THE EXTENT AND USE OF FORMER PHARMACOPŒIAL PRODUCTS.*

BY E. FULLERTON COOK AND HARVEY P. FRANK.

Recently there has been some concern expressed over the fact that the Pharmacopæias of the last two decades had omitted about four hundred titles. These omissions were decided on the ground that the products were obsolete or little used or for the reason that, in the opinion of the Committee, there were more efficient remedies of the same class retained in the Pharmacopæia.

As the sole purpose of the Revision Committee has been to improve the value and standing of our Pharmacopœia, the Committee and Board of Trustees approved the plan for a nation-wide study among both physicians and pharmacists, to determine the actual present-day use of these deleted substances.

If there was evidence of the extensive use of these substances, and no other sound reason prevented, they would naturally be returned to the next Edition and the Pharmacopæia made that much more representative of the best and most important in medicine.

Those substances official in the U. S. P. VIII and U. S. P. IX, but not admitted to the U. S. P. X, if therapeutic agents and not merely reagents, were alphabetically listed and these lists were mailed to all physicians and pharmacists whose names could be secured through the help of the secretaries of state medical and pharmaceutical associations and from other available lists. A total of about 9000 questionnaires were mailed to selected names but only about 500 were returned properly filled out.

From the pharmacy group, however, this return represented 237,853 prescriptions from every part of the United States and may be accepted as fairly representative of the situation.

Frequency of Use of Deleted Substances.—In reporting the results it has been difficult to know just how to present the facts graphically and comparatively.

All returned questionnaires were tabulated and the use of each substance in various sections of the United States and also the total use were recorded on ruled sheets and shown at the meeting. The extensive character of these tabulations make their reproduction here prohibitive. A summary of "total use," however, is given in the following pages. To show the uses of these deleted substances in comparison with substances at present official, the plan shown in Tables I and II was adopted.

Here the results of the Charters' Report¹ have been taken as the basis of comparison. To establish what might be termed "100 per cent usage" the article reported as being used most frequently was taken as 100 per cent and this is indicated by a line 100 centimeters long in the original chart. The thirty substances reported by Charters to be most frequently used are then listed in the order of their frequency, showing by a line of appropriate length the relative number of times prescribed (see Table I).

The Charters' Report covered the actual analysis of 17,577 prescriptions which were considered to fully represent the 43,000 prescriptions actually collected.

^{*} Report made before Joint Session of the Scientific Section and Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, A. Ph. A., Baltimore meeting, 1930.

¹ "Basic Material for a Pharmaceutical Curriculum," by W. W. Charters, page 265.

For comparison, this was calculated to the basis of 237,853 prescriptions, the number analyzed in the current study.

For interesting comparison the results of two other surveys are introduced for the same substances, one made by one of the authors (Cook) in 1928 and covering about 10,000 prescriptions from about 25 cities throughout the United States, and the other the Hallberg-Snow, study made in 1908, and representing 117,000 prescriptions.

The use, as indicated by these later surveys are represented by lines of proportional length. Having thus set up a basis for comparative use the deleted drugs, listed in the questionnaire, are entered in the order of their frequency of use in the 237,853 prescriptions reported upon.

The substance most frequently used is reported first and it will be seen (Table II) that this is 25 per cent of the use accorded Sodium Bicarbonate. Table II shows the actual and comparative number of times each of these fifty titles were prescribed according to the questionnaire study just completed. As figures on the tables as reproduced here are difficult to read, the actual number of times these substances were used in 237,853 prescriptions is repeated in the following list.

THE FIFTY DELETED MEDICINES MOST FREQUENTLY USED.

Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates-3141 Mixture of Rhubarb and Soda-2006 Camphor Monobromated—1842 Strontium Bromide—1594 Cerium Oxalate-1417 Antiseptic Solution-1239 Bismuth Magma—1223 Syrup of Hypophosphites Compound—1078 Acid Nitrohydrochloric Dilute-791 Wine of Colchicum Seed—749 Sodium Perborate-694 Hamamelis Water-658 Ammonium Iodide—605 Syrup of Acacia—602 Dilute Solution of Lead Sub-Acetate-519 Extract of Ergot-514 Morphine (Alkaloid)-506 Wine of Ipecac—506 Fluidextract of Nux Vomica-501 Compound Spirit of Ether-494 Tincture of Gelsemium—465 Extract of Gentian-435 Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid—431 Fluidextract of Wild Cherry-380

Fluidextract of Sarsaparilla-311 Calcium Phosphate Precipitated—306 Extract of Opium-281 Compound Powder of Acetanilid—268 Gallic Acid-258 Fluidextract of Grindelia-255 Tincture of Cannabis-252 Bismuth Beta Naphthol-236 Syrup of Blackberry-215 Quinine Salicylate—215 Syrup of Hypophosphites-208 Aromatic Powder—207 Fluidextract of Viburnum Prunifolium-207 Zinc Phenolsulphonate—207 Pill Cathartic, Vegetable—198 Limonis Succus—197 Nitrohydrochloric Acid-192

Nitrohydrochloric Acid—192 Tincture of Cimicifuga—188 Fluidextract of Gentian—188 Extract of Digitalis—187 Santonin—183

Fluidextract of Digitalis-361

Tincture of Arnica—348

Fluidextract of Podophyllum—182

Fluidextract of Wild Cherry—380 Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphates—170 Lithium Citrate—364

The fifty most frequently used medicines, among those deleted from recent Pharmacopœias, having been listed above, the remaining deleted substances are listed below with an indication of their frequency of use. The number of prescriptions examined is the same in all of the following lists; hence the words "in 237,853 prescriptions," will be omitted, except in the first heading.

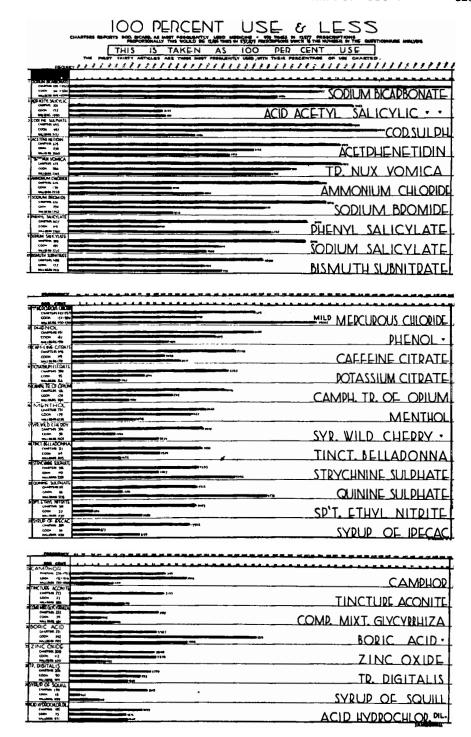


Table I.—The thirty U. S. P. X medicines most frequently prescribed. Graphic illustration of their relative use as reported by Charters, Cook and Hallberg.

Five Articles Were Used 150 to 175 Times in 237,853 Prescriptions.

Cinchoninæ Sulphas—164 Fluidextract. Phytolaccæ—155 Sodii Phenolsulphonas—156 Spiritus Aetheris—167
Tinctura Aloes—165

(Continued on page 1209)

THE RELATIVE USE & DELETED ARTICLES

STUDY OF THE USE OF 376 ASTROLES OF-ICIAL IN THE U.S.P. WI OR THE U.S.P. IX DUT NOT ADMITTED TO THE U.S.P.X - \$77,875 Q STUDIED SODIUM BICARBONATE USED AS THE BASIS OF COMPARISON, 100 % USE

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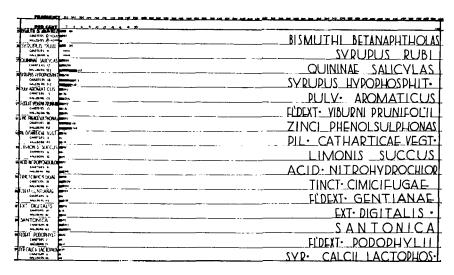


Table II.—Graphic illustration of the most largely used medicines among those deleted from the U. S. P., as compared with the most frequently used U. S. P. X medicines (see Table I).

