THE
CANADIAN
FORMULARY
of
UNOFFICIAL PREPARATIONS
1921

Approved and Adopted by
THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The Ontario College of Pharmacy
TORONTO, ONT.
THE

Canadian Formulary

OF

UNOFFICIAL PREPARATIONS

(5th Edition)

BY AUTHORITY OF

THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

PRICE 75 CENTS

Published by
THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
TORONTO, ONTARIO.
1921
THE Committee on Education and Research of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in issuing a reprint of the Canadian Formulary, desires to express its gratification on the extended appreciation accorded to the formulary, as attested by the need for another provision to meet the steady demand for it. The present issue boasts of but few additions to the formulas presented in the last edition. This may properly be accounted for in great part by the thorough manner in which the former editor, Mr. John Hargreaves, achieved the work entrusted to him. The committee deems it fitting to record its appreciation of the praiseworthy service rendered to his brother pharmacists, and to the cause of ethical pharmacy by Mr. Hargreaves. It would like to hope that his example might be imitated by every member of the pharmaceutical profession by the contribution of such formulas as may be found useful or necessary. Only in this way can the purpose of the Formulary be promoted and its practical utility enhanced. Let the Committee have the benefit of any formulas deemed worthy of a place. Also let the Committee have the benefit of any criticism of the Formulary you believe necessary for its betterment.

Toronto, July 1st, 1915.
PREFACE
(Reproduced from the 3rd Edition)

In this third edition of the Canadian Formulary the committee has made a few necessary alterations in some of the formulas published in 1908. A number of new preparations have been added and it is hoped that these will be of service to the medical and pharmaceutical professions of the Dominion.

It is gratifying to the committee to find that in many parts of Canada, the work is highly appreciated by the medical profession, and this interest would be largely increased, if the pharmacists and physicians in each locality would consult together, and offer suggestions and additional formulas according to the requirements of the various localities.

As explained in previous editions, the object of the committee has been to provide a definite standard, for the manufacture of certain pharmaceutical preparations, which are frequently required by the medical profession, but for which there was no uniform or authorized standard up to the time this work was undertaken, and much confusion and inconvenience was caused by the lack of uniformity in the products of various houses marketing preparations known by the same trade names.

It is only by the active support and co-operation of the medical profession that we can hope to gain the full benefits of the work undertaken. It is, therefore, desirable that the physicians of Canada be made acquainted with the existence, contents and objects of this publication, and if this is done by the pharmacists in each locality, we believe that physicians will gladly use and prescribe the "C. F." preparations, instead of designating any particular manufacturer's product.

The committee invite correspondence from all parts of the Dominion on matters pertaining to the Formulary, and will gratefully receive any suggestions as to improvements, or additional formulas for the next edition. All such formulas will be carefully considered and practically tested.

Careful consideration will also be given by the committee to any requests for additional formulas to meet the requirements of the physicians of any particular locality.

It has been the desire of the committee to make this little work of practical value to the pharmacist, who has been obliged to keep in stock a large variety of "brands," all known by practically the same trade name, but made of varying strengths, and exploited by different manufacturers, and greatly to the disadvantage and bewilderment of both physician and pharmacist.

The preparations of the "C. F." were all thoroughly tested before they were adopted, and any one of them can be readily prepared by any pharmacist on his own premises, and we feel that it will be to the advantage of physicians, pharmacists and patients, if the pharmacists of the Dominion will interest themselves in calling the attention of their friends in the medical profession to the advantages of specifying "C. F." preparations in their prescriptions, and using them as frequently as possible.
PREFACE

(Reproduced from the 2nd Edition)

This second edition of the Canadian Formulary is published under the authority of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, by committees from the Colleges of Pharmacy, of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, appointed for the purpose of investigating and approving of formulas believed to be appropriate and suitable for the purpose and object for which the publication is authorized.

Recognition of certain formulas bearing a semi-official title prepared according to the formulas prevailing in localities, has demonstrated the necessity for the adoption of some uniform system of authoritative formulas, whereby the physician can intelligently prescribe and the pharmacist dispense, and the result expected and obtained be uniform and identical throughout the whole of the Dominion of Canada. This was the desire and intention of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, when the work was inaugurated, with the full knowledge and belief, that only by and with the general co-operation and support of the pharmacists of the entire Dominion could success be achieved. Recent developments point to much encouragement for a wider co-operation and assistance from the pharmacists, from which we feel justified in the conclusion that most valuable and material benefits will accrue.

The establishment of uniform and authoritative standards for medicinal articles to meet the demands of the medical and pharmaceutical professions for preparations brought to the attention of the prescriber, under various and fanciful coined names, with very extravagant claims for medicinal value indicated as possessed only by the one special preparation and marketed at fanciful trade prices, is essentially a step in the interests of the public and the professions.

The best means of introducing the preparations, or the most successful method of obtaining due recognition of them, should be through personal introduction to the physician by the pharmacist. If the pharmacist will carefully examine these formulas, it is believed, that many of them will be found particularly applicable to the requirements of his locality and can be readily prepared by any qualified pharmaceutical chemist, and with an intelligent understanding of the medicinal properties of the preparation, as well as a knowledge of any extravagant claims for competitive proprietary articles, the efficient pharmacist should be able to impress the physician and induce him to test the reliability of the preparations presented.

Attention is particularly directed to the fact that many formulas are included in the book for the express purpose of enabling the pharmacist to supply the popular demand for preparations on the market for which the formulas published will produce an article of like properties, and that in some cases the formula is not to be considered or recommended as a truly scientific pharmaceutical exhibit of the ingredients contained in the preparation, (as shown in Formulas numbered 33 and 35).

The formulas are largely selected and compiled from a careful survey and investigation of many recognized authorities, with the intention on the part of the committee of allowing due credit in each case to the source from which it is obtained. Valuable assistance was given the work by many pharmacists in Ontario and Quebec, also by Prof. Chas. F. Heebner, Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy; J. E. Morrison, Montreal College of Pharmacy, and Fred W. Flett, Toronto, who are worthy of especial mention, and to whom a large share of credit is due. Criticisms
and suggestions on all formulas will be cheerfully received by the committees and recommendations for new formulas eligible for inclusion in subsequent editions, will materially advance the scope and usefulness of the work.

Both Imperial and Metric weights and measures are given throughout the Formulary. It has been somewhat difficult, in the course of a single paragraph embodying formulas involving definite quantities of materials, to give precise directions for their employment in two different systems of weights and measures, hence those who use the Formulary are requested to avoid the assumption that Imperial and Metric quantities thus placed in juxtaposition are necessarily equivalent to one another. The intention has been to furnish formulas that will yield liquid products measuring twenty fluidounces (or a convenient multiple of that volume) or one thousand cubic centimeters. Except for wholly insignificant fractional differences, a preparation made according to either system will contain the same proportions of ingredients; but the two systems cannot both be used in the same operation, and are, therefore, not interchangeable.

The term “Diluted Alcohol” which occurs throughout the text, refers to a mixture of equal volumes of Commercial Alcohol (95%) and Distilled Water.
1. ACIDUM HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM
Hypophosphorus Acid
(N.F. 1906)

Hypophosphite of Potassium .......... 483 parts
Tartaric Acid .......................... 682 parts
Distilled Water ....................... 500 parts
Diluted Alcohol ("45% Alcohol") .... 1000 parts

Dissolve the potassium hypophosphite in 500 parts of distilled water previously warmed, and the tartaric acid in 1000 parts of diluted alcohol. Mix the solutions in a flask of sufficient capacity to permit agitation, cork and shake well and set the flask in a bath of ice water for 12 hours. Then carefully pour the mixture into a funnel, the neck of which has been closed with a pledget of cotton, and when all the liquid has been drained off, rinse the flask, and wash the crystalline precipitate in the funnel with small portions of cold diluted alcohol until the washings no longer respond to the tests for hypophosphorus acid (black precipitate with silver nitrate test solution or white precipitate with mercuric chloride test solution). Mix the original filtrate and the washings and evaporate the whole on a water-bath at the temperature not exceeding 140° F. (60° C.) until all the alcohol has been dissipated. Allow the liquid to cool and add sufficient distilled water to bring the weight up to 1000 parts. Preserve the product in well stoppered bottles.

Note.—This should contain 30 per cent. of hydrogen hypophosphite.

2. ALCOHOL DEODORATUM
Deodorized Alcohol
(N.F. 1896)

Powdered Quicklime .................. 300 grains 20.0 Gm.
Powdered Alum ....................... 150 grains 10.0 Gm.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether .............. 1¼ fluidrachm 4.5 mils
Alcohol (95 per cent.) ............... 160 fluidounces 5000 mils

Mix the lime and alum intimately by trituration; add to the alcohol and shake well, then add the spirit of nitrous ether, set aside for seven days and filter through powdered animal charcoal.

3. AQUA OLEI ROSÆ
Rose Water

Oil of Rose .......................... 1.0 mil
Calcium Phosphate or Purified Talcum 2.0 Gm.
Distilled Water ..................... 500.0 mils

Triturate the oil of rose with the phosphate of calcium (or purified talcum), gradually add the distilled water, with continued trituration, and filter.
Note.—The following medicated waters may be made in the same manner as rose water, and used in the place of the corresponding Aquae of the text of the B. P.—

Aqua Olei Anethi.
Aqua Olei Anisi.
Aqua Olei Carui.
Aqua Olei Cinnamomi.
Aqua Olei Foeniculi.
Acqa Olei Menthae Viridis.
Aqua Olei Menthae Piperitae.
Aqua Olei Pimentae.

4. CAPSULÆ APIOL ET ERGOTINI
Capsules of Apiol and Ergotin

Each capsule to contain apiol five minims (3 decimils) and ergotin two grains (0.13 Gm.)

5. CAPSULÆ COLCHICINÆ ET METHYL SALICYLATIS
Capsules of Salicylates of Colchicine and Methyl

Colchicine Salicylate ....................... 1 grain .065 Gm.
Methyl Salicylate ..........................1250 minims 74.0 mils

Dissolve and fill into 250 capsules.

Each capsule contains colchicine 1-250th grain (0.00025 Gm.) and methyl salicylate five minims (3 decimils). Average dose—one capsule.

6. CATAPLASMA KAOLINI
Cataplasm of Kaolin
(U.S.P. 1905)

Kaolin, in very fine powder ............11½ ounces 577.0 Gm.
Boric Acid, in very fine powder .... 395 grains 45.0 Gm.
Thymol ................................. 5 grains 0.5 Gm.
Methyl salicylate (Synthetic Oil of
Wintergreen) ......................... 20 grains 2.0 Gm.
Oil of Peppermint ....................... 5 grains 0.5 Gm.
Glycerin ............................... 7½ fluidounces 375.0 Gm.

Heat the kaolin in a suitable vessel at 230° F. (110° C.) with occasional stirring, for one hour. Heat the glycerin to 212° F. (100° C.) and while yet warm dissolve in it the boric acid and incorporate the hot kaolin with this liquid. Dissolve the thymol in the methyl salicylate and the oil of peppermint, and mix with the above to form a homogeneous mass. The product should be kept in air-tight containers.
7. CERATUM PARAFFINII

Cerate of Paraffin
Cold Cream

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Parafin</td>
<td>16 fluidounces</td>
<td>160.0 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Beeswax</td>
<td>4 ounces</td>
<td>40.0 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spermaceti</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
<td>10.0 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borax</td>
<td>30 grains</td>
<td>0.6 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil of Rose</td>
<td>10 minims</td>
<td>0.2 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distilled Water</td>
<td>8 fluidounces</td>
<td>80.0 mils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dissolve the borax in the distilled water; melt the white beeswax and spermaceti with the liquid paraffin at a gentle heat; pour the mixture into a warmed mortar and add while yet hot the borax solution (previously warmed) with constant trituratio, and finally the oil of rose, and continue the trituration until cold.

In hot weather the quantity of white beeswax may be increased to 5½ ounces (53 Gm.) and the spermaceti to 2 ounces (20 Gm.).

8. CHLORAL CAMPHORATUM

Camphorated Chloral

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloral</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
<td>50.0 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
<td>50.0 Gm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mix them by agitation in a bottle, or by trituratio in a warm mortar until liquefied and combined.

9. CHLOROFORMUM CAMPHORATUM

Camphorated Chloroform

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camphor</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
<td>200.0 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform</td>
<td>1 fluidounce</td>
<td>100.0 mils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9a. COLLODIUM BELLADONNAE

B.P.C.

Belladonna Collodion
Emplastrum Belladonnae Fluidum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Extract of Belladonna</td>
<td>20 fluidounces</td>
<td>50.0 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Balsam</td>
<td>768 grains</td>
<td>4.0 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor Oil</td>
<td>384 minims</td>
<td>2.0 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor</td>
<td>288 grains</td>
<td>1.5 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyroxylin</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
<td>2.5 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ether, sufficient to make</td>
<td>40 fluidounces</td>
<td>100 mils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mix the extract of belladonna, Canada balsam, castor oil and 16 fluidounces (400 mils) of the ether. Shake well; allow to stand twelve hours, and decant; then filter and dissolve the camphor and pyroxylin in the mixture and add sufficient ether to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).
10. COLLODIUM IODOFORMATUM

Iodoform Collodion
(N.F. 1906)

Iodoform, in fine powder .................. 5 parts
Flexible Collodion .........................95 parts

Dissolve the iodoform in the flexible collodion contained in a dry bottle, by agitation.

Note.—This preparation should be made extemporaneously.

11. ELIXIR ACETANILIDI COMPOSITUM

Compound Elixir of Acetanilide

Acetanilide ..........................400 grains 22.75 Gm.
Phenacetin .........................320 grains 18.3 Gm.
Sodium Bromide ...........3 ounces 288 grains 91.5 Gm.
Caffeine Citrate .................160 grains 9.15 Gm.
Tartaric Acid ................. 80 grains 4.58 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate ......1 ounce 32 grains 27.5 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix the phenacetin, acetanilide, tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate and dissolve in 20 fluidounces (500 mils) of aromatic elixir. To this solution add the sodium bromide and caffeine citrate, then add sufficient aromatic elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils) and filter if necessary.

12. ELIXIR ADJUVANS

Adjuvant Elixir
(U.S.P. 1905)

Fluid Extract of Glycyrrhiza ....... 2½ fluidounces 120 mils
Aromatic Elixir ..................17½ fluidounces 880 mils
Mix and filter if necessary.

13. ELIXIR AMMONII BROMIDI

Elixir of Ammonium Bromide

Ammonium Bromide ..................1600 grains 91.5 Gm.
Citric Acid ..................... 70 grains 4.0 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the ammonium bromide and citric acid in about 20 fluidounces (500 mils) of aromatic elixir, by agitation. Then add enough aromatic elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils) and filter if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains (0.32 Gm.) of ammonium bromide.
14. ELIXIR ANISI

Elixir of Anise
Aniseed Cordial

Anethol ................. 65 minims. 3.5 mils
Oil of Fennel ........... 10 minims. 0.5 mils
Spirit of Bitter Almond .... 4 fluidrachms 12.0 mils
Deodorized Alcohol .......... 9½ fluidounces 240.0 mils
Syrup .................... 25 fluidounces 625.0 mils
Purified Talc .............. 360 grains 20.0 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix the anethol, the oil and the spirit of bitter almond with the deodorized alcohol, add the syrup and sufficient distilled water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils). Then mix it intimately with the purified talc and set the mixture aside for 12 hours. Then cool it to about 60° F. (15° C.) and filter, returning the first portion of the filtrate until it passes perfectly clear.

