# 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. 286.

PULVIS INSPERSORIUS ANTISEPTICUS.

Antiseptic Dusting Powder.

Lux.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boric Acid | 4 Gm. |
| Lycopodium, | |
| Zinc Oxide, | |
| Starch, | |
| Talc, of each | 24 Gm. |

No. 287.

PULVIS ZINCI ET ACIDI BORICI.

Zinc and Boric Acid Powder.

B. P. Cx.

Zinc Oxide,
Boric Acid, equal parts.

No. 288.

PULVIS ZINCI ET AMYLI.

Zinc and Starch Powder.

B. P. Cx.

Pulvis Exsiccans. F.M.G.

Zinc Oxide,
Starch, equal parts.

No. 289.

PULVIS ZINCI ET AMYLI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Zinc and Starch Powder.

B. P. Cx.

| | |
|---|---|
| Zinc Oxide, | |
| Starch, | |
| Boric Acid, | |
| Talc, of each | 25 Gm. |
| Oil of Geranium | 0.2 mil |

No. 290.

PULVIS INSPERSORIUS CUM ZINCO OXYDATO.

Zinc Oxide Dusting Powder.

F. M. G.

| | |
|---|---|
| Zinc Oxide | 10 Gm. |
| Rice Starch | 20 Gm. |
| Talc | 20 Gm. |

No. 291.

PULVIS SALICYLICUS CUM ZINCO.

Salicylated Zinc Powder.

F. M. G.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salicylic Acid | 1 Gm. |
| Zinc Oxide | 9 Gm. |
| Wheat Starch | 20 Gm. |
| Talc | 20 Gm. |

No. 292.

PULVIS ADSPERSORIUS SALICYLATUS.

Salicylated Dusting Powder.

Ph. Aust. VIII.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salicylic Acid | 2 Gm. |
| Orris | 10 Gm. |
| Zinc Oxide | 20 Gm. |
| Wheat Starch | 28 Gm. |
| Talc | 40 Gm. |

No. 293.

PULVIS ZINCI ET ACIDI SALICYLICI.

Zinc and Salicylic Acid Powder.

B. P. Cx.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salicylic Acid | 5 Gm. |
| Zinc Oxide | 20 Gm. |
| Starch | 75 Gm. |

No. 294.

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS.

Compound Alum Powder.

Squibb's Surgical Powder.

| | |
|---|---|
| Phenol | 1 Gm. |
| Camphor | 3 Gm. |
| Exsiccated Alum | 96 Gm. |

Triturate to a fine powder. Keep in well-closed vessels.

This preparation was introduced by Dr. E. R. Squibb in 1868. It is used as an antiseptic and absorbent dusting powder for fresh and discharging wounds, causing rapid healing. It is also a good styptic. Besides this, the powder dissolved in water can be used as an astringent wash and gargle.

FOOT POWDERS.

PULVIS PRO PEDIBUS.

These preparations are used extensively during the warm weather. Besides sprinkling in the shoes and socks or stockings it is also advisable to rub the powder on the feet, night and morning. Almost immediate relief will be obtained by this "common sense" application. Talc is the chief ingredient in these foot powders and the *Pulvis Talci Compositus* N.F. is an excellent type preparation. The Chairman has improved same by the addition of powdered asbestos, which acts as an absorbent and an insulator.

No. 295.

IMPROVED FOOT POWDER.

(Raubenheimer.)

Compound Powder of Talc N.F.,
Powdered Asbestos, equal parts.

No. 296.

PEROXIDE FOOT POWDER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Zinc Peroxide | 10 Gm. |
| Sodium Perborate | 15 Gm. |
| Talc | 75 Gm. |

No. 297.

PULVIS SALICYLICUS CUM TALCO.

Salicylstreupulver.

D.A.B.V.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salicylic Acid | 3 Gm. |
| Wheat Starch | 10 Gm. |
| Talc | 87 Gm. |

See also Formula No. 124, Astringent and Antiseptic Foot Powder, J. A. PH. A., March, 1916, p. 310.

FACE POWDERS.

