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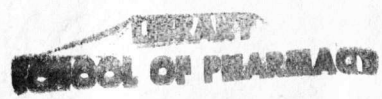
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1920

SCAMMONY AND RESIN OF SCAMMONY

BY

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I. Scammony

1.. Definition of terms.

1.. Scammony; a.. *Convolvulus Scammonia* L., a twining plant much resembling the common *C. arvensis* of Europe, but differing from it in being of a larger size, and having a stout tap root..

2.. *Scammoniae Radix*; The root of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (Family-*Convolvulaceae*), a perennial twining herb indigenous to the countries bordering the eastern Mediterranean.

3.. *Scammonium*; b.. A gum resin obtained by incising the living root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*..

4.. *Resinae Scammoniae*; c.. Scammony resin is a mixture of resins obtained from Scammony Root or Orizaba Jalap Root..

2.. History.. According to Fluckiger & Hanbury *Pharmacographia* p. 394 the dried milky juice of the Scammony plant has been known as a medicine from very ancient times. Theophrastus in the third century B.C.. was acquainted with it; It was likewise familiar to Dioscorides, Pliny, Celsus, and Rufus of Ephesus, each of whom has given some account of the manner in which it was collected. The Arabian physicians also knew scammony and the plant from which it is derived..

a. Fluckiger & Hanbury Ph'g. P.397..

b.. Sayre's *Organic Materia Medica & Pharmacognosy*.. 4th Ed. p.367..

c.. *United States Dispensatory*, 20th Edition, p.945..

The drug was used in Britian in the 10th and 11th centuries and would appear to be one of the medicines recommended to King Alfred the Great, by Helias, patriarch of Jerusalem: It is repeatedly named in the medicinal writings in use prior to the Norman Con quest (A.D..1066), in one of which, directions are given for recognizing the goodness of the drug by the white emulsion it produces when wetted..

3. Plants used..

a.. *Convolvulus Scammonium* L..

b.. *Ipomoea orizabensis*-false or Mexican scammony root-fusifor m (false, male) Jalap..

4. Habitat..

Convolvulus Scammonia.. Europe and the Levant..

Ipomoea orizabensis.. Mexico..

5. Constituents.. c. Gum, sugars (saccharose, dextrose, methyl pentose, and a ketone)) scammonin (identical with jalapin)) tannin.. Scammonin upon hydrolysis yields scammonic acid, valerianic acid and a reducing sugar.. Scammonic acid yields with dilute mineral acids-scammonol and a crystallizable pentose..

a.. U.S.P. p. 370

b.. Culbreth's *Materia Medica & Pharmacology*..

c.. Wehmer, -*Die Pflanzenstoff*.. p. 636..

6. Adulterations.

a. Scammony is adulterated with inorganic substances, various starchy products, foreign resins, such as guaiac, and an extract of the juice of the root of *Convolvulus althaeoides*, a plant indigenous to the countries of the Mediterranean.

7. Properties & Uses

Scammonium ., Hydragogue cathartic. On account of its harshness, it is generally given in combination. It is uncertain on account of frequent impurities. Dose- 1-8 grs.. in emulsion.

8. Preparations.

- b. Resina Scammonii.
- c. Extractum Colocyntidis Compositum.
- d. Compound tincture of Jalap.
- e. Pulvis Scammoniae Compositus
- f. Confection of Scammony

Compound pills of Scammony

- b. U.S.P.-1910, p.-359
- c. " " p.-150
- d. Codex Medicamentarius, Pharmacopee Francaise, 1908, p,604.
- e. Br. P.-1914,-p. 321.
- f. U.S.P..1830.
- g. Br.P..1898.

9. Tabulation

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
U.S.P.	1820	x			x		x						
U.S.P.	1830 Ph.	x				x	x						
"	1830 N.Y.	x				x		x					
"	1840	x					x						
"	1850	x					x						
"	1860		x	x			x						
"	1870		x	x			x						
"	1880		x	x			x						
"	1890		x	x			x						
"	1900		x	x			x						
"	1910	x		x			x						

Br. P.

"	1864	x	x	x			x	x	x	x			
"	1867	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			
"	1885	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	
"	1898	x	x	x			x	x	x				x
"	1914	x		x	x		x	x	x				

Fr. P.

"	1837		x	x									
"	1839		x	x									
"	1866		x	x				x			x	x	
"	1880		x	x				x					x
"	1898-none	x		x			x						
"	1908		x	x									

P.G.

"	1872-	x		x			x						
	1884-	none											
	1890-	"											
	1900-	"											
	1910-	"											

1. Scammony root

2. Scammonin

3. Resin of Scammony

4. Compound powder of Scammony

5. Confection of Scammony

6. Compound extract of Colocynth

7. Compound Colocynth Pills

8. " Pills of Col. & Hyoscyamus

9. Mixture of Scammony

10. " " " Scammony

11. Emulsion of Scammony

12. Tincture of Scammony

II. Scammonium.

1. Definition. A gum resin obtained by incising the living root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*.

2. Method of Collection. The incisions are made in the upper part of the root and the exuding gum-resin is collected in mussel shells, after which it is allowed to dry. The principle points of export are Smyrna and Aleppo.

