

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GAMBOGE

By

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Tournefort, J. B.

1716

Gamboge.

Mat. Med., 2 ed., p. 87.

Gives the pharmacopeia definition, description of the gamboge producing tree, name in several languages, description, physical and chemical properties, use, and preparations of Gamboe.

Boerhaave, H.

1755

Gambogium.

Mat. Med., 1 ed., p. 128.

Gives the official English title, description, habitat, how obtained, and medicinal properties of Gamboge.

Wildenow, C. S.

1772

Stalagmitis Cambogioides.

Linnes Species Plantarum, 4 ed., v. 4, p. 980. (Ecler. Gen. Disp., 1 ed., p. 281; Amer. Disp., 1 ed., p. 604; *ibid.*, 4 ed., p. 525; *ibid.*, 6 ed., p. 301; *ibid.*, 7 ed., p. 311; *ibid.*, 8 ed., p. 315.)

Gives the botanical origin with synonym, habitat, of the plants yielding gamboge.

Coxe, J. R.

1806

Stalagmitis Cambogioides - Murray.

Am. Dispens., 1 ed., p. 604; *ibid.*, 4 ed., p. 525; *ibid.*, 6 ed., p. 301; *ibid.*, 7 ed., p. 311; *ibid.*, 8 ed., p. 315; *ibid.*, 9 ed., p. 343.

Gives the scientific name, part official, official synonyms, name in several languages, general characteristics, description physical properties, where grown, how collected, derivation of official title/ medical properties and uses of Gamboge.

Kolbani, --

1807

(Gambogia.)

Gift.- Histone, p. __. (Enc. Mat. Med., 4, p. 373.)

(Gives the scientific name; variety; natural order; common names; preparation and pharmacological effects on various parts and organs of the body.)

Thacher, J.

1810

Gambogia - Gamboge.

Am. New Dispens., 1 ed., p. 127; *ibid.*, 2 ed., p. 223; *ibid.*, 4 ed., p. 228.

Gives scientific name, part official, official synonym, general characteristic, description, where grown, how collected, medical properties and uses of Gamboge, and antidote.

Ainslie, W.

1826

Gamboge.

Materia Medica, Ind., 1, p. 147.

Gives synonyms in several languages, botanical class, orders, description, habitat, properties, and action of Indian gamboge.

An American Physician

1827

Stalagmitis -

Gamboge.

Eclec. and Gen. Dispens., 1 ed., p. 281.

Gives the scientific name, part official, official synonymous, name in several languages, general characteristics, qualities, where grown, description, how collected, derivation of official title, medical properties and uses of Gamboge.

Murray, J. A.

1827

(Stalagmitis.)

App. Med., 4, p. 645. (Ecléc. Gen. Disp., 1 ed., p. 281.)

(Gives synonyms, habitat, properties, description and uses of gamboge.)

Wood, G. B. & Bache, F.

1833

Gambogia U.S.

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Gamboge.

Disp. U.S.A., 1 ed., p. 323; *ibid.*, 2 ed., p. 323; *ibid.*, 3 ed., p. 313; *ibid.*, 4 ed., p. 323; *ibid.*, 5 ed., p. 342; *ibid.*, 6 ed., p. 342; *ibid.*, 7 ed., p. 342; *ibid.*, 8 ed., p. 342; *ibid.*, 9 ed., p. 354; *ibid.*, 10 ed., p. 359; *ibid.*, 11 ed., p. 375; *ibid.*, 12 ed., p. 405; *ibid.*, 13 ed., p. 417; *ibid.*, 14 ed., p. 431; *ibid.*, 15 ed., p. 327; *ibid.*, 16 ed., p. 337; *ibid.*, 17 ed., p. 298; *ibid.*, 18 ed., p. 303; * *ibid.*, 19 ed., p. 268; *ibid.*, 20 ed., p. 268; *ibid.*, 21 ed., p. 269; *ibid.*, 22 ed., p. 267.

Gives the scientific name, part official, official synonyms, name in several languages, general characteristics, properties where grown, description, how collected, derivation of official title, medical properties and uses of Gamboe, official preparation, varieties of Gamboge.

*Starting with the 5th ed., and constituents.

Wight, R. & Arnott, --

1834

(Stalagmitis Cambogioides.)

Prodromus Flor. Penin. Ind. Orient. p. -- (Am. J. Ph., 13, p. 25.)

(States that *Stalagmitis camboziodes* (of Murray) is a species of *Garcinia*, and perhaps identical with *Garcinia Cochinchinensis* of Choisy, or *Oxycarpus Cochinchinensis* of Loureiro.)

Christison, R.

1836

On the Sources and Composition of Gamboge, with an Examination of some Analogous Concrete Juices.

Am. J. Ph., 9, p. 133. (Amer. Disp. 18 ed., v. 1, p. 412; Disp. U.S.A., 4 ed., 325; *ibid.*, 5 ed., p. 344; *ibid.*, 6 ed., p. 344; *ibid.*, 7 ed., p. 344; *ibid.*, 8 ed., p. 344; *ibid.*, 9 ed., p. 356; Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim., v. 8, p. 20; Am. J. Ph., 9, p. 50.)

Gives the various botanical sources of gamboge, the physical properties of the drug, price, or constituents of the various types; use in medicine.

Graham, T.

1836

(Gamboge.)

Hook. Compt. Bot. Mag., 11, p. 193. (Am. J. Ph., 37, 152, Pharm. Jour. 24, p. 349.)

(Gives the synonym "Hebradendron cambogiodes" as the scientific name.)

Johnston, J.

1839

The Resin of Gamboge, or Gummi Gutt.

Phil. Trans. 129, p. 281. (Disp. U.S.A., 10 ed., p. 361; *ibid.*, 11 ed., p. 377; *ibid.*, 12 ed., p. 407; *ibid.*, 13 ed., p. 419; *ibid.*, 14 ed., p. 433.)

Gives the medical and commercial values of several varieties of gamboge; constituents and their properties; properties of the resin and salts of gambogic acid.

Blackwell, E.

1840

(Garcinia Cambogia.)

Herbarium, t. 392. (Vollstand. Real-Lexik. Med. Pharm. Naturgesch. Rohwaarenk, 1, p. 627.)

(Gives habitat, parts used, characteristics, properties, and synonyms of gamboge.)

Christison, R.

1840

(Observations on a New Variety of Gamboge.)

Illustrations of Indian Botany, p. 142. (Pharm. Jour.,
6, p. 60.)(Gives observations on the properties, characteristics,
and habitat of the Mysore gamboge tree and compares it to other
gamboge yielding plants.)

