

various schools will be of value. Every institution should have an individuality. We are not all the same and it is undesirable that we should be. In addition to the usual courses given in laboratory there are often other agencies in an institution which the college of pharmacy may utilize to advantage to improve its teaching. I refer especially to those pharmacy schools which are associated with medical schools or dental clinics or have access to hospital dispensaries. Most universities now have some type of student health service and this offers opportunities for practical dispensary teaching which the pharmaceutical schools cannot afford to overlook.

The Chairman already has in hand papers describing the work that is being given in a number of schools. He requests a detailed description of what is being done in every Conference school. We may thus find out how we may better the work in our own school.

The discussion of this subject will not be of value to college men alone. It is a matter in which the boards of pharmacy and the retail druggists are vitally interested. Will you not send your contribution for this symposium at once to the Chairman of the Executive Committee? RUFUS A. LYMAN, *Chairman*.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

THE TENTH REVISION OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA.*

BY E. FULLERTON COOK, CHAIRMAN.

I am indebted to the officers of this representative association of pharmacists for the opportunity to present a review of the current Pharmacopoeial revision, well knowing that to speak before the New York Branch means to secure a national audience.

I also welcome the opportunity at this time to obtain the reaction when important decisions of the Committee are made public.

The Pharmacopoeia is not established to further the interest of any individual or group but to do its part to maintain the public health through the activities of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. Its standards should receive the approval of enlightened public opinion when expressed by those qualified to judge.

Therefore a public forum, where there are gathered those who are struggling against disease, is a fitting place to announce and discuss proposed scope and standards.

There are of necessity limitations to the publicity concerning committee work, since it would be manifestly unfair to predict the decision on questions which are yet under discussion but, where conclusions have been reached, the policy of the revision calls for public announcement and comment.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Committee is so well known through various articles published in recent years, that little need be said of this.

The *General Committee*, made up of all regularly elected members, is the group by which questions of policy and general principles are discussed and decided. For the detailed, scientific study and revision of texts the *Sub-committee Groups* have been organized and here the specialists have full opportunity to use their training and experience that the new text may express the last scientific fact and the accepted standards and tests.

* An address before the New York Branch, A. Ph. A., November meeting, 1921.

A new feature of the Tenth Revision has been the addition of *Auxiliary members* to Sub-committees in an advisory capacity. The Committee of Revision and Board of Trustees approved a recommendation that Sub-committee Chairmen be permitted to nominate auxiliary members for their Sub-committees, the nominations to be subject to the approval of the General Committee and Board. It was pointed out that in this way the active help of many specialists through experimentation and comment would be secured for the revision and also new pharmacopoeial workers developed, but it has always been definitely understood and accepted by all proposed auxiliary members, that the voting power remains exclusively under the control of the regular Committee members.

More than seventy auxiliary members have been nominated and approved and many are rendering valuable assistance on Sub-committees.

The Chairmen of fifteen Sub-committees constitute the *Executive Committee*. This Committee is made directly responsible in the By-Laws for the revision, but their greatest activity is as individual Chairmen of the special groups constituting their Sub-committees.

The Executive Committee, however, is called upon to decide questions of a scientific character and aid by discussion and suggestion in the preparation of texts.

To facilitate the filing of communications in the various groups the "Circulars" of the General Committee are mimeographed on white paper, the "Letters" for the Executive Committee on yellow paper, and all Sub-committee "Bulletins" on blue paper. All paper is punched for insertion in binders, and individual binders supplied for each set. Whenever a voting sheet is issued or a communication to be returned, it is issued in duplicate and on salmon-colored paper and accompanied by a stamped, addressed return envelope.

This has proved gratifyingly effective in securing votes and other responses from the Committee, and usually more than 80 per cent of the members respond within the time limit.

