

# 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.

No. 190.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI.

Salicylic Acid Ointment.

B.P. 1914.

Salicylic Acid ..... 2 Gm.  
Paraffin Ointment, White ..... 98 Gm.

Melt the ointment, add the acid, and stir until cold.

Contributed by Clarissa M. Roehr :

No. 191.

LUBRICANT.

Irish Moss ..... 30 Gm.  
Distilled Water ..... 1000 mils

Wash the Irish moss with cold water, then place it in a double boiler and heat it for one-half hour. Strain through absorbent lint. Add sufficient phenol crystals to make the product contain 2 percent phenol. This forms a thin lubricating liquid, which is best dispensed in jars.

A thicker lubricant is made by evaporating the strained liquid about one-third and then adding the phenol. This is dispensed in collapsible tubes.

If the cost of phenol should prohibit its use, then mercuric oxycyanide can be used in its place.

Other lubricating jellies and oils, see Formulas No. 23 to No. 30, *J. A. PH. A.*, vol. i (1912), pp. 366-368, and Formulas No. 31 and No. 32, *J. A. PH. A.*, vol. i (1912), p. 505.

Contributed by M. I. Wilbert :

No. 192.

THIONIN STAIN.  
(Martin Dupray.)

Thionin ..... 0.5 Gm.  
Phenol, crystals ..... 2.0 Gm.  
Distilled Water ..... 100.0 mils

This solution must be prepared fresh every three or four months.

Thionin stain is used in the diagnosis of the endamæba in pyorrhæa alveolaris.

(*J. A. M. A.*, 1916, vol. 66, p. 507.)

Contributed by James Carlton Wolf, Baltimore :

No. 193.

TINCTURA ANISI STELLATA.

Tincture of Star Anise.

Teinture de Badiane.

Star Anise ..... 200 Gm.  
Alcohol, 80 percent, a sufficient quantity,

To make ..... 1000 mils

Prepare by maceration or percolation. This preparation is extensively prescribed in Baltimore and dates back to the French Codex, in which there was official

Alcoolat de Badiane.

In this preparation the ground star anise was macerated during 4 days in 80 percent alcohol and then distilled on a water-bath.

Contributed by the Chairman :

DIARRHŒA MIXTURES.

The sale of these mixtures or so-called "cholera drops" has become a necessity, especially during the hot weather. However, owing to their high opium content, the Federal as well as the State laws prohibit the counter sale of the diarrhæa mixtures official in the N.F. III, two of which, namely the "Sun mixture" and Squibb's diarrhæa mixture, will be retained in N.F. IV.

The following three formulas are entirely free from opium or other narcotics, and the fourth formula contains but a mere trace, namely 0.2 percent of opium or 0.02 percent of anhydrous morphine.

## No. 194.

## ACID DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.

(Geo. C. Close.)

Diluted Sulphuric Acid .....	1 mil
Comp. Tinct. Cardamom .....	2 mils
Sugar .....	4 Gm.
Spearmint Water .....	11 mils

For diarrhœa: 8 mils in a wineglass of water after each movement of the bowels.

As a tonic: 4 mils 3 times a day.

(Proc. A.Ph.A., vol. 19, p. 488.)

## No. 195.

## TINCTURA ANTICHOLERICA.

D.M.

Aromatic Tincture .....	80 mils
Acetic Ether .....	18 mils
Oil of Peppermint .....	2 mils

## No. 196.

## TINCTURA ANTICHOLERICA BASTLERII.

D.M.

Tincture of Cinnamon .....	24 mils
Spirit of Ether .....	12 mils
Oil of Juniper Berries,	
Oil of Cajuput,	
Oil of Anise, of each .....	4 mils
Haller's Elixir N.F. ....	1 mil

## No. 197.

## IMPROVED CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Raubenheimer.)

Spirit of Peppermint .....	200 mils
Spirit of Camphor,	
Tinct. of Capsicum,	
Tinct. of Rhubarb, of each .....	100 mils
Camphorated Tinct. Opium .....	500 mils

This preparation is only one-half the strength of "paregoric" and is therefore quite safe. The writer has used and sold these "cholera drops" for over a year with perfect satisfaction.

It seems hardly possible that the "opium habit" could be contracted from this mixture.

Contributed by William Gray, Pharmacist,  
Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago:

## No. 198.

## LABORATORY DESK STAIN.

For 75 Square Feet.

