

Elix. Pepsin Co. with cubear made 12/20/32	1/8"	2.3	1/4"	3.0	1/4"	2.4	48%
Elix. Pepsin. Co. with cudbear made 1/5/33	1/16"	2.6	1/16"	2.4	1/8"	4.0	24%
Elix. Pepsin. Co. with cudbear made 1/6/33	1/8"	2.2	1/8"	2.2	1/4"	3.0	31%
Lavat. Ori with amaranth	1/8"	1.5	1/8"	1.5	Changed to orange		

In no case did the preparations colored with amaranth show any loss of color after standing 5 months exposed to bright light. Those colored with cudbear did show a loss of color.

After exposure to direct sunlight, Compound Elixir of Pepsin colored with amaranth (an acid solution) showed a slight degree of fading (8-31%), but practically none in the alkaline solutions (0-18%). Amaranth is most stable in the alkaline solutions.

The cudbear faded considerably more than the amaranth and is more stable in the acid solutions than in alkaline. Loss of color in acid solution was 24-48% while in the alkaline solutions the per cent loss of color was 40-86%.

In preparations lightly colored with amaranth the fading is apparently more rapid than when amaranth is present in greater amounts. The amaranth tends to change to an orange-red color on exposure to direct sunlight, but there is no change under ordinary conditions. The mouth wash showed the greatest change in color but only after exposure to direct sunlight.

There may be some restrictions on the use of amaranth in certain states, because it is a so-called coal-tar dye but those pharmacists who are permitted to use it will find amaranth a great improvement in the manufacture of the galenicals discussed.

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SOME USEFUL PRESCRIPTIONS FOR THE DENTAL PROFESSION.*

BY A. O. MICKELSEN.¹

The professional rating of pharmacy is maintained and advanced through unceasing efforts in research, education and practice of professional pharmacy in the retail field. Because merchandizing occupies such an important part in maintaining the business, the struggle to advance pharmacy on a high professional plane is no small task. It is so easy to shift the technical professional work to a few who see the advantage of professional business and accept instead just the selling of professional products. This should be discouraged. Compounding of prescriptions and useful formulas must be retained in the average retail store if pharmacy is to advance or maintain its professional rating. The following quotation may well apply to the practice of professional pharmacy: "In a country rich in gold observant wayfarers may find nuggets on their path, but only systematic mining can provide the currency of nations." (F. Gowland Hopkins.) Applying the

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quotation to the practice of professional pharmacy—in a country rich in medical service, physicians and dentists may write original prescriptions now and then, making the pharmacist feel professional, but only systematic training, constant professional efforts and detailing the physicians and dentists for their original prescriptions can maintain pharmacy as a profession. The professional services which may be rendered by pharmacists are far reaching and not restricted to physicians alone. Modern dentistry has brought to light a need for the professional services of the pharmacist which should not be overlooked. A closer professional relationship is necessary between the physicians, dentists and pharmacists to bring about the most effective needs of humanity and eliminate self-medication as far as possible.

In the June number, 1933, of the *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION* appears my article on "Detailing the Dentist for His Prescriptions." The purpose of this paper is to follow up the detail work and to suggest a few useful formulas which may be used by the dentist in his routine practice, or prescribed for his patients if continued treatment is necessary.

Following are a few suggested formulas, compiled especially for my dental pharmacy work at North Pacific College of Oregon:

Formula No. 1.

Hand Cream (Stearic Acid Type, Frederick Grill, North Pacific College of Oregon).

Stearic acid	40.00 Gm.
Lanolin (anhydrous)	2.00 Gm.
Triethanolamine	4.00 Gm.
Tincture of benzoin	0.75 cc.
Perfume <i>q. s.</i>	
Water	100.00 cc.

Melt the stearic acid on a water-bath, dissolve the triethanolamine in the water and heat to boiling, add this solution to the stearic acid, stirring constantly. Continue stirring until cool, then add the Tincture of Benzoin and perfume.

Alterations if desired:

- (1) Rose water to replace water.
- (2) Rose water and witch hazel to replace water.
- (3) Small amount of glycerin to replace equal quantity of water.
- (4) Oil of lavender is a desirable perfume.

This preparation furnishes an excellent emollient hand cream for office use.