Coöperation.—The current revision has been receiving coöperation of the most valuable character from every affiliated interest. Medical associations and individual physicians have responded to requests to help in the settlement of the therapeutic questions, the several departments of the Government, whenever called upon, have responded promptly and the Bureau of Chemistry has organized a committee of experts within the Bureau to study and help every department of the revision. Many valuable suggestions come from the papers presented at the meetings of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, American Drug Manufacturers' Association, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and various State and other drug associations. Individual pharmaceutical manufacturers and colleges of pharmacy have also been aiding the revision and a special service rendered by colleges of pharmacy has been the abstracting of texts from foreign pharmacopoeias for the use of Sub-committee Chairmen.

Scope.—Early in the revision it was agreed that the decision concerning admissions and deletions for the Tenth Revision would be placed in the hands of the Sub-committee on Scope. This is a representative committee of physicians and pharmacists, and it has earnestly endeavored to advance the true value of the Pharmacopoeia by restricting admissions to remedial agents which possess undisputed therapeutic value or are pharmaceutical necessities. The labors of this

Sub-committee are not yet completed and their decisions are subject to reconsideration by a special committee, but work has advanced far enough for a public announcement to be of interest. A number of titles, about 200, including chiefly galenical preparations which were left until last, have not yet been reported upon to the General Committee, but are all under discussion in the Sub-committee.

ADMISSIONS.

Four hundred and seventy-five (475) articles, formerly official, have definitely been admitted to the U. S. P. X.

The list of admissions to date are as follows:

Acacia	Ammonii Chloridum
Acetanilidum	Amylis Nitris
Acetonum	Amylum
Acetphenetidinum	Antimonii et Potassii Tartras
Acidum Aceticum	Antipyrina
Acidum Aceticum Dilutum	Apomorphinae Hydrochloridum
Acidum Aceticum Glaciale	Aqua
Acidum Benzoicum	Aqua Ammoniae
Acidum Boricum	Aqua Ammoniae Fortior
Acidum Citricum	Aqua Anisi
Acidum Hydriodicum Dilutum	Aqua Aurantii Florum Fortior
Acidum Hydrochloricum	Aqua Cinnamomi
Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum	Aqua Destillata
Acidum Hypophosphorosum	Aqua Destillata Sterilisata
Acidum Nitricum	Aqua Foeniculi
Acidum Phenylcinchononicum	Aqua Menthae Piperitae
Acidum Phosphoricum	Aqua Menthae Viridis
Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum	Aqua Rosae Fortior
Acidum Salicylicum	Argenti Nitras
Acidum Stearicum	Argenti Nitras Fusus
Acidum Sulphuricum	Arseni Iodidum
Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum	Arseni Trioxidum
Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum	Asafoetida
Acidum Tannicum	Aspidium
Acidum Tartaricum	Atropina
Acidum Trichloroaceticum	Atropinae Sulphas
Aconitina	Aurantii Amari Cortex
Aconitum	Aurantii Dulcis Cortex
Adeps	Balsamum Peruvianum
Adeps Benzoinatus	Balsamum Tolutanum
Adeps Lanae	Belladonnae Folia
Adeps Lanae Hydrosus	Belladonnae Radix
Aether	Benzaldehydum
Aethylis Chloridum	Benzinum Purificatum
Aethylmorphinae Hydrochloridum	Benzoinum
Agar	Benzosulphinidum
Alcohol	Betaeucainae Hydrochloridum
Alcohol Dehydratum	Betanaphthol
Alcohol Dilutum	Bismuthi Subcarbonas
Aloe	Bismuthi Subgallas
Alouinum	Bismuthi Subnitras
Alumen	Buchu
Alumen Exsiccatum	Caffeina
Ammonii Benzoas	Caffeinae Sodio-Benzoas
Ammonii Bromidum	Calcii Bromidum
Ammonii Carbonas	Calcii Carbonas Praecipitatus