15. ELIXIR AROMATICUM

Aromatic Elixir

Compound Spirit of Orange ...... 230 minims. 12.0 mils
Syrup .................... 14 fluidounces 350.0 mils
Purified Talc .............. 360 grains 20.0 Gm.
Deodorized Alcohol and Distilled Water,
a sufficient quantity of each to make 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

To the compound spirit of orange add enough alcohol to make 10 fluidounces (250 mils). To this solution add the syrup in portions, shaking after each addition, and afterwards add in the same manner distilled water 15 fluidounces (375 mils). Intimately mix the talc with the liquid and filter through a wetted filter returning the first portions of the filtrate, until a transparent liquid is obtained. Wash the filter with a mixture of alcohol one volume and distilled water three volumes until the product measures 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

16. ELIXIR AURANTII

Elixir of Orange
Simple Elixir

Spirit of Orange ............. 4 fluidounces 40.0 mils
Deodorized Alcohol .......... 25 fluidounces 250.0 mils
Simple Syrup ............... 40 fluidounces 400.0 mils
Purified Talcum ............. 380 grains 20.0 Gm.
Distilled Water ........... 31 fluidounces 310.0 mils

Mix the several ingredients in the order named; shake occasionally and filter, returning the first portion of the filtrate until it passes perfectly clear.
17. **ELIXIR QUININE BROMIDORUM**  
Elixir of Five Bromides

Potassium Bromide .................. 1600 grains  91.50 Gm.  
Sodium Bromide .................. 1600 grains  91.50 Gm.  
Ammonium Bromide .................. 480 grains  55.00 Gm.  
Calcium Bromide .................. 480 grains  27.45 Gm.  
Lithium Bromide .................. 160 grains  9.15 Gm.  

Tincture of Cannabis Indica ....... 2 fluidounces 50.00 mils  
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the bromides in the aromatic elixir, add the tincture of cannabis indica and filter, if necessary.

18. **ELIXIR BUCHU ET HYOSCYAMI COMPOSITUM**  
Compound Elixir of Buchu and Hyoscyamus

Fluid Extract Buchu ................. 3 fluidounces  75.0 mils  
Fluid Extract Uva Ursi ............ 1½ fluidounces  37.5 mils  
Fluid Extract Pareira .............. 1½ fluidounces  37.5 mils  
Fluid Extract Hyoscyamus .......... 1½ fluidounces  37.5 mils  
Fluid Extract Hops ................. 1½ fluidounces  37.5 mils  
Potassium Acetate ................. 2 ounces  291 grains  68.2 Gm.  
Spirit of Nitrous Ether ............. 4½ fluidounces  112.5 mils  
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix and set aside for two days. Filter, if necessary.

19. **ELIXIR CALCII ET SODII GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS**  
Elixir of Glycerophosphate of Calcium and Sodium

Calcium Glycerophosphate ........... 320 grains  18.30 Gm.  
Sodium Glycerophosphate, 75% ........ 213 grains  12.20 Gm.  
Gluside ........................................ 5 grains  0.286 Gm.  
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid ....... 150 grains  8.58 Gm.  
Tinct. of Fresh Sweet-Orange Peel 1¼ fluidounces  31.25 mils  
Glycerin .................................. 7½ fluidounces  187.50 mils  
Sherry Wine ................................. 10 fluidounces  250.0 mils  
Distilled Water, sufficient to make 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the glycerophosphates of calcium and sodium in ten fluidounces (250 mils) of distilled water with which the concentrated phosphoric acid has been previously mixed. Then add the glycerin, sherry and the gluside dissolved in the tincture of orange and enough distilled water to make the finished elixir measure 40 fluidounces (1000 mils) Filter through paper sprinkled with talcum.

Note.—Each fluidrachm contains glycerophosphate of calcium, 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) and glycerophosphate of sodium, ½ grain (.0325 Gm.).

Inasmuch as the glycerophosphates of commerce are of varied strengths, the quantity will have to be regulated according to the strength of the article used.
19a. **ELIXIR CALISAYÆ PHOSPHATUM**

Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya

Quinine Sulphate .................. 40 grains 2.0 Gm.
Cinchonine Sulphate ................ 20 grains 1.0 Gm.
Cinchonidine Sulphate .............. 20 grains 1.0 Gm.
Tincture of Cudbear ................ 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils

Solution of Ammonia, q. s.
Dilute Phosphoric Acid, q. s.
Elixir of Orange, sufficient to make ... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the salts in 36 fluidounces (900 mils) of elixir of orange, add solution of ammonia to slight excess and dilute phosphoric acid to excess. Then add the tincture of cudbear and sufficient elixir of orange to make 40 fluidounces, (1000 mils).

19b. **ELIXIR CALISAYÆ ET PHOSPHATUM**

Elixir Calisaya and Phosphates

Elixir of Calisaya, Phosphated ...... 5 fluidounces 125 mils
Compound Syrup of Phosphates ..... 5 fluidounces 125 mils
Simple Syrup ..........................27½ fluidounces 700 mils
Oil of Bitter Almonds ............... 5 drops 0.52 mils

Distilled Water, sufficient to make ... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix.

20. **ELIXIR CINCHONÆ**

Elixir of Cinchona. Elixir of Calisaya

(Elíxir of Cinchona from “Alkaloids”)

Compound Elixir of Quinine

(N.F. 1906)

Quinine Sulphate .................. 30 grains 2.0 Gm.
Cinchonidine Sulphate ................ 15 grains 1.0 Gm.
Cinchonine Sulphate ................. 15 grains 1.0 Gm.
Compound Tincture of Cudbear ......1½ fluidounces 50.0 mils
Purified Talc .........................320 grains 20.0 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make .. 32 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the alkaloid salts in 30 fluidounces (900 mils) of aromatic elixir; add the compound tincture of cudbear and sufficient aromatic elixir to make 32 fluidounces (1000 mils) and triturate the purified talc with the mixture. Allow the mixture to stand several hours, if convenient, occasionally shaking, then filter, returning the first portions until the filtrate passes perfectly clear.

Note.—Each fluidounce contains of quinine sulphate about 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) and ½ grain (0.0325 Gm.) each of cinchonidine and cinchonine sulphates.
21. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ ET FERRI
Elixir of Cinchona and Iron
Ferrated Elixir of Cinchona
(N.F. 1906)

Soluble Ferric Phosphate ...............640 grains 36.6 mils
Water (boiling) .................... 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils
Elixir of Cinchona, sufficient to make 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the soluble ferric phosphate in the boiling water, then add elixir of cinchona sufficient to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

22. ELIXIR DIGITALINII COMPOSITUM
Compound Elixir of Digitalin

Digitalin (amorphous) .............1½ grains 171 milligrams
Solution of Trinitrin, B. P. ......... 3 fluidrachms 18.65 mils
Solution of Trinitrin ............... 3 fluidrachms 18.65 mils
Aromatic Elixir, q. s. ft. ......... 20 fluidounces 500 mils

Triturate the amorphous digitalin with a portion of the elixir until a solution results. Then add to the remainder of the aromatic elixir the strychnine, trinitrin and digitalin solutions, in the order mentioned, mixing thoroughly after each addition.

Note.—Each fluidrachm of this elixir contains approximately 1-100th grain (0.6 milligrams) each of digitalin and trinitrin, and 1-50th grain (1.25 milligrams) of strychnine hydrochloride.

Only amorphous digitalin should be used in making this preparation, as the crystalline variety is believed to be five times stronger.

23. ELIXIR EUPHORBIÆ COMPOSITUM
Compound Elixir of Euphorbia
(Anti-Asthmatic Elixir)

Sodium Iodide ....................640 grains 36.6 Gm.
Sodium Bromide ....................640 grains 36.6 Gm.
Fluid Extract of Euphorbia ...... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Tincture of Lobelia ................ 1½ fluidounces 31.5 mils
Solution of Trinitrin, B. P. ....... 3 fluidrachms 9.0 mils
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make ... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the sodium iodide and bromide in 20 fluidounces (500 mils) of aromatic elixir, add the remaining ingredients, and, lastly, sufficient aromatic elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils). Filter, if necessary.
24. ELIXIR FERRI PYROPHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA

Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron with Quinine and Strychnine

Quinine Sulphate .................. 160 grains 9.0 Gm.
Sodium Citrate .................. 150 grains 8.5 Gm.
Solution of Strychnine, B.P. .......... 500 minims 26.0 mls
Iron Pyrophosphate, soluble .......... 600 grains 34.0 Gm.
Alcohol (95%) .................. 5 fluidounces 125.0 mls
Glycerin .......................... 6 fluidounces 150.0 mls
Distilled Water .................. 2 fluidounces 50.0 mls
Simple Elixir, sufficient to make .... 40 fluidounces 1000 mls

Dissolve the quinine in the alcohol and 6 fluidounces (150 mls) of simple elixir, using gentle heat if necessary, and add the solution of strychnine. Dissolve the pyrophosphate of iron in the water previously warmed, and 2 fluidounces (50 mls) of simple elixir and add to it the solution of quinine and strychnine. Dissolve the sodium citrate in the glycerin; mix the solutions and add sufficient simple elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mls).

25. ELIXIR FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ

Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine

(N.F. 1906)

Tincture of Ferric Citro-Chloride .......... 5 fluidounces 125.00 mls
Quinine Hydrochloride ........... 156 grains 8.75 mls
Strychnine Sulphate .............. 3½ grains 0.175 Gm.
Alcohol (95%) .................. 1 fluidounce 25.00 mls
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make . 40 fluidounces 1000 mls

Dissolve the alkaloidal salts in 32 fluidounces (750 mls) of the elixir, then add the tincture and alcohol, and finally enough aromatic elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mls). Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 1/100 grain (0.6 milligram) of strychnine sulphate.

26. ELIXIR FORMINI

Elixir of Formin

Elixir Hexamethylene-tetramine

Formin ......................... 600 grains 34.125 Gm.
Tincture of Cudbear ................ 5 fluidrachms 15.0 mls
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make . 40 fluidounces 1000 mls

Dissolve the formin in the elixir, add the tincture of cudbear and filter if necessary.
27. **ELIXIR GLYCYRRHIZÆ**

*Elixir of Glycyrrhiza*

*Elixir of Licorice*

(N.F. 1906)

Fluid Extract of Licorice .......... 5 fluidounces 125 mils
Aromatic Elixir ..................... 33 fluidounces 825 mils

Filter, if necessary.

28. **ELIXIR GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMPOSITUM**

*Compound Elixir of Glycerophosphates*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Glycerophosphate</td>
<td>160 grains</td>
<td>Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Sodium Glycerophosphate (75%)</td>
<td>212 grains</td>
<td>Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Glycerophosphate (Scale)</td>
<td>80 grains</td>
<td>Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Potassium Glycerophosphate (75%)</td>
<td>106 grains</td>
<td>Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citric Acid</td>
<td>76 grains</td>
<td>Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tincture of Sweet Orange Peel</td>
<td>50 fluidrachms</td>
<td>mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Chloride</td>
<td>120 grains</td>
<td>Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gluside</td>
<td>4 grains</td>
<td>Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin</td>
<td>6 fluidounces</td>
<td>mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherry Wine</td>
<td>10 fluidounces</td>
<td>mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distilled Water, sufficient to make</td>
<td>40 fluidounces</td>
<td>mils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dissolve the calcium, sodium and potassium glycerophosphates and the citric acid in 12 fluidounces (300 mils) of warm water and add the glycerin. Dissolve the iron glycerophosphate in 2 fluidounces (50 mils) of hot water and add to the solution of glycerophosphates and when cool add the tincture of orange in which the gluside has been previously dissolved, then the sherry wine and sufficient water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils). Filter through paper sprinkled with talc, returning the filtrate until it passes perfectly clear.

Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 mils).

*Inasmuch as some glycerophosphates of commerce have varied strengths, the quantity given above will have to be regulated according to the strength of the glycerophosphate used.

29. **ELIXIR GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA**

*Elixir of Glycerophosphates with Quinine and Strychnine*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Glycerophosphate</td>
<td>240 grains</td>
<td>Gm. 13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Sodium Glycerophosphate (75%)</td>
<td>212 grains</td>
<td>Gm. 9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Potassium Glycerophosphate (75%)</td>
<td>212 grains</td>
<td>Gm. 9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Glycerophosphate</td>
<td>160 grains</td>
<td>Gm. 9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Glycerophosphate (Scale)</td>
<td>80 grains</td>
<td>Gm. 4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinine Hydrochloride</td>
<td>20 grains</td>
<td>Gm. 1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strychnine Hydrochloride</td>
<td>4 grains</td>
<td>Gm. 0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citric Acid</td>
<td>60 grains</td>
<td>Gm. 3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gluside</td>
<td>22 grains</td>
<td>Gm. 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tincture of Sweet Orange Peel</td>
<td>2 fluidounces</td>
<td>mils 50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol (95%)</td>
<td>2 fluidounces</td>
<td>mils 50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin</td>
<td>10 fluidounces</td>
<td>mils 250.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distilled Water, sufficient to make</td>
<td>40 fluidounces</td>
<td>mils 1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yield 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).
Dissolve the glycerophosphates, the quinine, strychnine, and the citric acid, in 20 fluidounces (500 mils) of warm water mixed with the glycerin, and when cold add the tincture of orange peel and the alcohol in which the gluside has been previously dissolved. Filter through paper sprinkled with talc, and pass sufficient distilled water through the filter to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

Each fluidrachm contains 1/80 grain strychnine hydrochloride.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

*Inasmuch as some glycerophosphates of commerce have varied strengths, the quantity given above will have to be regulated according to the strength of the glycerophosphate used.

30. ELIXIR LITHII ET HYDRANGEÆ
Elixir of Lithium and Hydrangea

Lithium Salicylate ..................... 600 grains  34.0 Gm.
Lithium Benzoate ..................... 300 grains  17.0 Gm.
Fluid Extract of Hydrangea .......... 7 1/2 fluidounces  187.0 mils
Alcohol (95%) ......................... 7 1/2 fluidounces  187.0 mils
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces  1000 mils

Dissolve the lithium salts in 25 fluidounces (625 mils) aromatic elixir, add the alcohol to the fluid extract of hydrangea and mix all together. Let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours and filter, if necessary.

31. ELIXIR LITHII SALICYLATIS
Elixir of Lithium Salicylate
(N.F. 1906)

Lithium Salicylate ..................... 1600 grains  91.5 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces  1000 mils

Dissolve the Lithium Salicylate in sufficient aromatic elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils) and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains (0.325 Gm.) lithium salicylate.

