

ASSAY OF IGNATIA.

Ignatia in No. 60 powder.....10 Gm.
 Chloroform
 Ether
 Alcohol
 Normal Sulphuric Acid V. S.
 Ammonia Water
 Distilled Water
 Each a sufficient quantity.

Into a 250 Cc. Erlenmeyer flask introduce the Ignatia, add 100 Cc. Ether, 40 Cc. Chloroform and 10 Cc. Alcohol and stopper the flask tightly and agitate thoroughly; then add 5 Cc. Ammonia Water and macerate with the flask closely stoppered and with frequent agitation for 12 hours. Then transfer the contents of the flask to a small percolator which has been provided with a pledget of purified cotton packed firmly in the neck and the outlet inserted in a separator containing 15 Cc. of normal sulphuric acid V. S.. When the liquid has passed through the cotton, pack the Ignatia firmly in the percolator with the aid of a glass rod and wash the flask with four portions (5c. each) of a mixture of chloroform 1 volume, ether 3 volumes and pass this through the drug in the percolator. Next stopper the separator and shake well for 2 minutes; allow the liquid to separate and draw off the acid liquid into another separator. Repeat the shaking out with successive portions of 5 Cc. and 3 Cc. of normal sulphuric acid V. S. and collect the acid washings in another separator. If a drop of the last acid solution yields a precipitate with mercuric potassium iodide T. S., repeat the shaking with another portion of 3 Cc. normal sulphuric acid V. S. To the combined acid solution in the second separator, add a small piece of red litmus paper, 25 Cc. of chloroform and then sufficient ammonia water to render the liquid alkaline and shake the separator thoroughly. When the liquids have separated, draw off the chloroform into a tared beaker or flask and repeat the shaking out of the alkaline liquid with two successive portions of 15 Cc. each of chloroform; mix the chloroform solutions and evaporate the solvent and heat on a waterbath to a constant weight and subtract from this the weight of the tared vessel and multiply the remainder by 10, which will give the percentage of total alkaloids in the Ignatia. (To be continued.)

Pharmaceutical Formulas

PROPOSED FOR A. PH. A. RECIPE
BOOK.

Committee:

M. I. WILBERT.....Washington, D. C.
 FRANKLIN M. APPLE.....Philadelphia, Pa.
 THEO. D. WETTERSTROEM.....Cincinnati, O.
 JAMES M. GOOD.....St. Louis, Mo.
 OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Brooklyn, N. Y., *Chm.*

The Committee on the A. Ph. A. Recipe Book, after due consideration, presented the following report to the Council and at the Boston meeting:

"Advisability of Publication:

There is great need of an authentic collection of reliable formulas of non-official galenic preparations, etc., in the United States and our A. Ph. A. is the proper body to publish such a book, just as our sister associations in Great Britain, Germany, etc., have already done.

2. Scope and Character:

The Recipe Book should be progressive and helpful and should include formulas for things which are used and useful and should be divided into several parts,

- a. Formulas deleted from U. S. P. & N. F.
- b. Formulas of foreign pharmacopœias and formularies, which are often prescribed or for which the retail pharmacist could make propaganda efforts.
- c. Various other formulas, often named after their originators, scattered at present in pharmaceutical and medical journals, books and proceedings and also hospital formularies.
- d. Toilet articles, cosmetics, and perfumery.
- e. Technical Receipts as battery fluids, photographic solutions, cleansing fluids, insecticides, etc.
- f. Agricultural preparations, veterinary remedies, poultry foods and medicines, etc.
- g. Soda water, beverages, syrups, etc.

3. Plans and Details of Publication:

It is not necessary to publish the Recipe Book hurriedly. We recommend that the department on pharmaceutical formulas in the new JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A. should first print these formulas before their publication in book form. They could furthermore be

printed in duplicate, namely, in the reading pages and also as a filler in the advertising pages, from which they could be cut out by the pharmacists interested, and collected in the form of a card index.

The members of the A. Ph. A. should be asked to submit formulas used in their vicinity, which after publication and criticism could be voted on by retail pharmacists, actively engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines.