Calcii Chloridum	Extractum Colocyntidis
Calcii Lactas	Extractum Fellis Bovis
Calumba	Extractum Glycyrrhizae Purum
Calx	Extractum Hyoscyami
Calx Chlorinata	Extractum Nucis Vomicae
Cambogia	Extractum Rhei
Camphora	Extractum Stramonii
Cannabis	Fel Bovis
Capsicum	Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus
Carbo Ligni	Ferri Chloridum
Cardamomi Semen	Ferri et Ammonii Citras
Carum	Ferri Phosphas
Caryophyllus	Ferri Sulphas
Cascara Sagrada	Ferri Sulphas Exsiccatas
Cera Alba	Ferrum
Cera Flava	Ferrum Reductum
Ceratum Resinae	Fluidextractum Cascarae Sagradae
Cetaceum	Fluidextractum Cascarae Sagradae Aromaticum
Chloralum Hydratum	Fluidextractum Cinchonae
Chloroformum	Fluidextractum Ergotae
Chromii Trioxidum	Fluidextractum Glycyrrhizae
Chrysarobinum	Fluidextractum Hydrastis
Cinchona	Fluidextractum Ipecacuanhae
Cinchona Rubra	Fluidextractum Rhoi
Cinchonidinae Sulphas	Fluidextractum Sennae
Cinnamomum Saigonicum	Fluidextractum Singiberis
Cocaina	Galla
Cocainae Hydrochloridum	Gambir
Coccus	Gelatinum
Codeina	Gentiana
Codeinae Phosphas	Glucosum
Colchici Cormus	Glycerinum
Colchici Semen	Glyceritum Acidi Tannici
Colchicina	Glyceritum Boroglycerini
Collodium	Glyceritum Phenolis
Collodium Flexile	Glycyrrhiza
Colocyntis	Gossypium Purificatum
Copaiba	Granatum
Cotarninae Hydrochloridum	Guaiacol
Creosoti Carbonas	Guaiacolis Carbonas
Creosotum	Hexamethylenamina
Cresol	Homatropinae Hydrobromidum
Creta Praeparata	Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum
Cubeba	Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite
Cupri	Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum
Digitalis	Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum
Elaterinum	Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum
Emetinae Hydrochloridum	Hydrargyri Salicylas
Emplastrum Capsici	Hydrargyrum
Emulum Olei Morrhucae	Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum
Ergota	Hydrargyrum cum Creta
Eriodictyon	Hydrastis
Eucalyptol	Hyoscyaminae Hydrobromidum
Eucalyptus	Hyoscyamus
Extractum Belladonnae Foliorum	Infusum Digitalis
Extractum Cascarae Sagradae	Iodoformum

Iodum	Oleum Gossypii Seminis
Ipecacuanha	Oleum Juniperi
Jalapa	Oleum Lavandulae
Kino	Oleum Limonis
Krameria	Oleum Lini
Limonis Cortex	Oleum Menthae Piperitae
Linum	Oleum Menthae Viridis
Liquor Acidi Arsenosi	Oleum Morrhuae
Liquor Ammonii Acetatis	Oleum Myristicae
Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi	Oleum Olivae
Liquor Calcis	Oleum Picis Liquidiae Rectificatum
Liquor Cresolis Compositus	Oleum Pini Pumilionis
Liquor Formaldehydi	Oleum Ricini
Liquor Hydrogeni Dioxidi	Oleum Rosmarini
Liquor Magnesii Citratis	Oleum Santali
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis	Oleum Sassafras
Liquor Potassii Arsenitis	Oleum Sinapis Volatile
Liquor Potassii Hydroxidi	Oleum Terebinthinae
Liquor Sodae Chlorinatae	Oleum Terebinthinae Rectificatum
Liquor Sodii Chloridi Physiologicus	Oleum Theobromatis
Liquor Sodii Hydroxidi	Oleum Tiglii
Lobelia	Opii Pulvis
Iycopodium	Opium
Magma Magnesiae	Opium Granulatum
Magnesii Carbonas	Oxygenium
Magnesii Oxidum	Pancreatinum
Magnesii Oxidum Ponderosum	Paraffinum
Magnesii Sulphas	Paraformaldehydum
Manna	Paraldehydum
Mentha Piperita	Pelletierinae Tannae
Mentha Viridis	Pepo
Menthol	Pepsinum
Methylis Salicylas	Petrolatum
Methylthioninae Chloridum	Petrolatum Album
Mistura Cretae	Petrolatum Liquidum
Morphinae Hydrochloridum	Phenol
Morphinae Sulphas	Phenol Liquefactum
Mucilage Acaciae	Phenolphthaleinum
Mucilago Tragacanthae	Phenylis Salicylas
Myrrha	Phosphorus
Nitrogenii Monoxidum	Physostigminae Salicylas
Nux Vomica	Pilocarpinae Hydrochloridum
Oleoresina Aspidii	Pilocarpinae Nitras
Oleoresina Capsici	Pilulae Catharticae Compositae
Oleum Amygdalae Amarae	Pix Liquida
Oleum Amygdalae Expressum	Plumbi Acetas
Oleum Anisi	Plumbi Oxidum
Oleum Aurantii	Podophyllum
Oleum Cadinum	Potassa Sulphurata
Oleum Cari	Potassii Acetas
Oleum Caryophylli	Potassii Bicarbonas
Oleum Cassiae	Potassii Bitartras
Oleum Chenopodii	Potassii Bromidum
Oleum Coriandri	Potassii Carbonas
Oleum Eucalypti	Potassii Chloras
Oleum Foeniculi	Potassii Citras