3. Where Official. Scammonia is official in the British, French, Mexican, and Spanish Pharmacopoeia's. It was official in the U.S.P. from 1820-1900.

4. Standards. French Pharmacopoeia, 1908, 70 per cent
...
... able in ether. U.S.P. 1900, 75 per cent soluble
in ether.

III..Resin of Scammony

1.Definition. Scammony resin is a mixture of resins obtained from Scammony root or Orizaba root..

Obtained from

2. Method of Preparation. According to the 1910 Revision of the U.S.P., resin of Scammony is prepared from the powdered Scammony root as follows;

Scammony Root, in No.30 powder, one thousand Gms. 1000 Gms..

Alcohol,

Water, each, a sufficient quantity..

Moisten the scammony root with sufficient alcohol, pack it in a cylindrical percolator, and add enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it.. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower orifice, and, having closely covered the percolator, macerate for forty-eight hours. Then allow the percolation to proceed, gradually adding alcohol, until the percolate ceases to produce more than a slight turbidity when dropped into water.. When the precipitate has subsided, decant the supernatant liquid, wash the precipitated Resin twice by decantation with fresh portions of one thousand mils each of hot water and dry the Resin on a water bath..

The British method of preparation is practically the same as that of the U.S.P..

3. Where Official

Resin of Scammony is official in the French, British, Belgium, Italian, Mexican and United States Pharmacopoeia's..

IV. Scammony Root

1. Description

The root of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (Fam. Convolvulaceae), a perennial twining herb indigenous to the countries border the Eastern Mediterranean.. Scammony root sometimes reaches a yard in length, though usually occurring in short pieces, and is about 5 cm. (2 in.) thick at the summit, tapering rather gradually to near the end. It is cylindrical, more or less twisted, yellowish brown, furrowed, and wrinkled externally, whitish, more or less changed to grayish-brown internally, hard and heavy, with a fibrous fracture. Taste sweetish, afterward acrid.

The National Standard Dispensatory, Hare, Caspari & Rusby,
p.1369..

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Resina Scammonii

Proc. A. Ph. A: 17, 342;

The precipitation and washing are unnecessary. The resin should be dried until it has a sharp resinous fracture.

Engelhardt, H. and Schmidt, M. R.

Scammony and Resin Scammony

Proc. A. Ph. A: 58, 1023;

Comments on the work done by Guiges, Cowie, Taylor and others. Results of experiments made to confirm those obtained by previous observers are tabulated.

Don, George

Convolvulus Scammonia

Don's Gardeners Dictionary, 4, 289.

The botanical characteristics and source of scammony also the medicinal virtues, method of obtaining the resin and adulterations commonly found in the drug discussed.

Cole, John Redman

1806

Convolvulus Scammonia

American Dispensatory, 285;

Resin is the principle constituent of scammony.. Method of preparation given..

Thacher, James..

1813

Convolvulus Scammonia

Thacher's Dispensatory, 197;

The author describes the resin as a gummy-resinous juice obtained from the roots of convolvulous scammonia, or Syrian bind weed, an exotic plant growing in Asiatic

It consists of resin and gum generally nearly in equal proportions.

Williamson

1857

Scammony Resin

Phar. Journ., (July, 1857), 37; Proc. A. Ph. A., 6, 66;

A process has been patented for extracting convolvulus scammonia with alcohol, and thus obtaining the resin.

Keller, Franz

1858

Scammony

A. J. Ph., May 1858; (Proc. A. Ph. A., 7, 52;

The author concludes from the results of a chemical examination of the purified resin of scammony that it is a glucoside.

1859

Scammony Resin, obtained directly from the root.

Phar, Jour., March and May, 1859; (A. Jour. Phar. Proc. A. Ph. A., 8, 83;

The root of Convolvulus scammonia by alcohol is proved to be equal to the virgin scammony of commerce.

Bourleir, Charles

1859

Scammony

Jour. Md. Col. Ph., Dec. 1859, from Gazette Med . d' Alger;
(Proc. A. Ph. A. 9, 92;

The process of collecting and preparing this drug
by the peasants in the northern part of Asia Minor described..

Kellar, Franz

1860

Scammony

A. J. Ph., 31, 574; (Proc. A. Ph. A., 9, 117;

Researches on the decomposition of this resin by acids,
and by potash..

1863

Scammony

Proc. A. Ph. A., 11, 184;

Scammony of official strength has been abundant, and
at fairly proportionate prices, but of very slow sale, the
past year..