Plenck, J. J.

1840

(Garcinia Cambogia.)

Icones Plant. Med., p. 421. (Vollständ. Real-Lexik.
Med. Pharm. Naturgesch. Rohwaarenk., v. 1, 627; Ecléc. Gen.
Dispen., 1 ed., p. 281.)(Gives habitat, product used, characteristics, proper-
ties, and synonyms of Gamboge.)

Rheede, --

1840

Garcinia Cambogia.

Hortus Mal., 1, t. 24. (Vollständ. Real-Lexik. Med.
Pharm. Naturgesch. Rohwaarenk., 1, p. 627.)

Gives habitat, official part, properties and synonyms.

Roxburgh, ---

1840

(Garcinia Cambogia.)

Flora Corom. ondel, v. 3, t. 298. (Vollständ. Real-
Lexik. Med. Pharm. Naturgesch. Rohwaarenk., 1, p. 627.)(Gives habitat, parts used, characteristics, properties,
and synonyms of gamboge.)

Wagner, ---

1840

(Garcinia Cambogia.)

v. 2., t. 174. (Vollständ. Real-Lexik. Med. Pharm. Naturgesch. Rohwaarenk, 1, p. 627.)

(Gives habitat, parts used, characteristics, properties, and synonyms of gamboge.)

DeCandolle, A. P.

1841

(Gamboge.)

Ess. Propriet. Med. Plant., p. 105. (Am. J. Ph., 13, p. 19.)

(Gives his opinion as to the true habitat of the tree produces gamboge and believes that the plant is *Garcinia Cambogia*.)

Graham, T.

1841

Remarks On The Gamboge Tree of Ceylon, and Character of Hebradendron, A New Genus of Guttiferae, and To Which the Tree Belongs.

Am. J. Ph., 13, p. 19.

Gives different opinions as to the source of the true gamboge and its habitat; his source of information; manner of collection, derivation of scientific name, comparison of trees which yield gamboge.

Linnaeus, C.

1841

(Cambogia.)

Flor. zeylanico, 195. (Amer. Jour. Pharm., 13, 25.)

(Gives the following synonyms for the plants yielding Cambogia, "Carcapuli Acostae, fructa malo aureo simili," of Plukenett's *Almagestum Botanicum*; "Arbor Indica quae gummi guttam fundit, fructu acido sulcato mali magnitudine" of Commelyn's *Flora Malabarica*; and "Carcapuli Acostae, Arbor Indica gummi guttam fundens, fructu dulci, rotundo, cerasi magnitudine," of Burmann's *Thesaurus Zeylanicus*.)

Buchner, P.

1843

Sur la gomme - gutte.

Journ. de Pharm. et de Chim., s. 3, v. 3, p. 300.
 (Disp. U.S.A., 6 ed., p. 344; *ibid.*, 7 ed., p. 344; *ibid.*,
 8 ed., p. 344; *ibid.*, 9 ed., p. 356; *ibid.*, 10 ed., p. 361;
ibid., 11 ed., p. 377; *ibid.*, 12 ed., p. 407; *ibid.*, 13 ed.,
 p. 419; *ibid.*, 14 ed., p. 433; Am. J. Ph., 15, p. 129;
 Ann. Chem. and Pharm., 45, p. 71; Pharm. Jour., 2, p. 602;
ibid., 6, p. 60.)

Describes the various types of gamboge, their chemical
 properties, constituents with percentage of each, physical
 properties and impurities.

Christison, R.

1846

Gamboge.

Disp., 2 ed., p. 306. (Pharm. Journ., 6, p. 60.)

Gives physical properties, characteristics, and habitat
 of gamboge.

Graham, T.

1846

(Observation on a New Variety of Gamboge.)

Compt. Bot. Magazine, 2, p. 193; *ibid.*, p. 233; *ibid.*,
 p. 244. (Pharm. Jour., 6, p. 60.)

(Gives observations of the properties, characteristics,
 and habitat of the Mysore gamboge tree as compared to other
 gamboge yielding plant.)

Hooker, J.

1846

(Observations on a New Variety of Gamboge from Mysore.)

Flora Indica, v. 2, p. 529. (Pharm. Jour., 6, p. 60.)

(Gives observations on the properties, characteristics,
 and habitat of the Mysore gamboge tree as compared to other
 gamboge plants.)

Mason, F. 1847

On the Gamboge of the Tenasserim Provinces.

Jour. Asiatic Soc. Bengal; 7, p. 661. (Pharm Jour., 7, p. 388.)

Gives a description of gamboge from different trees and plants. Also discusses their different habitats in the Tenasserim Provinces of India.

Christison, R. 1848

Cambogia.

Dispens., 2 ed., p. 306. (Disp. U.S.A., 5 ed., p. 344; *ibid.*, 6 ed., p. 344; *ibid.*, 7 ed., p. 344; *ibid.*, 8 ed., p. 344; *ibid.*, 9 ed., p. 356; *ibid.*, 10 ed., p. 361; *ibid.*, 11 ed., p. 377; *ibid.*, 12 ed., p. 407, *ibid.*, 13 ed., p. 419; *ibid.*, 14 ed., p. 433; *ibid.*, 15 ed., p. 329; *ibid.*, 16 ed., p. 338; *ibid.*, 17 ed., p. 299; *ibid.*, 18 ed., p. 305; *ibid.*, 19 ed., p. 305; *ibid.*, 20 ed., p. 268; *ibid.*, 21 ed., p. 269; *ibid.*, 22 ed., p. 268.)

Gives the pharmaeopocial definition, habitats, name in several languages, natural history, chemical history, properties, adulterations, actions, uses, and preparations of gamboge.

Mason, F. 1848

Gamboge of the Tenasserin Provinces.

Pharm. Jour. 8, p. 232. (Am. J. Ph. 20, p. 126.)

Gives a description of the tree and fruit which yields gamboge in the Tenasserin Provinces, the properties of the gamboge, and compare it with gamboge of other sources.

Christison, R. 1850

On the Gamboge Tree of Siam.

Pharm. Jour. 10, p. 235. (Am. J. Ph., 23, p. 43.)

Gives description of the tree including the fruit, which produces Siam gamboge; and compares it with other gamboge producing trees.

King, J. & Newton, R. S. 1852

Gambogia - Gamboge.

Eclic. Dispens., 1 ed., p. 184.

Gives the scientific name, part official, history, general characteristics, properties, when grown, description, derivation of name, medical properties, uses of official preparation of Gamboge.