Potassii Citras Effervescens
 Potassii et Sodii Tartras
 Potassii Hydroxidum
 Potassii Iodidum
 Potassii Nitras
 Potassii Permanganas
 Prunus Virginiana
 Pulvis Cretae Compositus
 Pulvis Effervescens Compositus
 Pulvis Ipecacuanhae et Opii
 Pyrogallol
 Pyroxylinum
 Quassia
 Quinina
 Quininae Bisulphas
 Quininae Dihydrochloridum
 Quininae et Ureae Hydrochloridum
 Quininae Hydrochloridum
 Quininae Sulphas
 Quininae Tannas
 Resina
 Resina Podophylli
 Resina Scammoniae
 Resorcinol
 Rheum
 Rhus Glabra
 Saccharum
 Saccharum Lactis
 Salicinum
 Santalum Rubrum
 Santoninum
 Sapo
 Sapo Mollis
 Scammoniae Radix
 Scilla
 Scopolaminae Hydrobromidum
 Senega
 Senna
 Serpentaria
 Serum Antidiphthericum^v Purificatum
 Serum Antitetanicum
 Serum Antitetanicum Purificatum
 Serum Praeparatum
 Sinapis Nigra
 Sodii Acetas
 Sodii Benzoas
 Sodii Benzosulphimidum
 Sodii Bicarbonas
 Sodii Boras
 Sodii Bromidum
 Sodii Cacodylas
 Sodii Carbonas Monohydratus
 Sodii Chloridum
 Sodii Citras
 Sodii Hydroxidum
 Sodii Indigotindisulphonas
 Sodii Iodidum
 Sodii Nitris
 Sodii Phosphas
 Sodii Phosphas Effervescens
 Sodii Phosphas Exsiccatus
 Sodii Salicylas
 Sodii Sulphas
 Sodii Thiosulphas
 Spiritus Aetheris
 Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus
 Spiritus Anisi
 Spiritus Camphorae
 Spiritus Chloroformi
 Spiritus Cinnamomi
 Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis
 Spiritus Lavandulae
 Spiritus Menthae Piperitae
 Spiritus Menthae Viridis
 Stramonium
 Strontii Salicylas
 Strophanthinum
 Strophanthus
 Strychninae Nitras
 Strychninae Sulphas
 Styra
 Sulphonethylmethanum
 Sulphonmethanum
 Sulphur Lotum
 Sulphur Praecipitatum
 Sulphur Sublimatum
 Suppositoria Glycerini
 Syrupus
 Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici
 Syrupus Aurantii
 Syrupus Ferri Iodidi
 Syrupus Ipecacuanhae
 Syrupus Pruni Virginianae
 Syrupus Rhei
 Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus
 Syrupus Sennae
 Syrupus Zingiberis
 Talcum Purificatum
 Terpini Hydras
 Terra Silicea Purificata
 Theobrominae Sodio-Salicylas
 Theophyllina
 Thymol
 Thymolis Iodidum
 Thyroideum Siccum
 Tinctura Asafoetidae
 Tinctura Aurantii Amari
 Tinctura Aurantii Dulcis
 Tinctura Belladonnae Foliorum
 Tinctura Benzoini
 Tinctura Benzoini Composita
 Tinctura Capsici

