

THE
EXTRA PHARMACOPŒIA

MARTINDALE
AND
WESTCOTT

EIGHTH EDITION
1895

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PREFACE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

IN the anticipation, after a lapse of ten years, of the production of a new British Pharmacopœia, in the revision of which one of us has been invited to take part, we have for some time been engaged in investigating the claims of many new drugs and preparations for official recognition. We give notes on the proposed revision (p. xiii.), and, through the analysis of 25,500 prescriptions, we have compiled lists of unofficial preparations which seem to require admission, and of official preparations which, not being in demand, might be deleted. During the three years since our last issue, modern pharmacology has still followed the course of the investigations of organic chemistry by employing many compounds of synthetic origin. A tangent of an important character has been projected in the direction of preparations from the animal kingdom, which till recently had been almost entirely neglected as curative agents. We have therefore inserted a special chapter (p. 446) on Antitoxins, Serums, and Lymphs, and on Animal Glands and Tissues and their preparations. We note further investigations on anæsthetics, especially on the A.C.E. mixture (p. 123). Various antipyretics, several of which are compounds or derivatives of Antipyrine, and hypnotics, have been introduced. Of antiseptics, the mixed Cresol preparations and their solutions have found favour, but the tendency has been towards using sterilized or aseptic, in place of antiseptic, surgical dressings. Nevertheless, the antiseptic treatment has been extended to internal medication. Phenol, Naphthol, and Salicylic compounds have been in request, especially in combination with Bismuth, for intestinal antiseptics, while those of Creasote and Guaiacol have been much used for phthisis. The fuming acids for application as caustics, especially Sulphuric for cancer, are noted, and the Alcohols necessary for use in pharmacy have received attention.

The latest researches on the alkaloids of Aconite and Ipecacuanha, including Aconitine, Emetine, and Cephaeline, which will have an important bearing on therapeutics, are abstracted. The compounds and derivatives of Caffeine have been in request for dropsy and heart

affections, and new compounds of Bismuth, Iron, and Gold are introduced. The salts of Rubidium and of Strontium have likewise found favour, and are noticed.

The internal administration of Petrolenm has attracted attention, and a formula for its emulsion is given on p. 331. We have, after careful testing, corrected some of the solubilities of chemical substances, in regard to which there were great discrepancies in the statements of different authorities.

Since our last edition, new Pharmacopœias have been issued in the United States, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, and Japan, and by the London Hospital and the Throat Hospital; from these many points worthy of note have been collated. The preparations contained in the recently published Supplements to the French Codex and German Pharmacopœia and in the Unofficial Formulary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1894, have been embodied, and tables of their contents are noted on pp. ix. to xii.

About 30 pages of the last edition have been deleted, and we have added about 110 pages of new matter, which has necessitated the extension of the Posological Index by 14 pages.

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PREFACE TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.

IN producing another Edition of the "Extra Pharmacopœia" we have continued to incorporate with it an epitome of the recent literature of Pharmacy and Therapeutics, after having in many cases personally tested the information. During the epoch of the two years since the issue of the last edition the progress of Pharmacology has continued to follow that of Modern Chemistry by utilizing principally the derivatives of Coal Tar and various Alcohols. A deviation has been made by the use of pure morbid cultures as an antidote to the

parent bacillary cause of certain diseases, but so far with very limited success; Tuberculosis has thus been treated hypodermically by the prepared lymphs—Tuberculin and Tuberculocidin, as well as by methods of endeavouring to rid the animal organism of the infective bacilli by chemical antidotes. For this purpose Cantharidate of Potassium, Chloride of Zinc, Eucalyptol, Creasote, Guaiacol, and Benzosol have been employed.

A number of new synthetic compounds have been brought into use; many have had but an ephemeral reputation, yet these and other additions have required upwards of 300 new entries in the index. We have at the same time condensed and deleted many references so as to keep the work portable. The chemical researches on Salicylic Acid and its new compounds, on the Aconite Alkaloids, and on Chloroform have been summarised; as have also the further investigations on the Mydriatic Alkaloids, particularly Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, Scopolamine, Gelsemine, and Cocaine, as well as those on Mercurio-Zinc Cyanide and Eucalyptus Oils. As general Anæsthetics, Pental (Amylene) and Bromide of Ethyl are competitors with Chloroform and Ether, while for local Anæsthesia, Chloride of Ethyl competes with Cocaine and Chloride of Methyl, especially for dental purposes. Of Antiseptics, a number have been introduced, having a more or less specialty character, but none have arrested particular attention. As Antipyretics and Analgesics, Salophen, Salicylamide, Analgene, Iodopyrin, Salipyrin, Phenocoll, and Euphorin have been brought into notice. In urinary diseases, Piperazine has been used as a solvent for urates, and Jambul against glycosuria; the use of Nitroglycerine has been extended in heart affections, and that of Oxygen for pneumonia. For skin diseases several new formulæ are given for ointments, pastes, plasters, and salve mulls, also Camphoid as a substitute for Collodion. The use of Cornutine for hæmorrhage, of Apocodeine as an expectorant, and of the Bromides of Ethylene and of Strontium for epilepsy are noted; as also are the uses of new preparations of Cubebs, Condurango, Jalap, Male Fern, Areca Nut, and Upas Poison. The compatibility of Nitrate of Cocaine with Nitrate of Silver is referred to. Attention is likewise drawn to several improved preparations of Iron and of Mercury. An abstract is