Formula No. 2.

Hand Lotion.

Lanolin emulsion	20.00 cc.
Tincture of benzoin	7.50 cc.
Glycerin	120.00 cc.
Rose water	100.00 cc.

Add the rose water slowly with rapid stirring to the lanolin emulsion, then add the other ingredients in a similar manner. The lanolin emulsion is prepared as follows:

Lanolin	80.00 Gm.
Stearic acid	15.00 Gm.
Triethanolamine	5.00 Gm.
Water	200.00 cc.

Weigh the amount of triethanolamine and stearic acid and add to the water. Heat the mixture on a water-bath until the stearic acid is melted, resulting in a creamy soap solution. Add the lanolin and continue heating without stirring until the lanolin is melted, then stir intermittently until the emulsion has cooled. This may be retained as a stock emulsion.

It is most desirable for the dentist to maintain his hands in a soft condition as dental laboratory work has a tendency to keep the hands rough. This lotion is an excellent preparation to use after doing laboratory work.

Formula No. 3.

Mouth Wash.

Saccharin, soluble	0.10 Gm.
Fuchsin, basic	0.02 Gm.
Oil of cinnamon	0.25 cc.
Oil of peppermint	0.25 cc.
Oil of clove	0.50 cc.
Alcohol	300.00 cc.
Talc	10.00 Gm.
Distilled water <i>q. s.</i>	1000.00 cc.

Dissolve the saccharin in 10 cc. of water and the fuchsin and volatile oils in 250 cc. of alcohol; add slowly to the 700 cc. of water and filter through talc. Finally, add the remaining 50 cc. of alcohol to make 1000 cc. of finished product.

This is a non-medicated mouth rinse, colored and flavored. It may be diluted with 2-3 parts of water and used to rinse mouth, leaving a pleasant after-taste.

In preparing this mouth wash, my experience proves that Tincture of Cudbear is more desirable for coloring than basic fuchsin; this is also suggested by Assistant Dean Schicks.

Formula No. 4.

Neutral Antiseptic Powder.

Sodium chloride, powdered	30.00 Gm.
Sucrose (Powd.)	20.00 Gm.
Oil of cinnamon	0.25 cc.
Oil of clove	0.50 cc.
Oil of peppermint	0.25 cc.
<i>M. Ft. Pulv.</i>	

Sig.: Dissolve one-half teaspoonful in a half glass of diluted mouth wash (Formula No. 3) and use to rinse mouth. Salt solution is extensively used to cleanse mucous surfaces; to restrain hemorrhage, to remove pus and to soothe and protect inflamed areas. The above preparation is suitable for dental use.

Formula No. 5.

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ Chirurgicæ U. S. P. X.

This useful preparation if diluted with 1 to 2 parts of diluted mouth wash (Formula No. 3) will mask the objectionable taste, but still be effective for immediate use. Hypochlorite solutions disinfect very rapidly, also having the power to dissolve necrotic tissue without attacking normal tissue; pus cells and dead material in the wound are softened and washed away. An excellent preparation for septic sores often found in the mouth.

Formula No. 6.

Alkaline Antiseptic Powder.

Potassium bicarbonate	30.00 Gm.
Sodium borate	30.00 Gm.
Thymol	0.50 Gm.
Eucalyptol	1.50 cc.
Methyl salicylate	1.00 cc.
<i>M. Ft. Pulv.</i>	

Sig.: Dissolve one-half teaspoonful in a glass of diluted mouth wash (Formula No. 3) and use to rinse mouth. The chief purpose of this solution is to reduce irritation; by virtue of the alkalinity the mucous is dissolved, thus cleansing the mucous membrane. Any acid present is neutralized, leaving the mouth in a suitable condition for continued medication.

Formula No. 7.

Acid Astringent Antiseptic Powder.

Boric acid	30.00 Gm.
Powdered alum	15.00 Gm.
Thymol	1.00 Gm.
Menthol	1.00 Gm.
<i>M. Ft. Pulv.</i>	

Sig.: Dissolve one-half teaspoonful in a half glass of diluted mouth wash (Formula No. 3) and use to rinse mouth. This powder may also be used in powder form. This preparation may accelerate healing of canker sores or other ulcerations in the mouth. In case of spongy and receding gums, or to prevent excessive hemorrhage during operation, this solution should be most helpful.

