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TO
THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPŒIA
OF 1867

1874

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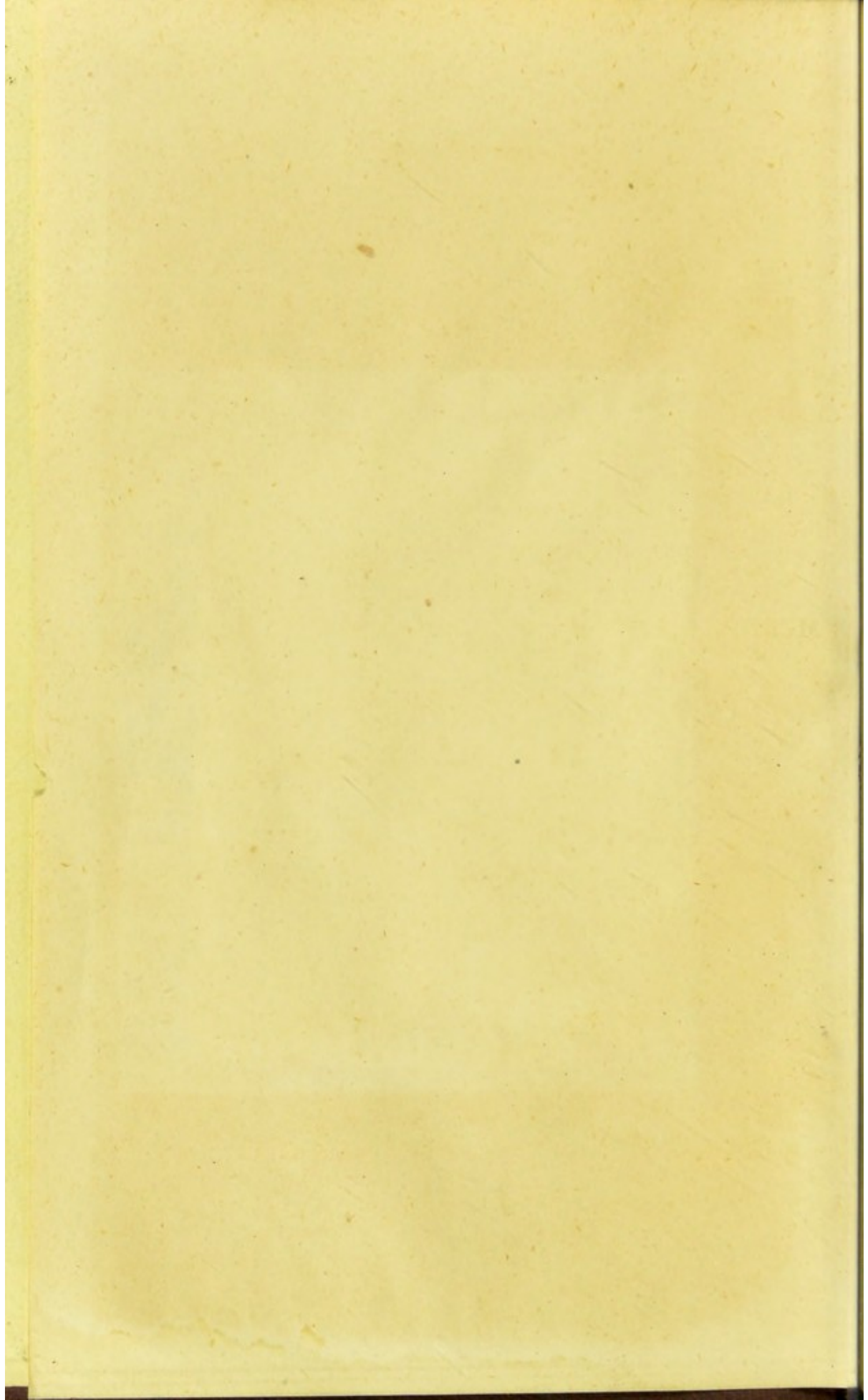
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ADDITIONS
TO THE
BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA
OF 1867

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

LONDON
PRINTED FOR THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL BY
SPOTTISWOODE & CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE, F.C.
1874

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ADVERTISEMENT.

A REPRINT of the Pharmacopœia being required, the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL take this opportunity of making known certain corrections required in the text, a list of which will be found on page vi.