32. ELIXIR PAPAINI
Elixir of Papain

Papain ............................. 640 grains  30.5 Gm.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid ........... 150 minims.  8.0 mils
Distilled Water .....................  6 fluidounces  150.0 mils
Glycerin .............................  6 fluidounces  150.0 mils
Sherry Wine .........................  6 fluidounces  150.0 mils
Gluside .............................  20 grains  1.15 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces  1000 mils

Macerate the papain in a mixture of the acid, glycerin and water for four days, with occasional agitation. Dissolve the gluside in the wine and elixir, and mix with the papain mixture and filter; then add aromatic elixir sufficient to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).
33. ELIXIR PEPSINI COMPOSITUM
Compound Elixir of Pepsin

Elixir Digestivum Compositum.  Elixir of Digestive Ferments.
Elixir of Lacated Pepsin
(N.F. 1906)

Pepsin (1 in 3000) .......... 175 grains 10.0 Gm.
Pancreatin ................. 17½ grains 1.0 Gm.
Diastase .................... 17½ grains 1.0 Gm.
Lactic Acid .................. 15 minims 1.5 mls
Hydrochloric Acid .......... 20 minims 2.0 mls
Glycerin ................... 5 fluidounces 125.0 mls
Distilled Water ............ 10 fluidounces 250.0 mls
Tincture of Cudbear ......... 5 fluidounces 125.0 mls
Purified Talc ............... 1 ounce 30.0 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces 1000 mls

Mix the acids with the glycerin and water, add the pepsin, pancreatin and diastase to this mixture, and macerate with occasional agitation until solution is apparently effected. Then add the tincture of cudbear and enough aromatic elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mls). Incorporate the purified talc thoroughly with the mixture and filter.

Note.—This preparation is included to enable the pharmacist to meet a popular demand for an elixir of this name. It is not, however, presented as a consistent scientific exhibit of the ingredients specified, it being impossible to retain all three digestive ferments in active condition in the same medium. The best commercial variety of diastase capable of converting the largest amount of starch into dextrin and maltose should be used.

34. ELIXIR PEPSINI COMPOSITUM CUM BISMUTHO
Compound Elixir of Pepsin with Bismuth

Elixir Lacated Pepsin with Bismuth

Pepsin (I in 3000) .......... 175 grains 10.0 Gm.
Pancreatin ................. 17½ grains 1.0 Gm.
Diastase .................... 17½ grains 1.0 Gm.
Glycerin of Bismuth ....... 5 fluidounces 125.0 mls
Lactic Acid ................. 15 minims. 50.0 mls
Hydrochloric Acid .......... 20 minims. 1.0 mls
Glycerin .................. 2 fluidounces 50.0 mls
Distilled Water ............ 5 fluidounces 125.0 mls
Tincture of Cudbear ......... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mls
Purified Talc ............... 1 ounce 25.0 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces 1000 mls
Mix the acids with the glycerin and water, add the pepsin, pancreatin and diastase to the mixture and macerate with frequent agitation until solution is apparently effected. Then add the glycerin of bismuth and tincture of cudbear and sufficient aromatic elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils). Thoroughly incorporate the purified talc and filter.

See note under formula No. 33.

35. ELIXIR PEPSINI COMPOSITUM CUM QUININA, FERRO ET STRYCHNINA

Compound Elixir of Pepsin, with Quinine, Iron and Strychnine

Elixir of Lactated Pepsin, with Quinine, Iron and Strychnine.

Pepsin (1 in 3000) ................. 173 grains 10.0 Gm.
Pancreatin ....................... 17½ grains 1.0 Gm.
Diastase ......................... 17½ grains 1.0 Gm.
Quinine ......................... 120 grains 6.9 Gm.
Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron ... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Purified Talc ..................... 1 ounce 25.0 Gm.
Solution of Strychnine (B.P.) .... 1 fluidounce 25.0 mils
Lactic Acid ...................... 15 minims. 150.0 mils
Hydrochloric Acid ............ 20 minims. 1.0 mils
Glycerin ......................... 4 fluidounces 100.0 mils
Distilled Water .................. 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils
Gluside ......................... 20 grains 0.2 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make ................ 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix the acids with the glycerin and water, add the pepsin, pancreatin and diastase to the mixture and macerate with frequent agitation until dissolved. Dissolve the gluside in 1 fluidounce (25 mils) of distilled water. Dissolve the quinine in the solution of iron, add the solution of strychnine, and 2 fluidounces (50 mils) of aromatic elixir. Mix all together and lastly add aromatic elixir sufficient to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils). Thoroughly incorporate with the purified talc and filter.

NOTE.—Each fluidounce contains 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) of quinine and one-eighth grain (0.008 Gm.) of strychnine. See note under formula No. 33.

36. ELIXIR PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI

Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth

Pepsin (1 in 3000) ................. 160 grains 9.0 Gm.
Glycerin .......................... 4 fluidounces 100.0 mils
Glycerin of Bismuth .............. 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils
Distilled Water .................. 10 fluidounces 250.0 mils
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make ................ 40 fluidounces 1000 mils
Dissolve the pepsin in the glycerin and distilled water, then add the glycerin of bismuth and aromatic elixir. Mix thoroughly and add sufficient caramel to make a deep amber color.

Note.—Each fluidrachm contains 1/2 grain (0.0325 Gm.) of pepsin and 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) of bismuth and ammonium citrate.

37. Elixir Pepsini Bismuthi et Strycnhinæ

Elixir of Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine

Solution of Strychnine (B. P.) .......176 mins. 18.3 mils
Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth, sufficient to make .................20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix them, and if the elixir shows an acid reaction to blue litmus, add solution of ammonia cautiously, until the reaction is neutral.

Note.—Each fluidrachm contains 1/100 grain (0.6 milligrams) strychnine hydrochloride.

38. Elixir Potassii Bromidi

Elixir of Potassium Bromide

Potassium Bromide .........7 ounces 138 grains 183.0 Gm.
Distilled Water ................. 7 fluidounces 175.0 mils
Solution of Carmine ...............35 mins. 2.0 mils
Elixir of Orange, sufficient to make ... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the potassium bromide in the distilled water and about 25 fluidounces (625 mils) of the elixir of orange by agitation; add the solution of carmine and sufficient elixir of orange to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils). Let stand a few hours and filter.

Note.—Each fluidrachm contains 10 grains (0.65 Gm.) of potassium bromide.

39. Elixir Rhei et Magnesii Acetatis

Elixir of Rhubarb and Magnesium Acetate
(N. F. 1906)

Calcined Magnesia ...............355 grains 20.0 Gm.
Acetic Acid .....................a sufficient quantity
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb ...........5 fluidounces 125.0 mils
Aromatic Elixir sufficient to make ... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the magnesia in 6 fluidounces (150 mils) of acetic acid with the aid of a gentle heat, adding, if necessary, a little more acetic acid, drop by drop, until the solution is neutral to test paper. Then add the fluid extract and enough aromatic elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils) and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents about 4 grains (0.25 Gm.) of magnesium acetate and 7 1/2 grains (0.5 Gm.) of rhubarb.
40. ELIXIR SERENOÆ COMPOSITUM
Compound Elixir of Saw Palmetto

Fluid Extract of Saw Palmetto ...... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Fluid Extract of Sandalwood ...... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Fluid Extract of Couch Grass ...... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Fluid Extract of Corn Silk ...... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Glycerin .......................... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make ... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix and let stand for four days, then filter, if necessary.

41. ELIXIR SEX IODORUM
Elixir of Six Iodides

Arsenic Iodide .......................... 2 grains 0.12 Gm.
Mercuric Iodide .......................... 2 grains 0.12 Gm.
Manganese Iodide ..................... 32 grains 1.85 Gm.
Sodium Iodide .......................... 320 grains 18.50 Gm.
Potassium Iodide ...................... 320 grains 18.50 Gm.
Glycerin of Ferrous Iodide ............ 30 minimis. 1.50 mils
Sodium Hypophosphite ...................... a sufficient quantity
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Add the iodides to the elixir, dissolve by agitation, and add sufficient sodium hypophosphite to decolorize the liquid. Filter.

42. ELIXIR SODII SALICYLATIS COMPOSITUM
Compound Elixir of Sodium Salicylate

Sodium Sulphate ...................... 10 ounces 250.0 Gm.
Sodium Salicylate ..................... 800 grains 45.5 Gm.
Magnesium Sulphate ................... 9 ounces 225.0 Gm.
Lithium Benzoate ..................... 400 grains 22.75 Gm.
Tincture of Nux Vomica ............ 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Solution of Carmine ................. 6 fluidrachms 18.0 mils
Distilled Water ....................... 12 fluidounces 300.0 mils
Simple Elixir, sufficient ot make .... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the salts in the distilled water and 20 fluidounces (500 mils) of simple elixir by trituration, add the tincture of nux vomica and solution of carmine and sufficient simple elixir to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils). Filter, if necessary.

43. ELIXIR TERPINI HYDRATIS ET CODEINÆ
Elixir of Terpin Hydrate and Codeine

Terpin Hydrate, in fine powder ...... 320 grains 18.3 Gm.
Codeine Phosphate .................... 40 grains 2.3 Gm.
\( \text{\textregistered} \)lucose ..................... 10 grains 0.6 Gm.
Tincture of Fresh Sweet-Orange Peel 1½ fluidounces 31.5 mils
Alcohol (95%) .......................... 13 fluidounces 325.0 mils
Glycerin .......................... 20 fluidounces 500.0 mils
Elixir of Orange, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces 1000 mils
Dissolve the terpin hydrate, codeine phosphate and gluside in the alcohol with a gentle heat, add the tincture of orange, glycerin and enough elixir of orange to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mls).

Note.—Each fluidrachm contains terpin hydrate 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) and codeine phosphate \( \frac{1}{8} \) grain (0.008 Gm.)

44. ELIXIR TERPINI HYDRATIS ET HEROINÆ

Elixir of Terpin Hydrate and Heroine

Terpin Hydrate .......................... 320 grains 18.3 Gm.
Heroine Hydrochloride .................. 13\( \frac{3}{4} \) grains 18.3 Gm.
Gluside ................................. 10 grains 0.6 Gm.
Tincture of Vanilla (1 in 10) ........... 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) fluidrachms 4.0 mls
Alcohol (95°) ............................ 15 fluidounces 375.0 mls
Glycerin ................................. 20 fluidounces 375.0 mls
Elixir of Orange, sufficient to make . 40 fluidounces 1000 mls

Dissolve the terpin hydrate, heroine hydrochloride and the gluside in the alcohol with gentle heat; add the tincture of vanilla, glycerin and lastly enough elixir of orange to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mls).

Note.—Each fluidrachm contains terpin hydrate 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) and heroine hydrochloride 1/24 grain (0.025 Gm).

45. ELIXIR VIBURNI COMPOSITUM

Compound Elixir of Crampbark

Fluid Extract of Hydrastis .......... 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) fluidounces 37.5 mls
Fluid Extract of Viburnum Opulus .. 3 fluidounces 75.0 mls
Fluid Extract of Scutellaria .......... 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) fluidounces 37.5 mls
Fluid Extract of Mitchella Repens .. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) fluidounces 37.5 mls
Aromatic Syrup of Licorice .......... 6 fluidounces 150.0 mls
Aromatic Elixir, sufficient to make . 40 fluidounces 1000.0 mls

Mix the fluid extracts; then add the aromatic syrup of licorice and agitate, then add the aromatic elixir. Filter through paper sprinkled with talc, if necessary.

46. EMULSIO IODOFORMI

Emulsion of Iodoform

Iodoform ...................................... 10 parts
Glycerin ...................................... 70 parts
Distilled Water ............................ 20 parts

Rub the iodoform to a smooth paste with the glycerin, then add the water and continue stirring until a uniform product results.

47. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

Col Liver Oil ............................... 10 fluidounces 500.0 mls
Acacia, in fine powder .................. 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) ounces 125.0° Gm.
Solution of Gluside ...................... 1 fluidrachm 7.0 mls
or Tolu Syrup ............................. 2 fluidounces 100.0 mls
Flavouring to suit (see No. 108).
Distilled Water sufficient to make . 20 fluidounces 1000 mls
Prepare a primary emulsion in the following manner:

Place the powdered acacia in a perfectly dry and clean wedgwood mortar, then add the oil (pouring it upon the acacia rather than about it) and triturate until a homogenous mixture results. Then add, all at once, twice as much water as acacia, (the water having a temperature of not less than 90°F. 32° C.) and stir briskly with the pestle until a thick creamy emulsion results.

To the primary emulsion thus prepared, add the desired flavouring materials, also the solution of gluside, or tolu syrup, under constant stirring and likewise enough water to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mils).

Note.—The hypophosphites of calcium or sodium or other watersoluble salts can be included in this emulsion, by dissolving them in the water used in diluting the primary emulsion.

48. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM FERRI PHOSPHATO
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Phosphate of Iron

Cod Liver Oil ......................... 20 fluidounces 500 mils
Soluble Ferric Phosphate ............240 grains 13.8 Gm.
Powdered Acacia ..................... 5 ounces 125.0 Gm.
Syrup of Orange .....................2½ fluidounces 62.5 mils
Syrup of Tolu .........................2½ fluidounces 62.5 mils
Distilled water, sufficient to make ... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Prepare a primary emulsion of the cod liver oil, as directed under emulsio olei morrhuae, then add the syrups, under constant stirring. Dissolve the soluble ferric phosphate in 3½ fluidounces (87.5 mils) of water, and add this, under stirring, to the mixture, and follow with sufficient water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

Each fluidounce contains 6 grains (0.4 Gm.) of ferric phosphate.

49. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM PEPSINO
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin. Phosphatic Emulsion.

Cod Liver O'1 ........................144 fluidounces 4080.0 mils
The Yolks of twenty-four hen's eggs
Glycerin ......................... 24 fluidounces 680.0 Gm.
White Sugar ..................... 40 ounces 1174.0 Gm.
Compound Powder of Acacia .......4½ ounces 128.0 Gm.
Lime Water ....................... 75 fluidounces 2040.0 mils
Diluted Phosphoric Acid ........... 9 fluidounces 255.0 mils
Essence of Pepsin ................. 24 fluidounces 610.0 mils
Flavour, as desired (See No. 108) ... 3 fluidrachms 9.0 mils

Rub the yolks of eggs in a mortar (whites of half this number of eggs may be added with advantage) until a smooth paste results;
add the glycerin and stir briskly. Add the compound powder of acacia, then the cod liver oil in portions of about 8 fluidounces (230 mils) at a time. When the oil is emulsified add the lime water containing the sugar in solution and stir vigorously; then add the diluted phosphoric acid and finally the essence of pepsin, and stir vigorously for fifteen minutes. Allow the emulsion to stand for two hours and strain through dairy cloth.

50. ESSENTIA LIMONIS

Essence of Lemon

Oil of Lemon (fresh) .................. 1 fluidounce 25.0 mils
Lemon Peel (freshly grated) .......... 1 ounce 25.0 Gm.
Alcohol (95%) ......................... 28 fluidounces 700.0 mils
Distilled Water ....................... 12 fluidounces 300.0 mils
Magnesium Carbonate ................. 4 drachms 12.5 Gm.

Mix the oil of lemon and the lemon peel with the magnesium carbonate. Triturate well, then slowly add the alcohol and distilled water, previously mixed, meanwhile continuing the trituration; macerate for 24 hours, then filter and add sufficient of the mixed alcohol and water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

51. ESSENTIA PEPSINI

Essence of Pepsin

Glycerin of Pepsin, B. P. .............. 4 fluidounces 100.0 mils
Sherry ............................... 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils
Glycerin ............................. 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils
Alcohol (95%) ......................... 3½ fluidounces 87.5 mils
Tincture of Fresh Sweet-Orange Peel 5 fluidrachms 15.5 mils
Distilled Water, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix and filter through paper sprinkled with talc.

52. ESSENTIA PEPSINI PHENOLATA

Phenolated Essence of Pepsin

Phenol ............................... 25 grains 1.5 Gm.
Essence of Pepsin, sufficient to make 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the phenol in the essence of pepsin, and filter, if necessary.