A.

Copper Sulphate .....	125 Gm.
Potassium Chlorate .....	125 Gm.
Hot Water .....	1000 mils

B.

Aniline Oil .....	120 Gm.
Hydrochloric Acid .....	180 Gm.
Water .....	1000 mils

C.

Raw Linseed Oil.

Directions: Apply in order given, 24 hours apart.

## No. 199.

## ELIXIR PARALDEHYDI.

Martindate &amp; Wescott.

Saccharin .....	1 Gm.
Oil of Cinnamon .....	4 mils
Oil of Bitter Orange .....	8 mils
Paraldehyde .....	240 mils
Glycerin .....	240 mils
Alcohol .....	480 mils

Dose: 4 to 12 mils.

The present scarcity and high cost of veronal, sulphonal, trional, medinal, etc., should again revive paraldehyde as a hypnotic.

## No. 200.

## MISTURA PARALDEHYDI.

M. &amp; W.

Paraldehyde .....	8 mils
Oil of Bitter Almond .....	3 drops
(free from HCN)	
Fluidext. of Glycyrrhiza .....	8 mils
Syrup .....	30 mils
Water, a sufficient quantity,	

To make ..... 120 mils

Dose: 15 to 60 mils.

This mixture, in which the nauseous taste of paraldehyde is well covered, is given because alcohol and paraldehyde are physiologically incompatible.

## No. 201.

## SEMMOLA'S FLUID.

Sodium Iodide .....	8 Gm.
Sodium Phosphate .....	16 Gm.
Sodium Chloride .....	32 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity,	

To make ..... 4000 mils

Given in doses of 60 mils after operations to improve elimination.

No. 202.

MISTURA FERRI CITRATIS.

(Gray.)

Soluble Ferric Citrate .....	32 Gm.
Citric Acid .....	5 Gm.
Spirit of Lemon .....	8 mils
Syrup .....	750 mils
Water, a sufficient quantity,	

To make ..... 1000 mils

In anæmic conditions take 4 mils 3 times daily after meals. Very palatable. Keep in a cool, dark place.

No. 203.

LIQUOR POTASSII CHLORATIS AROMATICUS.

A saturated solution of Potassium Chlorate in Cinnamon Water.

This is a prescription of a very famous practitioner. Used as a mouth wash and gargle.

No. 204.

DEODORIZER FOR SICK-ROOM.

Coumarin .....	2 Gm.
Oil of Lavender .....	2 mils
Oil of Bitter Almond .....	4 mils
Oil of Clove .....	12 mils
Oil of Eucalyptus .....	16 mils
Oil of Patchouli .....	10 drops

Use as a spray. This will remove the disagreeable and sometimes unbearable odor in sick-rooms.

No. 205.

ANTISEPTIC AND ASTRINGENT MOUTH WASH.

Zinc Phenolsulphonate .....	60 Gm.
Liquefied Phenol .....	15 mils
Glycerin .....	120 mils
Water, a sufficient quantity,	

To make ..... 1000 mils

As mouth wash dilute with 3 or 4 volumes of water.

Contributed by the Chairman:

MOTH PREVENTATIVES.

Being in season, the following is abstracted from a paper on "Moths," which the writer, at that time editor of the Practical Druggist, published in June, 1913, pp. 44-46, and which for particulars should be consulted.

The principal facts in mothology are: Moths seldom appear before April and they stay until August or September. They come from last season's eggs which have been deposited in any hairy or woollen article, which the mother moth has found convenient. The moth deposits from 18 to 140 minute eggs during the season on such materials, which are to furnish the larvæ with food. In from 3 to 11 days these eggs are hatched into white soft larvæ or worms, which make for themselves a comfortable case from the cloth in which they were deposited. They begin to grow and use up more of the material until the worm is at its biggest in about a month. Then it begins to wander and makes those tracks on clothing, which are so well known and heart-breaking to the housekeeper. By and by it seeks a cosy spot and fastens up the ends of its case, becomes a full size cocoon, sleeps all winter, and in the spring the winged moth emerges from the larval case. Then it finds a mate, again deposits its eggs, and the same transmutation takes place.