The final publication in book form should include only such formulas as are desirable to the majority of the retail pharmacists. As undoubtedly some of these formulas will in time be admitted into the N. F. or U. S. P., such a book will at the same time serve as a stepping-stone thereto."

In order to make this department a success and a help to pharmacy, the hearty cooperation of the members of the A. Ph. A. is solicited. All comments and criticisms, as well as new formulas (if possible in the metric system) should be sent directly to the chairman,

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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. Pharmacopœa Austriaca.
- Belg.—Pharmacopœa 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 Ergänzungsbuch.
- 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.



No. 1.

AQUA COSMETICA KUMMERFELDI.

Kummerfeld's Cosmetic Water or Lotion.
Kummerfeld'sches Waschwasser.

Camphor	10 Gm.
Acacia in fine powder.....	20 Gm.
Glycerin	50 Gm.
Precipitated Sulphur	100 Gm.
Rose Water.....	820 Gm.

To make.....1000 Gm.

Triturate the finely powdered Camphor with the Acacia and the Precipitated Sulphur, then add the Glycerin and gradually the Rose Water, triturating constantly so as to obtain a homogeneous lotion.

Shake well before dispensing.

—Dresdener Vorschriften.

The *Erzänzungsbuch* of the *Deutscher Apotheker Verein* (corresponding to our *National Formulary*) omits the Acacia and increases the Precipitated Sulphur to 120 Gm. Having given both formulas a fair trial I find that the Dresden formula gives the best results both pharmaceutically as well as therapeutically. O. R.



No. 2.

ACETUM HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI.

Bichloride of Mercury Vinegar.
Vinegar of Corrosive Sublimate.
Sublimat Essig.

Mercuric Bichloride	1 Gm.
Diluted Acetic Acid.....	300 Gm.
Dissolve.	

This solution is recommended by the well-known German dermatologist, Prof. Jessner, as an application against vermin on the head

of children. He claims this to be more effective than the old-time *Acetum Sabadillae*. In our opinion this preparation, being a solution of mercuric chloride 1 : 300, should of course be used with great care and should by no means be used in this strength when the scalp has been abraded by scratching, which is very often the case.

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No. 3.

LANOLINUM.

Lanolin. Hydrous Wool-fat.

D. A-B. V.

Wool-fat (anhydrous), 15 parts	65 Gm.
Water	5 parts 22 Gm.
Liquid Petrolatum.....	3 parts 13 Gm.

To make..... 100 Gm.

To be mixed at a gentle heat.

It is a yellowish white, almost odorless, unctuous mass. This formula has been thoroughly tried by a number of pharmacists and was found to give an excellent preparation which is not near as sticky as the commercial kinds.

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No. 4.

UNGUENTUM CEREUM.

Wax Ointment—Wachsälbe.

D. A-B. V.

Peanut Oil.....	7 parts
Yellow Wax.....	3 parts

"Wax ointment is yellow."

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No. 5.

LANOLIMENTUM BOROGLYCERINI.

Boroglycerinlanolin. Byrolin.

E. B.

Boric Acid.....	2. Gm.
Glycerin	18. Gm.
Water	10. Gm.
Paraffin Ointment, D. A-B. V.	20. Gm.
Lanolin, D. A-B. V.....	50. Gm.
Oil of Neroli.....	ii Drops.
Oil of Bergamot.....	
Oil of Lemon.....	of each iii Drops.

Dissolve the Boric Acid in the Glycerin by heat, then dilute with the water. Melt the Paraffin ointment and the Lanolin (The German Pharmacopœia formulas for both these preparations will be found in this department) and to this mixture gradually add the Boric Acid and Glycerin solution. Stir until cool and then add the oils.

This is a white, soft ointment, possessing

soothing and healing properties. Its consistency is soft enough to be filled in collapsible tubes.

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No. 6.

UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI.

*Unguentum Durum.**Paraffin or Hard Ointment.—Paraffin Salbe.*

D. A.—B. V.

Ceresin	4 parts
Liquid Petrolatum.....	5 parts
Wool-fat, anhydrous.....	1 part

Paraffin ointment is yellowish white and hard. The wool-fat serves to bind the ceresin and the liquid petrolatum into a uniform hard ointment.