Scoffern, -- 1852

On Gambogic Acid and the Gambogiates, and their use in Artistic Painting.

Am. J. Ph. 24, p. 80.

Gives a description of gamboge; suggests that it be used in oil-painting, methods to make it suitable; manner of obtaining the gambogic acid. An examination of the gambogiates.

Hayne, F. 1856

Garcinia Cambogia

Arneigew., v. 9, t. 4. (Vollständ. Real-Lexik. med. pharm. Naturgesch. Rohwaarenk., 1, p. 627.)

Gives habitat, parts used, characteristics, properties, and synonyms of gamboge.

Lamarck, J. B. 1858

(Gamboge.)

Encylop. Method. Botan., v. 3, p. 701. (Amer. Jour. Ph., 37, 151; Pharm. Jour., 24, p. 349.)

(Gives the scientific name as *Garcinia Morella*, Desrousseaux and comments on other botanical sources.)

King, J.

1864

Gambogia

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Gamboge.

Am. Disps., 6 ed., p. 433; *ibid.*, 8 ed., p. 375; *ibid.*, 10 ed., p. 375; *ibid.*, 15 ed., p. 375; *ibid.*, 16 ed., p. 375; *ibid.*, 18 ed., v. 1, p. 412.*

Gives the scientific name; product official, official synonyms, name in several languages, history, general characteristics, varieties, properties, where grown, description, how collected, derivation of official title, medical properties, uses, official preparation common names*, and doses†, of Gamboge.

Thwaites, E.

1864

(On the Botanical Origin of Gamboge.)

Enum. Plant. Zeylan., 1, p. 49. (Pharm. Jour., 24, p. 349.)

(Compares the various botanical origins of gamboge.)

Wallich, N.

1864

(On the Botanical Origin of Gamboge.)

Catal. No. 4869. (Pharm. Jour., 24, p. 349; Amer. J. Ph., 37, p. 151.)

(Discusses the various botanical origins assigned to gamboge.)

Wight, R.

1864

(On the Botanical Origin of Gamboge.)

Illustr. of Indian Bot., v. 1, p. 126. (Pharm. Jour., 24, p. 349; Amer. J. Ph., 37, p. 151.)

(Compares the various botanical origins of gamboge.)

Hanbury, D.

1865

Botanical Origin of Gamboge.

Pharm. Jour. 24, p. 236. (Am. J. Ph., 37, p. 150;
Proc. A. Ph. A., 13, p. 111.)

Gives the geographical sources and botanical origin of
the various kinds of gamboge.

Thwaites, E.

1865

(Gamboge.)

Enum. Plant. Zeylan. v. 1, p. 49. (Amer. J. Ph., 37,
p. 151.)

The original was not available.

Hlasiwetz, H. & Barth, L.

1866

Gummi-Gutt.

Ann. d. Ch. und Pharm., 138, p. 61.) (Disp. U.S.A., 15
ed., p. 329; *ibid.*, 16 ed., p. 339; *ibid.*, 17 ed., p. 300;
ibid., 18 ed., p. 305; *ibid.*, 19 ed., p. 304; *ibid.*, 20 ed.,
p. 269; *ibid.*, 21 ed., p. 269; *ibid.*, 22 ed., p. 269.)

Give the habitat, synonyms, properties, and constituents
of gamboge.

(Chairman)

1867

Hydrocarbons and Allied Substances.

Proc. A. Ph. A., 15, p. 257.

Reports that gamboge resin yields phloroglucin,
pyrotartaric acid and a peculiar acid resembling uvitinic
acid, which has been name isuvitinic acid.

(Chairman) 1868

Notes on the Commercial Supply and Quality of Drugs for the Years 1867-68.

Proc. A. Ph. A. 16, p. 324.

Gives reason for the low importation of Gamboge as compared to previous year.

(Editor) 1869

Gamboge.

Am. J. Ph., 48, p. 365.

Gives a history of gamboge.

Berg, O. 1869

Gummi-Resina Gutti.

Pharmazeut. Waarenk., 2 ed., p. 537; *ibid.*, 3 ed., p. 507.

Gives the habitat, product used, description of the various types of gum-resins from different countries, the properties, and comparison of the chemical properties of the Siam and Ceylon gamboge.

(Chairman) 1871

Report of the Committee on the Drug Market For the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1871.

Proc. A. Ph. A. 19, p. 400.

Gives the price and amount imported as against last year.

Lanessan, J.

1871

Gamboge.

Adansonia, 8, p. 100. (Pharm. Jour., 31, p. 848.)

Discusses the species of the plant of which true gamboge is a product; the class to which it belongs; its physical properties, method of preparation; properties of its resin or gambogic acid and the preparation of Elixir of Giacommi.

Lanessan, J.

1872

Gomme - Gutte.

Rep. de Pharm., 27, p. 281. (Y. Bk. Brit. Pharm. Conf., 9, p. 26; Pharm. Jour., 31, p. 848.)

Gives the habitat, constituents, properties of the constituents and preparations of gamboge. Also the species of the plant of which true gamboge is a product and the class to which it belongs.

Flückiger, F. A.

1874

Gamboge.

Pharm. Jour. 34, p. 803. (New Rem., 5, p. 260.)

Gives details and facts of how gamboge was discovered, first use and collected.

Hanbury, D.

1874

The True Gamboge Plant.

Pharm. Jour. 34, p. 972.

Gives the true botanical origin of Gamboge and its varieties.

Juillet, --

1874

Recolte de la gomme-gutte.

Journ. de Pharm. et de Chim., s. 4, v. 20, p. 65.
 (Disp. U.S.A., 14 ed., p. 431; *ibid.*, 15 ed., p. 327; *ibid.*,
 16 ed., p. 337; *ibid.*, 17 ed., p. 298; *ibid.*, 18 ed., p. 304.)

Gives a description of the several varieties of gamboge from Siam, their properties, manner of collection, and the conditions they are sold in.

Hooker, J.

1875

Cambogia.

Journ. Linn. Soc., 14, p. 485. (Disp. U.S.A., 15 ed.,
 p. 328; *ibid.*, 16 ed., p. 337; *ibid.*, 17 ed., p. 299; *ibid.*,
 18 ed., p. 304; *ibid.*, 19 ed., p. 304; *ibid.*, 20 ed., p. 268;
ibid., 21 ed., p. 269; *ibid.*, 22 ed., p. 268.)

Expresses his opinions as to the origin of true gamboge. X

Lamarck, J. B.

1875

(Garcinia Morella Desross.)

Dict. encyclop., v. 3, p. 701. (Org. Pharmak., p. 268.)