53. ESSENTIA VANILLINI COMPOSITA

Compound Essence of Vanillin

Compound Tincture of Vanillin (N.F. 1906)

Vanillin ............................. 110 grains 6.2 Gm.
Coumarin .............................. 8 grains 0.5 Gm.
Alcohol (95%) ......................... 7½ fluidounces 187.0 mils
Glycerin ............................. 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils
Syrup ................................. 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils
Compound Tincture of Cudbear ...... 5 fluidrachms 18.0 mils
Distilled Water, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces 1000 mils
Dissolve the vanillin and coumarin in the alcohol, add the glycerin, syrup and tincture of cudbear and finally sufficient distilled water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

**54. EXTRACTUM BUCHU FLUIDUM**

*Fluid Extract of Buchu*

(U.S.P. 1905)

Buchu Leaves (60 powder) ............ 40 ounces 1000 Gm. Alcohol 95%, and Water, of each sufficient to make ...................... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix 30 fluidounces (750 mils) of alcohol with 10 fluidounces (250 mils) of water, and having moistened the powder with 16 fluidounces (400 mils) of this menstruum, pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, then add enough menstruum to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it. Macerate for 48 hours, and continue the percolation process in the usual manner, reserving the first 34 fluidounces (850 mils) of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, and dissolving this in the reserved percolate, and adding sufficient menstruum to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils) of fluid extract.

**55. EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ AROMATICUM FLUIDUM**

*Aromatic Fluid Extract of Cascara*

Cascara Bark (in coarse powder) ... 80 ounces 2272.0 Gm.
Licorice Root (in coarse powder) .. 10 ounces 284.0 Gm.
Calcined Magnesia .................. 12 ounces 340.0 Gm.
Gluside ................................ 40 grains 2.3 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate ................. 10 grains 0.65 Gm.
Oil of Coriander ..................... 15 minims. 1.0 mils
Oil of Aniseed ....................... 20 minims. 1.25 mils
Alcohol (95%) ........................ 1 ounce 28.4 mils
Glycerin ............................. 24 ounces 682.0 mils
Distilled Water (boiling) .......... 100 ounces 2840.0 mils

Mix the cascara, licorice and magnesia, and moisten thoroughly with the water, stirring well. Place the mixture in a suitable, well-covered container and macerate for 24 hours, then pack moderately tight in a percolator, and percolate with boiling water until exhausted. Evaporate the percolate over a water-bath (or steam-bath) until it measures 54 fluidounces (1535 mils). Dissolve the gluside in 1 fluidounce (28.4 mils) of water with the aid of the sodium bicarbonate. Dissolve the oils in the alcohol and mix both solutions with the glycerin, then add the concentrated percolate and shake thoroughly.
56. EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ FLUIDUM  
Fluid Extract of Senega  
(U.S.P. 1905)

Senega (No. 40 powder) ............ 40 ounces 1000 Gm.  
Solution of Potassium Hydroxide .... 1¼ fluidounces 30.0 mls  
Alcohol 95%, and Water, of each sufficient to make ............ 40 fluidounces 1000 mls

Mix the solution of potassium hydroxide with 24 fluidounces (600 mls) of alcohol and 12 fluidounces (300 mls) of water; continue the percolation process as given under fluid extract of buchu, using a mixture of alcohol, two parts, with water, one part, after all of the alkaline menstruum has been used.

57. EXTRACTUM SERPYLLI LIQUIDUM  
Liquid Extract of Wild Thyme

Wild Thyme, in No. 40 powder ....... 20 ounces 1000 Gm.  
Glycerin .................................. 3 fluidounces 145.0 Gm.  
Alcohol, 95%, and Water, of each sufficient to make ............ 20 fluidounces 1000 mls

Follow the instructions given under extractum thymi liquidum, and continue the percolation process in the usual manner, to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mls) of liquid extract.

58. EXTRACTUM THYMI LIQUIDUM  
Liquid Extract of Garden Thyme

Garden Thyme, in No. 40 powder ....... 20 ounces 1000 Gm.  
Glycerin .................................. 3 fluidounces 145.0 mls  
Alcohol 95%, and Water, of each sufficient to make ............ 20 fluidounces 1000 mls

Mix the glycerin with 4 fluidounces (200 mls) of alcohol and 7 fluidounces (350 mls) of water. Moisten the powder with 9 fluidounces (450 mls) of the mixture, and set aside in a covered vessel for twelve hours. Then pack the moistened drug firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and add the remainder of the mixture, and follow with a menstruum of alcohol, one volume, and water, two volumes. Continue the percolation process in the usual manner, to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mls) of liquid extract.

59. GARGARISMA CHLORI  
Chlorine Gargle

Powdered Potassium Chlorate ........ 4 drachms 2.75 Gm.  
Hydrochloric Acid .................... 120 minims. 13.0 mls  
Distilled Water, sufficient to make .. 20 fluidounces 1000 mls

Add the hydrochloric acid to the potassium chlorate in a large bottle; when the gas given off has displaced the air, add the water in portions, corking and shaking the bottle after each addition.
60. GLYCERINUM BELLADONNÆ
Glycerin of Belladonna
Green Extract of Belladonna ........... 1 ounce 25.0 Gm.
Boiling Distilled Water ............... 1 fluidrachm 3.5 mils
Glycerin, sufficient quantity to make .. 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils

Rub together in a warm mortar the extract of belladonna and
the boiling distilled water to produce a smooth paste; then add
sufficient glycerin to make 2 fluidounces (50.0 mils.)

61. GLYCERINUM BISMUTHI
Glycerin of Bismuth
Bismuth and Ammon. Citrate .11 ounces 308 grains 322.5 Gm.
Glycerin .......................... 10 fluidounces 250.0 mils
Strong Solution of Ammonia ............. a sufficient quantity
Distilled Water, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Triturate the bismuth and ammonium citrate with 8 fluid-
dounces (200 mils) of distilled water, and 3 fluidounces (150 mils)
glycerin, and gradually add to it just enough strong solution of
ammonia to dissolve the salt and produce a neutral solution.
Then add the remainder of the glycerin and sufficient distilled
water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

Note.—Each fluidrachm contains 16 grains (1 Gm.) of bismuth and
ammonium citrate.

62. GLYCERINUM FERRI IODIDI
Glycerin of Ferrous Iodide
Iron (in wire) ..................... 2½ ounces 125.0 Gm.
Iodine ................... 6 ounces 405 grains 414.0 Gm.
Glycerin ..................... 10 fluidounces 500.0 mils
Sulphurous Acid, B. P. ................ 125 minims. 13.0 mils
Distilled Water, sufficient to make .. 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix the iron and iodine in a flask with 8 fluidounces (200
milis) of distilled water. Shake the mixture occasionally, check-
ing the reaction, if necessary, by the affusion of cold water, and
when the solution has acquired a greenish color and has lost the
odor of iodine, heat it gently to the boiling point; add at once
2 fluidounces (50 mils) of glycerin and filter the solution into
the remainder of the glycerin. Then add the sulphurous acid and
sufficient glycerin to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mils); mix
thoroughly.

Note.—This preparation should be kept in small, well-filled, well-
corked, colorless glass bottles, in a place accessible to light. Each fluid-
ounce contains 220 grains ferrous iodide. 1 volume mixed with 4 vol-
umes of simple syrup will furnish a preparation similar to syrup of fer-
rous iodide, B. P.
63. GLYCERINUM FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA

Glycerin of Phosphate of Iron with Quinine and Strychnine.

Iron Wire .................................. 750 grains 45.0 Gm.
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid, B. P. 15 fluidounces 375.0 mils
Strychnine ................................. 50 grains 2.8 Gm.
Quinine Sulphate ............................. 1300 grains 73.0 Gm.
Glycerin .................. .......................... 24 fluidounces 600.0 mils
Distilled Water, sufficient to make . . 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Place the iron wire and the phosphoric acid (previously diluted with 4 fluidounces (100 mils) of distilled water) in a flask, plug the neck with cotton wool and heat gently till the iron is dissolved. Dissolve the quinine and strychnine in the glycerin with the aid of heat, and while hot, filter the solution of ferrous phosphate into it and pass sufficient distilled water through the filter to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

Note.—One volume of this glycerin mixed with 4 volumes of simple syrup will furnish a preparation similar to syrup triple phosphates, B.P.

64. GLYCERINUM HEROINII COMPOSITUM

Compound Glycerin of Heroin

Heroin Hydrochloride .............. 20 grains 1.15 Gm.
Ammonium Hypophosphite ......... 640 grains 36.6 Gm.
Fluid Extract of Hyoscyamus .... 320 minims. 18.3 mils
Fluid Extract of White Pine ..... 2½ fluidounces 66.5 mils
Soluble Tincture of Tolu ......... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark ........ 12 fluidounces 300.0 mils
Glycerin, sufficient to make ...... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the heroin hydrochloride and the ammonium hypophosphite in the fluid extracts and then sufficient glycerin to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

65. GLYCERINUM IODI

Glycerin of Iodine

Iodine, resublimed ...................... 1 part
Glycerin ..................................... 50 parts

Dissolve the iodine in the glycerin with the aid of a gentle heat.

Note.—This forms a useful pigment; the skin does not harden or peel by repeated applications.
66. INFUSUM BUCHU CONCENTRATUM
Concentrated Infusion of Buchu
(B.P.C. 1907)

Buchu Leaves ..................................... 40.0 parts
Tincture of Buchu .................................. 22.5 parts
Alcohol, 95% ....................................... 10.0 parts
Chloroform Water (1 in 1000) sufficient to make ... 100.0 parts

Prepare by the macero-expression process of the British Pharmaceutical Codex for concentrated infusions.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 mils).

67. LAC FERMENTATUM
Fermented Milk
"Kumyss."
(N.F. 1906)

Cows' Milk (fresh) ......................... 20 fluidounces 1000 mils
Yeast (semi-liquid) ......................... 45 minims 5.0 mils
Sugar ........................................... 5 drachms 35.0 Gm.

Dissolve the sugar in the milk contained in a strong bottle, add the yeast, cork the bottle securely, and keep it at a temperature between 74° and 90° F. for six hours, then transfer it to a cold place, preferably a refrigerator.

Note.—24 grains of compressed yeast, triturated with a little milk, may be used in place of the semi-liquid yeast.

68. LAC HUMANISATUM
Humanized Milk
(N.F. 1906)

Milk Powder .................................... 100 grains 6.5 Gm.
Cows' Milk (fresh) ......................... 2 fluidounces 56.8 mils
Sweet Cream (fresh) ....................... 4 fluidrachms 14.0 mils
Distilled Water .............................. 2 fluidounces 56.8 mils

Triturate the milk powder with the water, transfer the mixture into a bottle containing the milk and cream, and immerse the bottle in water heated to 100° F. (38°C.) for fifteen minutes; then pour the mixture into a suitable vessel, in which heat it quickly to boiling and then immediately allow it to cool to the body temperature.

Note.—Should be freshly prepared. If the directions are carefully followed the milk will be well peptonized and the pancreatin of the milk powder rendered sterile.

69. LINIMENTUM ALBUM
White Liniment. Stokes' Liniment
Acetic Turpentine Liniment
(N.F. 1906)

Oil of Turpentine .............................. 3 fluidounces 85.2 mils
Fresh Hen's Egg ............................... 1 (one) 1 (one)
Oil of Lemon ................................... 60 minims. 3.5 mils
Acetic Acid .................................... 300 minims. 17.5 mils
Rose Water .................................... 2½ fluidounces 71.0 mils
Triturate or beat the contents of the fresh hen's egg with the oils in a mortar until they are thoroughly mixed. Then incorporate the acetic acid and rose water. Shake the mixture, when it is to be dispensed.

70. **LINIMENTUM AMMONII IODIDI**

*Liniment of Ammonium Iodide*

- Strong Solution of Ammonia ........... 5 fluidounces 50.0 mils
- Tincture of Iodine ..................... 5 fluidounces 50.0 mils
- Glycerin ................................. 5 fluidounces 50.0 mils
- Tincture of Camphor ................... 5 fluidounces 50.0 mils

Mix by agitation.

*Note.*—On standing, the liquid will become colorless, usually with a slight deposit, which may be separated by filtration.

71. **LINIMENTUM MENTHOLIS**

*Menthol Liniment*

- Menthol ................................. 2 ounces 50.0 Gm.
- Chloroform ............................... 8 fluidounces 200.0 mils
- Olive Oil, sufficient to make .......... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix and agitate until the menthol is dissolved.

*Note.*—The Colonial Addendum of the British Pharmacopoeia permits the use of oleum sesami (oil of benne) in North American Colonies, in making the official liniments, ointments and plasters, for which the B.P. orders that olive oil shall be used.

72. **LINIMENTUM MENTHOLIS COMPOSITUM**

*Compound Menthol Liniment*

- Menthol ................................. 1 ounce 10.0 Gm.
- Liniment of Ammonium Iodide ........... 49 fluidounces 490.0 mils

Mix and agitate until the menthol is dissolved.

73. **LINIMENTUM METHYLIS SALICYLATIS COMPOSITUM**

*Compound Liniment of Methyl Salicylate*

- Linimentum Betulae Compositum
- *Compound Liniment of Betul*

- Menthol ................................. 1 ounce 50.0 Gm.
- Hydrated Chloral ........................ 1 ounce 50.0 Gm.
- Alcohol (95%) ............................ 2 fluidounces 100.0 mils
- Tincture of Cannabis Indica .......... 2 fluidounces 100.0 mils
- Essential Oil of Camphor ............. 4 fluidounces 200.0 mils
- Methyl Salicylate, sufficient to make .. 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix intimately to make a homogeneous liquid.

74. **LIQUOR AMMONII VALERIANATIS**

*Solution of Valerianate of Ammonium*

- Valerianic Acid .......................... 3 parts
- Ammonium Carbonate, a sufficient quantity.
- Alcoholic Extract of Valerian ............. 2 parts
- Distilled Water, sufficient to make ...... 100 parts
Add the acid to the water and neutralize carefully with ammonium carbonate, add the extract of valerian, and let it stand for 24 hours, then filter.

Dose, 10 to 30 drops in sweetened water.

75. LIQUOR ANTISEPTICUS
Antiseptic Solution
(U. S. P. 1905)

Boric Acid ........................................ 352 grains 20.0 Gm.
Benzoic Acid ....................................... 18 grains 1.0 Gm.
Thymol ................................................... 18 grains 1.0 Gm.
Eucalyptol ............................................. 4 minims. 0.25 mls
Oil of Peppermint .................................... 8 minims. 0.5 mls
Oil of Gaultheria ..................................... 4 minims. 0.25 mls
Oil of Thyme .......................................... 1½ minims. 0.1 mls
Alcohol (95%) ......................................... 10 fluidounces 250.0 mls
Purified Talc .......................................... 352 grains 20.0 Gm.
Water, sufficient to make ......................... 40 fluidounces 1000 mls

Dissolve the boric acid in 24 fluidounces (600 mls) of water and the benzoic acid in 6 fluidounces (150 mls) of alcohol, and pour the aqueous solution into the alcoholic solution, then dissolve (in a mortar) the thymol in the eucalyptol and oils of peppermint, gaultheria and thyme; thoroughly incorporate the purified talc, and add with constant trituration to the solution first prepared. Allow the mixture to stand with occasional agitation, during forty-eight hours, filter, add 4 fluidounces (100 mls) of alcohol to the clear filtrate, and a sufficient quantity of water to make the finished product measure 40 fluidounces (1000 mls).