King, John

1864

Convolvulus Scammonia

Amer. Dispensatory, 6, 340;

Several methods of extraction of the resin of scammony
described.. Purity tests given. Resin extracted by alcohol
is alone adopted as official by the last U.S.P.

Wood & Ba che

Scammonium

U.S. Dispensatory, 12, 755;

Several methods of preparation of resin of scammony, adulterations, medicinal properties and uses discussed..

Fluickiger & Hanbury

Scammonium

F. & H. Pharmacographia p. 394.

The dried milky juice of the scammony plant has been known as a medicine from very ancient times..

Markoe, Geo..F..H..

On Resin of Scammonia

Proc. A..Ph..A., 25, 406;

Results of a number of experiments made in an attempt to improve upon the U.S. P..formula for scammony resin..

Perret, Emil

Scammony Resin - New method of extraction..

Chem. News, (Dec. 21, 1877); (A. Jour..Pharm, (Feb. 1878))
69; Proc. A..Ph..A., 26, 135;

A new process of extracting resin of scammony from the drug, using alcohol as the solvent is described..

Doench, Charles A. T. 1882

Scammony Resin - preparation etc., from roots.

Am. Jour. Phar., ((Nov. 1882.), 545; (Proc. A. Ph. A., 31,67;

A discussion of the preparation of the resin of scammony by the use of various solvents.

Boa, Peter 1890

Scammony - Strength of ether for assay.

Phar. Jour. Trans. ((Nov. 29, 1890), 476; (Proc. A. Ph. A., 39, 391;

The author finds ether of sp. gr. 0.717 to be the most suitable for the assay of scammony.

Spirgates, H. 1894

Resin of Scammony.

Arch. de Pharm., 241; (Proc. A. Ph. A., 42, 607.

Discussion of composition of resin of scammony.

Spirgatis, H 1894

Scammony Resin

Arch. der Phar., 1894, 482; (Proc. A. Ph. A., 43, 597;

The author replies to Poleck (Arch. der Phar., 1894 , 315), maintaining the correctness of his former work.

Guignes, P 1900

Scammony Resin - Ether test not infallible.

Jour. de Phar., (3), 11 , 529; (Ph. Jour., (Jun

687; Proc. A. Ph. A., 48, 504;

The solubility of scammony resin in ether is not a reliable test of its purity.

T

1905

Resin of Scammony - Examination of commercial sorts

Jour. de Ph. et Chim., (1902), 22, No.6; (Ph. Z
1905), 929; Proc. A. Ph. A. 54, 651;

Two commercial sorts of resin of scammony are at present on the market..

er, M. Paul

1905

Scammonium

J. de pharm. et de chim., 22, 435, 487 and 540; Dig of Com. on the U.S.P., 1905, 261;

The author reports a series of experiments with dried and fresh roots of scammony to determine the amount of saccharose present.

Guiges, PP

1905

S cammonium

Pharm. Prae, 4, 462; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P. 1905, 261;

The author points out that scammony is not a true gum resin, but is obtained by manipulating the root with alcohol..

Guiges, P

1905

Resina Scammonii

J. de Ph. et de Chim., 20, 656;

The author calls attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the ether test for scammony-resin.

1906

Scammonium

M. A., 47, 1820; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1906, 464,
Pfaff and Nelson used scammony, gamboge, elaterium,
jalap, euonymin, frangula, and other drugs on animals in the
of the effects on peristalsis.

Scammonium

Chem. & Drug., 69, 864; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1906, 464;
The Ph. Brit. Committee of Reference in Pharmacy report
says probably no standard for scammony root need be introduced.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb

1906

Scammonium

Analyt. Notes. E., L. & W., 1906, Lond., 1907, 27; Dig. of
Com. on the U.S.P., 1906, 464;

Report of seven samples of scammony gum labeled "aleppo"
were tested for their solubility in ether. The results
ranged from 19.6 per cent to 51.3 per cent.

Martin, G

1906

Scammonium

Proc. A. Ph. A., 54, 345; ((Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1906, 464;

Suggests that the acid number of a sample of scammony
would give a plain indication of adulteration with rosin.

has a low acid number from 10 to 15, while rosin
has a high number, 155 to 175.

Guiges

1906

Scammonium

J. de Pharm. et de Chim., 24, 376, 404, 498; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1906, 464;

Does not believe in the efficacy of the determination of of the ether-soluble resins of scammony; advises the use of the polarimeter..

1906

Scammonium

Chem. & Drug., 69, 861; (Dig of Com. on the U.S.P., 1906, 463;

An editorial disagrees with the recommendation of the Ph. Brit. Committee of Reference in Pharmacy that scammonium be dropped from the Ph. Brit.

1906

Scammonium

Chem. & Drug., 69, 864; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1906, 463;

The Ph. Brit. Committee of Reference in Pharmacy report on scammonium says this will pro
no object if the extracted resin is

guiges, M. P.