ELEVEN ARTICLES WERE USED 125 TO 150 TIMES.)
Ext. Aconiti—145 Ext. Sumbul—146 Fluidextract. Aconiti—150 Fluidextract. Taraxaci—149 Fluidextract. Tritici—130 Morphinæ Acetas—128 Sparteinæ Sulphas—134 Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata—140 Tinct. Hydrastis—129	
Ungt. Hydrargyri Nitratis—141	

ELEVEN ARTICLES WERE USED 100 to 125 TIMES.

Acidum Hydrobromicum Dil.-111 Alumini Sulphas—109 Ammonii Valeras-113 Bromoformum-111 Carbo Animalis Purif.-124 Ceratum Resinæ Comp.—108 Ferri et Quininæ Citras-119 Fluidextract Viburni Opuli-111 Ungt. Stramonii-108 Vinum Antimonii—103 Zinci Carbonas Præcipitatus—105

TWENTY-TWO ARTICLES WERE USED 75 TO 100 TIMES.

Diastasum-78 Emulsum Olei Morhuæ Cum Hypophosphitibus-99

Ext. Gelsenii-86 Ext. Hydrastis-80 Fluidextract. Apocyni-82 Fluidextract. Capsici-90 Fluidextract. Cubebæ 90 Fluidextract. Lobeliæ 83 Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum-89 Lithii Bromidum—86 Oleum Copaibæ—80 Oleum Cubebæ-95 Oleum Rosæ-95 Physostigminæ Sulphas-95 Sodii Glycerophosphas—99 Sodii Nitras-98 Sodii Sulphis-85 Syrupus Lactucarii-100 Terebinthina-82 Tinct. Guaiaci-78 Tinct. Ipecacuanhæ et Opii-99

Tinct. Sanguinariæ-100

Acidum Camphoricum—62

TWENTY-SEVEN ARTICLES WERE USED 50 TO 75 TIMES.

Arnica-63 Cataplasma Kaolini-60 Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis—69 Ext. Taraxaci-67 Ferri Pyrophosphas Solubilis-70 Fluidextract. Pilocarpi-56 Fluidextract. Sanguinariæ-56 Glyceritum Hydrastis-58

Oleoresina Cubebæ-37

Oleum Erigerontis—27

Oleum Sabinæ-31

Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridum-68 Oleum Sesami-29 Linimentum Belladonnæ-64 Pilulæ Aloes et Mastiches-26 Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis-59 Pilulæ Ferri Iodidi-35 Lithii Benzoas—66 Sodii Hypophosphis—46 Oleum Thymi-73 Sodii Sulphis Exsiccatus—37 Pilulæ Rhei Comp.--58 Spiritus Gaultheriæ-34 Pulv. Morphinæ Comp.-55 Syrupus Amygdalæ-34 Sodii Arsenas—65 Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ-49 Sodii Chloras-62 Tinct. Cinnamomi-39 Spiritus Juniperi Comp.-64 Trochisci Sodii Bicarbonatis-27 Strontii Iodidum-54 Ungt. Potassii Iodidi-36 Strychnina-68 Ungt. Zinci Stearatis-34 Syrupus Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phos-Viburnum Opulus-28 phatum-63 Zinci Iodidum-44 Tinct. Calendulæ-69 FIFTY-FOUR ARTICLES WERE USED ONLY Tinct. Quillajæ-52 10 to 25 Times. Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri-73 Viburnum Prunifolium-64 Aethylis Carbamas—13 Vinum Ferri Amarum-57 Amygdala Amara-25 Amygdala Dulcis—15 FORTY-EIGHT ARTICLES WERE USED ONLY Aqua Creosoti-15 26 to 50 Times. Aspidosperma-18 Alumini Hydroxidum-30 Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras-15 Anisum-28 Caffeina Citrata Effervescens-24 Aqua Amygdalæ Amaræ—33 Calamus-12 Argenti Nitras Mitigatus-44 Ceratum Camphoræ—18 Auri et Sodii Chlor.-31 Chondrus-13 Calcii Hypophosphis-40 Confectio Sennæ-12 Calcii Sulphidum Crudum—27 Emulsum Amygdalæ—13 Emplastrum Hydrargyri-49 Ext. Euonymi-11 Ext. Cimicifugæ-27 Ferri et Ammonii Tartras-11 Ext. Viburni Prunifolii-34 Ferri et Potassii Tartras-16 Fluidextract. Aspidospermatis—30 Ferri et Strychninæ Citras-11 Fluidextract. Aurantii Amari-31 Fluidextract. Calumbæ-17 Fluidextract. Berberidis-28 Fluidextract. Convallariæ-17 Fluidextract. Cubebæ-44 Fluidextract. Eupatorii-23 Fluidextract, Gelsemii-46 Fluidextract. Frangulæ-13 Fluidextract, Hamamelidis Foliorum-46 Fluidextract. Mezerei-15 Fluidextract. Krameriæ-37 Fluidextract. Rubi-19 Fluidextract. Sabal-31 Fluidextract. Spigeliæ—12 Fluidextract. Stillingiæ—40 Fluidextract. Veratri Viridis—18 Fluidextract. Stramonii-37 Grindelia-12 Fluidextract. Sumbul-31 Fluidextract. Xanthoxyli-12 Fluidextract. Valerianæ-48 Guaiacum-16 Gossypii Cortex-37 Hamamelidis Folia-12 Hydrastina-27 Hydrastininæ Hydrochloridum-20 Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas-29 Iodolum-19 Infusum Pruni Virginianæ-28 Liquor Sodii Arsenatis—19 Infusum Sennæ Comp. - 32 Liquor Sodii Glycerophosphatis-19 Linimentum Ammoniæ-45 Lithii Salicylas-23 Linimentum Terebinthinæ-41 Lupulinum—18 Lithii Carbonas—41 Mistura Ferri Composita—18 Naphthalenum-15 Magnesii Sulphas Effervescens-27

