

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS

PROPOSED FOR A. PH. A. RECIPE BOOK

Thus far a collection of 114 Pharmaceutical Formulas has been compiled and published in THE JOURNAL, Vol. I, pp. 169, 366, 505, 637, 760 and 1307 (Feb. to Nov. 1912). Beginning with the March 1916 number these Formulas will be continued in monthly instalments by the Committee, and *all* members of the American Pharmaceutical Association are earnestly requested to render assistance by sending suitable formulas and criticisms to the Chairman, OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Contributed by the Chairman:

No. 162.

SPIRITUS OPHTHALMICUS MITTENDORFII.

Mittendorf's Eye Spirit.

Spirit of Camphor,
Spirit of Lavender,
Spirit of Rosemary,
Brandy, of each, equal volumes.

Set aside for a few days before dispensing. This preparation is extensively prescribed by a New York eye specialist.

No. 163.

COLLYRIUM ADSTRINGENS LUTEUM.

Yellow Astringent Eye Wash.
Ph. Aust. VIII.

Ammonium Chloride	2 Gm.
Zinc Sulphate	5 Gm.
Water	890 Gm.
Camphor	2 Gm.
Alcohol, 68 percent	100 Gm.
Crocus	1 Gm.

Dissolve the salts in the water and add the solution of camphor in alcohol. Last, add the saffron, macerate for 24 hours, and then filter. Used in conjunctivitis.

No. 164.

TINCTURA FENICULI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Fennel.
(Romershausen's Augen Essenz.)
E. B. III.

Fennel, bruised	100 Gm.
Alcohol, 68 percent	500 Gm.
Oil of Fennel	1 Gm.

Macerate fennel in alcohol for 3 days at a temperature of 15 to 20°, filter, and add the oil.

Used as an eye wash diluted with water. (See No. 165.)

No. 165.

AQUA OPHTHALMICA ROMERSHAUSENII.

Romershausen's Eye Water.

E. B. III.

Comp. Tinct. of Fennel	1 part
Water	5 parts

No. 166.

AQUA OPHTHALMICA CONRADII.

Conrad's Eye Water.

F. M. G.

Zinc Sulphate	0.5 Gm.
Croccated Tinct. Opium, N. F. IV .	1.5 Gm.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity,	

To make

150 Gm.

No. 167.

HARRINGTON'S SOLUTION.

Mercuric Chloride	0.8 Gm.
Hydrochloric Acid	60.0 mils
Water	300.0 mils
Alcohol	640.0 mils

This solution is recommended for hand disinfection, and it is also used for preparing the skin before incisions. On account of its sublimate content, it should be preceded by ether and followed by a little plain water.

No. 168.

RUBINI'S SOLUTION.

Rubini's Essence.

This is a saturated alcoholic solution of camphor. Three or four drops are taken on sugar against colds.

No. 169.

INJECTIO IODI.
Morton's Fluid.

Iodine	0.6 Gm.
Potassium Iodide	2.0 Gm.
Glycerin, a sufficient quantity,	

To make 30 mils

Used as an injection in tumors, from 2 to 4 mils according to size of tumor.

Contributed by Rudolf Lundgren:

No. 170.

LINIMENTUM PHENOLIS COMPOSITUM.
Compound Phenol Liniment.

Tinctura Antiodontalgica, Ph. Suec. IX.
(Toothache Drops.)

Phenol	2 parts
Menthol	2 parts
Eugenol	1 part

Liquefy the phenol, add the menthol and eugenol, and dissolve.

This produces an excellent toothache remedy, far superior to any other similar preparation.

No. 171.

WHITE SHOE DRESSING.

Liquefied Phenol	1 mil
Tragacanth, in fine powder	3 Gm.
Whiting	16 Gm.
Zinc Oxide	64 Gm.
Talc	96 Gm.
Water	100 mils

Triturate the powders until thoroughly mixed, and gradually add, with constant trituration, the water. Strain through wetted muslin with expression, and lastly, add the phenol.

A most excellent dressing for canvas shoes.

No. 172.

