829 HARTMANN (P. C.) Pharmacologia dynamica. 2 vols. 8vo.
 1829 NEES von ESENBECK (Dr. Th. F. L.), WEYHE (M. F.), WOLTER (Dr. J. W.), and FUNKE (P. W.) Beschreibung officineller Pflanzen. fol.
 1829-33 BRANDT (J. F.) and RATZEBURG (J. F. C.) Medizinische Zoologie. 2 vols. 4to.

A. D.

GERMANY—Continued.

- 1829 MICHAELIS (Dr.) Art. Arzneimittel in the Encyclopädisches Wörterbuch der medicinischen Wissenschaften.
- 1830 WENDT (Dr. J.) Praktische Materia Medica. 8vo.
- 1830 MARTIUS (T. W. C.) Das Neueste aus dem Gebiete der Pharmacognosie, als Nachtrag zu Guibourt's Waarenkunde mit Berücksichtigung der zweiter Originalausgabe bearbeitet. Nürnberg.
- 1830—32 NEES v. ESENBECK (Dr. T. F. L.) and EBERMAIER (Dr. C. H.) Handbuch der medicinisch-pharmaceutischen Botanik. 2 vols. 8vo.
- 1830—37 SACHS (L. W.) and DULK (F. P.) Handwörterb. d. prakt. Arzneimittell. 19 Lief. A—St. Creasote discovered by REICHENBACH.
- 1831—39 WIBMER (Dr. K.) Die Wirkung der Arzneimittel und Gifte. 3 vols. and 1st part of the 4th vol.
- 1831 PFAPP (C. H.) Pharmacop. Slesvico-Holsatica. Kilim. 4to.
- 1831 DIERBACH (I. H.) Abhandl. üb. der Arzneikräfte der Pflanzen. 8vo.
- 1831 PHOEBUS (Dr. P.) Handbuch der Arzneiverordnungslehre. 2d ed. 2 parts, 1835-6, 3d ed. 1839, 1840. The first edition was entitled "Specielle Receptirkunst."
- 1832 ZENKER (Dr. J. C.) and SCHENK (Dr. E.) Naturgeschichte der vorzüglichsten Handelspflanzen. 2 vols. 4to.
- 1833 SCHROFF (Drs. E. S. and K. D.) Arzneimittellehre und Receptirkunst. 12mo.
- 1833 MARTIUS (Dr. T. W. C.) Grundriss d. Pharmakogn. d. Pflanzenreichs. 8vo.
- 1834 BRANDT (I. F.) and RATZBURG (J. F. C.) Deutschl. phanerog. Giftgewachse. 4to.
- 1836 RADIUS (Dr. J.) Auserlesene Heilformeln.
- 1837 DIERBACH (Dr. J. H.) Die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Materia Medica. 1st vol.
- 1837 BACHMANN (W. L.) Handwörterb. d. prakt. Apothekerkunst. 2 vols.
- 1837 MITSCHERLICH (Dr. C. G.) Lehrbuch der Arzneimittellehre. First part of 1st vol. 1837.
- 1837—38 GRABAU (Dr. W.) Chemisch-physiologisches System der Pharmakodynamik. 2 pts. 8vo. Kiel.
- 1838—41 WINKLER (Edw.) Vollständiges Real Lexicon der medicinisch-pharmaceutischen Naturgeschichte und Rohwaarenkunde. 8vo. Leipzig. 1es Heft, 1830; 10 Heft, 1841.
- 1838 MARTIUS (Dr. T. W. C.) Lehrb. d. pharmaceut. Zoologie. 8vo.
- 1838 PHOEBUS (Dr. P.) Deutschl. kryptog. Giftgewachse. 4to.
- 1830 SCHWARTZE (Dr. G. W.) Allgem. u. spec. Heilquellenlehre. 2 parts. Folio.

A considerable number of pharmaceutical journals are published in Germany. The following are, perhaps, the most important:

1. Almanach oder Taschenbuch für Schiede-Künstler und Apotheker. 12mo. From 1780.
2. Berlinisches Jahrbuch für die Pharmacie und für die damit verbundenen Wissenschaften. 12mo. (From 1795 to the present time.) Now edited by Dr. Linder.
3. TROMMSDORFF (J. B.) Journal der Pharmacie. 8vo. 1794 to 1817. Neues Journal, der Pharmacie. From 1817 to the present time.
4. BÜCHNER (J. A.) Repertorium für die Pharmacie. 12mo. (From 1815 to the present time.)
5. Pharmaceutisches Central-Blatt. 8vo. From 1830 to the present time. Edited by Dr. A. Weinlig.
6. Annalen der Pharmacie. 8vo. From 1832 to the present time. A continuation of the Magazin für Pharmacie. From 1823—1831.
7. Archiv der Pharmacie. From 1822 to the present time. 8vo. Edited by R. Brandes and H. Wackenroder.
8. Jahrbuch für praktische Pharmacie. 8vo. 1838. By Drs. J. E. Herberger and F. L. Winckler.