1907

Resina Scammonii

m. et de Chim., 6, 24; 1, 624; Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1907, 390;

The author gives a method for the determination of the optical rotation of scammony resin.

Dohme & Engelhardt

1907

Scammonium

Proc. A. Ph. A., 55, 381; (Dig. of Com. on the U.
407;

The author calls attention to a resin from Radix Scammoniae Mexicana or Radix Orizabensis, which, although not as soluble in ether and chloroform as the resin made from scammony, has the same therapeutic value.

Evans Sons Lescherrand Webb

1907

Scammonium

Analytical Notes, 1907, 1908, 41; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1907, 407;

The author reports three parcels of " Virgin " which contained, respectively, 83 per cent, 88.5 per cent, and 82.8 per cent of resin extracted by ether..

Gilmore, J.P..

1907

Scammonium

Year Book Pharm., Lond., 1907, 146; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1907, 407;

The author found nine samples to be of Ph. Brit. standard, though some were not entirely soluble in ether.

Caspari, Chas..E..

1907

Scammonium

Proc. Mo. Ph. A., 1907, 146; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1907, 407;

The author examined two samples; one satisfactory, one yielding too much ash.

Perrot, E

1907

Scammonium

Bull. d. sc. Pharmacol., P ar., 14, 351; (Dig. of the U.S.P., 1907 407;

The author says that true scammony has a residue of from 60 to 70 per cent, but that which has a residue of 30 to 40 per cent has nothing in common with the juice of Convolvulus Scammonia.

Nelson, Burt E.

1907

Scammonium

Merck's Rep., N.Y., 16, 220; (Dig. of Com. on the U 1907, 407;

The author describes scammony, gives its origin and calls attention to the appearance of its constituents.

Guigues, P

1907

Resin of Scammony-Identification

Bull. des Sci. Ph., 13, 433; (P h. Jour., (Mar. 30, 1907), 401; Proc. A. Ph. A., 55, 681;

The author observes that the test usually applied to the resin of scammony or to scammony gum-resin, that of its solubility in ether, is of little value. Suggests other tests.

Cowie, W.B..

1908

Scammony Resin - Examination and Valuation

Trans. Brit. Ph. Conf., (1908), 457; Proc. A. Ph. A., 57, 98;

The author observes that his criticism of the B. P. and U.S.P. tests for the examination and valuation of jalap resins, applies with equal force to the tests given in these works on scammony resin in everything but the ethersolubility limit..

Guiges

1908

Scammony Resin - Detection of resin from roots

Bull. Soc. Chim. France., (1908); (Ph. Ztg., 53, No. 89, 879; Proc. A. Ph. A. 57, 98;

Experiments made by the author lead him to the conclusion that the ether method for the detection of scammony roots in the resin is not reliable. He finds that the optical rotation method is reliable.

Rusby, H. H..

1908

Resina Scammonii

Proc. A. Ph. A., 56, 792; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S. P., 1908, 465;

The author asserts that dried scammony roots have long been used for the extraction of the dried resin, notwithstanding that this resin is required to be collected from the living root.

Dohme & Engelhardt

1908

Resina Scammonii

Proc. A. Ph. A., 56, 817; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1908, 464;

A true scammony resin is very difficult to obtain; most of the samples submitted were either resins extracted by alcohol from the true root, or extracted from the Mexican root.

Guiges Pp.

1908

Resina Scammonii

Bull. Soc. Chim. , 1908, 972; (Analyst., Lond., 33, 402; Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1908, 465;

Certain scammony resins are quite insoluble in ether whilst on the other hand jalap resin is partially soluble.

Duncan, W.

1908

Resina Scammonii

Ph. J. Lond., 80, 378; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1908 , 465;

Ipomea orizabensis root, mixed with some stems, enters commerce for the manufacture of scammony resin under the name "Mexican Scammony"..

Cowie and Brander

1908

Resina Scammonii

Year Book of Ph., Lond., 1908, 462; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1908, 465; Ph. J. Lond., 27, 366;

The author reports on the examination of Mexican resin; They believe that this substance consists of jalapin and scammonin with another resin of lower melting point.

Cowie, W. B.

1908

Resina Scammonii

Year Book of Ph., London; 1908, 457; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1908, 464; Ph. J. Lond., 27, 365;

The author discusses the examination and valuation of scammony resin, presents observations on the properties of pure scammonin, and outlines a method for determining the melting point of resins.

Pearson, W..A..

1908

Resina Scammonii

Am. J. Ph., Phila., 80, 78; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1908, 464;

The author thinks that perhaps resin of scammony is not completely soluble in oil of turpentine as required, as a sample made directly from scammony root by U.S.P. method fails to dissolve completely.

Smith, Kline & French Co.

1908

Resina Scammonii

Analytical Report, 1908, 33; (Proc. Penn. Ph..A., 1908,78;
Dig..of Com. on the U.S.P..1908, 465;

Examination of four samples of resin of scammony; one was a very inferior product, the other three were of U.S.P. quality, except that they were not completely soluble in oil of turpentine.