given of the Additions to the British Pharmacopœia, 1890, of the more important alterations in the Pharmacopœia Germanica, III., and likewise those of Guy's Hospital Pharmacopœia, recently issued.

Our best thanks are due to several correspondents for their suggestions.

PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

IN issuing this Edition of the "Extra Pharmacopœia" (36th Thousand), we have again to record the important progress which has been made in the therapeutic treatment of disease. At present the current of Pharmacology seems to be following the course of Modern Chemistry through the intricacies of the endless series of derivatives obtained from Coal Tar and various Alcohols. From these sources, with the aid of the advances made by Chemical Science in producing substitution compounds, an attempt is being made to found a system of Rational Therapeutics. The pursuit in this direction has been so largely developed that there has been a tendency to set aside the progress which has formerly been made empirically, in the employment of pure inorganic salts and definite chemical principles obtained from the vegetable kingdom. Thus we find that, although during the last two years the price of both Quinine and Morphine—the two mainstays of the Medical Practitioner twenty years ago—has been unprecedentedly low, yet, so far as English Therapeutics is concerned, their use has been at a discount. Their place in medical treatment is in a great measure filled by Antipyrine, Antifebrin, Phenacetin, Exalgin, and Salicylate of Sodium, on the one hand, and by Sulphonal, Tetronal, Chloral, Paraldehyde, Metaldehyde, Chloralamide, Methylal, Amylene Hydrate, and Urethane, on the other.

In conclusion, we hold that the art of pharmacy should tend towards making medicines palatable, but not at the expense of their efficacy. They should be combined extemporaneously to suit the disease; the reverse method should be avoided, in which the patient is treated by ready-made compounds prepared to suit imaginary cases, as is too much the tendency of the present day.

INTRODUCTION.

HEREIN medicines are viewed from a pharmaceutical and medical aspect; references to their use, with the doses employed, are given in *précis*. The area of selection is limited by personal experience. Modern official drugs are still noticed, and older ones are introduced when unofficial preparations of them are in use, or their preparations have undergone alteration. In the Secondary List of drugs will be found those to which medical attention has been more or less directed, but which have not come into general use. The Index forms a copious Posological Table. The pharmacopœial doses for official drugs, except in one or two cases, have been adhered to; the other doses are based on personal experience, or are culled from the best authorities. The terms *Drachm* and *Ounce*, when applied to liquids, are understood to be the Fluid Drachm and Fluid Ounce respectively, as defined by the British Pharmacopœia. Except in some foreign formulæ where liquids are ordered to be weighed, when parts are referred to (solubilities included), it is to be understood that ounces and fluid ounces, grains and grain-measures, or grammes and cubic centimètres are to be employed. In regard to the formulæ for hypodermic injections and several others, as a minim is not equal to a grain-measure, and as hypodermic syringes and dispensing measures are graduated in minims, for practical purposes the use of "parts" is generally avoided when referring to these small quantities. They are therefore ordered in grains and minims or ounces (*i.e.* fluid ounces); thus *Injectio Morphinae Hypodermica* contains 1 grain of Acetate of Morphine in 10 minims. Exceptions to this rule are clearly indicated. Specific gravities and solubilities have been determined at 15° C. (about 60° F.).

Percentage solutions are sometimes mentioned, by which it is intended that 100 grain-measures of the finished solution shall contain *n* grains of the substance, like a volumetric solution; *e.g.* a 50 per cent. solution of Hydrochlorate of Cocaine will contain 50 grains in 100 grain-measures, and will dilute with an equal volume of liquid to form a 25 per cent. solution.

METRICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND THEIR BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

1 Gramme	...	...	...	= 15.432 grains.
1 Centigramme	...	...	...	= between $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{7}$ grain.
1 Milligramme	...	...	..	= about $\frac{1}{65}$ grain.
1 Litre	...	...	...	= 35.2754 fluid ounces.
1 Cubic Centimètre	(1 c. c. =	...	...	...
Millilitre)	...	...	...	= 17 minims (nearly).
1 Mètre	...	...	...	= 39.37079 inches.

The Gramme has its decimal multiples—Decagramme, Hectogramme, and Kilogramme; and divisions—Decigramme, Centigramme, and Milligramme. The Litre and Mètre have their