Face powders containing talc as the principal ingredient possess the great disadvantage of producing a "shine or gloss." The following formulas show the composition.

No. 298.

VELOUR FACE POWDER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn Starch | 200 Gm. |
| Wheat Starch | 50 Gm. |
| Talc | 50 Gm. |
| Magnesium Carbonate | 20 Gm. |

Perfume, a sufficient quantity.

No. 299.

POUDRE LA MEXICANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Precipitated Chalk | 100 Gm. |
| Wheat Starch | 100 Gm. |
| Talc | 30 Gm. |

Perfume, a sufficient quantity.

No. 300.

PERBORATE FACE POWDER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Talc | 94 Gm. |
| Sodium Perborate | 5 Gm. |
| Extract of Violet | 1 Gm. |

To whiten the skin the quantity of sodium perborate can be increased.

No. 301.

NAIL ENAMEL.

I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tin Oxide | 100 Gm. |
| Talc | 40 Gm. |
| Carmine | 1 Gm. |

Perfume, a sufficient quantity.

II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tin Oxide | 100 Gm. |
| Talc | 30 Gm. |
| Powdered Orris | 10 Gm. |
| Rice Starch | 10 Gm. |
| Carmine | 0.8 to 1 Gm. |

No. 302.

CREME IRIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Borax | 0.5 Gm. |
| Talc | 2.0 Gm. |
| Zinc Oxide | 10.0 Gm. |
| Glycerite of Starch | 87.5 Gm. |

Oil of Tuberose, to perfume.

No. 303.

GREASELESS CREAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stearic Acid | 10 Gm. |
| Oil of Theobroma | 1 Gm. |
| Sodium Carbonate, crystals | 4 Gm. |
| Borax | 4 Gm. |
| Talc | 20 Gm. |
| Glycerin | 8 mils |
| Alcohol | 6 mils |
| Water | 80 mils |
| Oil of Rose | 5 drops |
| Oil of Bitter Almond | 1 drop |

Melt the stearic acid and oil of theobroma on a water-bath, and gradually add with constant stirring the solution of sodium carbonate, borax and glycerin in hot water, until effervescence ceases and a soap is formed. Then incorporate the talc, and when cool mix in the alcohol and perfume.

Sodium carbonate, crystals, may be replaced by one-half the quantity of the monohydrated salt.

No. 304.

TOOTH PASTE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Precipitated Chalk | 80 Gm. |
| Talc | 20 Gm. |
| Glycerin | 17 Gm. |
| Powdered Soap | 16 Gm. |
| Powdered Sugar | 8 Gm. |
| Color, | |
| Perfume, of each, a sufficient quantity, | |

No. 305.

EAU DE LYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Zinc Oxide | 10 Gm. |
| Talc | 10 Gm. |
| Glycerin | 20 Gm. |
| Rose Water | 2000 mils |

No. 306.

LOHSE'S LILIENMILCH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Zinc Oxide | 2 Gm. |
| Talc | 2 Gm. |
| Glycerin | 4 mils |
| Rose Water | 200 mils |

LIQUID FACE POWDERS.

No. 307.

BLANC DE PERLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Talc | 200 Gm. |
| Bismuth Oxychloride | 50 Gm. |
| Rose Water | 1200 mils |

No. 308.

BLANC DE FARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Talc | 200 Gm. |
| Bismuth Oxychloride | 80 Gm. |
| Rose Water | 1200 mils |

No. 309.

POLISHING POWDER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Infusorial Earth | 30 Gm. |
| Iron Subcarbonate | 30 Gm. |
| Precipitated Chalk | 15 Gm. |
| Citric Acid | 15 Gm. |
| Alum | 15 Gm. |
| Talc | 8 Gm. |

Make into a fine powder.

This powder also removes iron rust. Iron subcarbonate or "crocus martis" or "caput mortuum" is the residue of the roasting of iron pyrites in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

STAINS.

The U.S.P. IX, in that excellent chapter, *Diagnostical Reagents and Clinical Tests,* contains a great many formulas for stains and accessories for use in connection with the study of Microörganisms. The following are missing, although frequently used.