Several new Medicines and new Preparations having been introduced or established in use since the Pharmacopœia was published in 1867, the Council have thought it desirable to supply the requisite information concerning them, and this is given under the title of 'Additions to the British Pharmacopœia' at the end of the volume.

January, 1874.

NOTE.—The 'Additions' are published in this separate form for the convenience of those who already possess the Pharmacopœia of 1867.



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OF

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CORRECTIONS MADE IN 1874 IN THE REPRINT
OF THE 'BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA' OF 1867.



Page 22, line 3 from bottom, <i>for</i>	2	<i>read</i>	3
„ 33 „ 16 „ top, „	6	„	$6\frac{1}{4}$
„ 131 „ 9 „ „ „	330	„	208
„ 134 „ 6 „ bottom, „	3	„	3·6
„ 135 „ 9 „ „ „	83	„	230
„ 154 „ 5 „ „ „	3	„	6
„ 166 „ 16 „ top, „	$16\frac{1}{2}$	„	24
„ 187 „ 14 „ bottom, „	1·338	„	1·44
„ 229 „ 17 „ top, „	122°	„ about 95°	
„ 230 „ 7 „ bottom, „	$16\frac{1}{2}$	„	$23\frac{1}{2}$
„ 291 „ 6 „ „ „	50	„	100

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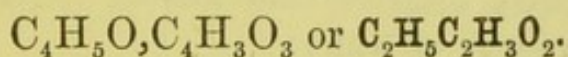
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ADDITIONS.

ÆTHER ACETICUS.

ACETIC ETHER.



May be obtained by distilling a mixture of eight parts of dry acetate of soda, five parts of rectified spirit, and ten parts of sulphuric acid; adding the distilled product to half its weight of chloride of calcium in a stoppered bottle; letting them remain together for twenty-four hours, and then decanting and rectifying the ethereal liquid.

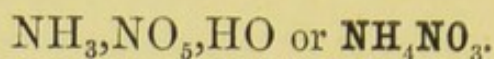
Characters and Tests.—A colourless liquid with an agreeable ethereal odour. Specific gravity, 0.910. Boiling point, 166°. Soluble in all proportions in rectified spirit and in ether. One part dissolves in 11 or 12 parts of water at 60°.

Dose.—20 to 60 minims.



AMMONIÆ NITRAS.

NITRATE OF AMMONIA.

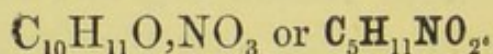


Produced by neutralising diluted nitric acid with solution of ammonia or carbonate of ammonia, evaporating the solution until crystals are obtained, and keeping these fused at a temperature not exceeding 320° until the vapour of water is no longer emitted.

Characters and Tests.—A white deliquescent salt, in confused crystalline masses, having a bitter acrid taste. Soluble in less than its own weight of water, and sparingly soluble in rectified spirit. A solution of one part in eight parts of distilled water gives no precipitate with solution of nitrate of silver or of chloride of barium. Heated with caustic potash, it evolves ammonia; with sulphuric acid it emits nitric acid vapour. It fuses at a temperature of 320° , and at 350° to 450° it is entirely resolved into nitrous oxide gas, NO or N_2O , and the vapour of water.

AMYL NITRIS.

NITRITE OF AMYL.



Produced by the action of nitric or nitrous acid on amylic alcohol.

Characters and Tests.—An ethereal liquid of a yellowish colour, and peculiar, not disagreeable odour. Specific gravity, 0.877. Boiling point, 205° . Insoluble in water. Soluble in rectified spirit in all proportions. If it be added

drop by drop to caustic potash while fused by the application of heat, valerianate of potash will be formed.

Dose.—By inhalation, the vapour of 2 to 5 minims. To be used with caution.

AQUA CHLOROFORMI.

CHLOROFORM WATER.

Take of

Chloroform	1 fluid drachm
Distilled water	25 fluid ounces

Put them into a two-pint stoppered bottle, and shake them together until the chloroform is entirely dissolved in the water.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce to 2 fluid ounces.

ARECA.

ARECA NUT.

The seed of *Areca Catechu Linn.*, the Betel-nut tree. Imported from the East Indies.

Dose, in powder.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce.

AURANTII FRUCTUS.

BITTER ORANGE.