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No. 7.

UNGUENTUM MOLLE.

Soft Ointment—Weiche Salbe.

D. A-B. V.

Yellow Petrolatum.

Lanolin, equal parts.

Soft ointment is yellowish.

This is an elegant soft ointment base, which is not sticky and which is readily absorbed. It is especially useful for ichthyol ointment, and for other medicaments which are intended to be absorbed. Another great advantage of *Soft ointment* is that liquids can be incorporated very readily.

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No. 8.

PASTA BISMUTHI.

Bismuth Paste. Beck's Bismuth Paste.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	30. Gm.
White Wax.....	5. Gm.
Paraffin	5. Gm.
Yellow Petrolatum.....	60. Gm.

To make.....100. Gm.

The Petrolatum, Wax and Paraffin are melted and then sterilized by boiling. Allow the mixture to cool, triturate well with the Bismuth Subnitrate and fill into jars.

This Bismuth paste was originated by Dr. Emil G. Beck of Chicago, and is to be injected into fistulous tracts, tuberculosis sinuses and abscess cavities. For this reason the preparation must be sterilized and before using the jar must again be placed into a waterbath, which is gradually brought to boiling. According to Dr. Beck, care must be used to avoid the admixture of water during the preparation of the paste. As the bismuth sub-

nitrate was frequently reduced and became black when it was added to the boiling petrolatum mixture, therefore this old method of preparation has given way to the new method given above.

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No. 9.

PULVIS INSPERSORIUS ANTI-SEPTICUS.

Antiseptic Dusting Powder.

Lycodium.
Zinc Oxide,
Starch,
Talc, of each..... 24 Gm.
Boric Acid..... 4 Gm.

To make.....100 Gm.
Triturate to a very fine powder.

Luxemburg Ap. V.

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No. 10.

PULVIS LAXANS.

Laxative Powder.

Calomel 0.2 Gm.
Jalap, in fine powder..... 1.0 Gm.
Mix them intimately.

Formulae Berolinenses.

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No. 11.

PULVIS INFANTIUM HUFELANDI.

Hufeland's Infant Powder.

Hufeland's Kinderpulver.

E. B.

Magnesium Carbonate..... 10. Gm.
Valerian 10. Gm.
Orris 15. Gm.
Anise 4. Gm.
Saffron 1. Gm.

Reduce the drugs to fine powder and gradually add the Magnesium Carbonate with constant trituration, so as to obtain a uniform powder. Hufeland's Infant Powder is a dry, grayish powder, with a strong valerian odor.

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No. 12.

PULVIS DENTIFRICIUS ALKALINUS.

Alkaline Tooth Powder.

Poudre Dentifrice Alkaline.

CODEX.

Calcium Carbonate, precipitated 50 Gm.
Magnesium Carbonate..... 25 Gm.
Oil of Peppermint..... 25 Drops.
Mix well and keep in a stoppered bottle.

No. 13.

ARGENTI IODIDUM NASCENDI.

Nascent Silver Iodide.

Silver Nitrate..... 2. 2 Gm.
Potassium Iodide..... 2. 2 Gm.
Distilled Water..... 50 Cc.
Mucilage of Irish Moss, N. F.,
a sufficient quantity.

To make.....100 Cc.

For a heavy, coarse precipitate the Potassium Iodide and the Silver Nitrate are dissolved separately, each in 5 Cc. of Distilled Water. The two solutions are subsequently mixed and the mixture, after being thoroughly shaken, is diluted with the requisite amount of Distilled Water and Mucilage to make 100 Cc.

Wilbert, M. I.

Am. J. Pharm. 1906, v. 78, p. 67.

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No. 14.

BALNEUM ACIDI BORICI.

Boric Acid Bath.

Boric Acid..... 12.5 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity

To make..... 1000.0 Cc.
Dissolve.

Brit. Pharm. Codex, 1911, p. 1111.

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No. 16.

BALNEUM ALKALINUM.

Alkaline Bath.

Sodium Carbonate, in crystals 1.0 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity

To make 1000.0 CC.
Dissolve.

Brit. Pharm. Codex, 1911, p. 1111.

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BALNEUM EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Bath.

