

LIQUOR SODAE CHLORINATAE U. S. P. 1840-1920.*

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ABSTRACT.

Although a formula for Chlorinated Soda Solution did not appear before 1822, similar solutions had been prepared before this. Thus in 1788 Berthollet had prepared a liquid with "bleaching and disinfecting" properties, by the action of chlorine upon aqueous alkaline solutions. In 1792 the physician Percy prepared the chlorinated potash solution, a product placed on the market under the title *Eau de Javel*, which was at first used by the pharmacist Labarraque, but later replaced by the chlorinated soda solution.

Labarraque prepared his solution by passing chlorine into an aqueous solution of soda. Payen offered a modification of the process using chlorinated lime and sodium carbonate, the method now generally used.

The French Pharmacopoeia of 1837 was the first to introduce this solution, applying to it the title *Hypochlorite de Soude Liquide*. The London Pharmacopoeia of 1838 introduced it under the title *Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatae*, as did the U. S. Pharmacopoeia of 1840.

Little was done with the development of this form of disinfectants and antiseptics until the advent of the European war. The investigation of the uses of this preparation led to the formulation of the well-known "Carrel-Dakin" solution, the literature on which alone constitutes an exhaustive study. Likewise an investigation of organic combinations of chlorine for antiseptic purposes was begun as manifested in the preparations under the trade names "Chloramines."

The development of the U. S. P. formula for Chlorinated Soda Solution for the past eight revisions offers an interesting study from the nomenclature to the method of assay. A brief oversight over this part may be had by a glance at the list of text subjects commented upon:

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| 1. Titles and Synonyms. | 10. Method of Preparation. |
| 2. Definition. | 11. Solution of Sodium Carbonate. |
| 3. Preservation. | 12. Solution of Chlorinated Lime. |
| 4. Sodium Carbonate as an Ingredient. | 13. Appearance of Finished Product. |
| 5. Chlorinated Lime as an Ingredient. | 14. Odor of Finished Product. |
| 6. Ratio of Ingredients. | 15. Volume of Finished Product. |
| 7. Water. | 16. Taste of Finished Product. |
| 8. Amount of Water to Effect Solution. | 17. Qualitative Tests. |
| 9. Heat Used to Effect Solution. | 18. Assay. |

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 THE GERMICIDAL VALUE OF MERCURIC IODIDE ALONE AND ASSOCIATED WITH SOAP.*

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Mercury salts are well recognized as germicidal agents, but the different salts differ widely in germicidal power depending on several factors. The acid radical with which they are combined, the substances with which they are asso-

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