Kebler, L.F..

1908

Scammonium

Proc. A. Ph..A., 56, 781; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1908, 481;

The author reports on a sample of scammony which contained about one third of the ether soluble resins required by the U.S.P..

Rusby, H.H.

1908

Scammonium

Proc. A. Ph..A., 56, 773; (Dig..of Com. on the U.S.P., 1908, 481;

The author reports three shipments of false roots..

Carr & Reynolds

1908

Scammonium

Ph..J..Lond., 80, 543; (Dig of Com..on the U.S.P., 1908, 481;

The author found scammony root to vary from 7.75 to 10.8 per cent resin..

Duncan, William

1908

Scammonium

Ph. J., Lond., 80, 378, (Year Book of Ph., Lond., 1908, 464; Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1908, 481;

The author contributes a brief note on Mexican Scammony of which he gives the characteristics..

Heuisler, P..I..

1908

Scammonium

Proc..Maryland Ph..A., 1908, 35; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1908, 481;

Owing to the scarcity of "virgin" resin, the resin extracted by alcohol from true scammony root, as well as from *Ipomoea scammonia* is marketed extensively..

Gane & Webster

1908

Scammonium

Drug Topics, 23, 261; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,

Very little virgin scammony is obtainable nowadays, owing to the more general use of the resin for manufacturing purposes.

1908

Scammonium

Ph. J., Lond., 27, 811; (Suppl. Brit. M. J., 2, 320; Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1908, 481;

The therapeutic committee of the British Medical Association suggests that scammonium be deleted from the Ph. Brit., as it has no advantage.

Beringer, George M..

1909

Scammonium

Proc. A. Ph. A., 57, 813; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1909, 615;

The U.S.P in common with a number of other pharmacopoeias has persisted in directing that the resin of scammony be prepared from scammony.

Baird, J.W..

1909

Scammonium

Proc. Mass. Ph. A., 1909, 123; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1909, 616;

The author quotes W. M. Quinlan's report on eight samples of scammony resin, six of which were adulterated with starch. The conclusion is drawn that on account of the scarcity and high price this product is very apt to be adulterated..

Kline, C.M.

1909

Scammonium

Proc. N.W.D.A .. 1909, 132; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1909, 616;

The author reports four samples of scammony resin with a saponification value of from 181.34 to 187.94 per cent..

Febler, L.F..

1909

Scammonium

A. J. Ph. Phila., 81, 75; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1909, 616;

The author reports a sample of scammony resin which contained at least fifty percent rosin.

Cowie, W.B.

1909

Scammonium

Brit..& Col. Drug., 56, 533; (Ph..J., Lond., 29 (83), 802;
Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P. 1909, 616;

The author discusses the valuation of scammony resin,
and reviews the work done by Taylor with a view of correcting
some evident errors in the clerical work.

Taylor, Frank O.

1909

Scammonium

A. J. Ph., Phila., 81, 105; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P. ,
1909, 616;

The author comments on the examination of commercial
resin of scammony and reports on nine samples .

1909

Scammonium

Drug Topics, New York, 24, 249; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1909,616;

An abstract asserts that fictitious scammony resin has
been met with in French commerce, and outlines a test for
its detection.

Rusby, H.H.

1909

Scammonium

Midl. Drug., 43, 691; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1909,
616;

As scammony is no longer known in commerce, it will be
necessary to revise the revise the requirements for resin
of scammony..

Gane & Webster

1909

Scammonium

Drug Topics, New York, 24, 4; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1909, 616;

The author comments on the source of commercial resin of scammony and points out that the present official process for obtaining resin might well be omitted, for no manufacturer has ever thought of using virgin scammony for the preparation of the resin.

1909

Scammonium

Drug Topics, New York, 24, 358; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1909, 615;

The A. Ph. A. Committee on the drug market asserts that the bulk of the "resin of scammony" sold to-day is the product obtained from the so called Mexican scammony, or male jalap, little being made from the true scammony root..

Schamelhout, A..

1909

Scammonium

Bull. Soc. roy. d. pharm., Brux., 53, 76; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1909, 615;

The French product is the alcoholic extract, purified by animal charcoal, of the resinous gum of *Convolvulus scammonia*.

Dunn, John A.

1910

Resina Scammonia

Proc. A. Ph. A., 58, 1118; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1910, 676;

Results of investigation regarding the yield of resin
from the various sources were shown.

Quinlan, W.M.

1910

Resina Scammonii

Proc. A. Ph. A., 58, 746; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1910,
676;

The author reports six samples of scammony adulterated
with starch.

Francis, John M.

1910

Proc. A. Ph. A., 58, 1120; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1910, 676;

There is very little evidence to prove that oriental
scammony is better or worse than the Mexican drug.

Bernegan, L.H.

