

It is needless to elaborate on the usefulness of this prescription after extraction or to relieve distress after sitting in the dental chair for an hour. The usual results are most satisfactory. It should only be used or prescribed by directed medication by the practitioner.

Formula No. 11.

Dental Polishing Paste.

Powdered pumice (fine)	45.00 Gm.
Powdered talc	15.00 Gm.
Carmin powder	0.01 Gm.
Massing fluid (about)	33.00 cc.
Flavoring mixture	0.75 cc.

The powders should be passed through a No. 80 sieve.

This paste is for professional use only. The mass should not be too soft; a small bottle of massing fluid should be furnished to maintain the proper consistency of the paste for office use.

Massing Fluid.

Gelatin	1.00 Gm.
Glycerin	90.00 cc.
Water	90.00 cc.
Saccharin	5 tablets

Flavoring Mixture.

Oil clove	3.00 cc.
Oil wintergreen	16.00 cc.
Oil peppermint	24.00 cc.
Oil cinnamon	0.10
Oil anise	1.00

This flavoring mixture is suitable either for tooth pastes or powders.

In summary—Formula No. 3 is a pleasant non-medicated mouth rinse when used as directed, or it serves to supply the practitioner with a vehicle which may be medicated. Five preparations have been suggested for this purpose, covering the average needs of the dental practitioner. The flavoring in each case masks the objectionable taste, leaving a pleasant after-taste in the patient's mouth. The powders may also be used directly in powder form to suit the needs of the practitioner.

1. Formula No. 4—Neutral antiseptic powder for cleansing mucous surfaces.
2. Formula No. 5—Chlorinated solution, antiseptic in action and dissolves necrotic tissue.
3. Formula No. 6—Alkaline in reaction, solvent for mucin, antiseptic and reduces irritation.
4. Formula No. 7—Slightly acid in reaction, antiseptic and allays hemorrhage.
5. Formula No. 8—A powder which liberates oxygen in solution, cleansing and antiseptic.

The foregoing formulas are intended for professional use only, to be used by the practitioner in his office, or prescribed by him for his patients.

AN HISTORICAL NOTE ON THE OFFICIAL ROSIN CERATES.*

BY JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH.M.

There are two rosin or resin cerates official—the *Ceratum Resinæ*, or Rosin Cerate of the present U. S. Pharmacopœia, sometimes called *Basilicon Ointment*, and the *Ceratum Resinæ Compositum* or Compound Rosin Cerate (Deshler's

* Presented to the Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. Ph. A., Madison, Wis., August 1933.

Salve), formerly recognized by the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and now by the National Formulary.

"Rosin Cerate, or Basilicon Ointment, is much used as a gently stimulating and protective application to blistered surfaces, indolent ulcers, burns, scalds and chilblains. We have found no application more effectual in disposing the ulcers which follow burns to heal." (U. S. D., 1926, 316.)

"The Compound Rosin Cerate, or Deshler's Salve, is used for the same purposes as the Rosin Cerate, but is somewhat more stimulating." (N. S. D., 1916, 434.)

Both cerates have been in use for more than a century and a half.

It is interesting to note that the First Edition of the "First Pharmacopœia of the United States of America," published in 1778 ("First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy," 1922, 23, 10), recognized "Unguentum Basilicum Flavum," *Pharm. Edin.* No formula was given.

Apparently, the formula was that of the sixth edition of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia published in 1756—the first issue prior to 1778, the date of issuance of the First Edition of the "First Pharmacopœia of the United States of America," used in Revolutionary Days—as the third and fourth editions, and probably the fifth, did not contain any formula for Unguentum Basilicum *Flavum*.

Dr. W. B. McDaniel, 2nd, Librarian of the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia, advises me (under date of July 28, 1933) that:

"Bell & Redwood's Progress of Pharmacy in Great Britain (1880, pages 30, 31) gives the following notice of the editions of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia: 1699—1st ed., 1722—2nd ed., 1735—3rd ed., 1744—4th ed., 1756—6th ed., etc., to 1841. So, our 1735 edition, in claiming to be the third (wherein you found the formula) seems to be correct."

In the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, there is contained a copy of the 3rd edition of this work published in 1735; also a copy of the 6th edition of 1756. The 1735 edition recognized only Unguentum Basilicon, and the 1756 edition recognized Unguentum Basilicum, Unguentum Basilicum Flavum and Unguentum Basilicum Nigrum.