Tinctura Cardamomi	Unguentum Belladonnae
Tinctura Cardamomi Composita	Unguentum Chrysarobini
Tinctura Cinchonae	Unguentum Hydrargyri
Tinctura Cinchonae Composita	Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniaci
Tinctura Colchici Seminis	Unguentum Hydrargyri Dilutum
Tinctura Digitalis	Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi
Tinctura Ferri Chloridi	Unguentum Iodi
Tinctura Gentianae	Unguentum Iodoformi
Tinctura Hyoscyami	Unguentum Phenolis
Tinctura Iodi	Unguentum Picis Liquidae
Tinctura Opii	Unguentum Sulphuris
Tinctura Opii Deodorati	Unguentum Zinci Oxidi
Tinctura Rhei	Uva Ursi
Tinctura Rhei Aromatica	Valeriana
Tinctura Stramonii	Vanillinum
Tinctura Strophanthi	Virtus Vaccinicum
Toxotabellae Hydrargyri Chloridi	Zinci Acetas
Tragacantha	Zinci Chloridum
Trinitrophenol	Zinci Oxidum
Ulmus	Zinci Stearas
Unguentum	Zinci Sulphas
Unguentum Acidi Borici	Zincum
Unguentum Acidi Tannici	Zingiber
Unguentum Aquae Rosae	

The following new articles, twenty-seven in number, have been recommended for the U. S. P. X, it being understood that several in the list may not be finally admitted because of legal or other complications:

Acetyl-Salicylic Acid	Dichloramine-T
Acetyl-Tannin (Tannigen-type)	Phenobarbital
Carbromal	Oleum Chaulmoograe
Adrenalin	Procaine Hydrochloride
Solution of Adrenalin Chloride	Protargol
Albumen Tannate	Sodium Diphosphate (NaH_2PO_4)
Argyrol	Dextrose (chemically pure)
Arsphenamine	Anesthesin
Neo-arsphenamine	Dakin's Solution
Barbital	Chloramine-T
Barbital-Sodium	Sajodin or similar type
Barium Sulphate	Pyramidon
Benzyl Benzoate	Chlorinated Paraffin (for Dichloramine-T)
A 20% preparation of Benzyl Benzoate	

Referring to trade-marked or patented chemicals proposed for admission, it is gratifying to announce that the Winthrop Chemical Company, Inc., which controls several of these, have assured the Chairman that they should be pleased at their inclusion in the Pharmacopoeia, under appropriate conditions.

The conditions suggested are the use of descriptive chemical names, omitting the trade-marked titles.

For instance, "Luminal," if admitted, might be called "Phenobarbital" with the synonym "Phenylethylmanolyl-urea." The title of "Adalin" might be "Carbromal" and the synonym "Brom-diethyl-acetylcarbamide," and for "Veronal," the title "Barbital," with the synonym "Diethylbarbituric Acid." The descriptive titles "*Phenobarbital*," "*Carbromal*" and "*Barbital*" were all dedicated to the

public use during the war and might properly find their place in the Pharmacopoeia.

Where this policy is followed, the owners of trade marks would use them as an indication of their special brand and thus retain valuable rights, while other manufacturers who secure licenses to make the product would likely adopt a special name but would also use the Pharmacopoeial title. This policy, where accepted by chemical firms, is much broader and more liberal than that usually taken and will no doubt be heartily approved by the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

The Chemical Foundation now controlling the licenses for a number of the manufacturing processes seized during the War, under the Enemy Trade Division of the Federal Trade Commission, has also expressed the opinion that there was no objection to the use in the Pharmacopoeia of such titles as Arsphenamine and Neoarsphenamine; also Barbitol, Procaine and Cinchophen.