(Gives the habitat, properties, percentage of constituents, doses and preparations of gamboge.) X

Whittall, --

1875

Burmah Gamboge.

Chem. Drug. 30, p. 129.

Calls attention to 3 different species of trees, belonging to the genus *Garcinia*, growing in Southern Tenasserim and the physical and chemical properties of their exudations, also the commercial value of the products.

Flückiger, F. A.

1876

Gamboge.

Pharm. Jour. 35, p. 727. (New Rem. 5, p. 260.)

Gives data on the history of gamboge.

Dymock, W.

1877

Guttiferae.

Pharm. Jour., 36, p. 451. (Proc. A. Ph. A., 25, p. 183.)

Gives a description of a specimen of gamboge collected in Canara.

Costelo, D.

1879

The Resin and Gum of Gamboge.

Am. J. Ph., 51, p. 174. (Pharm. Jour. 38, p. 1022; Proc. A. Ph. A., 27, p. 209; Yrkb. Brit. Pharm. Conf., 16, p. 204.)

Gives the constituents, physical properties and behavior of lump, pipe and powdered gamboge.

Stille, A. & Maisch, J. M.

1879

Gambogia, U. S.

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Gamboge.

Nat. Dispens., 1 ed., p. 659; *ibid.*, 2 ed., p. 669; *ibid.*, 3 ed., p. 365; 5 ed., p. 385.

Give the scientific name, part official, official synonyms, name in several languages, origin, description, constituents, official preparation, physiological action, medical properties uses and dose of Gamboge.

Bentley, R. & Trimen, H.

1880

Siam Gamboge.

Med. Plants, v. 1, p. 33. (Amer. Disp., 18, p. 412;
Nat. Disp. 1, p. 659; *ibid.*, 2, p. 669; *ibid.*, 3, p. 365;
ibid., 5, p. 385.)

Gives a description of the gamboge tree of Siam; habitat of gamboge; official product, derivation of the name gamboge; production, commerce, general characteristics, varieties, adulterants, composition, medical properties, uses, and other sources.

(Editor)

1883

Ceylon Gamboge.

Pharm. Jour. 43, p. 69. (Drug. Cir. 27, p. 131; New Rem. 12, p. 307; Proc. A. Ph. A., 32, p. 173.)

Discusses difficulties in collecting Ceylon gamboge; also its poor qualities and amount produced.

Hooker, J.

1883

(Cambogia.)

Flor. Ind., v. 2, p. 627. (Disp. U.S.A., 15 ed., p. 328; *ibid.*, 16 ed., p. 337; *ibid.*, 17 ed., p. 298; *ibid.*, 18 ed., p. 304.)

The original was not available.

Flückiger, F. A.

1884

Gutti - Gummigutt.

Grund. d. Pharmak., p. 68.

Tells where gamboge is grown, how collected from the trees, and its medicinal action.

Oldberg, O. & Wall, O. A.

1884

Cambogia, U.S.

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Gamboge.

A Companion to the U.S.P., 1 ed., p. 261.

Give the scientific name, part official, official synonyms, name in several languages, botanical origin, habitat, description, constituents, uses and dose of Gamboge.

Hirschsohn, E.

1885

Beitrag zum Nachweis des Gummigutts in Arzneimischungen.

Pharm. Zeit. d. Russl., 24, p. 609. (Yrbk. Brit. Pharm. Conf. 23, p. 220; A. J. Ph., 57, p. 606; Disp. U.S.A., 16 ed., p. 339; *ibid.*, 17 ed., p. 300; *ibid.*, 18 ed., p. 306; *ibid.*, 19 ed., p. 267; *ibid.*, 20 ed., p. 269; *ibid.*, 21 ed., p. 269; *ibid.*, 22 ed., p. 269; Proc. A. Ph. A. 34, p. 437; Drug. Cir. 30, p. 160; Chem. & Drug., 28, p. 508; Amer. Drug., 15, p. 54.)

Gives characteristic tests for the detection of gamboge in various mixtures. Has proven that little as 0.01 Gm. of gamboge may be detected in a mixture.

Mack, R.

1886

Gamboge of Burmah.

Trop. Ag., p. 131. (Ind. Forest, -- p. --; Drug. Circ., 31, p. 70; Pharm. Jour., 46, p. 592.)

Tells how attention was called to the trees producing gamboge in the Tenasserim division; discusses character of the gamboge produced from these trees; their constituents, selling price on the market; and process of collection in Ceylon.

Hirschsohn, E.

1886

(Test for Gamboge in Pills, Etc.)

Oest. Drogist. Zeit. -- p. --. (Drug. Cir., 30, p. 271.)

(Gives test for proving the presence of gamboge in pills.)

(Editor.)

1888

Higher Prices For Gamboge.

Chem. & Drug., 32, p. 80.

Calls attention to the increase in price of different varieties of Gamboge and compares the price with prices paid in previous years. Believes that this increase will not be equalled for a long time.

Hurst, G. H.

1888

Note on Gamboge.

Pharm. Jour. 48, p. 761. (Yrbk. Brit. Pharm. Conf., 26, p. 174; Proc. A. Ph. A., 37, p. 470.)

Gives the results of an analysis and properties of the resin, wax, and gum of Gamboge. }

(Consulor)

1889

Gamboge In Siam.

Chem. & Drug., 34, p. 571.

States that gamboge is found in the forests of Cambodia, and also in the Eastern provinces of Siam. Gives the condition under which the gum is stored also number of bales exported in 1887 and how adulterated due to scarcity.

(Consulor)

1890

Gamboge.

Chem. & Drug. 36, p. 571. (Amer. Drug., 19, p. 161.)

Gives the manner and method in which gamboge is imported in India.

(Consulor)

1891

Gamboge.

Chem. & Drug. 38, p. 507. (Amer. Drug., 20, p. 6.)

Gives the manner in which gamboge is exported, price, method of adulteration, export from Singapore, its habitat, and quantity.

Heckel, E. & Schlagdenhuaffen, M.

1893

Gomme resine de Garcinia Collina Vieil.

Rep. de Pharm. s. 3, 5, p. 193. (Disp. U.S.A., 18 ed., p. 305; *ibid.*, 20 ed., p. 268; *ibid.*, 21 ed., p. 269; *ibid.*, 22, ed., p. 268; Pharm. Journ., 52, p. 988.)

Gives several scientific names, synonyms, products; analysis of resin, description, chemical and physical properties of the resin. Also compares the properties of gamboge from New Caledonian with that of 3 other kinds.

Beckett, G.

1895

(Siam Gamboge.)