Through the courtesy of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the following formulas from the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia are here given:

UNGUENTUM BASILICON.

℞ Ceræ flavæ
Sevi hircini
Resinæ albæ
Picis siccæ navalis
Terbinthinæ Venetæ, ana semilibram
Oli. olivarum libras duas cum semisse

(Directions for making the ointment are given, in the formula, in Latin. J. W. E.)

(From *Edin. Pharm.*, 3rd Edition, 1735, 134.)

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM FLAVUM.

℞ Ceræ flavæ libram unam
Resinæ albæ sesquilibram
Olei olivarum libra una
Terebinthinæ Venetæ semilibram

(Directions for making the ointment are given, in the formula, in Latin. J. W. E.)

(From *Edin. Pharm.*, 6th Edition, 1756, 133.)

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM NIGRUM.

℞ Ceræ flavæ
Resinæ albæ
Sevi ovilli
Picis liquidæ ana semilibram
Olei olivarum sesquilibram

(Directions for making the ointment are given in the formula, in Latin. J. W. E.)

(From *Edin. Pharm.*, 6th Edition, 1756, 134.)

The Library of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science contains the 4th edition of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia published in 1744 (as well as the 6th edition published in 1756), and its formula for Unguentum Basilicon (page 125) is the same as that of the 3rd edition published in 1735.

Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia (1916, 1155)—the latest edition published—gives the following formula for Unguentum Resinæ—Resin Ointment. N. O. Synonym Basilicon Ointment (Modified): Resin, in powder 13; Yellow Beeswax, 13; Olive Oil (by weight), 13; Prepared Lard, 11. (The proportions in B. P. 1898 read 4, 4, 4 and 3.)

Squire states, also (page 1155), that this ointment is recognized in the following foreign Pharmacopœias:

Official in Austrian (Unguentum Basilicum), Yellow Wax 16, Olive Oil 36, Colophonium 12, Suet 12, Turpentine 12, Pitch 12; Dutch (Unguentum Resinosum Flavum), Yellow Wax 18, Colophonium 8, Sesame Oil 70, Turpentine 4; French (Pommade de Styrax), Purified Liquid Storax 16, Colophonium 29, Purified Elemi 16, Yellow Wax 16, Olive Oil 23; German (Unguentum Basilicum), Arachis Oil 9, Yellow Wax 3, Colophonium 3, Suet 3, Turpentine 2; Mexican (Unguento Amarilla), Yellow Wax 6, Colophonium 5, Suet 4, Aceite 12; Norwegian (Unguentum Basilicum Nigrum), Colophonium 12, Yellow Wax 12, Pitch 12, Suet 12, Turpentine 12, Olive Oil 40; Portuguese (Unguento de Resina) Yellow Wax 25, Resin 25, Oleo de Amendoin 50; Spanish (Unguento de Altea), Turpentine 50, Althæa Root 100, Water 100, Yellow Wax 160, Pine Resin 160, Olive Oil 750; Swedish (Unguentum Terebinthinæ Resinosum), Colophonium 15, Suet 15, Turpentine 10, Yellow Wax 15, Olive Oil 45; Swiss (Unguentum Resinosum), Colophonium 9, Turpentine 9, Yellow Wax 17, Olive Oil 65; U. S. (Ceratum Resinæ), Rosin 35, Yellow Wax 15, Lard 50; also (Ceratum Resinæ Compositum), Rosin 225, Yellow Wax 225, Prepared Suet 300, Turpentine 115, Linseed Oil 135.

The official formulas for Resin (or Rosin¹) Cerate, and Compound Resin (or Rosin¹) Cerate since 1820 have been as follows:

	RESIN (OR ROSIN ¹) CERATE.											
	U. S. P. 1820.	U. S. P. 1830.	U. S. P. 1840.	U. S. P. 1850.	U. S. P. 1860.	U. S. P. 1870.	U. S. P. 1880.	U. S. P. 1890.	U. S. P. 1900.	U. S. P. 1910.	U. S. P. 1920.	
Resin	5	5	5	5	5	5	35	35	..	..	..
Yellow Wax	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	15	15	15	15	
Lard	8	8	8	8	8	8	50	50	50	50	50	
Rosin ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35	35

¹ The word Rosin is synonymous with Resin.