76. LIQUOR ANTISEPTICUS ALKALINUS
Alkaline Antiseptic Solution
(N.F. 1906)

Potassium Bicarbonate ............... 600 grains 32.0 Gm.
Sodium Benzoate ......................... 600 grains 32.0 Gm.
Sodium Biborate ............................... 310 grains 8.0 Gm.
Thymol ................................. 4 grains 0.2 Gm.
Eucalyptol .................................... 4 minims. 0.2 mls
Oil of Peppermint ....................... 4 minims. 0.2 mls
Oil of Wintergreen ......................... 7 minims. 0.4 mls
Tincture of Cudbear ....................... 300 minims. 16.0 mls
Alcohol (95%) .................. 2½ fluidounces 62.5 mls
Glycerin ......................... 10 fluidounces 250.0 mls
Purified Talc ....................... 185 grains 10.0 Gm.
Water, sufficient quantity to make .... 40 fluidounces 1000 mls

Dissolve the salts in 23 fluidounces (575 mls) of water, and the thymol, eucalyptol and oils in the alcohol. Mix the alcoholic solution with the glycerin and tincture of cudbear, add the solution of the salts and enough water to make 40 fluidounces (1000
mils). Add the talc, shake occasionally during a few days, then filter.

77. LIQUOR AURI ET ARSENII BROMIDI
Solution of Bromide of Gold and Arsenic
(N.F. 1906.)

Arsenious Acid .................. 10 Grains 2.50 Gm.
Gold Tribromide .................. 13 grains 3.25 Gm.
Bromine Water, Distilled Water, of each
a sufficient quantity to make .... 10 fluidounces 1000 mils

Introduce the arsenious acid and about 1 1/2 fluidounces (135 mils) of bromine water in a flask and heat gently until all free bromine has disappeared. Then add bromine water, 20 to 30 drops at a time, until it will be present in slight excess, or until the solution does not become colorless after some time. Transfer the solution to a porcelain capsule, expel the excess of bromine with the aid of gentle heat, dilute it with water to about 9 fluidounces (900 mils) and dissolve in this the tribromide of gold, adding enough water to make 10 fluidounces (1000 mils).

Ten (10) minims. of this solution contain \( \frac{1}{3} \) grain (0.002 Gm.) of tribromide of gold and the equivalent of \( \frac{1}{16} \) grain (0.004 Gm.) of tribromide of arsenic.

**Note.**—Bromine Water is made by shaking bromine with about thirty times its weight of water, occasionally during several hours, and decanting the water from the undissolved bromine.

Average dose, 3 minims. (2 decimils).

78. LIQUOR BORACIS COMPOSITUS
Compound Solution of Borax
Dobell's Solution
(N.F. 1906)

Borax .................. 130 grains 15.0 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate ............... 130 grains 15.0 Gm.
Carbolic Acid .................. 25 grains 3.0 Gm.
Glycerin .................. 5 1/2 fluidrachms 35.0 mils
Water, sufficient to make .... 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the salts in about 10 fluidounces (500 mils) of water; then add the glycerin and the carbolic acid, previously liquefied by warming, and lastly enough water to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mils).

79. LIQUOR BROMO-CHLORAL COMPOSITUS
Compound Solution of Bromo-Chloral

Chloral Hydrate .................. 3 1/2 ounces 182.75 Gm.
Potassium Bromide .................. 3 1/2 ounces 182.75 Gm.
Tincture of Cannabis Indica ........ 6 fluidrachms 41.65 mils
Tincture of Orange Peel ............ 6 fluidrachms 41.65 mils
Henbane Juice ....................... 3 fluidounces 165.55 mils
Syrup ............................. $3\frac{3}{4}$ fluidounces 187.5 mils
Fluid Extract of Licorice .......... $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce 25.0 mils
Water, sufficient to make .......... 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the potassium bromide and chloral hydrate in 8 fluidounces (400 mils) of water. Mix all the other ingredients, and add the foregoing solution; then filter and wash the filtrate with sufficient water to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mils).

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 mils).

80. LIQUOR CARMINI
Solution of Carmine

Carmine, Nr. 40 .................... 1 ounce 87 grains 60 Gm.
Solution of Ammonia ................ 7 fluidounces 350 mils
Glycerin ............................. 7 fluidounces 350 mils
Water, sufficient to make ............ 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Triturate the carmine to a fine powder in a wedgwood mortar, gradually add the solution of ammonia, and afterwards the glycerin under constant trituration. Transfer the mixture to a porcelain capsule and heat it upon a water-bath, constantly stirring, until the liquid is free from ammoniacal odor. Then cool and add enough water to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mils).

81. LIQUOR CREOSOTI ET IODI
Solution of Creosote and Iodine

Iodine, resublimed .................... 2 ounces 56.8 Gm.
Creosote ............................ 3 fluidounces 85.2 mils

Triturate the iodine in a glass mortar to a fine powder, add the creosote slowly and continue trituration until solution is effected.

Note.—This preparation is intended for dental use

82. LIQUOR CRESOLIS
Solution of Cresol

Cresylic Acid (Cresol) ............... 25 fluidounces 625.0 mils
Resin .................................. 5 ounces 125.0 Gm.
Potassium Hydroxide ................. 350 grains 25.0 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the resin in the cresylic acid with the aid of heat. Make a solution of the potassium hydrate by dissolving in two fluidounces (50 mils) of distilled water. Mix the two solutions, and heat until saponification takes place. Set aside to cool, and make up to 40 fluidounces (1000 mils) with water.
83. LIQUOR GLUSIDI

Solution of Gluside
Solution of Saccharin
(N.F. 1906)

Gluside .......... 640 grains 73.0 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate .... 300 grains 33.0 Gm.
Alcohol (95%) ....... 5 fluidounces 250.0 mils
Water, sufficient to make ...... 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the gluside and the sodium bicarbonate in 13 fluidounces (650 mils) of water, filter the solution, add the alcohol to the filtrate and pass enough water through the filter to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mils).

Each fluidrachm represents 4 grains (0.26 Gm.) of gluside.

84. LIQUOR HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUM
SINE SACCHARO

Compound Solution of Hypophosphites, without Sugar

Potassium Hypophosphate .......... 320 grains 9.2 Gm.
Calcium Hypophosphate .......... 320 grains 9.2 Gm.
Sodium Hypophosphate .......... 80 grains 2.5 Gm.
Iron Hypophosphate .......... 160 grains 4.5 Gm.
Manganese Hypophosphate .......... 80 grains 2.5 Gm.
Potassium Citrate .......... 300 grains 8.5 Gm.
Citric Acid .......... 100 grains 3.0 Gm.
Quinine (alkaloid) .......... 80 grains 2.5 Gm.
Strychnine (alkaloid) .......... 21/4 grains 0.064 Gm.
Hyrophosphorus Acid (10%) .......... a sufficient quantity
Oil of Sweet Orange .......... 12 minims. 0.4 mils
Alcohol (95%) .......... 10 fluidrachms 15.0 mils
Gluside .......... 25 grains 0.7 Gm.
Glycerin .......... 20 fluidounces 250.0 mils
Distilled Water, sufficient to make ...... 80 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the hypophosphites of potassium, calcium and sodium in 28 fluidounces (350 mils) of boiling distilled water. Dissolve the hypophosphites of iron and manganese, the citrate of potassium and citric acid, in 8 fluidounces (100 mils) of water with a gentle heat. Dissolve the alkaloids in a little water with a sufficient quantity of hyrophosphorus acid. Mix these solutions and add the glycerin. Dissolve the gluside and the oil of orange in the alcohol with gentle heat, and mix with the foregoing solution, then add sufficient distilled water to make 80 fluidounces (1000 mils).
85. LIQUOR IODI DILUTUS
Dilute Solution of Iodine

Iodine ........................................ 440 grains 50.0 Gm.
Potassium Iodide ........................... 600 grains 67.5 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make 20 fluidounces 1000 mls
Dissolve.

86. LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS
Sedative Solution of Opium
Sedative Liquid

Extract of Opium ....................... 1280 grains 72.8 Gm.
Alcohol (95%) ............................ 6 fluidounces 156.0 mls
Water, sufficient to make .......... 40 fluidounces 1000 mls
Dissolve the extract of opium in 16 fluidounces (400 mls) of boiling water. Cool the solution, add the alcohol and cold water, filter and add sufficient water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mls).

Note.—Each fluidrachm represents 4 grains of extract of opium.

86a. LIQUOR PECTORALIS
Pectoral Solution

Anisated Spirit of Ammonia ............ 1 fluidounce 2.5 mls
Syrup of Althea ............................. 6 fluidounces 15.0 mls
Distilled Water, sufficient to make ... 40 fluidounces 1000 mls
Mix.

87. LIQUOR POTASSII CITRATIS
Solution of Potassium Citrate
(U. S. P. 1905)

Potassium Bicarbonate .................. 124 grains 40.0 Gm.
Citric Acid ................................. 93 grains 30.0 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make ... 3½ fluidounces 500.0 mls
Dissolve the potassium bicarbonate and the citric acid each in 10 fluidrachms (150 mls) of distilled water. Filter the solutions separately and wash the filters with enough distilled water to obtain, in each case, 15 fluidrachms (225 mls). Finally mix the two solutions, and when effervescence has nearly ceased, transfer the liquid to a bottle.

Dose, 4 fluidrachms.

Note.—This preparation should be freshly made when wanted.

88. LIQUOR SAPONIS ANTISEPTICUS
Antiseptic Soap Solution

Oleic Acid ............................... 14 fluidounces 350 mls
Potassium Hydroxide in solution (1 in 1), a sufficient quantity.
Alcohol (95%) ............................ 6 fluidounces 150 mls
Oil of Lavender ............................ 40 minims. 2.5 mls
Ether, sufficient to make .............. 40 fluidounces 1000 mls
Mix the oleic acid and alcohol and neutralize with the solution of potassium hydroxide, using phenolphthalein solution as an indicator. Cool and add the oil of lavender, then add sufficient ether to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

89. LIQUOR OLEI SANTALI FLAVI COMPOSITUS
Compound Solution of Sandal Oil

Oil of Sandal .................. 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Oil of Cubebs ................... 1 fluidounce 25.0 mils
Oil of Copaiba ................... 6 fluidrachms 18.75 mils
Oil of Pimento .................. 30 minims. 1.5 mils
Oil of Cassia ................... 30 minims. 1.5 mils
Tincture of Buchu ............. 6 fluidounces 150.0 mils
Concentrated Infusion of Buchu . 6 fluidounces 150.0 mils
Alcohol (95%) ................... 8 fluidounces 200.0 mils
Solution of Potassium Hydroxide ... 6 fluidounces 150.0 mils
Magnesium Carbonate ............ 1 Av. ounce 25.0 mils
Distilled Water .................. 3 fluidounces 75.0 mils

Boil the solution of potash and mix with the oils; let stand for two days, add the distilled water, and shake well (if not saponified, boil with the addition of a little more solution of potash). Cool and add the tincture and infusion of buchu, the alcohol and lastly the magnesium carbonate. Mix well, let stand for 24 hours and filter.

90. LIQUOR SODII HYDROXIDI
Solution of Sodium Hydroxide
Solution of Soda

Sodium Hydroxide .................. 5 parts
Distilled Water, sufficient to make ...... 100 parts

Dissolve the sodium hydroxide in the distilled water and preserve in a well-stoppered, green glass bottle.

91. LIQUOR ZINGIBERIS
Solution of Ginger
Soluble Essence of Ginger

Strong Tincture of Ginger (1 in 2) ... 10 fluidounces 500.0 mils
Purified Talc ...................... 6¾ ounces 335.0 mils
White Sugar ...................... 6¾ ounces 335.0 mils
Distilled Water, sufficient to make ... 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Triturate the tincture of ginger with the sugar and purified talc, add the distilled water, shake and filter, returning the first portions of filtrate to the filter, until a clear liquid is obtained.
92. LOTIO CALAMINÆ
Calamine Lotion
Levigated Calamine ................................... 40 grains 2.6 Gm.
Zinc Oxide ................................................. 20 grains 1.3 Gm.
Glycerin ...................................................... 20 minims. 1.5 mls
Lime Water, sufficient to make ...... 1 fluidounce 28.4 mls

Elutriate the calamine and zinc oxide by triturating them in
a mortar with successive portions of the lime water and decant-
ing from the silicious matter, then add the glycerin.

93. LOTIO CALCIS SULPHURATÆ
Sulphurated Lime Lotion
Vleminck's Solution (or Lotion)
(N. F. 1906)
Slaked Lime ...............3 ounces 132 grains 165.0 Gm.
Sublimed Sulphur ............. 5 Av. ounces 250.0 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make .. 20 fluidounces 1000 mls

Mix the slaked lime with the sulphur and add the mixture
gradually to 33 fluidounces (1650 mls) of boiling water. Then
boil the whole under constant stirring until it measures 20 fluid-
ounces (1000 mls); strain, and having allowed the solution to
become clear by standing in a well-stoppered bottle, decant
the clear brown liquid and keep it in completely filled and
well-stoppered bottles.

93a. LOTIO OPIII COMPOSITÆ
Fuller's Lotion
Sodium Bicarbonate ...............2½ ounces 62.5 Gm.
Tincture of Opium ................. 3¾ fluidounces 83.3 mls
Glycerin .................... 6¾ fluidounces 166.0 mls
Distilled Water, sufficient to make ...40 fluidounces 1000 mls
Mix.

94. LOTIO SULPHURIS COMPOSITÆ
Compound Sulphur Lotion
Zinc Sulphate ......................... .600 grains 34.0 Gm.
 Sulphurated Potash .............. .600 grains 34.0 Gm.
 Precipitated Sulphur ............. .600 grains 34.0 Gm.
Glycerin .................... 10 fluidrachms 32.0 mls
Distilled Water .................. 20 fluidounces 500.0 mls
Rose Water, sufficient to make ........ 40 fluidounces 1000 mls

Dissolve the zinc sulphate in 10 fluidounces (250 mls) of
distilled water and filter. Dissolve the sulphurated potash in 10
fluidounces (250 mls) of distilled water, and filter. Mix the two
solutions, by slowly pouring the solution of zinc sulphate into
the solution of sulphurated potash. Triturate the sulphur with
the glycerin, then gradually add, under constant trituration, the
foregoing solution, and sufficient rose water to make 40 fluid-
ounces (1000 mls).
95. MAGMA MAGNESIA
Magnesia Magma
(Milk of Magnesia)
(N. F. 1906)

Magnesium Sulphate .......... 10 ounces 250.0 Gm.
Sodium Hydroxide .......... 3 ounces 81.0 Gm.
Distilled Water, sufficient to make ... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the magnesium sulphate in 160 fluidounces (4000 mils) of water, and the sodium hydroxide in another portion of 160 fluidounces (4000 mils) of water; filter the solutions. Pour the sodium hydroxide slowly in a thin stream into the magnesium sulphate solution with constant stirring. Allow the precipitate to subside and decant the clear liquid. Wash the magma several times with water by decantation until the washings are free from saline taste. Transfer the magma to a muslin strainer and allow to drain without pressing. Then re-transfer it to suitable vessels and add sufficient water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils) and mix thoroughly by stirring.

Each fluidrachm contains about three grains (0.195 Gm.) of magnesium hydroxide.

Note.—The water used in this preparation must be free from organic matter or the magma will become discolored.