A. D.

HOLLAND.

- 1517—85 DODONÆUS (R.)
- 1577—1644 VAN HELMONT (John B.)
- 1605 CLUSIUS (C.) Exoticorum. libr. x. Lugd. fol.
- 1648 PISO (G.) De Medicina Brasiliensi. Mentions ipecacuanha, copaiba, tapioca, &c.
- 1674 MARGGRAVIUS (C.) Mat. Med. Contract. Amst. 4to. ed. 2da. 1682.
- 1719 BOERHAAVE (H.) Mat. Med. et Remed. Form. Lugd. 8vo.
- 1740 DE GORTER (D.) Mat. Med. exhibens virium medicamentorum catalogus. Amst. 4to.
- 1793 BALTHASAAR (A.) Verkorte doch klaare en oefennende Materie Medica. Amst. 8vo.
- 1757—1802 VOLTLEN (F. J.) Pharmacologie Universæ. 3 parts. Lugd. 8vo.
- 1799 YPEY (A.) Introductio in Materiam Medicam. Lugd. 8vo.
- 1811 YPEY (H.) Handboek der Materie Medica. Amst. 8vo.
- 1817 VAN HONTE (J. A.) Handleiding tot de Materie Medica, of Leer der Geneesmiddeln. Amst. 8vo.
- 1829 VAN WATER (J. A.) Beknopt doch zoo veel mogelijk volledig Handboek voor de Leer der Geneesmiddeln. Amst. 8vo.

See C. H. & Roy, Catalogus Bibliothecæ Medicæ, t. ii. Amstel. 1830.

A. D.**BELGIUM.**1824 KLUYSKENS (J. F.) *Matière Médicale pratique*. Gand. 2 vols. 8vo.**SCANDINAVIA.**

(Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.)

A. D.**1. DENMARK.**

- 1640 PAULI (Simon) *Quadripartitum botanicum de simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus*. Rostochii 4to. Argent. 1667, 1668, 1675, 1708.
- 1658 BARTHOLINUS (C. Th.) *Dispensatorium Hafniense*. Hafn. 4to.
- 1772—1840 PHARMACOPŒA Danica. Hafn. 1772, 1786, 1805, 1840.
- 1788 BANG (Fr. L.) *Pharmacopœa in usum Nosocomii Fridericani*. Hafn. 12mo.
- 1799 MANGOR (C. E.) *Pharmacopœa Pauperum*. Hafn. 4to.
- 1800 MANGOR (C. E.) *Armenapothek*. Hafn.
- 1804 TYCHSEN (Nicolai). *Theoretisk og praktisk Anviisning til Apothekerkunsten*. Udg. ved J. F. Bergsøe. Kbh. 1 & 2 D. 8vo.
- 1809—10 MYNSTER (O. H.) *Pharmacologie*. Kbh. 2 D. 8vo.
- 1810—12 WENDT (J. C. W.) *Anviisning til at samle, tørre og conservere medicinske Planter og Plantedele*. Kbh. 8vo.
- 1811 WENDT (J. C. W.) *Anviisning til Recepteerkunsten*. Kbh. 8vo.
- 1813 *Pharmacopœa militaris*. Kbh. 12mo.
- 1828 *Pharmacop. in praxi publ. a med. Dan. sequenda*. Hafn.
- 1834—5 DJÖRUP (M.) *Hsandbog i Pharmacologien*. Kbh. 8vo. 2 D. 2 Udg. 1837-8.
- 1838 OTTO (Carl). *Haandbog i Toxikologien*. Kbh. 8vo.

Many articles on pharmacology will be found in the following Danish medical journals:

1. "Bibliothek for Læger." 1809—1839. Kbh. 30 vols. 8vo.
2. "Hygea." Udviget vel Otto. 1826-7.
3. "Medicinsk-chirurgiske Tidsskrift."
4. "Ugeskrift for Læger." 1839.