Oleoresina Lupulini-19

Oleum Adipis-15

Oleum Pimentæ-16

Fluidextract. Cypripedii—9 Fluidextract. Euonymi—10

Pilocarpus—17 Fluidextract. Foeniculi-7 Pilulæ Aloes et Myrrhæ-22 Fluidextract. Geranii-4 Piperina-24 Fluidextract. Guaranæ—2 Plumbi Iodidum—18 Fluidextract. Lappæ-8 Sinapis Alba-13 Fluidextract. Leptandræ-7 Spiritus Amygdalæ Amaræ-16 Fluidextract. Lupulini—9 Spiritus Juniperi-16 Fluidextract. Matico-1 Sumbul—16 Fluidextract. Pareiræ-7 Syrupus Krameriæ-13 Fluidextract. Quassiæ-8 Tincture Gallæ-16 Fluidextract. Quillajæ-3 Tincture Quassiæ-17 Fluidextract. Scutellariæ-2 Tinctura Serpentariæ—12 Fluidextract. Serpentariæ 6 Triticum-19 Fluidextract. Staphisagria—2 Vinum Ergotæ-11 Frangula-2 Vinum Ferri-21 Glycyrrhizinum Ammoniatum—8 Vinum Opii-16 Guarana-2 Hæmatoxylon-5 126 Articles Were Used Only 1 to 10 Times. Humulus-4 Lactucarium—4 Acetum Opii-3 Leptandra-2 Anthemis-1 Liquor Chlori Comp.—10 Apocvnum-5 Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis—2 Argenti Oxidum-10 Lithii Citras Effervescens—6 Berberis-7 Mangani Hypophosphis-2 Bismuthi Citras—10 Marrubium—1 Calcii Sulphas Exsiccatus—3 Masticho-1 Calendula--3 Matico-1 Cassia Fistula—3 Matricaria-3 Chirata-1 Moschus-9 Chloralformamidum-6 Mucilago Sassafras Medullæ-5 Coca-4 Oleatum Atropinæ—1 Collodium Cantharidatum—4 Oleatrum Cocainæ-2 Collodium Stypticum—8 Oleatrum Quininæ-8 Confectio Rosæ—10 Oleatrum Veratrinæ-1 Conium—2 Oleoresina Petroselini-9 Convallaria Radix-2 Oleoresina Piperis-7 Coriandrum-1 Oleoresina Zingiberis—1 Cusso or Brayera—9 Oleum Aethereum-1 Cypripedium-1 Oleum Hedeomæ-8 Emplastrum Resinæ—1 Pareira-1 Emplastrum Saponis—9 Petroselinum-5 Emulsum Chloroformi—2 Phytolacca-7 Euonymus-1 Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri-4 Eupatorium-1 Pilulæ Laxativæ Comp.-4 Ext. Leptandræ-2 Pilulæ Opii-2 Ext. Physostigmatis—7 Pilulæ Podophylii Belladonnæ et Capsici-5 Ext. Quassiæ—2 Pimenta-1 Ferri Hypophosphis—8 Piper-2 Figus---6 Potassii Cvanidum—7 Fluidextract. Aromaticum-6 Potassii Hypophosphis-3 Fluidextract. Calami-7 Prunum-3 Fluidextract. Chimaphilæ-8 Quillaja-7 Fluidextract. Chiratæ-5 Rubus-8 Fluidextract. Cocæ-6 Sabal-1 Fluidextract. Conii-5