96. MISTURA BUTYL-CHLORAL
Mixture of Butyl-Chloral

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate ............ 80 grains 9.0 Gm.
Glycerin ............ 5 fluidrachms 35.0 mils
Distilled Water, sufficient to make ... 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix and dissolve. Dose, one fluidounce (30 mils).

97. NEBULA MENTHOLIS COMPOSITA
Compound Menthol Spray

Camphor ........ 30 grains 3.4 Gm.
Menthol .......... 8 grains 1.0 Gm.
Thymol ........ 4 grains 0.5 mils
Eucalyptol ........ 8 grains 1.0 Gm.
Oil of Wintergreen ......... 30 grains 3.4 mils
Hydrastine .......... $\frac{1}{8}$ grain .015 Gm.
Liquid Paraffin (colorless) sufficient to make ........ 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix intimately, to make a homogeneous liquid.

98. OLEUM RICI NI AROMATICUM
Aromatic Castor Oil
“Sweet Castor Oil”

Gluside .......... 7$\frac{1}{2}$ grains 0.4 Gm.
Chloroform .......... 150 minims. 8.0 mils
Oil of Pimenta .......... 75 minims. 4.0 mils
Oil of Cassia .......... 75 minims. 4.0 mils
Oil of Cloves .......................... 75 minims. 4.0 mils
Castor Oil, sufficient to make ...... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils
Dissolve the gluside in the chloroform; then add the oils
(which have been previously mixed) and shake vigorously.

99. PASTA IODI ET AMYLI
Iodine and Starch Paste
Starch, in powder .......................... 1 ounce 10 Gm.
Glycerin ................................... 2 ounces 20 Gm.
Water ...................................... 2 fluidounces 60 mils
Dilute Solution of Iodine .................. 1 ounce 10 mils
Boil the starch in the glycerin and water, and when nearly
cold, add the solution of iodine and mix thoroughly.

100. PEPSINUM SACCHARATUM
Saccharated Pepsin
(U. S. P. 1905)

Pepsin ....................................... 10 parts
Sugar of Milk, recently dried ........... 90 parts
Triturate the pepsin with the sugar of milk to a fine, uniform
powder and keep the product in well-stoppered bottles.

101. PIGMENTUM IODI COMPOSITUM
Compound Iodine Paint
Mandl's Solution
Iodine .......................... 5 grains 0.3 Gm.
Menthol .......................... 5 grains 0.3 Gm.
Potassium Iodide .................. 15 grains 1.0 Gm.
Glycerin .......................... 1 fluidounce 28.4 mils
Triturate until a perfect solution is obtained.

102. PULVIS ACACIÆ COMPOSITUS
Compound Acacia Powder

Powdered Acacia' .................. 5 parts
Powdered Tragacanth ............. 5 parts
Powdered Starch .................. 5 parts
Powdered Sugar .................. 5 parts
Powdered Boric Acid .............. 1 part
Triturate the powders together until thoroughly mixed.
Note.—Recommended as an emulsifying agent.

103. PULVIS ACETANILDI COMPOSITUS
Compound Powder of Acetanilide
(N. F. 1896)

Acetanilide .................. 7 ounces 70 Gm.
Caffeine .................. 1 ounce 10 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate ............. 2 ounces 20 Gm.
Reduce the ingredients separately to fine powders and mix
them thoroughly.
Dose, 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.33 Gm.)
104. **PULVIS ALOES ET CANELLÆ**

Powder of Aloes and Canella

Hiera Piera

Socotrine Aloes, in fine powder .......... 4 parts
Canella, in fine powder .................... 1 part

Mix them intimately.

105. **PULVIS ANTISEPTICUS SOLUBILIS**

Soluble Antiseptic Powder

(N. F. 1906)

Salicylic Acid ......................... 75 grains  5.0 Gm.
Carbolic Acid ......................... 15 grains  1.0 Gm.
Eucalyptol ............................... 15 grains  1.0 Gm.
Menthol ................................... 15 grains  1.0 Gm.
Thymol ..................................... 15 grains  1.0 Gm.
Zinc Sulphate ............................ 4 ounces  125.0 Gm.
Boric Acid ................................. 30 ounces  866.0 Gm.

Triturate the salicylic acid and zinc sulphate to a very fine powder, add the carbolic acid, eucalyptol, menthol and thymol, and continue the trituration, adding the boric acid, in small portions at a time, until a uniform impalpable powder is obtained.

106. **PULVIS BENZOATIS COMPOSITUS**

Compound Benzoate Powder

Skeenes’ Mixture

Benzoic Acid ............................. 1 part
Potassium Bicarbonate .................. 3 parts
Powdered Sugar ......................... 12 parts

Triturate the benzoic acid and potassium bicarbonate separately in a hot mortar for ten minutes, then add the powdered sugar, previously warmed, and triturate all together, keeping the mortar continuously hot.

Dose, ½ to 1 drachm (2 to 4 mils).

107. **PULVIS LACTIS COMPOSITUS**

Compound Milk Powder

Humanizing Milk Powder

(N. F. 1906)

Compound Pancreatic Powder ............ 35 parts
Sugar of Milk, in fine powder .......... 965 parts

Mix intimately.

Note.—This preparation is intended for convenient use in preparing humanized milk. A teaspoonful approximates about 100 grains (8.5 Gms.)
108. PULVIS PANCREATICUS COMPOSITUS
Peptonizing Powder
(N. F. 1906)

Pancreatin ........................................... 20 parts
Sodium Bicarbonate ................................. 80 parts

Mix them by trituration.

Note.—To peptonize 16 fluidounces of fresh cows' milk, add 25
grains of compound pancreatic powder to four fluidounces of tepid water
contained in a suitable flask, and afterwards add 16 fluidounces of fresh
cows' milk, previously heated to 100° F. Maintain the mixture at this
temperature for thirty minutes, then transfer the flask to a cold place.
Milk thus peptonized should not be used when it has been kept over 24
hours, or when it has developed a bitter taste.

109. PULVIS PEPSINI COMPOSITUS
Compound Powder of Pepsin
Pulvis Digestivus
(N. F. 1906)

Saccharated Pepsin .............................. 225 grains 15.0 Gm.
Pancreatin ......................................... 225 grains 15.0 Gm.
Diastase ........................................... 15 grains 1.0 Gm.
Lactic Acid ........................................ 15 minims. 1.0 mils
Hydrochloric Acid ................................. 30 minims. 2.0 mils
Sugar of Milk, in powder ...................... 960 grains 66.0 Gm.

Add the acids gradually to the sugar of milk, and triturate
until thoroughly mixed. Mix the pepsin, pancreatin and diastase and then incorporate this mixture by trituration with the
sugar of milk. Finally rub the mixture through a hair-sieve, and
preserve the powder in bottles.

110. PULVIS PRO MISTURA CRETA
Powder for Chalk Mixture

Prepared Chalk ................................. 50 grains 5.0 Gm.
Powdered Tragacanth ............................. 7 grains 0.7 Gm.
Powdered Sugar ................................ 100 grains 10.0 Gm.

Mix the powders and keep in a well-stoppered bottle.

When required for making chalk mixture use 40 grains (2.6
Gm.) of the powder to each fluidounce (28.4 mils) of cinnamon water.

111. PULVIS SANTONINI COMPOSITUS
Compound Powder of Santonin.

Santonin ............................................. 125 grains 1.25 Gm.
Sub-Chloride of Mercury ...................... 125 grains 1.25 Gm.
Rhubarb, in fine powder ....................... 200 grains 2.00 Gm.
Sugar, in fine powder .......................... 50 grains 0.50 Gm.
Oil of Peppermint .............................. 15 minims. 0.20 mils

Mix intimately.

Note.—4 grains (0.26 Gm.) contain 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) each of
Santonin and Calomel, and 1 3/5 grains (0.1 Gm.) of Rhubarb.
112. SAL CAROLINUM FACTITIUM
Artificial Carlsbad Salt
(N. F. 1906)

Dried Sodium Sulphate ...................... 44 parts
Potassium Sulphate .......................... 2 parts
Sodium Chloride, purified ................... 18 parts
Sodium Bicarbonate ......................... 36 parts

Triturate the ingredients, previously well dried, to a fine, uniform powder. The dried sodium sulphate is prepared by slowly drying the crystalline salt until it has lost one-half of its weight.

Note.—Fifty-three grains dissolved in one pint of water gives a solution, that is similar to Carlsbad (Sprudel) Water, in its essential constituents.

113. SAL LITHIA ALKALINUS
Alkaline Lithia Salt

Caffeine ..................................... 20 parts
Lithium Carbonate ............................ 100 parts
Sodium Bicarbonate .......................... 200 parts
Potassium Bicarbonate ....................... 200 parts
Tartaric Acid ................................. 400 parts
Powdered Sugar ............................... 700 parts

Reduce each to a fine powder separately, then mix them intimately with light trituration.

114. SAPORES PRO EMULSIONIBUS
Flavours for Emulsions
(N. F. 1906)

The quantities given below are intended for 40 fluidounces (1000 mils) of finished Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

1. Oil of Gaultheria ......................... 78 minims. 4.0 mils
2. Oil of Gaultheria ......................... 40 minims. 2.0 mils
Oil of Sassafras ............................. 40 minims. 2.0 mils
3. Compound Spirit of Orange ............. 30 minims. 1.5 mils
4. Oil of Gaultheria ......................... 40 minims. 2.0 mils
Oil of Bitter Almond ....................... 4 minims. 0.25 mils
Oil of Coriander ............................ 4 minims. 0.25 mils
5. Oil of Gaultheria ......................... 30 minims. 1.5 mils
Oil of Sassafras ............................. 30 minims. 1.5 mils
Oil of Bitter Almond ....................... 4 minims. 0.25 mils
6. Oil of Gaultheria ......................... 48 minims. 2.5 mils
Oil of Bitter Almond ....................... 48 minims. 2.5 mils
115. **SPIRITUS ASPARAGI COMPOSITUS**

*Compound Spirit of Asparagus*

Asparagus Seed ........................................ 1 ounce 28.4 Gm.
Parsley Seed ............................................ 1 ounce 28.4 Gm.
Black Haw ................................................. 2½ ounces 64.0 Gm.
Henbane Leaves ........................................... 100 grains 6.5 Gm.

**Compound Spirit of Orange** .......... 4 fluidrachms 15.0 mils

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Reduce the drugs to a powder and percolate with diluted alcohol to make 15½ fluidounces (425 mils) to which add the compound spirit of orange.

115a. **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ ANISATUS**

*Anisated Spirit of Ammonia*

Anethol ...................................................... 3 parts
Alcohol (90%) ............................................. 72 parts
Solution of Ammonia, B. P. ......................... 15 parts

Mix in order named.

116. **SPIRITUS AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ**

*Spirit of Bitter Almond*

**Essence of Ratafia**

(U. S. P. 1905)

Oil of Bitter Almond ......................... 70 minims. 10 mils
Alcohol (95%) ............................................. 16 fluidounces 800 mils
Distilled Water, sufficient to make ... 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the oil in the alcohol and add enough water to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mils).

117. **SPIRITUS AURANTII**

*Spirit of Orange*

Fresh Oil of Sweet-Orange Peel ...... 1 fluidounce 10 mils
Deodorized Alcohol ......................... 9 fluidounces 90 mils

Mix.

118. **SPIRITUS AURANTII COMPOSITUS**

*Compound Spirit of Orange*

(U. S. P. 1905)

Oil of Orange Peel ......................... 4 fluidounces 200 mils
Oil of Lemon ......................................... 1 fluidounce 50 mils
Oil of Coriander .................................. 3¼ fluidrachms 20 mils
Oil of Anise ........................................... 48 minims. 5 mils

Deodorized Alcohol, sufficient to make 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix them. Keep in completely filled, well-stoppered bottles, in a cool, dark place.
119. SYRUPUS ACACIÆ  
Syrup of Acacia

Mucilage of Acacia ...................... 1 fluidounce 25.0 mils  
Simple Syrup ............................. 3 fluidounces 75.0 mils  
Mix.

120. SYRUPUS CODEINÆ PHOSPHATIS  
Syrup of Codeine Phosphate

Codeine Phosphate ..................... 43 grains 5.00 Gm.  
Alcohol (95%) ........................... 7 fluidrachms 47.50 mils  
Distilled Water ......................... 3 fluidrachms 18.75 mils  
Syrup, sufficient to make .............. 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the codeine phosphate in the water and alcohol, then add the syrup.

Note.—Recommended as being more stable than the official Syrup of Codeine. The strength is identical with Syrupus Codeinae, P. B.

121. SYRUPUS EUCALYPTI COMPOSITUS  
Compound Syrup of Eucalyptus

Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus .......... 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils  
Fluid Extract of Horehound .......... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils  
Fluid Extract of Elecampane ........ 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils  
Fluid Extract of Licorice .......... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils  
Fluid Extract of Comfrey .......... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils  
Ammonium Chloride .................... 480 grains 28.0 Gm.  
Magnesium Carbonate ................ 240 grains 14.0 Gm.  
Compound Spirit of Orange .......... 4 fluidrachms 12.5 mils  
Sugar .................................. 28 ounces 700.0 Gm.  
Water, sufficient to make .......... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Triturate the fluid extracts and compound spirit of orange with the magnesium carbonate and 8 fluidounces (200 mils) of water, and let stand two hours. Filter through a previously moistened filter, passing enough water through the filter to make 16 fluidounces (400 mils) of filtrate, in which dissolve the sugar and ammonium chloride; then add sufficient water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

122. SYRUPUS FERRI ET MANGANI IODIDI  
Syrup of Iodide of Iron and Manganese  
(N. F. 1906)

Iodine .................................... 3 oz. 172 grains 81.5 Gm.  
Iron Wire, fine, bright, and finely cut 1¼ ounce 28.0 Gm.  
Manganese Sulphate ................... 1 oz. 48 grains 26.5 Gm.  
Potassium Iodide ....................... 1 oz. 137 grains 31.5 Gm.  
Diluted Alcohol (50%) .................... 4 fluidounces 100.0 mils  
Sugar .................................... 30 ounces 800.0 Gm.  
Distilled Water, sufficient to make .. 40 fluidounces 1000 mils
Mix the iron with 10 fluidounces (250 mils) of distilled water in a flask, add the iodine, and prepare a solution of ferrous iodide, in the usual manner, aiding the process, if necessary, by heating the contents of the flask, at first gently, and finally to the boiling point. Filter the liquid through a small filter, directly upon the sugar contained in a suitable bottle. Dissolve the manganese sulphate in 5 fluidounces (125 mils) of distilled water, and the potassium iodide in 4 fluidounces (100 mils) of diluted alcohol. Mix the two solutions, and filter into the same bottle which contains the sugar and the iron solution. Wash the filter with 10 fluidrachms (32 mils) of cold distilled water, receiving the washings in the same bottle. Agitate until the sugar is dissolved, and if necessary, strain. Finally make up the volume with distilled water to 40 fluidounces (or 1000 mils).

Note.—Each fluidrachm contains about 6 grains (0.4 Gm.) of ferrous iodide and 3 grains 0.2 Gm.) of manganese iodide.

Average dose, 15 minims (1 mil).

123. SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS

Compound Syrup of Phosphate of Iron
Compound Syrup of the Phosphates

"Parrish's Chemical Food."