Sodium Bicarbonate..... 3.0 Gm.
Sodium Acid Sulphate..... 1.5 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make..... 1000.0 CC.

Dissolve the Sodium Bicarbonate in the Water, and add the Sodium Acid Sulphate, in lumps or cakes, to the solution.

Brit. Pharm. Codex, 1911, p. 1111.

No. 17.

CREMOR AD RASENDUM.

Surgical Shaving Cream.

Tallow	25.00 Gm.
White Wax	4.68 Gm.
Hard Soap	2.85 Gm.
Tragacanth, in fine powder...	0.64 Gm.
Starch, in fine powder.....	1.56 Gm.
Oil of Lavender Flowers....	0.26 Cc.
Oil of Lemon.....	0.13 Cc.
Oil of Wintergreen.....	0.13 Cc.
Distilled Water, warm, a sufficient quantity.	

To make 100.00 Gm.

Melt the Tallow and Wax and add them to the Hard Soap previously dissolved in 62.5 Cc. of the Water, stir well. When the emulsion formed has cooled to about 50°, add the mixed Tragacanth and Starch, the Oils, and sufficient Water to make up the desired weight.

Brit. Pharm. Codex, 1911, p. 1135.

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No. 18.

ELIXIR PEPTOLACTICUM.

Peptolactic Elixir.

Stronger Glycerin of Pepsin....	12.5 Cc.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid.....	1.5 Cc.
Diluted Lactic Acid.....	1.5 Cc.
Solution of Cochineal.....	0.5 Cc.
Simple Elixir, a sufficient quantity.	

To make 100.0 Cc.
Mix.

Brit. Pharm. Codex, 1911, p. 1150.

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No. 19.

FERRI CARBONAS NASCENDI.

Nascent Ferrous Carbonate.

Ferrous Sulphate.....	3.2 Cc.
Distilled Water.....	1.5 Cc.
Potassium Carbonate.....	1.6 Gm.
Glycerin, a sufficient quantity	

To make 100.0 Gc.

Dissolve the Ferrous Sulphate in the distilled Water by means of heat, add a portion of Glycerin, then dissolve the Potassium Car-

bonate in the remaining portion of Glycerin, allow to cool and mix.

The resulting solution is clear, transparent and dark green in color. It decomposes readily when exposed to air and moisture, and should be directed to be liberally diluted when administered.

Wilbert, M. I.

Am. J. Pharm. 1907, v. 79, pp. 525-526.

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No. 20.

GLYCERINUM PEPSINI FORTIUS.

*Stronger Glycerin of Pepsin.**Syn.: Glycerol of Pepsin.*

Pepsin	15.0 Gm.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid....	5.0 Cc.
Glycerin	50.0 Cc.
Simple Elixir.....	5.0 Cc.
Disilled Water, a sufficient quantity.	

To make..... 100.0 Cc.

Add the Pepsin to 30 Cc. of the Distilled Water, previously mixed with the Hydrochloric Acid and Glycerin, shake well, and set aside until clear; then decant or filter and add the Simple Elixir, with sufficient Distilled Water, if necessary, to make up to the required volume. This preparation contains about 8 grains of pepsin in 1 fluidrachm, or 0.6 Gm. in 4 Cc.

Brit. Pharm. Codex, 1911, pp. 1198-99.

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No. 21.

LIQUOR SAPONIS AETHEREUS.

Ethereal Soap Solution.

Oleic Acid.....	35.0 Cc.
Potassium Hydroxide Solution, saturated, a sufficient quantity.	
Alcohol	15.0 Cc.
Oil of Lavender Flowers.....	0.2 Cc.
Methylated Ether (sp.g. 0.720)	100.0 Cc.

Mix the Oleic Acid and Alcohol and neutralize with the saturated solution of Potassium Hydroxide in water (1 in 1), of which nearly 7.5 Cc. will be required, using phenolphthalein as indicator. Allow the neutralized product to cool, and add the Oil and Ether.

Brit. Pharm. Codex, 1911, p. 1261.

No. 22.

SAPO LIQUIDUS.

Liquid Soap.