Kew. Bull., no. --, p. ---. (Disp. U.S.A., 18 ed., p. 304; *ibid.*, 19 ed., p. 304; *ibid.*, 20 ed., p. 268; *ibid.*, 21 ed., p. 269; *ibid.*, 22 ed., p. 268; Amer. J. Ph., 67, p. 521; Proc. A. Ph. A., 44, p. 603.)

(Compares Siam gamboge to other kinds; also gives the description, medicinal and commercial use, method of growth, collection, and manner of distribution of gamboge.)

(British Consul)

1895

Gums Benjamin and Gamboge.

Pharm. Era, 13, p. 710.

Reports from Bangkok on the gamboge trade of Siam, giving description of the tree, manner in which the gum resin is collected, value, and how the output is distributed.

(Editor.)

1895

Siam Benzoin and Gamboge.

Chem. Drug., 46, p. 730.

Gives the European history of gamboge, its time of collection, place from which it is exported, and amount imported into London.

Simmonds, P.

1895

Notes On Some Saps and Secretions Used In Pharmacy.

Am. J. Ph., 67, p. 251.

Gives the habitat, conditions under which collected; characteristics; medicinal use; constituents; and synonyms, of gamboge.

Everhardt, E. G.

1896

Examination of Powdered Gamboge.

Amer. Jour. Pharm. 68, p. 371; (Amer. Jour. Pharm. 70, p. 446 ; Drug. Circ., 40, p. 194.)

Gives the test for starch in gamboge an explanation of how starch got into drug, properties, and constituents of powdered gamboge.

Eberhart, E. G.

1896

Guttiferae.

Proc. Ind. Ph. A., 15, p. 48. (Proc. A. Ph. A., 45, p. 534.)

Gives the results of an examination of commercial samples of gamboge for starch.

Sassarini, --.

1897

(Guttiferae.)

Ann. Chem. Farm. --, p. ---. (Journ. de Pharm., 6, p. 171; Pharm. Jour., 58, p. 288; Drug. Circ., 41, p. 162; Proc. A. Ph. A., 45, p. 534; Disp. U.S.A., 18 ed., p. 306; ibid., 19 ed., p. 304; ibid., 20 ed., p. 269; ibid., 21 ed., p. 269; ibid., 22 ed., p. 269.)

(Gives the constituent of gamboge and their decomposition product.)

Tassinari, G.

1897

Composition de la gomme gutte.

Journ. de Pharm. et de Chim., s. 6, v. 50, p. 171.
(Pharm. Journ., 34, p. 177.)

Gives the constituents found in gamboge and their methods of isolation.

(Committee of the British Pharmacopoeia)

1898

Cambogia Indica.

Chem. & Drug., 53, p. 907.

States, "India wants the gamboge obtained from *Garcinia Morella* recognized. The B.P. Committee are not disinclined even to add it to the B.P. if a uniform quality can be ensured. (Care in collection is all that is necessary.)"

Prebble, J. G.

1898

Cambogia Indica.

Chem. & Drug., 54, p. 23.

States, "Siam gamboge is readily obtainable in the Indian bazaars. Indian gamboge is not, and never has been, an article of commerce. The trees grow in the same districts as *Pterocarpus marsupium*. If we cannot get the kino, which is badly wanted, shall we get the gamboge, which is not particularly desired? If Indian gamboge were made official in the B.P., this might, perhaps, induce systematic collection."

Wentzky, M.

1898

Gummi-Gutti.

Ap. Zeit., 13, p. 842. (Amer. Drug., 32, p. 97.)

Reports the amount of acid resin, gambogic acid, other organic matter constituent and quantities of water in gamboge.

Woolsey, J. F.

1898

An Adulterated Gamboge.

Am. J. Ph. 70, p. 446. (Proc. A. Ph. A., 47, p. 552; Pharm. Jour., 61, p. 369; Drug. Circ., 42, p. 275; Yrbk. Brit. Conf., 36, p. 164.)

Gives the manner in which gamboge is obtained in the market, the percentage of resin, a good gamboge should contain; manner in which starch as an adulterate is detected in powdered gamboge.

La Wall, C. H., & Pursel, R. C.

1899

Laboratory Notes.

Am. J. Ph., 71, p. 394.

"A lot, aggregating 35,000 pounds, was examined recently, which fully complied with the U.S.P. requirements for absence of starch."

Hanbury, D.

1899

Cambogia.

Tr. Linn. Soc., 24, p. 487. (Amer. Disp., 18 ed., p. 412; Organ. Pharmak., p. 268.)

Concludes that gamboge has its origin in the *Garcinia Morella* of M. Desrousseaux.

(Chairman.)

1900

The British Pharmacopoeia 1898 Cambogia Indica.

Pharm. Jour. 65, p. 661.

Gives the habitat, use, constituents, medicinal value and dose of gamboge in the B.P., 1898.

(Chairman)

1900

The Materia Medica of the Pharmacopoeia Cambogia.

Pharm. Jour., 64, p. 247.

Gives the habitat; manner of growth; way collected; dose; characteristics, constituents, and adulterants of Gamboge.

(Editor.)

1900

The Microscopical Examination of Adulterated Drugs.

Am. J. Ph., 72, p. 189.

Gives the number of samples found adulterated with dextrin; manner in which the dextrin was detected; and how another sample was adulterated with wheat flour.

(Editor.)

1901

London Drug - auctions.

Chem. & Drug., 59, p. 394.

States, "Gamboge was not offered today. The article is very scarce and wanted. The exports from Singapore to Great Britain from June 1 to July 22 have been 13 piculs only, and to U.S.A. 64 piculs."

(Editor.)

1901

London Markets.

Chem. & Drug., 59, p. 517.

States, "Gamboge.--The shipments from Singapore, from January 1 to August 19, have been 64 piculs to U.S.A. and 13 piculs to the U.K."

(Editor.)

1901

London Markets.

Chem. & Drug., 59, p. 1012.

States, "Gamboge. - Nothing was offered in auction to-day, and, as will be seen from the figures below, the exports from Singapore have been exceptionally small. There are 98 packages in the warehouse, but the bulk of them are small in size. The exports from Singapore from January 1 to October 31 (in piculs) have been:

	Great Britain	U.S.A.
1901	15	66
1900	50	119 ⁹
1899	192	124
1888	214	95
1887	226	110
1886	118	15"

(Chairman.)

1901

Materia Medica of the B.P. Addendum Cambogia Indica.

Pharm. Jour., 67, p. 360.

Gives the habitat, properties, medicinal value, characteristics, tests, and constituents of Indian gamboge.