(N. F. 1906)

Precipitated Calcium Carbonate, 1 oz. 200 grains 35.0 Gm.
Soluble Ferric Phosphate ............. 320 grains 17.5 Gm.
Ammonium Phosphate ................. 320 grains 17.5 Gm.
Potassium Bicarbonate ............... 75 grains 4.0 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate ................. 75 grains 4.0 Gm.
Citric Acid ................................ 3½ ounces 82.0 Gm.
Glycerin .................................. 15 fluidounces 375.0 mils
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid, B. P. 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Orange Flower Water .................. 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils
Tincture of Cudbear .................... 5 fluidrachms 16.0 mils
Sugar .................................... 16 ounces 400.0 Gm.
Water, sufficient to make .......... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Triturate the precipitated calcium carbonate with the potassium and sodium bicarbonates, citric acid, glycerin and orange-flower water, and gradually add the conc. phosphoric acid, stirring until solution has been effected. Dissolve the ferric phosphate and the ammonium phosphate in 10 fluidounces (250 mils) of hot water, cool and add the solution to that previously prepared. Filter the whole through a pellet of absorbent cotton.
placed in the neck of a funnel, and receive the filtrate in a graduated bottle containing the sugar. Agitate until the sugar is dissolved, then add the tincture of cudbear, and lastly, enough water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

Note.—Each fluidrachm contains about 2 grains (0.13) Gm. of calcium phosphate, 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) each of phosphates of iron and of ammonium and smaller quantities of sodium and potassium phosphates.

Average dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

124. SYRUPUS GLYCIRRHIZÆ AROMATICUS

Aromatic Syrup of Licorice

Licorice Root, cut small .................. 8 ounces 200.0 Gm.
Solution of Ammonia, B. P. ............ 1 fluidounce 25.0 mils
Oil of Coriander .......................... 20 minims. 1.0 mils
Oil of Cloves ............................ 10 minims. 0.5 mil
Alcohol (95%) ............................ 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Granulated Sugar ........................ 27 ounces 675.0 Gm.
Water, sufficient to make ............. 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Macerate the licorice root with 16 fluidounces (400 mils) of distilled water mixed with 160 minims. (8.5 mils) of solution of ammonia, for twelve hours; strain and express, reserving the colature. Repeat this operation with the pressed marc and new menstruum of ammonia and water twice, straining, pressing and reserving the colature after each maceration. Mix the several colatures and evaporate over a water-bath until the liquid is concentrated to 16 fluidounces (400 mils), then cool and filter. To the filtrate add the oils, previously dissolved in the alcohol, and dissolve the sugar, by percolation, in the mixed liquids, then add enough water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

If preferred, the following formula may be substituted for the foregoing:

Fluid Extract of Licorice (for Quinine Mixtures) .................. 8 fluidounces 200.0 mils
Oil of Coriander ......................... 20 minims. 1.0 mils
Oil of Cloves ............................ 10 minims. 0.5 mil
Alcohol (95%) ............................ 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Granulated Sugar ........................ 27 ounces 675.0 Gm.
Water, sufficient to make ............. 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix the fluid extract with the alcohol, in which the oils have been previously dissolved, and 8 fluidounces (200 mils) of distilled water. Dissolve the sugar in this liquid and add enough water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).
125. SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Gm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Hypophosphite</td>
<td>2 1/4 oz. 58 grains</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Hypophosphite</td>
<td>3 1/4 oz. 80 grains</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Hypophosphite</td>
<td>1 1/4 oz. 94 grains</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese Hypophosphite</td>
<td>80 grains</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinine</td>
<td>40 grains</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strychnine</td>
<td>10 grains</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrous Sulphate, in crystals</td>
<td>120 grains</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilute Hypophosphorus Acid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrated Phosphoric Acid, B. P.</td>
<td>45 minims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granulated Sugar</td>
<td>65 ounces</td>
<td>813.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distilled Water, sufficient to make</td>
<td>80 fluidounces</td>
<td>1000 mils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dissolve the sodium and potassium hypophosphites and 960 grains (27.2 Gm.) of calcium hypophosphite in 35 fluidounces (437.5 mils) of boiling distilled water. Dissolve the manganese hypophosphite in 5 fluidounces (62.5 mils) of hot distilled water, then dissolve the alkaloids in this solution, with the aid of a minimum quantity of dilute hypophosphorus acid. Mix the two solutions and filter, if necessary. Make a syrup by dissolving the sugar in the filtrate by the cold percolation process. Dissolve the ferrous sulphate in 6 fluidrachms (9.5 mils) of water, previously mixed with the concentrated phosphoric acid. Also dissolve 82 grains (2.3 Gm.) of calcium hypophosphite in 6 fluidrachms (9.5 mils) of water; mix this solution with the ferrous sulphate solution, let the mixture stand for twelve hours and filter out the precipitate. (The filtrate will contain approximately 80 grains (2.3 Gm.) of ferrous hypophosphite.) Mix the filtrate with the syrup and pass enough water through the contents of the percolator to make the finished product measure 80 fluidounces (1000 mils).

Note.—Each fluidounce of this syrup contains sodium hypophosphite, 16 grains; calcium hypophosphite, 12 grains; potassium hypophosphite, 8 grains; manganese and ferrous hypophosphites, 1 grain each; quinine, 1/2 grain, and strychnine, 1/8 grain.

Dose, one to two fluidrachms (4 to 8 mils).

126. SYRUPUS PICIS LIQUIDÆ

Syrup of Tar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Gm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tar</td>
<td>3 ounces</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Sand</td>
<td>4 ounces</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin</td>
<td>4 fluidounces</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>32 ounces</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sufficient to make</td>
<td>40 fluidounces</td>
<td>1000 mils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mix the tar intimately with the white sand, pour on 8 fluid-ounces (200 mils) of water, and stir frequently for 12 hours, then pour off the water and throw it away. Pour 16 fluidounces (400 mils) of boiling water upon the residue, stir well and frequently for 15 minutes, add the glycerin and set aside for 24 hours, occasionally stirring, and decant the clear solution and filter. Dissolve the sugar in the filtrate, with gentle heat, cool, strain and pass enough water through the strainer to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

127. SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ CUM OLEO MORRHUAÆ ET MALTO

Syrup of Wild Cherry with Cod Liver Oil and Malt

Cod Liver Oil ...................... 10 fluidounces 250.0 mils
Extract of Malt ...................... 10 fluidounces 250.0 mils
Glycerin .......................... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Powdered Acacia ...................... 2 ounces 50.0 Gm.
Oil of Peppermint .................... 30 minims. 1.5 mils

Syrup of Wild Cherry, sufficient to make ......................... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Triturate the oils with the powdered acacia until a homogeneous mixture results; then add, all at once, 12 fluidounces (300 mils) of syrup of wild cherry, and stir briskly with the pestle, until the mixture is a perfect emulsion. Mix the extract of malt, glycerin and 5 fluidounces (125 mils) of syrup of wild cherry and add gradually under constant stirring to the emulsion; finally, if necessary, sufficient syrup of wild cherry to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

128. SYRUPUS QUININÆ PHOSPHO-MURIATIS

Compound Syrup of Phospho-Muriate of Quinine

Potassium Bicarbonate ................ 616 grains 35.0 Gm.
Magnesium Carbonate ................ 352 grains 20.0 Gm.
Precipitated Calcium Carbonate ....... 352 grains 20.0 Gm.
Quinine Hydrochloride ................ 70 grains 4.0 Gm.
Strychnine Hydrochloride ............. 2½ grains 0.15 Gm.
Orange Flower Water, natural, concentrated ....................... 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils
Phosphoric Acid, 85% .................. 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils
Soluble Ferric Phosphate ............. 282 grains 16.0 Gm.
Water .................................. 310 minims. 16.0 mils

Syrup, sufficient to make ................ 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the several carbonates and the alkaloidal salts in the phosphoric acid, previously diluted with the orange flower water. Then dissolve the soluble ferric phosphate in the water, previously warmed, and add it to the foregoing solution, and lastly add sufficient syrup to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).
129. **SYRUPUS RUBI AROMATICUS**

**Aromatic Syrup of Blackberry.**

(N. F. 1906)

Blackberry Root Bark .............. 5 ounces 125.0 Gm.
Cinnamon Bark .................... 262 grains 15.0 Gm.
Nutmeg ............................ 262 grains 15.0 Gm.
Cloves ............................. 140 grains 8.0 Gm.
Allspice ........................... 140 grains 8.0 Gm.
Granulated Sugar ................. 26 ounces 650.0 Gm.

Alcohol (95%) 

Water, Blackberry Juice (fresh), of each sufficient to make ........... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Reduce the blackberry root bark and the aromatics to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder and percolate in the usual manner with a menstruum of equal volumes of alcohol and water, until 10 fluidounces (250 mils) of percolate are obtained. To this, add 18 fluidounces (450 mils) of blackberry juice, and dissolve the sugar in the liquid by agitation. Lastly, add enough blackberry juice to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

130. **SYRUPUS SARSÆ COMPOSITUS**

**Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla**

(U. S. P. 1905)

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla .......... 8 fluidounces 200.0 mils
Fluid Extract of Licorice ............ 5 fluidrachms 15.0 mils
Fluid Extract of Senna .............. 5 fluidrachms 15.0 mils
Sugar ............................... 30 ounces 750.0 Gm.
Oil of Sassafras ................... 2 minims. 0.2 mils
Oil of Anise ....................... 2 minims. 0.2 mils
Oil of Gaultheria ................... 2 minims. 0.2 mils

Water, sufficient to make .......... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Add the oils to the mixed fluid extracts, and shake the liquid thoroughly, then add water enough to make up the volume to 24 fluidounces (600 mils), and mix well. Set the mixture aside for one hour, and then filter it. Dissolve the sugar in the filtrate with the aid of a gentle heat. Cool, strain, and add enough water through the strainer to make the finished product measure 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

131. **SYRUPUS SENEGÆ**

**Syrup of Senega**

Fluid Extract of Senega .......... 8 ounces 200.0 mils
Glycerin ......................... 2 ounces 50.0 mils
Sugar ............................. 40 ounces 1000.0 Gm.
Magnesium Carbonate .......... 360 grains 20.0 Gm.

Distilled Water, sufficient to make ... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils
Mix the fluid extract and glycerin, then triturate with the magnesium carbonate and 4 ounces (100 Gm.) of sugar, then gradually add 10 ounces (250 mils) of water and filter. Dissolve the sugar in the remainder of the filtrate by the percolation method and add water, if necessary, to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

132. SYRUPUS SULPHATUM COMPOSITUS
Compound Syrup of Sulphates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound Syrup of Magnesium, Iron and Manganese Sulphates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Sulphate .................................. 5 ounces 250.0 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrous Sulphate ...................................... 80 grains 9.2 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese Sulphate ..................................... 40 grains 4.6 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilute Sulphuric Acid .................................. 400 minims. 41.6 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solution of Carmine, C. F. ............................. 100 minims. 10.4 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrup of Lemon, sufficient to make ... 20 fluidounces 1000 mils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Powder the salts and dissolve them in the syrup of lemon, to which the dilute sulphuric acid has previously been added; finally add the solution of carmine and filter, if necessary.

133. SYRUPUS THYMI COMPOSITUS
Compound Syrup of Thyme

(B. P. C.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound Syrup of Thyme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Extract of Garden Thyme ... 2 fluidounces 100.0 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Extract of Wild Thyme ...... 2 fluidounces 100.0 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol (90%) .................. 1 fluidounce 50.0 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Bromide ............... 400 grains 44.5 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Syrup ..................... 15 fluidounces 750.0 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distilled Water, sufficient to make ... 20 fluidounces 1000 mils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dissolve the potassium bromide in 1 fluidounce (50 mils) of distilled water. Mix the alcohol, liquid extracts and syrup, then add the potassium bromide solution, and sufficient distilled water to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mils).

Note.—Each fluidrachm contains 2½ grains (0.163 Gm.) of potassium bromide.

134. SYRUPUS TRIFOLII COMPOSITUS
Compound Syrup of Trifolium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound Syrup of Red Clover Blossoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluid Extract of Red Clover Blossoms 20 fluidrachms 64.00 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid Extract of Burdock ............. 10 fluidrachms 32.00 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid Extracts of Berberis Aquifolium 10 fluidrachms 32.00 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid Extract of Stillingia .......... 10 fluidrachms 32.00 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid Extract of Poke Root .......... 10 fluidrachms 32.00 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid Extract of Cascara Amarga ...... 10 fluidrachms 32.00 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid Extract of Prickly Ash Bark ... 2½ fluidrachms 8.00 mils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Iodide ..................... 320 grains 18.25 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar ................................... 45 ounces 1125.00 Gm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sufficient to make .......... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mix the fluid extracts with \(12\frac{1}{2}\) fluidounces (312.5 mils) of water; let stand for a few hours, filter, and dissolve the sugar and potassium iodide in the filtrate, and strain; then add sufficient water to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

### 135 SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS

**Syrup of Ginger**

Solution of Ginger ...................... 1 volume
Simple Syrup .......................... 9 volumes
Mix.

**Note.**—This preparation is equivalent in strength to the official syrup of ginger.

### 136. THYMOLIS IODIDUM

**Thymol Iodide.**

Dithymol Di-iodide

- Potassium Iodide .................... 124 grains 8.0 Gm.
- Iodine, resublimed .................. 93 grains 6.0 Gm.
- Sodium Hydroxide .................... 27\(\frac{1}{2}\) grains 1.8 Gm.
- Thymol, in crystals .................. 27 grains 1.7 Gm.

Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the iodine and potassium iodide in one fluidounce (28.4 mils) of distilled water and add distilled water to make one and a half fluidounces (42.6 mils). Dissolve the sodium hydroxide in 1 fluidounce (28.4 mils) of distilled water, and in this solution dissolve the thymol, and dilute with water to make 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) fluidounces (42.6 mils). Into this solution slowly pour the iodine solution under constant stirring, and wash the resulting precipitate, by alternate affusion and decantation with distilled water, then drain and dry carefully.

### 137. TINCTURA AURANTII CORTICIS DULCIS RECENTIS

**Tincture of Fresh Sweet-Orange Peel**

Fresh Sweet-Orange Peel .......... 5 ounces 250.0 Gm.
Rectified Spirit, sufficient to make .... 20 fluidounces 1000 mils
Prepare by the maceration process.

### 138. TINCTURA CARMINATIVA

**Carminative Tincture**

- Spirit of Chloroform ................. 5 fluidounces 250.0 mils
- Compound Tincture of Cardamom ... 5 fluidounces 250.0 mils
- Compound Tincture of Lavender .... 5 fluidounces 250.0 mils
- Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia ......... 5 fluidounces 250.0 mils
Mix.

Adult dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).
139. **TINCTURA FERRI CITRO-CHLORIDI**  
Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron  
Tasteless Tincture of Iron

Strong Solution Ferric Chloride, B.P. 5 fluidounces 125.0 mils  
Citric Acid, in powder .... 6 ounces 200 grains 160.5 Gm.  
Sodium Bicarbonate ...... 7 ounces 300 grains 195.75 Gm.  
Alcohol (95%) ............ 3 fluidounces 75.0 mils  
Distilled Water, sufficient to make . . 20 fluidounces 500.0 mils

Heat 7 1/2 fluidounces (187.5 mils) of water to the boiling point, and dissolve in it the citric acid, continuing the heat while adding the sodium bicarbonate in portions, and stirring with a glass rod, if necessary; when effervescence has ceased, add the strong solution of ferric chloride and cool the mixture. Then add the alcohol and sufficient distilled water to make 20 fluidounces (500 mils).

Note.—This preparation is equivalent in quantity of iron (but not in the quantity of alcohol) to Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi. P. B.