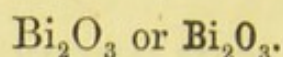
The ripe fruit of *Citrus Bigaradia* (Risso, *Hist. Nat. des Orang.* plate 30). Imported from the South of Europe.

Preparation.

Tinctura Aurantii recentis.

BISMUTHI OXIDUM.

OXIDE OF BISMUTH.



Take of

Subnitrate of Bismuth	1 pound
Solution of Soda	4 pints

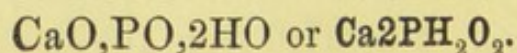
Mix and boil for five minutes; then having allowed the mixture to cool and the oxide to subside, decant the supernatant liquid, wash the precipitate thoroughly with distilled water, and finally dry the oxide by the heat of a water-bath.

Characters and Tests.—A dull lemon-yellow powder. Heated to incipient redness it is not diminished in weight. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in nitric acid mixed with half its volume of water, and if it be thus dissolved to saturation, the solution mixed with ten or twenty times its volume of water yields a white precipitate. The nitric acid solution gives no precipitate with diluted sulphuric acid, nor with solution of nitrate of silver, dropped into it. Solution of chloride of ammonium added to the nitric acid solution gives a white precipitate, and if this be treated with excess of solution of ammonia, then filtered, and the clear filtrate neutralised with hydrochloric acid, it will not become turbid.

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

CALCIS HYPOPHOSPHIS.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.



Obtained by heating phosphorus with hydrate of lime and water until phosphuretted hydrogen gas ceases to be

evolved, then filtering the liquid, separating uncombined lime with carbonic acid gas, and evaporating the remaining solution until the salt separates in a crystalline condition.

Characters and Tests.—A white crystalline salt, with a pearly lustre, and a bitter nauseous taste. Insoluble in rectified spirit. Soluble in six parts of cold water, and only slightly more soluble in hot water. The crystals do not lose water when heated to 300°. Heated to redness they ignite, evolving spontaneously inflammable phosphuretted hydrogen, and leaving a reddish coloured residue amounting to about 80 per cent. of the salt.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

CHARTA SINAPIS.

MUSTARD PAPER.

Take of

Black Mustard seeds, in powder . 1 ounce

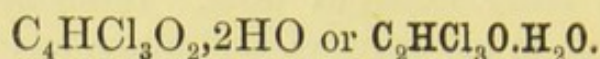
Solution of Gutta-percha . . . 2 fluid ounces, or a
sufficiency

Mix the mustard with the gutta-percha solution so as to form a semifluid mixture, and having poured this into a shallow flat-bottomed vessel, such as a dinner-plate, pass strips of cartridge paper over its surface so that one side of the paper shall receive a thin coating of the mixture. Then lay the paper on a table with the coated side upwards and let it remain exposed to the air until the coating has hardened.

Before being applied to the skin, let the mustard paper be immersed for a few seconds in tepid water.

CHLORAL HYDRAS.

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.



Chloral, produced by the action of dry chlorine gas on anhydrous alcohol, purified by treatment, first with sulphuric acid and afterwards with a small quantity of lime, and finally converted into the solid hydrate by the addition of water.

Characters and Tests.—In colourless crystals, which do not deliquesce on exposure to air. It has a pungent but not an acrid odour, and a pungent and rather bitter taste. On the application of a gentle heat it fuses to a colourless transparent liquid, which, as it cools, begins to solidify at a temperature of about 120° . It boils in a test-tube, with pieces of broken glass immersed in it, at about 205° , and at a slightly higher temperature it volatilises on platinum foil without residue. Soluble in less than its own weight of distilled water, rectified spirit, or ether, and in four times its weight of chloroform. The aqueous solution is neutral or but slightly acid to test-paper. A solution in chloroform when mixed by agitation with sulphuric acid does not impart colour to the acid. 100 grains of hydrate of chloral dissolved in an ounce of distilled water and mixed with 30 grains of slaked lime, submitted to careful distillation with a suitable apparatus, should yield not less than 70 grains of chloroform.

Dose.—5 to 30 grains.

Preparation.

Syrupus Chloral . . . 10 grains in 1 fluid drachm.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM.

LIQUID EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

Take of

Liquorice root, in coarse powder	.	.	1 pound
Distilled Water	.	.	4 pints.