Contributed by Rudolph Lundgren, Youngstown, Ohio:

No. 310.

ANILINE GENTIAN VIOLET.

Sterling's Solution of Gentian Violet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gentian Violet | 5 Gm. |
| Aniline | 2 mils |
| Alcohol | 20 mils |
| Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, | |
| To make | 100 mils |

Dissolve the gentian violet in the alcohol, add the aniline and then the distilled water, and filter through a wetted filter.

For use as a stain for bacteria in Gram's method, encapsulated organisms in Welch's method, and flagella in Loeffler's method.

The chapter on Stains in U.S.P. IX contains another formula which is to replace the above, under the title of *Aniline Water—Methyl Violet 6B Solution.*

Contributed by the Chairman:

No. 311.

STABILIZED GENTIAN VIOLET.

Of the many stains which serve the bacteriologist in the capacity of a differential stain, there is not any single stain which has so wide an application as the one known as Gram's. The only disadvantage in the use of the stain is that the gentian violet used deteriorates, and on that account should be freshly prepared when wanted.

In a series of experiments, made by W. D. Stovall, M.D., and M. Starr Nichols, B.S., which are published in *J. A. M. A.*, May 20, 1916, p. 1620, they recommend the following stable stain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aniline | 28 mils |
| Gentian Violet, Gruebler | 8 Gm. |
| Alcohol, 95 percent | 100 mils |
| Normal Hydrochloric Acid | 5 mils |
| Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, | |
| To make | 1000 mils |

The gentian violet is dissolved in the alcohol. The hydrochloric acid is added to the aniline, and the whole is dissolved in enough water to make 900 mils. The aqueous solution is filtered and added to the alcoholic solution of the stain. The whole is filtered and is then ready for use.

This stain keeps for about three months under ordinary laboratory conditions.

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Contributed by C. G. Spalding, New Haven, Conn.:

No. 312.

GABBETT'S STAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Methylene Blue | 2 Gm. |
| Sulphuric Acid, 25 percent | 100 mils |

Used as a decolorizer and a counterstain combined in staining tubercle bacilli and other acid-fast bacteria. After the fixed smear is steamed with carbol-fuchsin for five minutes the slide is immersed for one minute in this solution, rinsed in water and dried. This method, while rapid and very convenient, is not so reliable as the original Ziehl-Neelson method, where the carbol-fuchsin is decolorized by a weak mineral acid and then counterstained with aqueous methylene blue.

No. 313.

CARBOL GENTIAN VIOLET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sat. Alcoholic Sol. Gentian Violet | 10 mils |
| Sol. Phenol, 2.5 percent | 90 mils |

The chapter on Stains in U.S.P. IX contains another formula, which is to replace the above, under the title of *Solution of Carbol Methyl Violet.*

This is one of the several formulas suggested to replace the Aniline Gentian Violet Solution used in the Gram method of staining bacteria, which deteriorates rapidly. The carbolic solution keeps well for three months, even in warm weather.

No. 314.

NEISSER'S STAIN.

A.

| | |
|---|---|
| Methylene Blue | 0.1 Gm. |
| Alcohol | 2.0 mils |
| Glacial Acetic Acid | 5.0 mils |
| Water | 95.0 mils |

B.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bismarck Brown | 2 Gm. |
| Water | 100 mils |

This is a differential stain for diphtheria bacilli. The fixed smear is stained for five seconds with Solution A, washed in water and counterstained with solution B for five seconds. By this method the polar bodies are stained blue, while the bacillary bodies are stained brown.

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Contributed by Dr. J. Weinstein, N. Y. City:

No. 314a.

ROUX'S STAIN.

Roux's method is also employed for the above purpose. Two solutions are necessary:

A.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dahlia Violet | 1 Gm. |
| Alcohol, 90 percent | 10 mils |
| Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, | |
| To make | 100 mils |

B.

| | |
|---|---|
| Methyl Green | 1 Gm. |
| Alcohol, 90 percent | 10 mils |
| Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, | |
| To make | 100 mils |

Before use, one part of solution A is mixed with three parts of solution B. The preparation is stained with the mixture for two or three minutes.

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