(Editor.)

1902

London Drug - auctions.

Chem. & Drug., 60, p. 413.

States, "Gamboge. - This article continues very scarce and considerably higher prices are now asked. Privately 15 l. per cwt. is said to have been paid for good pipe, and 18 l. is talked of in the near future. Singapore is practically without stock, and in the drug-warehouses there are 77 packages, some small, but they are principally in the hands of one or two holders. In auction, however, no great desire was shown to secure a parcel of unsorted Siam pipe of good orange fracture slightly blocky, for which a bid of 14 l. 5 s. was refused."

Barclay, J.

1903

Notes on Crude Drugs, Fixed Oils, Waxes, etc. Gamboge.

Pharm. Jour., 70, p. 207.

"A sample of gamboge gave 96.8 soluble in 90 per cent. spirit, and 16.1 per cent. further soluble in water, making a total of 92.9 per cent. soluble."

(Editor.)

1905

Gamboge.

Chem. & Drug., 66, p. 869.

States, "The exports from Saigon during 1904 amounted to 438 piculs (25 3/4 tons), amounting in value to 5,168 l. A direct arrival of about 1 1/2 ton has taken place from Singapore."

(Editor.)

1907

Gamboge.

Chem. & Drug., 70, p. 30.

Gives the amount of gamboge exported from Singapore between 1901 and 1906.

Kraemer, H.

1907

Cambogia.

Bot. and Pharmac., 2 ed., p. 648; *ibid.*, 4 ed., p. 648.

Gives the botanical source, description, constituents, characteristics of cake gamboge, adulterants, and allied plants.

(Editor.)

1910

Siam Gamboge.

Chem. Drug., 76, p. 75.

States, "The exports from Bangkok from April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909, amounted to 14 tons, valued at 2,578 l., against 15 tons, valued at 2,094 l., in 1907-8, and 14 tons, valued at 2,488 l., in 1906-7; 62 per cent. of the exports went to Hong Kong in transshipment."

(Editor.)

1911

Organic Materia Medica.

Chem. & Drug., 78, p. 52.

In a review of the new German Pharmacopoeia states, "Cambogia, Ash-limit 1 per cent. (B.P. 3 per cent.)"

Hooper, D.

1911

Some Oils and Fats of India.

Agr. Ledger, 5, p. --. (Pharm. Jour., 90, p. 152.)

Gives the habitats and properties of the various kinds of "Gamboge butter."

(London Correspondent.) 1912

Gamboge.

Amer. & Drug., 60, p. 44.

Give the botanical source of gamboge, manner imported, weight of a case, how packed, the way it looks, and its liability to adulteration.

(Committee.) 1913

Drugs, Adulterated and Otherwise.

Drug. Cir., 57, p. 739.

Reports condition of the lots of Gamboge as to total ash, alcohol-insoluble portion, and adulteration.

Engelhardt, H. 1913

Purity of Chemicals and Drugs.

Jour. A. Ph. A., 2, p. 165.

Gives the number of samples of Gamboge that were found to be of good quality.

Ewe, G. E. 1913

Report of P.P.A. Committee on Drug Market.

Jour. A. Ph.A., 2, p. 971.

States that the 2 samples of Gamboge examined were strictly U.S.P., ash, alcohol, insoluble matter, and practically free from starch.

Kebler, L. F.

1913

Report of the Committee on Drug Market.

Jour. A. Ph. A., 2, p. 1094.

States that the lot were satisfactory as to total ash and alcohol insoluble portion.

Linton, A. W.

1913

Some Commercial Samples of Drugs.

Jour. A. Ph. A., 2, p. 33.

Gives the number and kind of samples of Gamboge examined gives the ash limits of the U.S.P. the German; and French Pharmacopoeias; and how many met the requirements.

(Chairman.)

1914

United States Pharmacopoeia ninth revision.

Abstract of Proposed changes with new standards and description.

Jour. A. Ph. A., 3, p. 368.

Gives the proposed U.S.P. monograph for Cambogia, whole and powdered.

(Committee of Revision.)

1914

Changes in the New Pharmacopoeia Cambogia.

Pharm. Era, 47, p. 205.

Gives a new test for starch, condition of the powder, solubility in alcohol, and total ash.

(Editor.)

1916

Siam Gamboge.

Chem. Drug., 88, p. 52.

States, "During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, the exports from Siam amounted to 33,811 lb., valued at 2,383 l., compared with 36,307 lb., value 2,664 l. for 1913-14, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France being the purchasers."

Grant, E. H.

1920

New Tests for some Purgative Drugs.

Jour. A. Ph. A., 9, p. 764. (Yrbk. A. Ph. A., 9, p. 319; Yrbk. Brit. Pharm. Conf., 58, p. 122.)

Gives characteristics of Gamboge; as to color solubility in organic solvents; and color test for identify in ether.

(Editor.)

1926

Gamboge.

Chem. & Drug., 105, p. 36.

Gives the scientific name, habitat, physical and chemical properties, way collected, B. requirements, and medicinal and commercial properties.

Rusby, H. H.

1930

Gamboge U.S.P.

Prop. and Uses of Drugs., p. 306.

Gives the botanical source, describes the tree, conditions of collection, composition, action, uses, and toxicology of gamboge.

Coulter, S.

1932

Gamboge.

Pharmac. Med. Agents, p. 103.

Gives the habitat, dose and physiological action of gamboge.

Furrer, M.

1934

Beiträge zur Chemie des Gummigutti.

Pharm. Zeit., 78, p. 1082. (Pharm. Weekblad. 72, p. 828; Pharm. Abs., 1, p. 278.)

Investigated the gum resins from various trees of the genus *Garcinia*, attempting to isolate the active constituents. Gives the properties and methods of separation of the constituents of the exudations.

Hollander, N.

1935

(Pharmacological Properties of Gamboge.)

Upsala. Läkarför, Förk., 41, p. 231. (Physiol. Abs., 21, p. 889; Pharm. Abs., 3, p. 103.)

(Gives the effect of gamboge on rabbit intestine and uterus, also effect on frog's heart, intestine, and uterus.)

Trease, G. E.

1935

Cambogia.

Pharmacognosy, p. 359.

Gives several synonyms, botanical source, method of collection, preparation, physical characteristics, constituents, and uses of *Cambogia*.