For further information respecting Danish and Norwegian works on pharmacology consult: *Winther (M.) "Bibliotheca Danorum Medica Hafniæ." 1832.*

2. NORWAY.

The Danish and Norwegian literature was common to both countries till their political separation in 1814, when Norway was united with Sweden. The language used in Norway in writing, and by all educated persons in speaking, is identical with the Danish. Hence, then, every medical work published in Denmark till 1814 may be considered as also belonging to Norwegian literature. Since that year no work on pharmacology has been published in Norway. The King has, however, appointed a committee to prepare a new pharmacopœa for that country. The *Pharmacopœa Danica* has hitherto been used there. Several articles on pharmacology have appeared in the following Norwegian periodical:—*Eyr, et medicinsk Tidsskrift*. 11 vols. Commenced in 1826, and continued by Dr. Holst till 1837.

3. SWEDEN.

- 1686 *Pharmacopœa Holmiensis*. Holmia, 4to.
- 1705—1817 *Pharmacopœa Suecica*. Holm. 1705, 1775. Alt. 1776. Holm. 1779, 1817. 4to. and 8vo.
- 1749 LINNÉ (C. A.) *Materia Medica*. Stockh. 8vo. ed. Schreb. 1772, 1782, 1787.
- 1735—1784 BERGMANN (T.) A distinguished chemist.
- 1769 RETZIUS (A. J.) *Kort begrep af grunderne til Pharmaciaen*. Stockh. 1769, 8vo.
- 1742—1786 SCHEELE (C. W.) Discovered Tartaric Acid in 1770, Chlorine in 1774, solid Citric Acid in 1781, and hydrous Prussic Acid.
- 1771 RETZIUS (A. J.) *Primæ linæ Pharmaciæ, suecico idiomate editæ, jam Latine converse*. Gottingæ. 8vo.
- 1776 BERGIUS (P. J.) *Materia Medica e Regno Vegetabili*. Ed. 2 t. 8vo. Stockh. 1782.
- 1789 *Pharmacop. milit. nav. et eorum usui accommod., qui impensis publ. curantur*. Holm. 1789, 8vo.
- 1825—25 RONANDER (C. W. H.) *System e Pharmacologien*. Stockh. 1 Deel; 1, 2. Afdeling.
- 1834 *Pharmacopœa in usum Nosoc. milit. Holm.* 1834, 12mo. BERZELIUS.

Besides several pharmacological papers in the following Swedish journals:
 "Svenska Läkare-Sällskapets Handlingar." Stockh. 1813—1833. 8vo. "Nija Handlingar." 1 Bd. 1837.
 "Svenska Läkare-Sällskapets Arsberättelser." Stockh. 1813—1838. 8vo. 20 vols.
 "Tidsskrift för Läkare och Pharmaceuter." Stockh. 1832—1838. 8vo. 6 vols.
 "Hygea. Medicinsk og Pharmaceutisk Månadsskrift." Commenced April, 1839.

A. D.

RUSSIA.

- 1534 Herbal in the Russian language with figures.
 1588 Treatise on medicines in ditto.
 1665 Apothecaries' Garden at Moscow.
 1778 Pharm. Rossica. Petropol. 4to.—1782. 8vo.
 Pharm. castrens. Rossica. Petropol. 4to.
 1784 BACHERACH (A.) Pharm. Rossica navalis. Petrop. 8vo.
 1801 GRINDEL (D. H.) Grundriss d. Pharm. Riga.
 1803—8 Russisches Jahrbuch d. Pharm. Riga.
 1806 GIESE (F.) Lehrb. d. Pharm. Riga.
 1807 Pharmacopœia in usum Nosocomii Paup. Petropol. 8vo.
 1809—10 GIESE (F.) and GRINDEL (D. H.) Russ. Jahrb. d. Chem. und Pharm. 2 Bde. Riga.
 1809.—Dorpat. 1810. 8vo.
 1819 GRINDEL (D. H.) Med. pharm. Blatter. 8 Hefte. Riga. 1819 and 1820. 8vo.
 1829 HORANINOW (P.) Systema Pharmacodynamicum. 8vo. Petrop.
 1840 WYLIE (Sir James.) Pharmacopœia castrens. Ruthenica. Ed. 4to, Petropoli.
 Further information on Russian medicine may be obtained in the following works:
 Grahl (J. F.) "Dies. Med. sistem quædam medicam. Rossor. domest." Jenæ. 1790.
 Richter (W. M.) "Geschichte d. Med. in Russl." Bd. 3. 1813—1817. Moskwa.

A. D.

FINLAND.

- 1797 BJÖRN LUND (B.) Mat. Med. Select. 8vo. Abo.
 1819 Pharmacopœia Fennica. Aboæ.

A. D.

ITALY.