	COMPOUND RESIN (OR ROSIN ¹) CERATE.											
	U. S. P. 1820.	U. S. P. 1830.	U. S. P. 1840.	U. S. P. 1850.	U. S. P. 1860.	U. S. P. 1870.	U. S. P. 1880.	U. S. P. 1890.	U. S. P. 1900.	N. F. IV 1916.	N. F. V 1926.	
Resin	16	16	16	16	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
Yellow Wax	16	16	16	16	12	12	..	..	22.5	22.5	22.5
Suet	16	16	16	16	12	12	..	..	30.0	30.0	30.0
Turpentine	8	8	8	8	6	6	..	..	11.5	11.5	11.5
Linseed Oil	8	8	8	8	7	7	..	..	13.5	13.5	13.5
Rosin ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.5	22.5	22.5

¹ The word Rosin is synonymous with Resin.

There were no formulas for Compound Resin Cerate in N. F. I (1888), N. F. II (1896) and N. F. III (1906).

There is an ancient house on Market Square, in Germantown, Philadelphia—The Deshler—Washington—Morris House, built in 1772–1773 by David Deshler,

¹ The word Rosin is synonymous with Resin.

"who had come here from Heidelberg, where his father, whose wife was a sister of Casper and John Wister, was an aide-de-camp to the reigning Prince," states Rev. S. F. Hotchkins, M.A., in his admirable history of "Ancient and Modern Germantown, Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill." (1189, 66.)

David Deshler was "in successful business in Philadelphia. . . . 'As honest as David Deshler' was an old saying. Mrs. Deshler bought a salve from a butcher, which was called 'Butcher's Salve' and afterward 'Deshler's Salve.' Dr. Wister put the recipe in his *Pharmacopœia*." So, apparently, Deshler's Salve was known as early as the American Revolution, and in all probability it was used in Germany and Europe long before.

Dr. Hotchkins writes, also, that:

"David Deshler dressed in olive-colored silk velvet, with knee buckles and silk stockings, bright silver buckles and the usual three-looped hat—a custom that well became his handsome face and manly form. His wife, Mary, was a granddaughter of Madam Mary Ferree, a French Huguenot widow, who owned much land in Pequea Valley, where a Huguenot settlement arose, favored by the Indian King, Tanawa. She died in Revolutionary Days, but David, her husband, lived until 1792."¹

The Deshler Family of Germantown should not be confused with the Deshler Drug Store in New Brunswick, described by Dr. F. B. Kilmer in the *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION* of July 1929. Dr. Kilmer writes me:

"So far as I know this man and his store had no connection with Deshler's Salve, although among the laity and the druggists of New Brunswick they have erroneously been joined together. Of course, I am familiar with this Salve; I have made and dispensed it, but so far as I know the David Deshler of whom you speak was not in any way connected with the New Brunswick druggist."

BINDING UP A WOUND.*

BY FRED B. KILMER.

When the dawn man swung from limb to limb in the primeval forest, crawled on all fours or walked upright, roamed in search of food and shelter, hunted, fished or fought his fellows, he got hurt. In every move man made he was beset with bruises, cuts, stabs, scratches, bites, blows, breaks—injuries of many kinds. The Stone Age brought axes, arrows, knives, lances, spears, clubs, hooks, tools and weapons of many sorts. The Bronze Age, closely followed by the Iron Age, which extends to the present, added to and amplified the implements which would injure and maim man's flesh. Every step in man's progress has brought new forms of injury; fire, the wheel, gunpowder, steam, the wagon, the engine, the machine, the motor, the aeroplane, electricity—and now in sight is radio power—atomic energy—all carrying elements for the mutilation of humankind. Wherever man may go, whatever he may do, he is prone to get hurt. In our highly civilized United

¹ Dr. James W. Wister, of Germantown, writes me (August 12, 1933) that: "All that you say concerning David Deshler I think is correct. Dr. Caspar Wistar, great nephew of John Wister, from whom I am descended, spelled both his names with an 'a.' The Doctor used the salve in his practice, but so far as I know, was not the author of a *Pharmacopœia*."

* Section on Historical Pharmacy, Madison meeting, 1933.