Macerate the liquorice root with two pints of the water for twelve hours, strain and press; again macerate the pressed marc with the remainder of the water for six hours, strain and press. Mix the strained liquors, heat them to 212° , and strain through flannel; then evaporate by a water-bath until it has acquired, when cold, a specific gravity of 1.160; add to this one eighth of its volume of rectified spirit; let the mixture stand for twelve hours, and filter.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm.

GUTTA-PERCHA.

GUTTA-PERCHA.

The concrete juice of *Isonandra gutta* (Hooker, *Lou-
don's Journal of Botany*, 1848).

Characters and Tests.—In tough flexible pieces, of a light brown or chocolate colour. Soluble or nearly soluble in chloroform, yielding a more or less turbid solution.

Preparation.

Liquor Gutta-percha.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM.

YELLOW OXIDE OF MERCURY.

HgO or Hg₂O.

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury	. . .	4 ounces
Solution of Soda	. . .	2 pints
Distilled Water	. . .	a sufficiency

Dissolve the perchloride of mercury in four pints of distilled water, aiding the solution by the application of heat, and add this to the solution of soda. Stir them together; allow the yellow precipitate to subside; remove the supernatant liquor by decantation; thoroughly wash the precipitated oxide on a calico filter with distilled water; and finally dry it by the heat of a water-bath.

Characters and Tests.—A yellow powder readily dissolved by hydrochloric acid, yielding a solution which, with solution of ammonia, gives a white precipitate. It is entirely volatilised when heated to incipient redness, being resolved into oxygen gas and the vapour of mercury.

INJECTIO MORPHIÆ HYPODERMICA.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF MORPHIA.

A solution of acetate of morphia containing one grain of the acetate in twelve minims of the injection.

Take of

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	. . .	88 grains
Solution of Ammonia	} of each	a sufficiency
Acetic Acid		
Distilled Water		

Dissolve the hydrochlorate of morphia in two ounces of distilled water, aiding the solution by a gentle heat ; then add solution of ammonia so as to precipitate the morphia, and render the liquid slightly alkaline ; allow it to cool ; collect the precipitate on a filter, wash it with distilled water, and allow it to drain ; then transfer the morphia to a small porcelain dish with about an ounce of distilled water, apply a gentle heat, and carefully add acetic acid until the morphia is dissolved, and a very slightly acid solution is formed. Add now sufficient distilled water to make the solution measure exactly two fluid ounces. Filter and preserve the product in a stoppered bottle excluded from the light.

Characters and Tests.—A clear solution free from any solid particles. Very slightly acid to test-paper. A fluid drachm of it, rendered slightly alkaline by the addition of solution of ammonia, yields a precipitate of morphia which, after being washed and dried, should weigh 4·3 grains, corresponding to 5 grains of acetate of morphia.

Dose, by subcutaneous injection.—1 minim to 6 minims.

LARICIS CORTEX.

LARCH BARK.

The bark, deprived of its outer layer, of *Larix Europæa* DC., *Abies Larix Rich.*, the common Larch.

Preparation.—Tinctura Laricis, 2½ ounces to 1 pint.

LIQUOR GUTTA-PERCHA.

SOLUTION OF GUTTA-PERCHA.

Take of

Gutta-percha, in thin slices	. . .	1 ounce
Chloroform		8 fluid ounces
Carbonate of Lead, in fine powder	. . .	1 ounce

Add the gutta-percha to six fluid ounces of the chloroform in a stoppered bottle, and shake them together frequently until solution has been effected. Then add the carbonate of lead previously mixed with the remainder of the chloroform, and having several times shaken the whole together, set the mixture aside, and let it remain at rest until the insoluble matter has subsided. Lastly, decant the clear liquid, and keep it in a well-stoppered bottle.

Preparation in which this solution is used.

Charta Sinapis.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

Take of

Carbonate of Magnesia	.	.	.	100 grains
Citric Acid	.	.	.	200 grains
Syrup of Lemons	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce
Bicarbonate of Potash, in crystals	.	.	.	40 grains
Water	.	.	.	a sufficiency

Dissolve the citric acid in two ounces of the water, and having added the carbonate of magnesia, stir until it is dissolved. Filter the solution into a strong half-pint bottle, add the syrup and sufficient water to nearly fill the bottle, then introduce the bicarbonate of potash, and immediately close the bottle with a cork which should be secured with string or wire. Afterwards shake the bottle until the bicarbonate of potash has dissolved.