- 1500—55 BRASSAVOLA (A. M.) Examen omnium simplicium.
 1501—77 MATTHIOLUS (P. A.) Commentarii in libros sex Dioscoridis.
 1502—53 SERVETO (M.)
 1502 Valerian recommended in epilepsy by COLUMNNA.
 1553—1616 ALPINUS (Prosper.) On the medicine and plants of the Egyptians.
 1647 SALA (Ang.)
 1707 Sugar of milk made known by TESTI. (Beckmann, Hist. and Invent. iv. 602.)
 1734 MAZINI (J. B.) Mechanica Medicamentorum.
 1791—5 CARMINATI (B.) Hygiene, Therapeutice et Materia Medica. 4 vols. 8vo. Pavia.
 1803 BRUGNATELLI (F.) Farmacopœia ad Uso degli Speciali, e Medici moderni d'Italia. 8vo.
 1808 Venez.—A French translation by Planche in 1811.
 1821 Doctrine of contra-stimulus by RASORI and BORDA.
 1824 TARGIONI. Di Materia Medica Tozzeti Lezioni di. Firenze. 8vo.
 1824 ALBERTI (A.) Flora Medica. 6 vols. 8vo. Milan.
 1825 AMBROSIANI (P.) Manuale per Droghiere. Pavia, 2 vols. 8vo.
 1825 Trattato delle Droghe semplici. 6 vols. Milan.
 1826—7 STELLATI (V.) Elementi di Mat. Med. 2 vols. 8vo. Napoli.
 1827 TADDEI. Farmacopœia generale. 4 vols. 8vo. Firenze.
 1827 Dizionario de Medicamenti. Modena.
 1827 Dizionario farmaceutico galeno-chemico. Neapl.
 1828 BARZELOTTI (L.) Epitome delle istruzioni theoretico-pratiche. 8vo. Pisa.
 1830 BRUSCHI (D.) Istituzioni di Materia Medica.
 1833 ARGENZIANO (P.) Elementi di Materia Medica. Napoli.
 1833 VIGNA (C.) Manuale di Mat. Med.
 1833 GIACOMINI (G.) Trattato filosofico sperimentale dei Soccorsi Therapeutici. 4 vols. 8vo.
 1833 Padova.
 1833 FOLCHI (I.) Materie Medicæ compend. 2 vols. 8vo. Ad Thermas Agrippæ.
 1837—40 TADDEI (Dr. G.) Elementi di Farmacologia sulle bali della chimica. Ediz. 2nda. 4 vols. 8vo. Firenze.

A. D.

SPAIN.

- 1569 MONARDEZ (Nic.) Historia medicinal de las cosas que se traen de nuestras Indias Occidentales que sirven en medicina. Sevil. 4to. Lat. transl. by Clusius 1574. Antw. Engl. Transl. by Frampton, Lond. 1580. Monardez mentions Cebadilla, Sarsaparilla (carcaparilla), Sassafras, Balsam of Peru, Balsam of Tolu, Logwood, &c.
 1578 ACOSTA (Chr.) Drogas de las Indias. 4to. Burgos.
 1615 HERNANDEZ (Fr.) Nova plant. anim. min. Mexican. historia. Rom. 1651. Fol.—(A Spanish edit. by F. Ximenes in 1615.)
 1632 Cinchona imported into Spain.
 1729 Pharm. Madritensis, 4to. 1794. 8vo. 1798. Lips. 1822.
 1786 RUIZ (Don Hipp.) and PAVON (Don Jose.) Flora Peruviana. Cinchona, Krameria.
 1787 TAVARES (Fr.) De Pharmacologia libellus. Coimbra. 8vo.
 RODRIGUEZ Y SALV. SOLIVA (J.) Des efficaces virtudes nuevamente descubiertas o comprob. en varias plantas. Madrid.
 1789 RANCE (J.) Tratado theor. prat. de Mat. Med. Barcelona. 1789.
 1798 HERNANDEZ DE GREGORIO (M.) Diccionario dem. de Farmacia. Madrid. 4to.
 1800 CARBONEL (F.) Pharmaciæ elementa, chem. recent. fundament. innixa. Barcinon.—French transl. by J. H. Cloquet, from the 3d ed. Paris, 1821.
 1841 IIMENEZ (Dr. M.) A work on pharmacy in 2 vols.; but I have not seen it.

A. D.

PORTUGAL.

- 1536 GARCÍAS AB ORTA, *Coloquios dos simples y drogvas he cousas medicinais da India*.
Goa. 4to.—Lat. transl. by Clusius, 1567. Antw. 8vo.
1785 HENRIQUEZ DE PAIVA (J. J.) *Pharm.* Lisbon. Lisb. 8vo.
1794 *Pharmacopeia Geral para o Reino e Dominios de Portugal*. 8vo. 2 vols. Lisbon.
1797 *Pharmacopeia do Pinto*. Coimbra.
1800 BRÓTERO described the Ipecacuanha plant.
1810 GOMES obtained crystallized Cinchonia.
1836 ALBANO (Dr.) *O Código Pharmaceutica ou Tratado do Pharmacia*. Coimbra.