1910

Resina Scammonii

Proc. Penn. Ph. A., 1910, 145; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1910, 676;

Out of four samples of resin of scammony submitted, two
were very fine and two were very poor.

Beilstein, Christian 1910

Resina Scammony

Proc. N.W.D.A., 1910, 107; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1910, 676;

Three lots of scammony resin were found to have saponification values of from 182 to 189..

Weigel, G. 1910

Resina Scammonii

Pharm. Lentralk. 51, 721; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1910, 676;

The author presents some observations on resin of scammony.

Rusby, H.H. 1910

Resina Scammonii

Drug. Circ., 54, 616; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1910, 675;

Vast quantities of a Mexican species of Ipomoea are collected for the extraction of its resin, to be sold for scammony.

Dunn, John A. 1910

Scammonium

Proc. A. Ph. A., 58, 1118; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1910, 689;

For the past few years it has been practically impossible to obtain, in the home ~~ma~~market, or abroad, any old-fashioned virgin scammony.

1910

Scammonium

Proc. A. Ph. A., 58, 746; (Dig of Com. on the U.S.P.,
689;

The Pharmaceutical Journal says that a fictitious gum
scammony is reported in French commerce.

Engelhardt, Hermann

1910

Scammonium

Proc. A. Ph. A., 58, 1258; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1910,
689;

The supply of exudate and the true root of scammony seems
to be nearly exhausted, while large quantities of Mexican root
are offered on the market.

Engelhardt & Schmidt

1910

Scammonium

A. J. Ph., 82, 428; (Proc. A. Ph. A. 58, 1023; Dig. of Com.
on the U.S.P., 1910, 689;

The author reports a study of scammony and resin of
scammony.

Osborne, Oliver T.

Scammonium

J. A. Med. A., 54, 291; (Dig. of Com on the U.S.P., 1910, 690;

The author thinks it probable that scammony could be
dropped without any serious loss of cathartic efficiency..

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb.

1910

Scammonium

Analytical Notes, 1910, 66; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1910, 689;

Two samples of virgin scammony were tested containing
80 and 86 per cent of resin soluble in 0.720 ether. A third
sample was offered containing only 69.5 per cent of true resin.

Beilstein, Christian

1910

Scammonium

Proc. N.W.D.A., 1910, 105; (Dig. of Com. on
689;

Six lots of so called Mexican scammony have been offered
as scammony root. The true scammony seems to be very scarce.

Goris & Fluteau

1910

Scammonium

Bull. Sc. Pharmacol., 17, 15, (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1910, 689;

The author presents the results of his analysis of a
sample of scammony collected by Guiges.

Rusby, H.H.

1910

Scammonium

Drug. Circ., 54, 7; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1910, 689;

Very little real scammony is now dispensed when that
substance is prescribed.

Weigel, G.

1910

Scammony, Orizaba, and Jalap resins

Ph. Zentiahb., 51 721 (Proc. A Ph.A. 59, 195.,

The saponification values of the different resins are by no means so definite as has been generally supposed, he agrees however, that the acid value is an extremely useful criterion for the detection of foreign resins.

Bourdet, L..

1911

White and brown Scammony Resins - Chemical Identity..

Jour. de Ph. et Chim., (July 1, 1911), 18; (Ph. Jour. and Pharmacist, (July 22, 1911), 101; Proc. A. Ph. A., 59,88;

The author has subjected white and brown scammony resins to comparative tests and found them to be identical throughout.

Guiges P..

1911

Scammony - A fraudulent French product.

Bull. Sci. Pharmacol., June 1911, 327; (Ph. Jour. and Pharmacist, (Aug5, 1911), 201., Proc. A. Ph. A., 59, 194;

The author has examined a sample of scammony recently offered in Paris as "pure resin of Aleppo scammony" which was in reality prepared in France, and is, as he says, a veritable fraud.

Bourdet, L.

1911

Resina Scammonii

J. Ph. et Chim. 4, 18; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,

The author criticizes the Ph. Fr. requirements..

Guiges, P..

1911

Resina Scammonii

Ann. Falsif., 4, 397; (Bull. Sc. Pharmacol..18, 327; Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911, 561;

The author describes a new adulterant for scammony resin..

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb

1911

Resina Scammonii

Analytical Notes, 1911, 1912, p. 63; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P. 1911 560;

The author reports on eleven samples of Orizaba jalap, which were found to contain 14.8 to 21.1 per cent of resin.

1911

Resina Scammonii

Third Rep' of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy p. 29; (Ph. J. 87, 710; Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911 560;

The author proposes a monograph for scammony resin which recommends recognition of Orizaba jalap as a source.

De Jonge, Cornelius

1911

Resina Scammonii

Ph. Era, 44, 12; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911 ,

The author states that it is impossible to get virgin gum scammony and therefore impossible to manufacture the resin.