Sabina-2

Sanguinaria-7

Sassafras-9 TWENTY-THREE ARTICLES WERE NOT USED Sassafras Medulla-2 AT ALL IN THE 237,853 PRESCRIPTIONS. Sodii Arsenas Exsiccatus-2 Chimaphila Sodii Cyanidum---3 Cinnaldehydum Spigelia—6 Emplastrum Opii Staphisagria—3 Ext. Hæmatoxyli Stillingia 5 Ext. Scopolæ Sulphuris Iodidum-2 Fluidextract. Quercus Syrupus Calcis—2 Fluidextract. Sabinæ Syrupus Rosæ—4 Fluidextract. Scopolæ Taraxacum-5 Gelsemium Terebinthina Canadensis -9 Geranium Tinetura Lactucarii-9 Hedeoma Tinctura Moschi-1 Lappa Tinctura Pyrethri-5 Mezereum Trituratio Elaterini-4 Mucilago Ulmi Trochisci Cubebæ-2 Pyrethrum Trochisci Gambir—2 Quercus Trochisci Santonini-3 Salvia Ungt. Veratrinæ 1 Scopola Uranii Nitras—2 **Tamarindus** Veratrina-1 Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opii Vinum Cocæ-7 Trochisci Krameriæ Xanthoxylum—5 Trochisci Potassii Chloratis Zinci Bromidum-8 Zinci Valeras Zea

RELATIVE USE BY DOCTORS.

About 3000 questionnaires were sent to physicians and only 222 returned their reports.

The same fifty drugs listed in Table II were reported by physicians as having the following percentage use. This was reported in percentage of those representing frequent use and those who rarely used the preparations.

Out of the 222 physicians reporting the numbers which follow indicate the actual number who often or rarely use the substances listed.

	Often. Per cent.	Rare. Per cent.		Often. er cent.	Rare. Per cent.
Elixir of the Phosphates of Iron	,		Wine of Ipecac	6	14
Quinine and Strychnine	38	16	Fluidextract of Nux Vomica	14	8
Mixture of Rhubarb and Soda	23	24	Compound Spirit of Ether	13	26
Camphor Monobromated	21	26	Tincture of Gelsemium	10	17
Strontium Bromide	15	17	Extract of Gentian	13	9
Cerium Oxalate	19	27	Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid	4	13
Antiseptic Solution	22	19	Fluidextract of Wild Cherry	13	12
Magma Bismuth	10	13	Lithium Citrate	6	5
Syrup of Hypophosphites Com	-		Fluidextract of Digitalis	15	9
pound	14	13	Tincture of Arnica	1	2
Acid Nitrohydrochloric Dilute	9	19	Fluidextract of Sarsaparilla	1	
Wine of Colchicum Seed	5	13	Compound	5	10
Sodium Perborate	14	13	Calcium Phosphate Precipitated	1 3	8
Hamamelis Water	14	25	Extract of Opium	11	16
Ammonium Iodide	10	22	Compound Powder of Acetanilio	17	7
Syrup of Acacia	11	16	Gallic Acid	4	23
Dilute Solution of Lead Sub	-		Fluidextract of Grindelia	7	12
acetate	18	26	Tincture of Cannabis	5	16
Extract of Ergot	19	11	Bismuth Beta Naphthol	5	12
Morphine (Alkaloid)	23	9	Syrup of Blackberry	4	6

