

C. T. Kingsett read a paper by R. C. Woodcock and himself on the subject of "Bacteriological testing of certain disinfectants and the results as affected by varying conditions," dealing mainly with commercial disinfectants of the coal-tar order, classifying them into "Emulsified Disinfectants" and "Homogeneous Disinfectants." The normal Rideal-Walker co-efficients in respect of *Bacillus typhosus* were first determined, then the normal co-efficients with regard to other germs, the influences of higher temperature as affecting the *B. typhosus* co-efficient, and an extension of time, simply or coupled with a higher temperature. The results are tabulated for purposes of ready comparison, and they appear to show that while the R.-W. test may very well serve to determine the relative germicidal values of similarly prepared preparations of a coal-tar nature, it is not applicable for ascertaining the real or relative values of other disinfectants of a different chemical nature.—Trans. Br. Pharm. Conf. (Year-Book of Pharmacy), 1910, 329-362.

Pharmaceutical Formulas

PROPOSED FOR A. PH. A. RECIPE BOOK.

(Continued from page 506)

The present installment consists of formulas which the writer has collected from various sources. A great many of these preparations are frequently prescribed, but the average pharmacist can not readily find the formulas.

Special attention is called to the apparent inconsistency in the proportion of salicylic and boric acid in Thiersch's Solution No. 45, and Thiersch's Powder No. 46 as per formulas quoted from the Hospital Formulary of the Department of Public Charities, N. Y. City.

Greater uniformity is undoubtedly very desirable.

Comments and criticisms are invited.

Respectfully submitted,

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Chairman.



Abbreviations can be found in May JOURNAL, p. 504.

Formulas No. 1 to 32, see February JOURNAL, p. 169 to 173.

Formulas No. 23 to 30, see April JOURNAL, p. 366 to 368.

Formulas No. 31 to 41, see May JOURNAL, p. 505 to 506.



No. 42.

UNGUENTUM IODI DENIGRES-CENS.

Stainless Iodine Ointment.

Iodine	5 gm.
Petrolatum	95 gm.

To make 100 gm.

Melt the Petrolatum and gradually add the Iodine in fine powder with constant stirring. Continue heating until the combination is completed and then stir until cool. This ointment has the great advantage of being absorbed when rubbed on the skin without causing a stain.



Can. Form.

No. 43.

UNGUENTUM ICHTHOLOLIS,
10 PER CENT.

Ichthyol Ointment 10%.

Ichthyol	10 gm.
Hydrous Wool-fat	45 gm.
Yellow Petrolatum	45 gm.

To make 100 gm.

Melt the Hydrous Wool-fat and the Yellow Petrolatum (which mixture is official in the new German Pharmacopœia as *Unguentum Molle*, Formula No. 7), and when cool incorporate the Ichthyol, which chemically is ammonium ichthyol sulphonate.

NOTE: This ointment will darken very considerably by age and the attention of physician and patient should be called to this.



No. 44.

UNGUENTUM IODI LUGOL.

Lugol's Iodine Ointment.

Pommade iodurée (Lugol).

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Potassium Iodide.	1.2 gm.	8.0 gm.	10.0 gm.
Iodine	0.6 gm.	1.0 gm.	1.2 gm.
Lard	60.0 gm.	60.0 gm.	60.0 gm.

Dissolve the Potassium Iodide in a little water or glycerine, add the Iodine and triturate until dissolved and incorporate the Lard.—Dorv.

No. 45.

LIQUOR BORO-SALICYLATUS.

Boro-Salicylated Solution.

Thiersch's Solution.

Salicylic Acid	2 gm.
Boric Acid	12 gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	_____
To make	1000 cc.

Make a solution.

Bellevue Hospital Form.

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No. 46.

PULVIS BORO-SALICYLATUS.

Boro-Salicylated Powder.

Thiersch's Powder.

Salicylic Acid	1 part
Boric Acid	8 parts

Mix intimately.

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No. 47.

CARBASUS BORO-SALICYLATA.

Boro-Salicylated Gauze.

Thiersch's Gauze.

Boro-Salicylated Powder.....	1 part
Sterilized Water.....	50 parts

Gauze, a sufficient quantity.

Saturate the absorbent Gauze with the solution and retain it therein completely immersed for at least 24 hours. Then wring it out, more or less completely, as may be required.

NOTE: It will be noticed that the proportion of salicylic and boric acid is 1 and 8 in the powder, but 1 and 6 in the solution. It would be very desirable to have uniformity and perhaps even percentage strength as f. i. 1 and 9.—O. R.

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No. 48.

COLLYRIUM ADSTRINGENS LUTEUM.

Yellow Astringent Eye Lotion.

Ph. Aust. VIII.

Zinc Sulphate	5 parts
Ammonium Chloride	2 parts
Camphor	2 parts
Saffron	1 part
Diluted Alcohol—68%.....	100 parts
Water	890 parts

To make1000 parts

Dissolve the Zinc Sulphate and Ammonium Chloride in the Water and add the solution of the Camphor in the Diluted Alcohol. Lastly add the Saffron, set aside for 24 hours, agitating frequently and then filter.

Yellow Astringent Eye Wash is a clear yellow liquid of astringent taste and with an odor of camphor and alcohol.

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No. 49.

PASTA ZINCI MODIFICATA.

Modified Lassar's Paste.

Zinc Oxide	12.5 gm.
Starch, in fine powder.....	12.5 gm.
Ointment of Rose Water.....	75 gm.

To make 100 gm.

Mix thoroughly.

This ointment has the advantage of cooling properties.

Skin and Cancer Hospital, N. Y.

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LIQUOR AMMONIÆ DETERGENS.

Detergent Solution of Ammonia.

Household Ammonia.

Stronger Ammonia Water.....	300 cc.
Oleic Acid	60 cc.
Alcohol	60 cc.

Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity

To make 1000 cc.

Mix.

About 5 per cent. of Borax may be added if desired, together with a little oil of lavender or other suitable perfume.

NOTE: If a "cloudy" preparation is desired, about half of the distilled water should be replaced by "hard" tap-water, the exact proportion depending upon the amount of total solids in the hard water.—B. P. Cx.