Above description shows that the moth itself is a harmless insect, and that the real enemies are the eggs or the larvæ. It is furthermore obvious that the usual time for attacking moths, namely, at the end of the winter, is the wrong season, and that it is much better to kill the larvæ from June to September and thereby prevent the birth of another generation. Nevertheless, it is well to apply during the spring and early summer a *moth preventative*, with the distinct understanding that such a *preventative* does not kill the moths nor the eggs. Camphor, cedar wood, oil of cedar and naphthalene are such preventatives and have been used for a long time. Although the latter has been used extensively it is well to know that the French scientist Berthelot made the statement, "No one has yet produced a single moth killer by naphthalene." This subject was again studied by the French scientists Lecaillon and Audige in a confined atmosphere, who proved that its action is very slow. Owing to its high price at the present time, pharmacists should be well acquainted with this fact. Remember, *Moth Preventatives are not Moth Killers!*

Directions for Using Moth Preventatives.

Thoroughly beat, shake and brush, and in case of furs also comb the goods, and then expose them to sunlight as long as practicable. Then sprinkle the Moth Powder in between the goods, and put plenty of powder on top, in case the same is exposed to the air. It is, however, far better to place the articles in tight receptacles, as boxes, trunks, etc., so that the odor of the powder will thoroughly penetrate the goods, and that, above all, no moths can gain admittance.

## MOTH POWDERS.

No. 206.

(Cracau.)

White Pepper .....	10 Gm.
Camphor .....	20 Gm.
Insect Powder,	
Naphthalene, of each .....	50 Gm.

No. 207.

D. M.

Capsicum .....	10 Gm.
Naphthalene .....	40 Gm.
Insect Powder .....	50 Gm.

No. 208.

## CEDAR MOTHALINE.

Ground Cedar Wood,  
Naphthalene, equal parts.

No. 209.

## LAVENDER MOTHALINE.

Lavender Flowers .....
 1 part || Naphthalene ..... | 9 parts |

No. 210.

## TOBACCO MOTH POWDER.

Ground Tobacco Stems,  
Insect Powder, equal parts.

For a long time tobacco has been used as a moth preventative. Of course, various combinations can be formed containing tobacco, which in the shape of ground stems or other refuse can be bought in the market at little cost.

## MOTH LIQUIDS.

No. 211.

(Hager.)

Camphor .....	25 Gm.
Naphthalene .....	50 Gm.
Nitrobenzol .....	10 mils
Denatured Alcohol .....	815 mils
Oil of Turpentine .....	1000 mils

No. 212.

(Cracau.)

Phenol .....	5 Gm.
Naphthalene .....	20 Gm.
Acetic Ether .....	5 mils
Denatured Alcohol .....	100 mils

No. 213.

D. M.

Camphor .....	10 Gm.
Naphthalene .....	40 Gm.
Capsicum .....	100 Gm.
Oil of Clove .....	10 mils
Oil of Turpentine .....	100 mils
Denatured Alcohol .....	900 mils

No. 214.

(MacEwan.)

Phenol,  
Camphor, of each .....
 30 Gm. || Benzin ..... | 500 mils |

Great care should be taken as benzin is highly inflammable and its vapors are very explosive.

For these reasons the Chairman proposes the following modification, which is comparatively safe to use.

No. 215.

(Raubenheimer.)

Phenol .....
 10 Gm. || Camphor ..... | 30 Gm. |
| Carbon Tetrachloride, |  |
| Benzin, of each ..... | 500 mils |

Another formula which has given good satisfaction is the following:

No. 216.

## CEDARTINE.

Oil of Cedar .....
 50 mils || Oil of Turpentine ..... | 1000 mils |

Oil of cedar is usually oil of cedar wood from *Juniperus virginiana*. A far superior article for this purpose is oil of cedar leaves from *Thuja occidentalis*.

No. 217.

## PARA-DICHLORBENZOL.

This is the latest and, as per reports, a real *Moth Killer*. It is marketed both in the form of a crystalline powder and as a liquid, the vapor of which is said to kill the moths and their eggs and larvæ.

The liquid preparations are used to paint the trunks, chests or wardrobes. They can also be used as a spray directly on to the goods, providing they do not discolor them. In connection with this it should be borne in mind that alcohol will affect most of the aniline dyes, for which reason liquids containing benzin, carbon tetrachloride, oil of turpentine are preferable.

Another method to use the liquids is to saturate pieces of blotting paper and place same between the goods.

Liquids have that great advantage over the moth powders that they will dissolve the waxy coating of the eggs deposited by the moth. It is for this reason that the liquid should be sprayed directly on the infected goods with an atomizer.