Quinine Salicylate	4	15	Nitrohydrochloric Acid	5	11
Syrup of Hypophosphites	7	12	Tincture of Cimicifuga	4	7
Aromatic Powder	5	12	Fluidextract of Gentian	9	7
Fluidextract of Viburnum Pruni-			Extract of Digitalis	10	12
folium	9	16	Santonin	4	8
Zinc Phenol Sulphonate	1	3	Fluidextract of Podophyllum	2	8
Pill Cathartic Vegetable	9	10	Syrup of Calcium Lactophos-		
Limonis Succus	2	9	phates	9	9

USE BY HOSPITALS.

Questionnaires were sent to about 75 hospitals and 34 returned their questionnaires. The following list indicates the *percentage* of use of the fifty drugs by hospitals. See Table II.

	Often. Per cent.	Rare. Per cent.	:	Often. Per cent.	Rare. Per cent.
Elixir of Iron, Quinine and	đ		Fluidextract of Digitalis	21	18
Strychnine Phosphates	62	6	Tincture of Arnica	12	47
Mixture of Rhubarb and Soda	44	32	Fluidextract of Sarsaparilla		
Camphor Monobromated	24	62	Compound	18	32
Strontium Bromide	38	35	Calcium Phosphate Precipitated	21	29
Cerium Oxalate	53	41	Extract of Opium	15	35
Antiseptic Solution	79	6	Compound Powder of Acetanilid	3	26
Magma Bismuth	32	38	Gallic Acid	9	47
Syrup of Hypophosphites Com	ı -		Fluidextract of Grindelia	12	18
pound	2 6	32	Tincture of Cannabis	3	44
Acid Nitrohydrochloric Dilute	21	32	Bismuth Beta Naphthol	3	38
Wine of Colchicum Seed	18	24	Syrup of Blackberry	6	9
Sodium Perborate	56	18	Quinine Salicylate	3	35
Hamamelis Water	50	29	Syrup of Hypophosphites	12	2 6
Ammonium Iodide	12	56	Aromatic Powder	18	38
Syrup of Acacia	15	21	Fluidextract of Viburnum Pruni-		
Dilute Solution of Lead Sub	-		folium	9	35
acetate	15	62	Zinc Phenol Sulphonate	12	18
Extract of Ergot	18	26	Vegetable Cathartic Pill	26	18
Morphine (Alkaloid)	15	3	Lemon Juice	6	12
Wine of Ipecac	6	44	Nitrohydrochloric Acid	9	21
Fluidextract of Nux Vomica	24	21	Tincture of Cimicifuga	3	18
Compound Spirit of Ether	24	62	Fluidextract of Gentian	21	21
Tincture of Gelsemium	6	47	Extract of Digitalis	9	29
Extract of Gentian	9	32	Santonin	6	15
Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid	15	41	Fluidextract of Podophyllum	3	21
Fluidextract of Wild Cherry	24	15	Syrup of Calcium Lactophos-		
Lithium Citrate	3	21	phates	3	2 6

SALE BY MANUFACTURERS.

An effort was made to learn how frequently the items on the questionnaire were sold by manufacturing pharmaceutical houses, which were members of the A. D. M. A. The replies were prompt but the majority reported no sales and several only indicated an occasional sale for three or four of the items.

COMPARISON OF USE WITH SIMILAR U. S. P. X PRODUCTS.

To still further determine relative importance, the use of several deleted substances having a therapeutic action similar to a product still official in the U. S. P. were compared with the reported frequency of use of these in the Charters' Report. This study should be elaborated but as an example of the procedure, we give the following:

Percentage of use in Charters'
Report.

Percentage of use as shown by the Questionnaire.

Sodium Bromide

100%—631 times in 17,577 pre-

scriptions or 8518 in 237,853 pre-

scriptions

Strontium Bromide

1594 times in 237,853 prescriptions or 20% of Sodium Bromide

usage

Fluidextract of Ergot

100%—116 times in 17,577 prescriptions or 1566 in 237,853 pre-

scriptions

Extract of Ergot

514 times in 237,853 prescriptions or 33% of Fluidextract of

Ergot usage

Additions to the Pharmacopæia.

