

stitution, even though tests not included in the pharmacopœia may be conclusive, as in fact they are. In the Federal District of New York the procedure of the courts has mostly been such as to result in the high encouragement of the violators of the Food and Drugs Act. Although there have been some commendable exceptions, there has also been much seen of the evil of false testimony of experts. In one case the importer admitted to the Federal authorities that his Tragacanth contained a large admixture of India gum, but afterwards decided to contest the case. He had not the slightest difficulty in finding experts willing to swear that they had applied the tests and found the article pure. The tests then being applied in court, one of the witnesses who was present refrained from looking on, explaining after the trial that he might be compelled to testify to what he saw if he looked at the tests, which would invalidate his previous testimony. There is a manifest serious weakness in the law that makes no provision for the evidence of tests discovered in the intervals between the publications of the pharmacopœia. Moreover, now that the pharmacopœia is the legal standard, it must be far more careful of both the accuracy and sufficiency of its tests than it has heretofore been. Concerning the supply of a lower grade of genuine Tragacanth than the pharmacopœia specifies I am compelled to express my sympathy with the offenders, except as to the technical matter of violating the law. The restriction of the U. S. P. to a number one Tragacanth (and the same is true of Acacia) would seem to be purely fanciful and uneconomical. A second, third and even fourth grade of these gums, when powdered, can scarcely be distinguished from a number one, certainly not unless a number one sample is placed beside it for comparison. The writer is not convinced that any medicinal or pharmaceutical use for a number one Acacia or Tragacanth cannot be satisfactorily met by one of the other grades mentioned. This opinion, being firmly held by dealers and users makes it extremely difficult to prevent them from substituting such grades and this is certain to be done after powdering, since detection is then impossible. H. H. RUSBY.

TRITICUM. A single shipment of a grass rhizome somewhat resembling Triticum, but totally distinct therefrom, has been offered and rejected under this name. H. H. RUSBY.

TURPENTINE. Adulterated with copal. Several severe inflammations of the hands and face have resulted. To identify the copal the liquid is distilled up to 190° C. and the acid and bromine members of the residue determined. PHARM. ERA.

UMBELIFEROUS CREMOCARPS. Caraway, Anise, Fennel, etc., etc. This class of official fruits is extremely liable to contamination with large amounts of stems, gravel, sand, dust, weed seeds and other impurities, but the indications of quality thus resulting are very deceptive. Sometimes the appearance of foreign tissue will be such as to give the

impression of an article of very low grade, yet separation of the light chaff and stem fragments will show the percentage of the latter to be insignificant, while at other times a very fair looking article will be found to contain a serious admixture of heavy and perhaps inert impurities. H. H. RUSBY.

UVA URSI. The production of cut stems to this drug in the same way as described in connection with Long Buchu, seems to have nearly ceased, a result apparently of the persistent rejection of the article when so treated. H. H. RUSBY.

ZINC OXIDE. Difficult to obtain strictly U. S. P. The usual impurities are lead, antimony and iron in excess. Seven lots offered as U. S. P. assayed 96.4%, 98.14%, 99.09%, 96.1%, 95.8%, 97.2% and 95.3% Zinc. E. H. GANE.

For the Committee:

EDGAR L. PATCH.
E. H. GANE.
H. H. RUSBY.
W. L. SCOVILLE.

Pharmaceutical Formulas

PROPOSED FOR A. PH. A. RECIPE BOOK.

(Continued from page 368)

The first two formulas belong to the lubricating jellies submitted in the April JOURNAL A. PH. A.

The other formulas are for preparations of "scarlet red" in the form of ointments and dusting powders. As these preparations are frequently ordered by physicians the writer deemed it advisable to include various formulas given by authorities for the enlightenment of the pharmacists and their physician friends.

The members are requested to submit formulas and also send comments on those already published.

Respectfully submitted,
OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Chairman.



ABBREVIATIONS

used in Department of *Pharmaceutical Formulas*, and in Department of *Synonyms*.

Am. Dis.—American Dispensatory.
Anvers—Formulaire de la Société de Pharmacie d'Anvers.
Aust.Pharmacopœia Austriaca.
Belg.—Pharmacopœia Belgica.
B P.—British Pharmacopœia.

- B. P. C.—British Pharmaceutical Codex.
- Buch.—Buchheister's Vorschriftenbuch.
- Can.—Canadian Formulary.
- Codex—Codex Française.
- D. A-B—Deutsches Arzneibuch.
- D. M.—Dieterich's Manual.
- Dorv.—Dorvault L'Officiene.
- D. Ap. V.—Deutscher Apotheker Verein.
- Dresd. Ap. V.—Dresdener Apotheker Verein.
- Hess. Ap. V.—Hessischer Apotheker Verein.
- Lux. Ap. V.—Luxemburg Apotheker Verein.
- Munch. Ap. V.—Münchener Apotheker Verein.
- E. B.—Ergänzungsbuch.
- F. B.—Formulæ Magistrales Berolinenses.
- F. P. F.—Formulaire des Pharmaciens Français.
- Hag.—Hager's Pharmazeutische Praxis.
- Hag. E.—Hager's Ergänzungsband.
- Hell—Hell's Manual.
- Helv.—Pharmacopœa Helvetica.
- Ital.—Farmacopea Italiana.
- Mar.—Martindale Extra Pharmacopœia.
- Med.—Medicamenta (Milano).
- N. Dis.—National Dispensatory.
- N. F.—National Formulary.
- Orosi—Farmacologia Italiana.
- P. I.—Præscriptiones Internationales.
- Ph. F.—Pharmaceutical Formulas (London).
- P. J. F.—Pharmaceutical Journal Formulary.
- Proc.—Proceedings A. Ph. A.
- U. S. Dis.—U. S. Dispensatory.
- U. S. P.—U. S. Pharmacopœia.