Southall Bros. & Barclay

1911

Scammonium

Rep. 1911 Birmingham 1912, 18; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911, 579;

The figures obtained by the analysis of four samples of reputedly "virgin" scammony afford interesting reading. They were, ash, 2.14 to 21.30 per cent; soluble in ether (0.717), 38.79 to 78.11 per cent.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb

1911

Scammonium

Analytical notes, 1911-1912, 63; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911, 579;

The author reports the examination of twenty four samples of virgin scammony, the ether soluble resin content of which ranged from 74.6 to 82.5 per cent..

Guiges, P.

1911

Scammonium

Ann. falsif., 4, 91; (Bull. Sc. Pharmacol., 18, Bull. Pharm. Sud-Est, 16, 310 and 515; Reper Pharm. and 346; Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911, 579;

The author contributes a paper on natural scammony, its analysis and adulteration.

Rosenthaler, L. 1911

Scammonium

Ber. Pharm. Gesellsch., 21, 527,; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911, 579;

The author describes and illustrates the material obtained from scammony root by pyroanalysis.

Parry, Ernest J.. 1911

Scammonium

Chem. & Drug., 78, 379; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911, 579;

The author quotes Taylor's figures (A. J. Ph. 81, 105) for the acid, ester, and iodine values of scammony.

Powder & Rogerson 1911

Scammonium

Ph. J., 87, 828; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911, 579;

The author presents a paper on the chemical examination of *Ipomoea orizabensis* Ledanois.

Rusby, H.H. 1911

Scammonium

Oil, Paint, and Drug Rep., 80, 28 K; (Ph. Era , 44, 94; Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911, 578;

It has been boldly claimed that practically all the scammony on the market is extracted from the dried root of the false, or Mexican, scammony.

1911

Scammonium

Ph. J. 87, 710; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911, 578;

The Committee of Reference in Pharmacy (Third Rep. p.29) recommends that scammonium Ph. Brit be deleted; if retained, the ash limit should be raised to 8 per cent.

Lloyd, John Uri

1911

Scammonium

Bull. Lloyd Libr., 1911, No. 18, p. 78; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1911, 578;

The dried juice of scammony has been used in domestic medicine from ancient times and was mentioned by T as well as by Dioscorides, Pliny, Celsus, and others.

Rippetoe & Minor

1912

Resina Scammonii

A. J. Pharm., 84, 443; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1912, 416;

Seven samples of scammony resin contained from 0.12 to 4.15 per cent of ash.

Becker, M.

1912

Resina Scammonii

Proc. Penn. Ph. A., 1912, 178; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1912, 416;

The alcohol soluble portion of four samples varied from 98.65 to 99.25 per cent, and the ether soluble portion from 55.41 to 99.55 per cent.

Guiges, P.

1912

Resina Scammonii

Bull. Sc. Pharmacol., 19, 641; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1912, 416;

Scammony and scammony resins, with special reference to
the communication of Bourdier.

Bourdier, L.

1912

Resina Scammonii

J. Pharm. et Chim., 5, 97 and 251; Repert. Pharm., 24, 157;
Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1912 416;

Brown resin of scammony. Its characteristics and adul-
terations.

Gane, E.H..

1912

Scammonium

J.A..PH. A., 1, 503; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1912, 428;

One sample offered only contained 28.6 per cent resin
and was largely adulterated with wheat flour.

Mann, E.W..

1912

Scammonium

Ann. Rep. Southall Bros. & Barclay, 1912, 1913, p. 22;

(Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1912, 428;

Two Samples of Virgin scammony gave, ash 2.76 and 3. 12
per cent; matter insoluble in ether (0.717) 84.01 and 72.23
per cent respectively.

Marcelet, H..

1912

Scammonium

Bull. Pharm. Sud-Est, 17, 532; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,,
1912, 428;

One sample of scammony analyzed did not comply with the
Codex.

Lutz L.

1912

Scammonium

Bull. Sc..Pharmacol., 19, 65; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,
1912, 428;

The action of iodine on the scammonies and its employ-
ment in microscopis examination of these substances..

Power & Rogerson

1912

Scammonium

J. Chem. Soc., 101, 1 and 398; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P,
1912, 428;

Chemical examination of *Ipomoea orizabensis*, commonly
known as Mexican scammony root..

North, Horace

1912

Scammonium

Rep. Lehn & Fink's Analyt. Dept., 1910-1912, 1913, p84;
(Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,, 1912, 428;

The drug known in the American market as Mexican
scammony is a course fibrous, resinous root.

Rusby, H.H..

1912

Scammonium

J.A. Ph. A. i, 503; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1912, 428;

While it is true that practically all of the scammony on the market violates the U.S.P. requirements, in having been extracted from the dried instead of the living root of scammony, the amount of that coming from Mexican scammony, although large, does not predominate.

Ballard, Chas.W.

1912

Scammonium

J. A. Ph. A., 1, 127; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P, 1912, 428;

Note on true scammony and Mexican scammony root; illustrated by two charts showing the microscopic appearance of powdered genuine scammony.