A feature of the Questionnaire was the request that those who returned it should suggest such new titles as they believed should find a place in the U. S. P. XI. The following titles have been proposed and are arranged in the order of frequency of suggestion; the one most often mentioned being first.

Ephedrine-32

Ephedrine Solution—26

Ephedrine Hydroch.—12 Ephedrine Salts—11

Ephedrine Sulph.—9

Ephedrine Inhalant—8
Ephedrine Syrup—3

Ephedrine Inhalant Comp.—2

Insulin-23

Mercurochrome—17 Liver Extract—14 Hexylresorcinol—9 Metaphen—9

Irradiated Ergosterol—8 Neo Silvol—6

Elix. Phenobarbital—5

Viosterol—4

Sodium Phenobarbital-4

Syr. Cocillana Comp.—4

Neo Cincophen—4

Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin for Test-4

Acriflavine-4

Sulph-Arsphenamine-3

Metrazol—3 Ichthyol—3

Merbaphen—3 (Novasurol)

Pyridium-3

Corpus Luteum—3
Elix. Lactated Pepsin—2
Potassium Sulphocyanate—2

Psyllium Seeds—2
Arsphenamine—2

Calcium Gluconate—2 Sodium Tetrajodo Phenolphthalein—2 (Tetra-

phthalein Sodium)

Heroin Hydrochlor.—2

The following items were each suggested once:

Acriflavine Hydrochlor.
Acriviolet

Adrenal Preparations Agarol Allonal

Amytal

Aspidosphermine Crystalline

Aspidosphermine Amorphous Atophan

Benzyl Benzoate

Bromural Butyn

Calamine Calcium Iodide

Carbon Dioxide Gas Caroid Cerium Oxalate Chloretone

Chlorylene Choline Citrocarbonate

Collyrium Astringens (German Pharm.)

Dial
Digalin
Elixir Alurate

Emulsion Silver Iodide

Ergotamine

Ethylene for Anaesthesia Ethylene Tetrachloride

Euresol

Glycerophos. Comp.

Ichthyol

Iron Quinine and Strych. Phos. Elixir

Lotio Alba

Magnesium Super Oxyl.

Manganese Butyrate 20% Sol.

Melatone

Milk Powder Dry

Mixture of Rhubarb and Soda

Novaspirin Orthoform

Ovarian preparations

Oxytocin

Phenol Tetraiodo Phthalein

Phenyl Azo Diamine

Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate

Quinine Di-Hydrobromide

Salipyrin Salophen Salysal

Sodium Amytal Sodium Fluoride Sodium Salicylate (True)

Tannalbin

Theobromine Sodium Acetate Theophylline Sodium Acetate

Thyroid preparations

Tolysin Validol Vasopressin

CONCLUSIONS.

This effort to determine the present-day importance of substances omitted from the Pharmacopœia during the last two decades, has not received the support hoped for but the results are indicative and valuable and should aid the next Subcommittee on Scope in determining omission or deletion in a few of those instances where doubt has been expressed or in any instance in which errors may have been made due to insufficient information.

CHARACTER AND PURPOSE OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.*

BY J. H. BEAL.1

For more than a century—to be exact, for a hundred and ten years—an enterprise has been carried on in the United States which, measured by its importance to the life and health of the nation should be of great public interest, but which remains practically unknown, even by name, to all but a comparatively small fraction of the population.

This enterprise, known as the United States Pharmacopœia, and the society responsible for its periodical revision and publication, the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, pass their one hundred and tenth anniversary this year, and both are of greater vigor and importance to-day than at any previous time in their history.

Prior to the first U. S. P. there was, in America, no authoritative list of approved medicinal agents, and no generally accepted system of drug nomenclature. Widely different drugs and preparations were often designated by very similar names, while sometimes the same drug was known by several different names, and consequently, there was no assurance that an article supplied on prescription would be the same as that intended by the prescriber, or something of very different composition and potency. To correct this dangerous confusion and to introduce certainty into the compounding and dispensing of medicines the United States Pharmacopæia was instituted.

An address before the National Association of Retail Druggists, Atlantic City, Sept. 16, 1930.

¹ Chairman U. S. P. Board of Trustees, Camp Walton, Florida.