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v. 1-135; 1859-1941.
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Pharm(aceutical) Conf(erence).
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S(tates of) A(merica). 1 ed., 1833; 2 ed., 1834;
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11 ed., 1858; 12 ed., 1865; 13 ed., 1870; 14 ed.,
1879; 15 ed., 1883; 16 ed., 1892; 17 ed., 1894;
18 ed., 1899; 19 ed., 1907; 20 ed., 1918; 21 ed.,
1926; 22 ed., 1932.

THE PHARMACOPOEIA OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(I - XII) (1820-1940)

and

THE NATIONAL FORMULARY
(I-VII) (1886-1942)

HISTORY
of
GAMBOGE

U.S.P. 1820

P. p. 36

Gambogia.

Stalagmitis cambogioides.

Gamboge.

Gummi resina. The gum resin.

Obtained also from some other/
vegetables.

U.S.P. 1830 (Phil.)

P. p. 12

Gambogia.

Stalagmitis cambogioides. W./iv 980.

Gamboge.

Succuss concretus.

The concrete juice.

U.S.P. 1830 (N.Y.)

p. 24

Gambogia.

Stalagmitis Cambogioides.

Gamboge.

Prop. In solid masses, breaking with a vitreous fracture; colour / deep orange, becoming when moistened a light brilliant yellow, ino-/dorous; taste slightly acid and nauseous; soluble in alcohol, ether, / alkaline liquids, and water.

Med. Oper. Powerfully cathartic, hydragogue, ernetic.
Dos. grs. ii./to grs. vi.

U.S.P. 1840

P. p. 22

Gambogia.

Gamboge.

The concrete juice of an uncertain tree.

U.S.P. 1850

P. p. 25

Gambogia.

Gamboge.

The concrete juice of an uncertain tree.

U.S.P. 1860

P. p. 30

Gambogia.

Gamboge.

The concrete juice of an undetermined tree.

U.S.P. 1870

P. p. 31

Gambogia.

Gamboge.

A gum-resin derived from *Garcinia morella* (Des-/rousseau), var. *pedicellata*.

U.S.P. 1880

p. 63

Cambogia.

Gamboge.

(Gambogia, Pharm., 1870)

A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii* Hooker filius (Nat. Ord., / Guttiferae).

In cylindrical pieces, sometimes hollow in the center, one to two inches (25 to 50 / millimeters) in diameter, longitudinally striate on the surface; fracture flattish- / conchoidal, smooth, of a waxy lustre; orange-red or, in powder, bright yellow; / inodorous; taste very acid; the powder sternutatory.

Gamboge is partly soluble in alcohol and in ether; when triturated with water, / it yields a yellow emulsion, and forms, with solution of potassa, an orange-red so- / lution, from which, on the addition of hydrochloric acid, yellow resin is precip- / itated. Boiled with water, Gamboge yields a liquid which, after cooling, does not / become green with test-solu- tion of iodine (abs. of starch).

Preparation: Pilulae Catharticae Compositae.

U.S.P. 1890

p. 76

Cambogia.

Gamboge.

A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii* Hooker filius (nat./ord. Guttiferae).

In cylindrical pieces, sometimes hollow in the center, 2 to 5 Cm. in diameter, / longitudinally striate on the surface; fracture flattish-conchoidal, of a waxy / lustre, orange-red; in powder bright yellow; inodorous; taste very acrid; the / powder sternutatory.

Gamboge is partly soluble in alcohol and in ether. When triturated with / water, it yields a yellow emulsion, and forms with solution of potassium or / sodium hydrate an orange-red solution, from which, on the addition of hydro-/chloric acid, a yellow resin is precipitated.

Boiled with water, Gamboge yields a liquid which, after cooling, does not / become green with iodine, T.S. (absence of starch).

Preparation: *Pilulae Catharticae Compositae*.

U.S.P. 1900

p. 87

Cambogia

Gamboge.

A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii* Hooker filius (Fam. / Guttiferae).

In cylindrical pieces, usually hollow in the centre, of variable length, 2 to 5 / cm. in diameter, externally grayish orange-brown, longitudinally striate; frac-/ture conchoidal, orange-red, waxy, and somewhat porous; inodorous; taste very / acrid.

Powder bright yellow, sternutatory, containing few or no starch grains. Not / more than 25 per cent should be insoluble in alcohol; ash not more than 3 / percent.

Average dose - 0.125 Gm. = 125 milligrammes (2 grains).

U.S.P. 1910

p. 97

Cambogia.

Gamboge.

Cambog. - Pipe Gamboge.

A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii* Hooker filius (Fam. / Guttiferae).

In hard, brittle, cylindrical pieces, usually hollow in the center, from 2 to 5 cm. / in diameter, from 10 to 20 cm. in length, externally grayish-orange-brown, / longitudinally striate; fracture conchoidal, smooth, orange-red; odorless; taste / very acrid.

When rubbed with water it yields a yellow emulsion which becomes darker / and almost transparent upon the addition of ammonia water. The emulsion / turns green upon the addition of iodine T.S. (starch).

The powder is bright yellow, containing few or no starch grains. When / mounted in hydrated chloral T.S. and examined under the microscope the / particles, for the most part, slowly dissolve, leaving scattered fragments of / vegetable tissues.

Not less than 65 per cent of Gamboge is soluble in alcohol.

Gamboge yields not more than 2 per cent of ash.

Preparation - *Pilulae Catharticae Compositae*.

Average Dose - Metric, 0.125 Gm. - apothecaries, 2 grains.

U.S.P. 1920

p. 93

Cambogia

Gamboge

Cambog.

Gamboge is the gum resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburyi* Hooker / filius (Fam. Guttiferae).

Gamboge contains not more than 1 per cent of foreign organic matter, / and yields not more than 1 per cent of acid-insoluble ash, and not less / than 65 per cent of alcohol-soluble extractive.

Description and physical properties.

Underground Gamboge - Cylindrical pieces, frequently hollow at the center, from / 2 to 5 cm. in diameter, up to 20 cm. in length, longitudinally striate, grayish / orange-brown; fracture brittle, conchoidal, presenting a smooth, rather dull, / orange-red surface; odorless; taste acrid.

U.S. Powdered Gamboge - Bright yellow; when mounted in chloral hydrate T.S., nearly / all the particles slowly dissolve leaving but a few fragments of vegetable tis-/sues and a very few or no starch grains.

Test for purity - When rubbed with water, Gamboge yields a yellow emulsion / which becomes darker and almost transparent upon the addition of ammonia / T.S. The emulsion does not turn green upon the addition of iodine T.S. (starch.)

Assay - Proceed as directed under alcohol - soluble extractive, page 466.

Preparation - Pilulae Hydurgyri Chloride Mitis Compositae.