Dose.—5 to 10 fluid ounces.

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM.

PHOSPHORATED OIL.

Take of

Phosphorus	. } of each	. . . a sufficiency
Oil of Almonds.		

Heat the oil in a porcelain dish to 300° , and keep it at this temperature for about fifteen minutes, then let it cool, and filter it through paper. Put 4 fluid ounces of this oil into a stoppered bottle, capable of holding $4\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces, and add to it 12 grains of phosphorus. Immerse the bottle in hot water until the oil has acquired the temperature of 180° , removing the stopper two or three times to allow the escape of expanded air, then shake the oil and phosphorus together until the latter is entirely dissolved.

Characters.—A clear and colourless or but slightly coloured oil; phosphorescent in the dark.

Dose.—5 to 10 minims.

PEPSIN.

PEPSIN.

A preparation of the mucous lining of a fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf.

The stomach of one of these animals recently killed having been cut open and laid on a board with the inner surface upwards, any adhering portions of food, dirt, or other impurity, are to be removed and the exposed surface slightly washed with cold water; the cleansed mucous membrane is then to be scraped with a blunt knife or other suitable instrument, and the viscid pulp thus obtained is to be immediately spread over the surface of glass or glazed earthenware and quickly dried at a temperature

not exceeding 100°. The dried residue is to be reduced to powder and preserved in a stoppered bottle.

Characters and Tests.—A light yellowish brown powder, having a faint, but not disagreeable odour, and a slightly saline taste, without any indication of putrescence. Very little soluble in water or spirit. Two grains of it with an ounce of distilled water, to which five minims of hydrochloric acid have been added, form a mixture in which 100 grains of hard-boiled white of egg, in thin shavings, will dissolve on their being digested together for about four hours at a temperature of 98°.

Dose.—2 to 5 grains.

PILULA PHOSPHORI.

PHOSPHORUS PILL.

Take of

Phosphorus	.	.	.	.	2 grains
Balsam of Tolu	.	.	.	.	120 grains
Yellow Wax	.	.	.	.	60 grains

Put the phosphorus and balsam of tolu into a Wedgwood mortar about half-full of hot water, and when the phosphorus has melted and the balsam has become sufficiently soft, rub them together beneath the surface of the water until no particles of phosphorus are visible, the temperature of the water being maintained at or near to 140°. Add now the wax, and as it softens mix it thoroughly with the other ingredients. Allow the mass to cool without being exposed to the air, and keep it in a bottle immersed in cold water. It may be softened with a few drops of rectified spirit when made into pills.

Dose.—3 to 6 grains.

PILULA SCAMMONII COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND SCAMMONY PILL.

Take of

Resin of Scammony	.	}	of each	.	1 ounce
Resin of Jalap	.	.			
Curd Soap, in powder	.	}			
Strong Tincture of Ginger	.	.	.	.	1 fluid ounce
Rectified Spirit	.	.	.	.	2 fluid ounces

Add the spirit and tincture to the soap and resins, and dissolve with the aid of a gentle heat; then evaporate the spirit by the heat of a water-bath until the mass has acquired a suitable consistence for forming pills.

Dose.—5 to 15 grains.

PULVIS ELATERII COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ELATERIUM.

Take of

Elaterium	.	.	.	.	.	10 grains
Sugar of Milk	.	.	.	.	.	90 grains

Rub them together in a mortar until they are reduced to fine powder and intimately mixed.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 5 grains.

PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF LIQUORICE.

Take of

Senna, in fine powder	.	}	of each	.	2 ounces
Liquorice Root, in fine powder	.	.			
Refined Sugar, in powder	.	.	.	.	6 ounces

Mix them thoroughly, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally rub it lightly in a mortar.

Dose.—30 to 60 grains.

SAPO ANIMALIS.

CURD SOAP.

A soap made with soda and a purified animal fat consisting principally of stearin.

Characters and Tests.—White or with a very light greyish tint; dry; nearly inodorous; horny and pulverisable when kept in dry warm air. Easily moulded when heated. Soluble in rectified spirit. Soluble also in hot water, the solution being neutral or only slightly alkaline to test-paper. It does not impart a greasy stain to paper.

Preparations in which Curd Soap is used.

Pilula Scammonii composita.