Formula No. 8.

Oxidizing Powder for Mouth Wash.

(Dean George C. Schicks.)

Sodium perborate	100.00 Gm.
Carmine No. 40	0.03 Gm.
Oil of cinnamon	2.00 cc.
<i>M. Ft. Pulv.</i>	
Dispense in a bottle.	

Sig.: Dissolve a half teaspoonful in one-half glass of diluted mouth wash (Formula No. 3) and rinse mouth. (Use fresh solution only.) The efficiency of this preparation is largely due to the slow liberation of hydrogen dioxide, and it may be used in powdered form or any concentration. In solution it liberates from 9% to 10% of oxygen. Sodium perborate is devoid of erosive action upon the teeth, therefore, it is suitable as a dentifrice. It is ant-acid and a mouth antiseptic. It is an effective treatment for Vincent infection.

Formula No. 9.

Tooth Powder.

Sodium perborate	60.00 Gm.
Sodium chloride, powdered	40.00 Gm.
Sodium benzoate	10.00 Gm.
Sodium bicarbonate	30.00 Gm.
Flavoring, sufficient.	
Mix and make a fine powder. Dispense in a bottle.	

Sig.: Use as a tooth powder.

This powder would be an excellent remedy for spongy and receding gums, and as a daily dentifrice during treatment of any infectious condition of the oral cavity. It is non-abrasive and devoid of erosive action upon the teeth.

Formula No. 10.

Compound Acetphenetidin Capsules.

Acetphenetidin	gr. xxx
Acetylsalicylic acid	gr. lx
Caffeine	gr. xii
<i>Ft. Caps. No. xii.</i>	

Sig.: One capsule every two hours to relieve pain.

It is needless to elaborate on the usefulness of this prescription after extraction or to relieve distress after sitting in the dental chair for an hour. The usual results are most satisfactory. It should only be used or prescribed by directed medication by the practitioner.

Formula No. 11.

Dental Polishing Paste.

Powdered pumice (fine)	45.00 Gm.
Powdered talc	15.00 Gm.
Carmin powder	0.01 Gm.
Massing fluid (about)	33.00 cc.
Flavoring mixture	0.75 cc.

The powders should be passed through a No. 80 sieve.

This paste is for professional use only. The mass should not be too soft; a small bottle of massing fluid should be furnished to maintain the proper consistency of the paste for office use.

Massing Fluid.

Gelatin	1.00 Gm.
Glycerin	90.00 cc.
Water	90.00 cc.
Saccharin	5 tablets

Flavoring Mixture.

Oil clove	3.00 cc.
Oil wintergreen	16.00 cc.
Oil peppermint	24.00 cc.
Oil cinnamon	0.10
Oil anise	1.00

This flavoring mixture is suitable either for tooth pastes or powders.

In summary—Formula No. 3 is a pleasant non-medicated mouth rinse when used as directed, or it serves to supply the practitioner with a vehicle which may be medicated. Five preparations have been suggested for this purpose, covering the average needs of the dental practitioner. The flavoring in each case masks the objectionable taste, leaving a pleasant after-taste in the patient's mouth. The powders may also be used directly in powder form to suit the needs of the practitioner.

1. Formula No. 4—Neutral antiseptic powder for cleansing mucous surfaces.
2. Formula No. 5—Chlorinated solution, antiseptic in action and dissolves necrotic tissue.
3. Formula No. 6—Alkaline in reaction, solvent for mucin, antiseptic and reduces irritation.
4. Formula No. 7—Slightly acid in reaction, antiseptic and allays hemorrhage.
5. Formula No. 8—A powder which liberates oxygen in solution, cleansing and antiseptic.

The foregoing formulas are intended for professional use only, to be used by the practitioner in his office, or prescribed by him for his patients.

AN HISTORICAL NOTE ON THE OFFICIAL ROSIN CERATES.*

BY JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH.M.

There are two rosin or resin cerates official—the Ceratum Resinæ, or Rosin Cerate of the present U. S. Pharmacopœia, sometimes called Basilicon Ointment, and the Ceratum Resinæ Compositum or Compound Rosin Cerate (Deshler's

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