Average Dose - Metric, 0.125 Gm. - Apothecaries, 2 grains.

N.F. 1935

p. 70

Cambogia

Gamboge

Camboy.

Gamboge is the gum resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburyi* Hooker / filius (Fam. Guttifere).

Gamboge contains not more than 1 per cent of foreign organic matter, / and yields not more than 1 per cent of acid - insoluble ash, and not less - than 65 per cent of anhydrous alcohol-soluble extractive.

Description and physical properties.

Underground Gamboge: Cylindrical pieces, frequently hollow at the center, from / 2 to 5 cm. in diameter, up to 20 cm. in length, longitudinally striate, grayish orange-/brown; fracture brittle, conchoidal, presenting a smooth, rather dull, orange-red / surface. Odorless; taste acrid.

Powdered Gamboge: Bright yellow; when mounted in chloral hydrate T.S., / nearly all to particles slowly dissolve, leaving but a few fragments of vegetable / tissues and very few or no starch grains.

Tests for identity and purity.

When rubbed with water, Gamboge yields a yellow emulsion which becomes / darker and almost transparent upon the addition of ammonia T.S.

The emulsion does not turn green upon the addition of iodine T.S. (starch).

Assay.

Place 2 Gm. of Gamboge, in fine powder and accurately weighed, in a suitable / flask. Add 70 cc. of alcohol, shake the mixture for two hours in a mechanical / shaker or during eight hours at about 30 minute intervals, and allow it to stand / overnight. Then decant the liquid on to a filter, and wash

the flask and residue / of drug with small portions of alcohol, passing the washings through the filter / until the filtrate measures 100 cc. Mix the filtrate well, evaporate a 50 cc. portion / to dryness in a suitable tared container on a water bath, and dry the residue to / constant weight at 110° C.

The weight obtained represents the yield of anhydrous alcohol-soluble extractive / from 1 Gm. of Gamboge.

Preparation: Pilulae Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis Compositae.

Aver Dose: Metric, 0.125 Gm. - Apothecaries, 2 grains.

Cattle: Metric, 15 Grm. - Apothecaries, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

N.F. 1942

p. 70

Cambogia

Gamboge

Cambog.

Gamboge is the gum resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburyi* Hooker / filius (Fam. Guttiferae).

Gamboge contains not more than 1 per cent of foreign organic matter, / and yields not more than 1 per cent of acid-insoluble ash, and not less / than 65 per cent of alcohol-soluble extractive.

Unground Gamboge - Cylindrical pieces, frequently hollow at the center, from 2 to / 5 cm. in diameter, up to 20 cm. in length, longitudinally striate, weak reddish / bron to dark orange in color; fracture brittle, conchoidal, presenting a smooth, / rather dull surface.

Powdered Gamboge - Color moderate yellowish orange; odorless; taste acrid; / when mounted in chloral hydrate T.S., nearly all the particles slowly dissolve, / leaving but a few fragments of vegetable tissues and very few or no starch grains. I

Identification - When rubbed with water, Gamboge yields an emulsion of a strong / yellow color; upon the addition of ammonia T.S. the emulsion becomes darker / redder, and almost clear.

Starch. The emulsion does not become green upon the addition of iodine T.S.

Assay. Transfer about 2 Gm. of Gamboge, in fine powder, into a dry thimble con-/tained in a dry weighing bottle, these having been tared together, and weigh / accurately. Place the thimble in a Soxhlet or other suitable apparatus and / extract with alcohol for three hours or until completely extracted. Dry the / insoluble residue at 100° C. for four hours. Return the thimble to the weighing / bottle and weigh again. Determine the percentage of moisture in the drug by /

the toluene distillation method. Subtract the weight of the moisture in this / sample from the original weight of Gamboge taken for the assay. The difference / between the weight of the anhydrous Gamboge and the weight of the residue / as determined above represents the alcohol-soluble extractive in the Gamboge / taken fro the assay.

Preparation - *Pilulae Hydrargyri Chloride Mitis Compositae.*

Average Dose -	Metric	Metric	Apothecaries
Adults, Human		0.125 Gm.	2 grains
cattle		15.0 Gm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce

SUMMARY OF U.S.P. AND N.F. DATA OF GAMBUGE

Where and when official:

U.S.P., 1820; '30 (Phil.); '30 (N.Y.); '40; '50; '60;
'70; '80; '90; 1900; '07; '10; '20.
N.F. 1935; '42.

Official Latin Title:

Gambogia, U.S.P., 1820; '30 (Phil.); '40; '50; '60; '70.
Cambogia, U.S.P., 1830 (N.Y.); '80; '90; 1900; '10; '20
N.F., 1935; '42.

Official English Title:

Gamboge U.S.P., 1820; '30 (Phil.); '30 (N.Y.); '80; '90;
1900; '07; '10; '20.
N.F., 1935; '42.

Official Abbreviation:

Cambog., U.S.P., 1910; '20.
N.F., 1935, '42.

Official Synonyms:

Gamboge, U.S.P. 1840; '50; '60; '70.
Gambogia, U.S.P., 1880.
Pipe Gamboge, U.S.P., 1910.

Product Official:

Gummi resins. The gum resin U.S.P., 1820; '70; '80;
'90; 1900; '07; '10; '20; N.F., 1935; '42.
Succus Concretus. The concrete juice, U.S.P. 1830 (Phil.);
'30 (N.Y.); '40; '50; '60.

Scientific Name:

Stalagmitis cambogioides, U.S.P., 1820; '30 (Phil.); '30
(N.Y.)
Garcinia morella (Des-rousseaux), var. pedicellata,
U.S.P. 1870.
An uncertain tree, U.S.P., 1840; '50.
An uncertain tree, U.S.P. 1860.
Garcinia Hanburii Hooker filius; U.S.P., 1880; '90; 1900;
'07; '10; '20; N.F. 1935; '42.

Official Description:

U.S.P., 1830 (N.Y.); '80; '90; 1900; '07; '10; '20;
N.F., 1935, '42.

Official Preparations:

Pilulae Catharticae Compositae, U.S.P., 1880; '90; 1910.

Pilulae Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis Compositae, U.S.P.,
1920; N.F., 1935; '42.

Official Dose:

0.125 Gm. (2 grains) U.S.P., 1900; '07; '10; '20;
N.F., 1935; '42.

Cattle: 15 Gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) N.F., 1935, '42.

Official Med. Oper.:

U.S.P., 1830 (N.Y.).

Official Assay:

U.S.P., 1920.

N.F., 1935, '42.

APPROVED BY W. R. Richtmann

Prof. of Pharmacology

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