Sodium Hydroxide.....	40 Gm.
Potassium Hydroxide.....	40 Gm.
Cotton Seed Oil.....	500 Cc.
Alcohol	250 Cc.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.	

To make 2500 Cc.
 Wilbert, M. I.
 Proc. Am. Pharm. Ass. 1907, v. 55, p. 120.

Synonyms

This department is intended to be of great practical value to the pharmacist. In his address as chairman of the Section of Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing at the Richmond meeting, in May, 1910 (Proc. Vol. 58, p. 1091), the writer recommended the study of synonyms, pharmaceutical, chemical and botanical, to the individual practical and dispensing pharmacist. Instead of dividing the synonyms into these classes, it has been decided, after due consideration, to classify them as Latin, English, German and French. In view of our increasing membership in Cuba, it would also seem advisable to include synonyms in Spanish. If desired, synonyms in other languages, as Italian, Swedish, Danish, Bohemian, etc., might also be given.

In order to make this department a success, the co-operation of all members is requested and due credit will be given.

A list of the abbreviations used will be found in the Department of *Pharmaceutical Formulas*.

Respectfully submitted,
 OTTO RAUBENHEIMER.

LATIN.

Latin-English.

- Abrus Precatorius (seeds)—Jequirity, Jumble Beads, Prayer Beads, Indian Licorice, Wild Licorice.
- Aerugo—Verdigris.
- Aethiops—Black Mercury Sulphide.
- Antidotum Arsenici Helv—Iron Hydroxide with Magnesia (U. S. P.).
- Aqua Benedicta Rulandi—Wine of Antimony.

- Aqua Carmelitorium—Spir Melissae Co. (D. A-B.).
- Aqua Cosmetica Kummerfeldi—Kummerfeld's Cosmetic Lotion.
- Aqua Naphae—Orange Flower Water.
- Aqua Neroli—Orange Flower Water.
- Benzosulphinidum (U. S. P.)—Benzosulphide, Saccharin.
 - Anhydro-ortho-sulphamide Benzoic Acid.
 - Benzoyl Sulphonic Imide.
 - Gluside, Glucosimide.
 - Glycosine, Glycophenol.
 - Garantose, Glusimide.
 - Saccharol, Saccharinol.
 - Saccharinose.
 - Sykose, Saxin.
 - Neo-Sacharin, Zuckerin.
- Cerussa—Lead Carbonae, White Lead.
- Cerussa Nigra—Black Lead, Plumbago, Graphite.
- Cinnabaris—Cinnabar, Native Red Mercury Sulphide.
- Colla Piscium—Fish Glue, Isinglass, Ichthyocolla.
- Cuprum Aluminatum—Copper Alum.
- Elixir Pro—Tinct. Aloes Comp. (D. A-B.).
- Elixir Proprietatis—Tinct. Aloes Comp.
- Elixir Purgans—Tinct. Jalap Co. (N. F.).
- Euchininum—Euquinine, Quinine Carbonic Ether, Quinine Ethylcarbonate.
- Euquinina—Euquinine, Quinine Carbonic Ether, Quinine Ethylcarbonate.
- Guttae Amarae Baumé—Tinct. Ignatiae, (Cod).
- Guttae Anglicae—Acetum Opii.
- Guttae Britannicae—Acetum Opii.
- Guttae Nigrae—Acetum Opii.
- Guttae Batemani—Tinct Pectoralis (N. F.).
- Guttae Pectorales—Tinct. Pectoralis (N. F.).
- Guttae Botkini—Dr. Botkine's Stomach Drops.
- Guttae Hoffmanni—Hoffmann's Drops.
- Guttae Hoffmanni—Spir. of Ether.
- Guttae Inosemzoffi—Prof. Inosemzoff's Cholera Drops.
- Lapides Cancrorum—Crabstones.
- Lapill Cancrorum—Crab's-eyes.
- Lapis Cancri—Eye Stones.
- Lapis Divinus—Cuprum Aluminatum.
- Lapis Pumicis—Pumice Stone.
- Lapis Vulcani—Pumice Stone.
- Oleo-resina Abies Balsamea—Balsam of Fir, Canada Turpentine.
- Potassa Caustica (B. P.)—Potassium Hydroxide.