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone.

Suppositoria Morphiae cum Sapone.

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone.

This soap may with advantage be substituted for the hard soap made with olive oil in preparing the *Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone*.

SODÆ HYPOPHOSPHIS.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODA.

$\text{NaO},\text{PO},2\text{HO}$ or NaPH_2O_2 .

Obtained by adding carbonate of soda to solution of hypophosphite of lime as long as a precipitate of carbonate of lime is formed, then filtering the solution and evapo-

rating it to dryness by the heat of a steam-bath, keeping it constantly stirred when the salt begins to solidify.

Characters and Tests.—A white granular salt, having a bitter nauseous taste. It is deliquescent, very soluble in water and in spirit, but insoluble in ether. At a red heat it ignites, emitting spontaneously inflammable phosphuretted hydrogen.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

SUCCUS BELLADONNÆ.

JUICE OF BELLADONNA.

Take of

Fresh leaves and young branches of } 7 pounds
Belladonna }

Rectified Spirit a sufficiency

Bruise the belladonna in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and to every three measures of juice add one of the spirit. Set aside for seven days and filter. Keep it in a cool place.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims.

SUCCUS HYOSCYAMI.

JUICE OF HYOSCYAMUS.

Take of

Fresh leaves and young branches of } 7 pounds.
Hyoscyamus }

Rectified Spirit a sufficiency

Bruise the hyoscyamus in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and to every three measures of juice add one of the spirit. Set aside for seven days and filter. Keep it in a cool place.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm to 1 fluid drachm.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI CUM SAPONE.

CARBOLIC ACID SUPPOSITORIES.

Take of

Carbolic Acid	12 grains
Curd Soap, in powder	180 grains
Starch, in powder	a sufficiency

Mix the carbolic acid with the soap, and add sufficient starch to form a paste of suitable consistence. Divide the mass into twelve equal parts, each of which is to be made into a conical or other convenient form for a suppository.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHIÆ CUM SAPONE.

MORPHIA SUPPOSITORIES WITH SOAP.

Take of

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	6 grains
Glycerine of Starch	50 grains
Curd Soap, in powder	100 grains
Starch, in powder	a sufficiency

Mix the hydrochlorate of morphia with the glycerine of starch and soap, and add sufficient starch to form a paste of suitable consistence. Divide the mass into twelve equal parts, each of which is to be made into a conical or other convenient form for a suppository.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI CUM SAPONE.

TANNIC ACID SUPPOSITORIES WITH SOAP.

Take of

Tannic Acid	36 grains
Glycerine of Starch	50 grains
Curd Soap, in powder	100 grains
Starch, in powder	a sufficiency

Mix the tannic acid with the glycerine of starch and soap, and add sufficient starch to form a paste of suitable consistence. Divide the mass into twelve equal parts, each of which is to be made into a conical or other convenient form for a suppository.

SYRUPUS CHLORAL.

SYRUP OF CHLORAL.

Take of

Hydrate of Chloral	80 grains
Distilled Water	4 fluid drachms
Simple Syrup	a sufficiency

Dissolve the hydrate of chloral in the water, and add the syrup until the mixed product measures a fluid ounce.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA AURANTII RECENTIS.

TINCTURE OF FRESH ORANGE PEEL.

Take of

Bitter Orange	} of each . . .	a sufficiency
Rectified Spirit		

Carefully cut from the orange the coloured part of the rind in thin slices, and macerate six ounces of this in a pint of the spirit for a week, with frequent agitation. Then pour off the liquid, press the dregs, mix the liquid products, and filter; finally, add sufficient spirit to make one pint.

Dose.—1 fluid drachm to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURA LARICIS.

TINCTURE OF LARCH.

Take of

Larch bark, in coarse powder	. . .	2½ ounces
Rectified Spirit		1 pint

Macerate the larch bark for forty-eight hours in fifteen fluid ounces of the spirit, in a closed vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with the remaining five ounces of spirit. Afterwards subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make one pint.

Dose.—20 to 30 minims.

TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUINIA.

Take of

Sulphate of Quinia		160 grains
Solution of Ammonia		2½ fluid ounces
Proof Spirit		17½ fluid ounces

Dissolve the sulphate of quinia in the spirit with a gentle heat, and add the solution of ammonia.

Dose.—½ to 2 fluid drachms.