It will probably be desirable to include in the U. S. P. introductory notices a statement to the effect that since existing patents are involved in the manufacture of certain official products (listing these) a license from the owner of the patents is required for their manufacture.

DELETIONS.

The Sub-committee on Scope recommends that the following articles official in the U. S. P. IX be not admitted to the U. S. P. X:

Acidum Gallicum	Coriandrum
Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum	Diacetylmorphina
Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum	Diacetylmorphinae Hydrochloridum
Acidum Hypophosphorosum Dilutum	Diastasum
Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum	Ferri et Quininae Citras
Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum Dilutum	Fluidextractum Sarsaparillae Compositum
Aethylis Carbamas	Foeniculum
Alumini Hydroxidum	Frangula
Ammonii Iodidum	Guaiaicum
Ammonii Salicylas	Guarana
Ammonii Valeras	Humulus
Amygdala Dulcis	Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum
Anisum	Hydrastina
Aqua Rosae	Hydrastinae Hydrochloridum
Aqua Aurantii Florum	Lactucarium
Argenti Oxidum	Liquor Sodii Arsenatis
Arnica	Lithii Bromidum
Aspidosperma	Lithii Carbonas
Auri et Sodii Chloridum	Lithii Citras
Bismuthi Betanaphtholas	Maltum
Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras	Mangani Dioxidum Praecipitatum
Bismuthi Subsalicylas	Matricaria
Bromoformum	Mezereum
Caffeina Citrata	Morphina
Caffeina Citrata Effervescens	Moschus
Calcii Glycerophosphas	Oleoresina Petroselini
Calcii Hypophosphis	Oleoresina Piperis
Calcii Sulphidum Crudum	Oleoresina Zingiberis
Camphora Monobromata	Oleum Cubebae
Cerri Oxalas	Oleum Pimentae
Chondrus	Oleum Thymi
Cimicifuga	Petroselinum
Cinchoninae Sulphas	Physostigma
Copaiba	Pilocarpus

Piper	Staphisagria
Potassii Hypophosphis	Strontii Bromidum
Pyrethrum	Strontii Iodidum
Quininae Salicylas	Strychnina
Sabal	Sumbul
Samguinaria	Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis
Sarsaparilla	Syrupus Hypophosphitum
Sassafras	Syrupus Sarsaparillae Compositus
Sinapis Alba	Taraxacum
Sodii Arsenas	Triticum
Sodii Arsenas Exsiccatus	Uranii Nitras
Sodii Glycerophosphas	Veratrina
Sodii Hypophosphis	Viburnum Prunifolium
Sodii Perboras	Xanthoxylum
Sodii Phenolsulphonas	Zinci Carbonas Praecoipitatus
Sparteinae Sulphas	Zinci Phenolsulphonas
Spigelia	Zinci Valeras

Metric Abbreviations.—The Committee of Revision adopted at its first meeting the abbreviation "cc" to replace "mil" for liquid metric measure. The Bureau of Standards would prefer the abbreviation "ml" but object, with many others, to "mil" and prefer the adopted abbreviation "cc" if the Committee will not accept "ml."

The spelling "gram" has also been adopted to replace the former "gramme" but the old abbreviation "Gm." has been retained. There has been some criticism in the Committee of the evident discrepancy in these abbreviations, the "cc" being neither capitalized nor written with a period, the "Gm." being both capitalized and followed by a period. The Bureau of Standards has adopted the letter "g," without period or capitalization as the abbreviation for "gram" but this is obviously unfit for Pharmacopoeial use since it would be constantly misunderstood to mean "grain," an amount representing less than one-fifteenth as much. The abbreviation "gm." is equally objectionable because of its possible confusion with the abbreviation "grn." for "grain," so that the abbreviation "Gm." seems alone acceptable for medical and pharmaceutical use.

PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPT.