PULVIS DENTIFRICIUS PH. SUEC. IX.
Dental Powder.
(Tooth Powder.)

Magnesium Carbonate	8 Gm.
Sodium Borate	8 Gm.
Oil of Peppermint	1 mil
Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated ...	83 Gm.
Triturate well and sift.	

"As good as the best,
Better than most."

No. 173.

SOLUTION RED MERCURIC IODIDE.

Red Mercuric Iodide	1 Gm.
Sodium Iodide	1 Gm.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity,	

To make 10 mils

Intended chiefly for intramuscular injections.

(Cleveland City Hospital.)
(Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland.)

No. 174.

SPECIAL BURN OINTMENT.

Phenol	1 Gm.
Thymol	1 Gm.
Camphor	1 Gm.
Menthol	1 Gm.
Ichthyol	2 Gm.
Balsam of Peru	2 Gm.
Starch	20 Gm.
Zinc Oxide	20 Gm.
White Petrolatum	152 Gm.

To make 200 Gm.

Liquefy the first four ingredients by trituration in a mortar, and then add the next two and mix thoroughly. Now incorporate the zinc oxide together with the petrolatum. Lastly, add the starch in fine powder.

This ointment is sometimes used one-half strength.

(Clairton, Pa., Steel Mills.)
(City Hospital, McKeesport, Pa.)

Contributed by M. I. Wilbert:

No. 175.

MAGNESII PEROXIDUM CUM CRETA.
Magnesium Peroxide with Chalk.
(Oxygenated Tooth Powder.)

B. P. Cx.

Magnesium Peroxide	10.00 Gm.
Hard Soap, in powder	2.50 Gm.
Menthol	0.10 Gm.
Oil of Rose	0.26 mil
Oil of Wintergreen	0.52 mil
Precipitated Chalk, heavy, a sufficient quantity,	

To make 100 Gm.

Triturate the menthol with the oils, and mix intimately with 10 Gm. of the heavy precipitated chalk; then add the magnesium

peroxide, soap, and sufficient precipitated chalk to make up to the required weight; pass through a fine sieve.

Contributed by C. J. Spalding:

No. 176.

HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM.

Powdered Borax	15 Gm.
Powdered Castile Soap	135 Gm.
White Wax	30 Gm.
Spermaceti	165 Gm.
Sulphuric Acid	7 mils
Expressed Oil of Almond	120 mils
Glycerin	120 mils
Ext. Witch Hazel	60 mils
Alcohol	60 mils
Quince Seed, bruised	20 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity,	

To make 4000 mils

No. 1.—Add quince seed to 2000 mils of cold water. Let stand 24 hours, shaking frequently. Strain through muslin.

No. 2.—Melt soap in 1500 mils of boiling water and add borax, sulphuric acid and witch hazel.

No. 3.—Melt wax, spermaceti, glycerin, and oil of almond. Mix thoroughly and then add No. 1 quickly. Thoroughly agitate, and add No. 2 and boiling water to make 4000 mils. Cool, and when luke warm add the perfume oil. Let stand 4 days, shaking frequently, and again strain. Perfect success depends upon plenty of agitation.

No. 177.

PERFUME OIL.

Oil Bitter Almond	12 mils
Oil Bergamot	4 mils
Oil Lavender	10 drops
Oil Rose Geranium	4 mils
Oil Petit Grain	15 drops
Ext. Violet	4 mils
Ext. Carnation Pink	4 mils
Alcohol	60 mils

No. 178.

SOLDERING SOLUTION.

Zinc Chloride	480 Gm.
Glycerin	280 Gm.
Methyl Alcohol	480 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity,	

To make 10,000 mils

No. 179.

TINCT. QUININÆ COMP.

(Loomis.)

Quinine Sulphate	60 Gm.
Salicin	60 Gm.
Cinchona	1000 Gm.
Bitter Orange Peel	1000 Gm.
Alcohol	9000 mils
Water	2000 mils

Percolate the ground drugs with the menstruum and therein dissolve the chemicals.

No. 180.

ENGLISH TONIC.

(Freleigh.)