140. **TINCTURA IGNATIÆ ALKALINA**  
Alkaline Tincture of Ignatia  
Gouttes Amères de Baumé

St. Ignatius’ Bean .......... 20 ounces 500.0 Gm.  
Potassium Carbonate ............. 90 grains 5.2 Gm.  
Alcohol (60%), sufficient to make .... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils  
Macerate for ten days and filter.  
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mils).

141. **TINCTURA IODI, CHURCHILL**  
Churchill’s Tincture of Iodine  
(N. F. 1906)

Iodine, resublimed ....... 3 ounces 131 grains 165.0 Gm.  
Potassium Iodide .............. 289 grains 33.0 Gm.  
Water .................................. 5 fluidounces 250.0 mils  
Alcohol (95%), sufficient to make ... 20 fluidounces 1000 mils  
Dissolve the potassium iodide in the water, then add the iodine, and lastly, enough alcohol to make the tincture, when completed, measure 20 fluidounces (1000 mils).

142. **TINCTURA IODI DECOLORATA**  
Decolorized Tincture of Iodine

Iodine, resublimed .............. 250 grains 26.0 Gm.  
Strong Solution of Ammonia, B. P... 10 fluidrachms 62.5 Gm.  
Alcohol (95%), sufficient to make ...20 fluidounces 1000 mils  
Dissolve the iodine in the alcohol and add the strong solution of ammonia. Keep the liquid in a warm place until decolorized, then filter in a covered funnel, and burn the filter while still wet.
143. **TINCTURA PERSIONIS**  
Tincture of Cudbear  
(N. F. 1906)

Cudbear ........................ 5 ounces 125.0 Gm.  
Alcohol (95%) and Water, of each,  
sufficient to make ............40 fluidounces 1000 mls  
Prepare by maceration with a menstruum of alcohol, one volume, and water, two volumes, until 40 fluidounces (1000 mls) are obtained.  

**NOTE**—This preparation is intended as a colouring agent when a bright-red tint or colour is to be desired, particularly in acid liquids.

144. **TINCTURA PERSIONIS COMPOSITA**  
Compound Tincture of Cudbear  
(N. F. 1906)

Cudbear ..........................300 grains 17.0 Gm.  
Caramel .......................... 4 ounces 100.0 Gm.  
Alcohol (95%) and Water, of each,  
sufficient to make ............40 fluidounces 1000 mls  
Mix alcohol, one volume, with water, two volumes. Macerate the cudbear with 30 fluidounces (750 mls) of the menstruum during twenty-four hours, agitating occasionally; filter through paper and add the caramel, previously dissolved in 5 fluidounces (125 mls) of water. Then pass sufficient of the before-mentioned menstruum through the filter to make the whole measure 40 fluidounces (1000 mls).  

**NOTE**—This preparation is intended as a colouring agent, when a brownish-red tint or colour is desired.

145. **TINCTURA SAPONIS VIRIDIS**  
Tincture of Green Soap  
Liniment of Soft Soap

Green Soap ........................ 12 ounces 600.0 Gm.  
Oil of Lavender .......................... 200 minims. 20.0 mls  
Alcohol (95%) .............................. 10 fluidounces 500.0 mls  
Distilled Water, sufficient to make .. 20 fluidounces 1000 mls  
Mix the oil of lavender with the alcohol, add the green soap and macerate for forty-eight hours, agitating occasionally. Then filter, and pass enough water through the filter to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mls).

146. **TINCTURA TOLUTANA SOLUBILIS**  
Soluble Tincture of Tolu  
(N. F. 1906)

Tolu Balsam ..........................3½ ounces 100.0 Gm.  
Magnesium Carbonate .......................... 200 grains 12.0 Gm.  
Glycerin .............................. 16 fluidounces 400.0 mls  
Water and Alcohol (95%), of each,  
sufficient to make ............40 fluidounces 1000 mls
Mix 8 fluidounces (200 mils) of alcohol with the glycerin, and dissolve the tolu balsam in the mixture, with the aid of heat, avoiding loss by evaporation. Then add 15 fluidounces (375 mils) of water and allow the mixture to cool. Pour off the milky fluid from the resinous precipitate (which latter is to be rejected), mix it with the magnesium carbonate by trituration, and filter. Lastly, pass enough of a mixture of alcohol, one volume, and water, two volumes, through the filter, to make the whole filtrate measure 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

147. **ULGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI COMPOSITUM**

Compound Ointment of Carbolic Acid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mercuric Nitrate Ointment, B. P.</td>
<td>4 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sublimed Sulphur</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol (crystals)</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Oil</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Wax</td>
<td>2 ounces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dissolve the sulphur in the previously heated olive oil and melt the wax in this solution with a gentle heat. Stir while cooling, and when nearly cold, add the phenol, and stir until dissolved. Rub the mercuric nitrate ointment in a mortar until smooth; then incorporate with it the mixture previously prepared.

148. **ULGUENTUM CAPSICI COMPOSITUM**

Compound Capsicum Ointment

Unguentum Calefaciens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oleoresin Capsicum</td>
<td>2 fluidrachms (8.0 mils)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croton Oil</td>
<td>1 fluidrachm (4.0 mils)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor (in powder)</td>
<td>240 grains (16.0 Gm.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil of Turpentine</td>
<td>1 fluidounce (32.0 mils)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil of Cajeput</td>
<td>4 fluidrachms (16.0 mils)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil of Cloves</td>
<td>2 fluidrachms (8.0 mils)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil of Wintergreen</td>
<td>2 fluidrachms (8.0 mils)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax (yellow)</td>
<td>1 ounce (32.0 Gm.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Paraffin (yellow)</td>
<td>16 ounces (500.0 Gm.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Melt the beeswax, add the soft paraffin, and continue the heat, if necessary, until the latter liquifies; then add the remaining ingredients, which have been previously mixed together; then strain through muslin, and stir until it begins to congeal.

148a. **ULGUENTUM CHRYSAROBINI COMPOSITUM**

Druhe's Ointment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chrysarobin</td>
<td>20 parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Soap</td>
<td>25 parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salicylic Acid</td>
<td>20 parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhydrous Wool-Fat</td>
<td>25 parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil of Birch Tar (Oleum Rusci)</td>
<td>10 parts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mix in the above order.
149. UNGUENTUM ICHTHYOLIS COMPOSITUM

Compound Ichthyol Ointment

Ichthyol ........................................ 1 ounce 20.0 Gm.
Solution of Lime .......................... 4 fluidounces 80.0 mls
Anhydrous Wool-Fat ................. 5 ounces 100.0 Gm.
Soft Paraffin ............................... 5 ounces 100.0 Gm.
Zinc Ointment ............................ 2½ ounces 50.0 Gm.

Triturate the ichthyol with the lime water; add the wool fat gradually, under constant trituration, and then the other ingredients in a similar manner.

150. UNGUENTUM IODI DENIGRESCENS

Stainless Iodine Ointment

Iodine ........................................ 1 ounce 10.0 Gm.
Soft Paraffin .................................. 19 ounces 190.0 Gm.

Finely powder the iodine; heat the paraffin until liquified, then add the powdered iodine, continuing a gentle heat, and stirring until fully combined, then remove from heat and stir until it congeals.

151. UNGUENTUM EMPLASTRI PLUMBI

Ointment of Lead Plaster

Diachylon Ointment

Lead Plaster .................................. 1 ounce 110.0 Gm.
Soft Paraffin .................................. 1 ounce 110.0 Gm.
Oil of Bergamot ......................... 4 minims 1.0 mls

Melt the lead plaster and paraffin together; when the mixture approaches the temperature of 160° to 170° F. (71° to 76° C.), add the oil and stir until it congeals.

152. UNGUENTUM MENTHOLIS COMPOSITUM

Compound Menthol Ointment

Hydrated Chloral .................. 160 grains 12.0 Gm.
Menthol ................................ 320 grains 24.0 Gm.
Oil of Gaultheria ................. 320 grains 24.0 mls
Hydrous Wool-Fat ................. 4 ounces 125.0 Gm.
Soft Paraffin (white, sufficient to make 16 ounces 500.0 Gm.

Dissolve the hydrated chloral and menthol in the oil. Melt together, at a moderate heat, the hydrous wool-fat and soft paraffin; then add the above solution and stir until it congeals.
153. UNGUENTUM PHENOLIS CAMPHORATUM  
Camphorated Phenol Ointment

Phenol (crystals) .................. 15 parts  
Camphor .......................... 30 parts  
Hydrous Wool-Fat .................. 60 parts  
Yellow Beeswax .................. 40 parts  
Yellow Soft Paraffin ................. 300 parts

Liquefy the paraffin, beeswax and wool-fat, with the aid of gentle heat, and while the mixture is still warm, dissolve in it the phenol and camphor, and stir until it congeals.

154. UNGUENTUM RESORCINI COMPOSITUM  
Compound Resorcin Ointment.
Soothing Ointment

Resorcin .......................... 6 parts  
Zinc Oxide ........................ 6 parts  
Bismuth Subnitrate .................. 6 parts  
Oil of Cade ..................... 12 parts  
Yellow Beeswax .................. 10 parts  
Soft Paraffin (white) ................. 25 parts  
Anhydrous Wool-Fat ................. 28 parts  
Glycerin .......................... 13 parts

Dissolve the resorcin in the glycerin and incorporate the zinc oxide, bismuth subnitrate and oil of cade. Melt the yellow beeswax, soft paraffin and anhydrous wool-fat, add to the other mixture, and stir until it congeals.

Note.—Darkens on exposure to air and light, and should be kept in air-tight containers.

155. UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM  
Compound Sulphur Ointment
Wilkinson’s Ointment—Hebra’s Itch Ointment

Precipitated Calcium Carbonate ...... 1 ounce 10.0 Gm.  
Sublimed Sulphur .................. 1½ ounce 15.0 Gm.  
Oil of Cade ........................ 1½ ounce 15.0 Gm.  
Soft Soap .......................... 3 ounces 30.0 Gm.  
Lard .............................. 3 ounces 30.0 Gm.

Mix the lard with the soft soap and oil of cade. Then gradually incorporate the sublimed sulphur and precipitated calcium carbonate.

156. UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS ET RUSCI COMPOSITUM  
Compound Ointment of Sulphur and Birch Tar

Sublimed Sulphur, sifted .................. 32 parts  
Potassium Carbonate .................. 2 parts  
Oil of Birch Tar, Russian (Oleum Rusci) 2 parts  
Zinc Ointment ........................ 16 parts  
Benzoated Lard ..................... 32 parts

Mix intimately by trituration, in order to produce a smooth and homogeneous ointment.
157. UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS CINEREI COMPOSITUM
Compound Grey-Sulphur Ointment
(Edinburgh)
Grey Sulphur (Sulphur Vivuin) ...... 8 ounces 227.0 Gm.
Potassium Nitrate .........................60 grains  4.0 Gm.
Powdered White Hellebore .............1 ounce  28.4 Gm.
Green Soap .............................. 3 ounces  85.0 Gm.
Phenol (crystals) .......................120 grains  8.0 Gm.
Oil of Bergamot .........................30 minims.  2.0 mls
Olive Oil ................................ 30 minims.  2.0 mls
Lard .........................................24 ounces  682.0 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Mix the lard and soap, and incorporate the grey sulphur and powdered hellebore with the mixture. Add the potassium nitrate (previously dissolved in a little water), then the phenol (dissolved in the oil of bergamot and olive oil) and mix the whole thoroughly.

158. UNGUENTUM ZINCI CARBONATIS COMPOSITUM
Compound Ointment of Zinc Carbonate
Zinc Carbonate .......................... .800 grains  45.0 Gm.
Salicylic Acid ............................100 grains  5.5 Gm.
Hydrous Wool-Fat ....................... .800 grains  45.0 Gm.
Soft Paraffin (white) ................. .5 ounces 125.0 Gm.
Benzoated Lard, sufficient to make ... 10 ounces 250.0 Gm.
Melt the soft paraffin with a gentle heat, remove from heat, and dust into it the zinc carbonate and salicylic acid (previously well powdered); stir until well mixed, then gradually add the hydrous wool-fat and benzoated lard, and stir until cool.

159. UNGUENTUM ZINCI STEARATIS
Ointment of Zinc Stearate
Zinc Stearate, in fine powder ...........1 ounce  50.0 Gm.
White Paraffin Ointment ...............1 ounce  50.0 Gm.
Liquefy the paraffin ointment with the heat of a water bath; add the zinc stearate, continuing the heat until the mixture becomes smooth, then stir while cooling, until it congeals.

160. VINUM COCAE
Wine of Coca
(U. S. P. 1905)
Fluid Extract of Coca ...................2¾ fluidounces  65.0 mls
Alcohol (95%) ............................ 3 fluidounces  75.0 mls
Sugar ...................................... 3 ounces  75.0 Gm.
Red Wine, sufficient to make .......... 40 fluidounces 1000 mls
Dissolve the sugar in 20 fluidounces (500 mls) of the wine, add the alcohol and fluid extract of coca, and enough wine to make the liquid measure 40 fluidounces (1000 mls). Set the mixture aside for two days, then filter.
Dose, 4 fluidrachms (16 mls).
161. VINUM PEPSINI

Wine of Pepsin

Pepsin ........................................... 320 grains 36.5 Gm.
Hydrochloric Acid ......................... 2 fluidrachms 12.5 mils
Glycerin ........................................... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Sherry, sufficient to make ............ 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Dissolve the pepsin in the liquids, previously mixed.

162. VINUM OLEI MORRHUOLIS

Wine of Morrhuol

Morrhuol (Gaduol) ....................... 80 grains 8.5 Gm.
Fluid Extract of Glycyrrhiza ............ 3 fluidounces 75.0 mils
Glycerin ........................................... 2 fluidounces 50.0 mils
Syrup of Wild Cherry ....................... 4 fluidounces 100.0 mils
Liquid Extract of Malt .................. 8 fluidounces 200.0 mils
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. 4 fluidounces 100.0 mils
Fuller’s Earth, in powder ................. 240 grains 18.0 Gm.
Sherry Wine, sufficient to make ....... 40 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix the morrhuol with the glycerin and triturate with the Fuller’s earth; add the fluid extracts and syrup of wild cherry; allow it to stand for 24 hours, agitating occasionally, then filter and add the syrup of hypophosphites; lastly, add sufficient sherry wine to make 40 fluidounces (1000 mils).

163. VINUM OLEI MORRHUOLIS CUM FERRO ET CREOSOTUM

AROMATICUM

Aromatic Wine of Morrhuol with Iron and Creosote

Morrhuol .......................................... 80 grains 8.5 Gm.
Fluid Extract of Glycyrrhiza ............ 10 fluidrachms 62.5 mils
Glycerin ............................... 15 fluidrachms 95.0 mils
Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron ... 320 minims. 33.5 mils
Creosote ........................................... 80 minims. 8.2 mils
Syrup of Wild Cherry ....................... 5 fluidounces 250.0 mils
Talc ................................................. 1 ounce 50.0 Gm.
Sherry Wine (Canadian), sufficient to
make .............................................. 20 fluidounces 1000 mils

Mix the morrhuol with the creosote, and rub in a mortar, with the talc. Add the glycerin, with trituration, then the remainder of the ingredients, which have been previously mixed together. Let the mixture stand for 48 hours; then filter through paper, adding sherry wine sufficient to make 20 fluidounces (1000 mils).
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<td>Menthæ Viridis</td>
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