A pharmaceutical journal is published at Lisbon, under the title of "*Jornal da Sociedade Pharmaceutica Lusitana*." Of this I have seen one number only, viz. "Tomo II. 60 Anno Numero X." Lisbon, 1839. It is published monthly.

A. D.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

- 1768 Chair of Materia Medica and Botany in the University of Pennsylvania established.
(Dr. Wood's Address, 1836.)
1782 Botany separated from Materia Medica in that University.
1801 BARTON (Dr. B. S.) *Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the*
United States. 3d ed. 1810.
1803 Chimaphila introduced by Dr. Mitchell.
1806 COXE (Dr. J. R.) *The American Dispensatory*. 8vo. 8th ed. 1830.
1807 Ergot of Rye introduced by Dr. Stearns.
1807 Lobelia inflata introduced by the Rev. Dr. Cutler.
1810 THACHER (Dr. I.) *American New Dispensatory*. 8vo. 2d ed. 1813.
1817 CHAPMAN (Dr. N.) *Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica*. 2 vols. 8vo. 4th
ed. 1825, Philada.
1817—18 BARTON (Dr. W. P. C.) *Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States*. 2 vols. 4to.
fig. 2d ed. 1825, Philada.
1817—20 BIGELOW (Dr. J.) *American Medical Botany*. 3 vols. 8vo. Boston.
1822 EBERLE (Dr. J.) *Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics*. 8vo. 5th ed. 1841.
1822 BIGELOW (Dr. J.) *A Treatise on the Materia Medica, intended as a sequel to the*
Pharmacopœia of the United States. Boston.
1825 ELLIS (Dr. B.) *Medical Formulary*. 8vo. Philada. 6th ed. 1843, edited by Dr. S. G.
Morton.
1827 Eclectic and General Dispensatory. 8vo. Philada.
1828—30 RAFINESQUE (C. S.) *Medical Botany of the United States of North America*. 2 vols.
12mo. Philada.
1828 BARTON (Dr. W. P. C.) *Outlines of Lectures on Materia Medica and Botany delivered*
in Jefferson Medical College. 2 vols. 12mo. Philada.
1828 TOGNO & DURAND. *A Manual of Materia Medica*, by Edwards & Vavasseur.
Translated. 8vo. Philada.
1830 Jalap plant, *Ipomœa purga* (jalapa) described by Mr. Nuttall.
1830—34 Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Ed. by Dr. B. Ellis, 1830 to 1834.
4 vols. 8vo.
1831 *The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America*. By authority of the National
Medical Convention, held at Washington, A. D. 1830. 1st ed. 1820, Philada.
1831 CARPENTER (G. W.) *Essays on some of the most important Articles of the Materia*
Medica. 12mo. Philada.
1831 WOOD (Dr. G. B.) and BACHE (Dr. F.) *The Dispensatory of the United States*. 8vo.
4th ed. 1839, Philada.
1835 *American Journal of Pharmacy*, a continuation of preceding. Edited by Dr. R. E.
Griffith to 1837, and by Drs. Carson and Bridges to present time. 10 vols. 8vo.
1836 DUNGLISON (Dr. R.) *General Therapeutics, or Principles of Medical Practice, with*
Tables of the Chief Remedial Agents and their Preparations. 8vo.
1839 DUNGLISON (Dr. R.) *New Remedies: the Method of preparing and administering*
them, their effects on the healthy and diseased economy. 8vo. Philada. 4th ed.
1843.
1841 BELL (Dr. John). *A Practical Dictionary of Materia Medica, including the compo-*
sition, preparation, and uses of Medicines, and a large number of extemporaneous
Formule, together with important Toxicological Observations. On the basis of
Brandes' Dictionary of Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy. 8vo. Philada.
1842 PAINE (Dr. Martin). *A Therapeutical Arrangement of the Materia Medica; or the*
Materia Medica arranged upon physiological principles, and in the order of
general practical value that remedial agents hold under their several denomina-
tions, and in conformity with the physiological doctrines set forth in Medical
and Physiological Commentaries. 12mo. New York.
1842 *Pharmacopœia of the United States, by authority of the National Convention held at*
Washington, 1840. 8vo. Philada.
1843 DUNGLISON (Dr. R.) *General Therapeutics and Materia Medica*. 2 vols. 8vo. Philada.

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