Bourdier, L..

1913

Resina Scammonii

J. Pharm. et Chim., 8, 151; (J. A. Ph. A., 2, 683, Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1913, 438;

The brown resin of scammony. A reply to Guiges (Hyg. Lab. Bull., 93, 416.), The fact that in six hundred examinations only one insoluble resin was encountered should suffice to show that the insoluble resins are rare.

Pearson, W.A.

1913

Resina Scammonii

J. A. Ph. A. , 2, 162; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.,

Two of the four samples of scammony resin examined were found to be of inferior quality, probably prepared from Mexican scammony.

Roberts, J.G..

1913

Resina Scammonii

Proc. Penn. Ph. A., 1913, 95; (J. A. Ph. A ., 2, 977; Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1913, 438;

One lot of scammony resin was looked upon with suspicion because it did not give satisfactory results with the sulphuric acid identity test, also because it contained such a large amount of ether insoluble material.

Kebler, L.F.

1913

Resina Scammonii

J. A. Ph. A., 2, 1104; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1913, 438;

Eleven satisfactory lots of scammony resin gave 0.14 per cent to 0.64 per cent ash; 82.75 per cent to 93.01 per cent resin.

E'we, Geo.E..

1913

Resina Scammonii

Proc. Penn. Ph. A., 1913, 95; (J. A. Ph. A., 2, 977; Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1913, 438,

Two samples of scammony resin examined assayed 55.8 and 56.7 per cent soluble in ether, but answered all other

Swift, E.G..

1913

Resina Scammonii

Proc. N.W.D.A., 1913, 293; (Oil, Paint & Drug Rep., 83, 42;
Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1913, 437;

There is every reason to suppose that a very large proportion of the so-called scammony resin is obtained not from the oriental scammony, but from the cheaper Mexican scammony.

Swift, E.G..

1913

Scammonium

Proc. N.W.D.A., 1913, 293; (Oil, Paint and Drug Rep., 83, 42;
Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1913 451;

All importations of this drug should be subject to careful analysis, and if possible it should be purchased only upon guarantee.

Paris Correspondent

1913

Scammonium

Am. Druggist, 61, 433; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1913, 451;

Two samples of scammony examined by the French Cooperative Laboratories were found to be not in conformity with the Codex.

E'we and Vanderkleed

1914

Resina Scammonii

J. A. PH. A. 3, 1683; (Dig. of Com., on the U.S.P., 1914, : : : :
: : : :
: : : :

Occurrance of guaiac resin in scammony resin.

The U.S.P.. test for guaiac should be repeated under resin of scammony.

Roberts J. G..

1914

Resina Scammonii

Proc. Penn. Ph. A., 1914, 156; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.? 1914, 432;

Scammony resin was marked "U.S.P." but upon subjecting it to the ether solubility test, we found that it was only 49.5 per cent soluble.

Jensen, H.R..

1914

Resina Scammonii

Evan's An..Notes, 1914, 60; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P.; 1914, 432;

One sample of scammony resin, possibly derived from Orizaba root, which however, only yielded the exceptionally low amount of 8.1 per cent resin, had acid value, 17.5; saponification value, 194.5; ester value, 177; iodine value, 35.9.

Mann, E.W..

1914

Resina Scammonii

Ann..Rep. Southall Bros & Barclay, 1914, 53; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1914, 432; Chem. & Drug. , 85, 490;

The scammony resin now official may be derived either from true scammony or Orizaba jalap..

U.S.P.. 1X

1914

Resina Scammonii

J. A. Ph. A., 3, 544; (Abstr. Prop. Changes, part 3, 1914, 21; Resin of scammony should be free from guaiac, jalap, rosin, or resin of false scammony.

Mann, E.W.

1914

Scammonium

Ann. Rep. Southall Bros & Barclay, 1914, 22; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1914, 447;

Curious results were obtained not only for two samples of "Aleppo" scammony, but also for two of so-called "Virg"

Jensen, H.R..

1914

Scammonium

Evan's A n. Notes, 1914, 60; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1914, 447;

Four samples of "Virgin" gum were found to contain 72, 74, 5, and 85 per cent of resin.

U.S.P.. 1X

1914

Scammonium

J.A. Ph. A., 3, 402; (Abstr. Prop. Changes, Part 2, 1914, 44; Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1914, 446;

The dried root of Convolvulus scammonia yielding when assayed by the official process not less than 8 per cent of total resins of scammony root.

Reidel, J.D., A.-G.

1914

Scammonium

Riedel's Berichte, 1914, 33; (Dig. of Com. on the U.S.P., 1914, 447;

Scammony root contained from 1.4 to 4 per cent of ash and from 22.2 to 26 per cent of extract soluble in water and from 32 to 39.3 per cent of extract soluble in diluted alcohol.

Approved Nellie A. Wakeman
Instructor in Pharmacy