Formulas No. 1 to 22 are found in February JOURNAL, p. 169-173.

Formulas No. 23 to 30 are found in April JOURNAL, p. 366-368.



No. 31.

CHONDRUS LUBRICATING JELLY.

Department of Health, N. Y. City.

Solution of Formaldehyde.... 80 minims
 Boric Acid..... 16 oz. av.
 Irish Moss..... 12 oz. av.
 Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity

To make 5 Gall.

Wash the cut Irish Moss, put it together with the Boric Acid in about 4 gallons of Distilled Water on a water bath and boil for about 3 hours. When cool decant from the

sediment and add the Solution of Formaldehyde and sufficient Distilled Water.

Submitted by Dr. M. Hirschman, chemist of drug laboratory, Willard Parker Hospital.



No. 32.

CHONDRUS LUBRICANT.

In the opinion of the Chairman the official *Mucilago Chondri N. F.*, together with antiseptics and perhaps a little glycerin, will produce an excellent lubricating jelly. Experiments along these lines are invited and comments are requested.



"SCARLET RED" FORMULAS.

Scarlet red, or "Scharlach Rot," was originally used as an aniline dye and also as a microscopical stain. In 1906, B. Fischer (Münch. Med. Wochschr.) found that it also exercises a favorable action on the growth of epithelium, and a number of other investigators have since confirmed his results and also found other applications and uses for the dye.

In ordering "scarlet red" care must be used to specify the "medicinal" kind, which chemically is "amidoazotoluol-azobetanaphthol" and which has a different constitution than the regular aniline dye "scarlet red." Medicinal scarlet red is a dark brownish-red bulky powder with a melting point of 185° C., insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, acetone, ether and benzol, but soluble upon boiling. It is soluble in chloroform (1 : 15), also soluble in fixed oils and fats, but not readily soluble in petrolatum or paraffin.

Scarlet red is generally applied in the form of an 8 percent ointment. As various authorities have recommended different vehicles, the following formulas are submitted for

No. 33.

OINTMENT OF SCARLET RED. KRAJCA'S FORMULA.

Scarlet Red 8 gm.
 Chloroform Oil, a sufficient quantity,
 Yellow Petrolatum, a sufficient quantity

To make 100 gm.

Triturate the Scarlet Red with sufficient Chloroform Oil (see Formula No. 41) until very finely suspended and until the Chloroform is evaporated and then incorporate with the Petrolatum.

No. 34.

MCDONAGH'S FORMULA.

Dissolve the Scarlet Red in Chloroform and Mix it with the Petrolatum.

Lancet.

(As 15 parts of Chloroform are required to dissolve 1 part of Scarlet Red and as undoubtedly the Chloroform has to be evaporated, although this is not stated, therefore this seems a wasteful process.—O. R.)

<>

No. 35.

REINHARDT'S FORMULA.

He claims that it is unnecessary to use Chloroform or Chloroform Oil, as an excellent ointment can be obtained by triturating the Scarlet Red with the Petrolatum, previously warmed.

<>

No. 36.

BRUHN'S FORMULA.

Scarlet Red	5 to 10 gm.
Lanolin (No. 3)	
Paraffin Ointment (No. 6),	
equal parts of each	_____
To make.....	100 gm.

<>

No. 37.

FORMULA OF GERMAN HOSPITAL.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Scarlet Red	8 gm.
Castor Oil	10 gm.
Petrolatum, a sufficient quantity	_____

To make 100 gm.

Submitted by J. K. Thum.

<>

UNG AMIDOAZOTOLUOLIS CUM ZINCI OXIDO.

Ointment of Scarlet Red with Zinc Oxide.
German Hospital Philadelphia.

Scarlet Red	8 gm.
Castor Oil	10 gm.
Ointment of Zinc Oxide, a sufficient quantity	_____

To make 100 gm.

Submitted by J. K. Thum.

<>

No. 38.

APPLICATION OF SCARLET RED OINTMENT.

When applied to ulcers the ointment may be spread on gauze and covered by a bandage,

the skin around the ulcer being covered with ointment of Zinc Oxide to avoid irritation. The dressing should not remain longer than 24 hours, the wound then being carefully cleaned before a fresh application. Should irritation occur, then a dressing of boric acid ointment should be substituted for 1 or 2 days, after which a weaker ointment of Scarlet Red may be applied.

<>

SCARLET RED DUSTING POWDER.

In place of the Ointment which frequently produces irritation and eczema, some authorities have recommended "dusting powders," also called

Pulvis Adustum, or
Pulvis Inspersorius
cum Amidoazotoluolo.

<>

No. 39.

FORMULA OF VITTORIO PAVIA.

Scarlet Red	10 gm.
Boric Acid, in very fine powder	90 gm

To make 100 gm.

Therap. d. Gegenw., 1911, p. 47.

No. 40.

FORMULA OF PAUL MICHAELIS

Scarlet Red	10 gm.
Zinc Peroxide	20 gm.
Bismuth Subnitrate	70 gm.

To make 100 gm.

Med. Klinik., 1911, p. 139.

It is, of course, absolutely essential that these preparations are well mixed and sifted, in an extremely fine powder, free from gritty particles. They are best applied by means of an insufflator.

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No. 41.

OLEUM CHLOROFORMI.

Chloroform Oil—Chloroformöl.
D. A.-B. V.

Chloroform	1 part
Peanut Oil	1 part

Chloroform Oil is clear, yellow and has the odor of chloroform. When heated in a shallow porcelain evaporating dish on a water-bath for half an hour it loses one-half its weight.