As the revision has progressed, a plan has developed which promises excellent results. When the Sub-committee has completed its study of an article and submitted it through the General Chairman to the consideration of the Executive Committee and the new comments received have been given the necessary study, the text is then carefully edited. This new text, proposed as the form for the U. S. P. is then placed before the General Committee in duplicate, one set to be returned within two weeks. The members of the Committee are requested to read this copy with the same degree of care heretofore given "galley proof," considering first the scientific facts presented but also form, English construction, punctuation, typographical errors or any other feature presented. It is believed that this plan will eliminate most of the corrections when texts are placed before the Committee in type and thus reduce the time and expense involved.

About fifty Organic Chemical texts have been placed before the Committee in this form and fifty more are ready. The response has been most gratifying, about forty of the members having returned proofs, many offering valuable suggestions.

The next step will be a published abstract of the changes proposed in texts which have reached this stage of revision and only when texts have passed through this complete course can the final manuscript be made up.

DATE OF APPEARANCE FOR THE NEXT U. S. P.

For several decades there has been strong pressure brought upon the Chairman of the Committee of Revision to fix a definite date for the appearance of the new book. After the very successful conference of the Committee in Philadelphia last July, one of the pharmaceutical journals predicted the appearance of the U. S. P. X in late 1923.

Those who have had experience in Pharmacopoeial revision know that the fixing of a definite date for its appearance is a mistake. First, because, if ample time is given after the book appears before the new standards are enforced, no interest suffers by withholding even a prediction of the time for its publication, and, secondly, because no one can foresee the complications and delays which may arise where so large a Committee are working on a voluntary basis, and a failure to meet a promise would only bring criticism, embarrassment and disappointment to all.

The Chairman and Committee ask that those interested in the new revision accept the assurance that an earnest effort is being made to complete the new book as rapidly as is consistent with a thorough and creditable revision and that the proposed changes when published will of themselves be a fair indication of the progress of revision. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the printing of a book like the Pharmacopoeia, with proof reading by a large Committee, alone requires at least a year for its completion.

THE SUBSTITUTION OF CONVALLARIA FLOWERS FOR CHAMOMILE.*

BY ARNO VIEHOEVER AND J. F. CLEVINGER.

Several adulterations or substitutions of Chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.) have been reported in the literature.¹ In addition, we have recently discussed the substitution of *Santolina chamaecyparissus* L.² and also dog fennel (*Anthemis cotula* L.) for Chamomile.³ We can add another unexpected case of substitution, evidently thus far not reported. While we are inclined to believe that the substitution occurred by mistake rather than intentionally, the fact of substitution and the nature of the substitute may merit a brief note.

The material of the substitute, labeled Chamomile, contained many loose flowers (Pl. I, B) which, upon superficial observation, resembled the flower of

* Presented before the Scientific Section at the New Orleans meeting of the A. Ph. A., September 6 to 8, 1921.

¹ Antonin Rolet, "Les Camomilles," *Schweiz. Apoth.-Zeit.*, 58, No. 30, p. 373 (July 22, 1920). Walter, "Substitute for German Chamomile," *The Druggists' Circular*, January 1920, p. 22. Th. Sabalitschka, "Het Inzamelen Van Kamillen," *Pflanz- und Kräuterfreund*, 1920, 259; *Pharm. Weekbl.*, 57, No. 36, 1086, 1920.

² J. F. Clevinger and C. O. Ewing, "*Santolina Chamaecyparissus* L., an Adulterant of *Matricaria Chamomilla* L.," *J. AM. PHARM. ASSOC.*, 8, 536, 1919.

³ "Service and Regulatory Announcements, Chemistry," p. 22 (1918), item 257. C. L. Alsberg, A. Viehoever, and C. O. Ewing, "Some Effects of the War upon Crude Drug Importations," *J. AM. PHARM. ASSOC.*, 6, 469, 1919. See also Ballard, "Wild Anthemis—a Possible *Matricaria* Adulterant," *Ibid.*, 9, 952, 1918.