Tinct. Phosphorus N. F.	20 mils
" Calumba	50 mils
" Gentian	50 mils
" Matricaria	90 mils
" Nux Vomica	90 mils
" Ignatia	90 mils
" Aromatic	180 mils
" Cinchona	360 mils

No. 181.

CONDITION POWDER.

Charcoal, powdered	60 Gm.
Fenugreek Seed, powdered	60 Gm.
Exsiccated Ferrous Sulphate	150 Gm.
Gentian, powdered	210 Gm.

Dose: 15 Gm. on feed.

Contributed by the Chairman:

Historical notes should also prove of interest and might well be added to the formulas. The members of the Committee, as well as the readers of the JOURNAL, are requested to contribute such to the Chairman. A record of the origin and history of these formulas should certainly be preserved.

No. 115.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS ÆTHEREA.

Klaproth's Tincture of Iron.

This tincture was originated in 1801 by the Berlin apothecary and founder of "mineral chemistry," Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817), and it became official in the Pharmacopœia Borussica and held its place up to and including the D.A.B. III. Hermann Hager, in 1863, improved the preparation of the solution and the tincture. Of late years this tincture is also becoming popular in the United States, being frequently prescribed.

HOME-MADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

In many situations, especially in rural localities, an abundance of hand grenades for extinguishing fire is a very necessary precaution. They can easily be manufactured at a trifling cost.

The following three formulas are inexpensive and produce excellent results when placed in mineral water bottles, which are easily broken when required.

No. 182.

HAGNARD'S GRENADES.

Calcium Chloride	157 Gm.
Magnesium Chloride	56 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity,	
<hr/>	
To make	1000 Gm.

No. 183.

HOWEN'S GRENADES.

Sea Salt	200 Gm.
Sal Ammoniac	90 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity,	
<hr/>	
To make	1000 Gm.

No. 184.

"DEATH TO FIRE" GRENADES.

(Schwenberg.)

Sea Salt	65 Gm.
Solvay Salt	17 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity,	
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To make	1000 Gm.

Solvay salt is anhydrous sal soda, or washing soda, manufactured by the Solvay process.

(Sc. Am., 1915, No. 22, 493.)

No. 185.

FIRE-PROOFING SOLUTION FOR FABRICS.

Boric Acid	50 Gm.
Borax	60 Gm.
Water	1000 mls

This formula was presented by the Director of the Municipal Laboratory in Paris to the Commission on Theatres.

The solution may be painted on the fabrics, or the material may be soaked in the solution and then dried either by exposure to the air or by means of hot irons. The advantages

of this solution are cheapness, easy application and non-alteration of the material.

The fire-proofing action of the mixture is *not* due to the generation of an inert gas, but to the low fusing point of the chemicals, which form a layer or "glaze," which protects the fabric.

(La Nature, through Sc. A. Suppl. No. 2090.)

No. 186.

FIRE-PROOFING SOLUTION.

(Dr. Klut.)

Ammonium Phosphate	100 Gm.
Water	900 mls

According to Dr. Klut this solution does not attack the fabrics and is therefore superior to other solutions.

(Ph. Zhlle, 1904, No. 11, 115.)

No. 187.

TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA.

Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.

B.P. 1914.

Quinine Sulphate	20 Gm.
Ammonia Water	100 mls
Alcohol, 60 percent	900 mls

Dissolve quinine sulphate in the mixed solutions, set aside for three days, and filter.

Dose: 2 to 4 mls.

No. 188.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO.

Gall and Opium Ointment.

"Pile Ointment."

B.P. 1914.

Powdered Opium	7.5 Gm.
Nutgall Ointment	92.5 Gm.

Triturate the opium with a portion of the nutgall ointment until smooth, then gradually add the remainder, mixing thoroughly by trituration.

No. 189.

UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI.

Paraffin Ointment.

B.P. 1914.

White Wax	3 Gm.
Paraffin	27 Gm.
Petrolatum	70 Gm.

Melt together and stir until cold. For white ointments use white petrolatum, and for colored ointments use the yellow variety.