

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RECIPE BOOK.

To the Members of the House of Delegates, A. Ph. A.:

Your Chairman begs to submit the following report on the Recipe Book, for the year 1929-1930:

Considering the fact that very little publicity has been given to the Recipe Book, your Chairman wishes to report that the sales for the past year have been indeed encouraging. During the year 1929, 2116 copies of the volume were sold. This is a very creditable showing, but your Chairman wishes to state the opinion that the number of sales might be greatly increased if more publicity and advertising were given to this Recipe Book. Your Chairman, without expense to the ASSOCIATION, placed an advertisement in several pharmaceutical journals, but these advertisements appeared in only one issue. On behalf of the ASSOCIATION I wish to take this opportunity to thank the JOURNAL A. PH. A., *The Druggists Circular*, *The Practical Druggist* and the *American Druggist*, for their coöperation in advertising our Recipe Book. I also wish to thank Mr. Gray, of Chicago who very kindly placed a notice about the Recipe Book in the *C. R. D. A. News*, and *N. A. R. D. Journal* without cost to the ASSOCIATION.

During the year but very few adverse criticisms have been made by pharmacists.

One criticism made was regarding the directions given for the manufacture of Infusion of Calumba. Our Recipe Book advises the use of hot water in making this infusion. This method, according to Greenish, is the best method, since it coagulates the albumen which is present in the root and which is more susceptible to change than the starch which is extracted. However, the method given in the British Pharmacopœia, and the one which the concensus of opinion seems to favor, is the cold method. By this method the starch is not extracted, but the albumen is. It would seem, then, that the ideal method of preparing Infusion Calumba is to extract the root with cold water, leaving the starch behind, and then to heat the infusion to boiling, in order to coagulate the albumen present. By this method both of the objectionable ingredients are removed. Your Chairman suggests that this method should be incorporated in the next revision of the Recipe Book.

Another criticism which was received referred to the greasless cream, the formula for which is given on page 357 of the Recipe Book. The party concerned stated that he could not make the cream according to the formula and directions given in the Recipe Book. I experimented again with this product, and found the formula and the finished product obtained thereby to be perfectly satisfactory.

A few criticisms were also received about the method of indexing as well as that of abbreviating the hospitals. No other criticisms of any sort have been received by your Chairman.

Considering the number of books already sold, it seems to your Chairman that the Committee should begin to consider the task of revising the Recipe Book. Some deletions may be desirable and a number of additions made.

Last year, your Chairman presented a list of formulas, fifteen in number, which he thought it desirable to include in the next Revision.

There are a number of other formulas about which I have been frequently asked, among them being:

<i>Doranti's Solution.</i>		<i>Calendula Ointment.</i>	
Iodine	1 part	Fluidextract Calendulæ	10.0
Guaiacol	2 parts	Unguentum Simplicis ad	100.0
Creosote	5 parts		
Glycerin	100 parts	<i>Calamine Oil Lotion.</i>	
		Calamine	12.5 Gm.
		Zinc Oxide	12.5 Gm.
<i>Linimentum Menthol.</i>		Lime Water	50.0 cc.
Menthol	3 parts	Olive Oil	16.6 cc.
Chloroform	4 parts	Rose Water ad	100.0 cc.
Olive Oil ad	16 parts		

Creosote and Carbolic Inhalant.

Creosote	
Carbolic Acid, of each,	6.3 cc.
Tincture Iodine	12.5 cc.
Alcohol ad	100.0 cc.

Atropine Ointment.

Atropine	2 parts
Oleic Acid (by weight)	8 parts
Lard	90 parts
<i>Iodized Phenol</i> (Pigmentum Phenol Iodati).	
Iodine	10.0 Gm.
Liquefied Phenol ad	100.0

After-Shaving Lotion.

Alum	0.18 Gm.
Glycerin	11.00 cc.
Witch Hazel	16.60 cc.
Perfumed Spirit	
(Spiritus Odoratus) ad	100.00 cc.

Aromatic Syrup of Cascara.

Fluidextract of Cascara Sagrada	8 parts
Tincture of Orange	2 parts
Alcohol	1 part
Cinnamon Water	3 parts
Syrup	6 parts

Your Chairman takes this opportunity to also propose that a *Table of Solubilities* and *Dose Table*, together with *Antidotes for Poisons*, be added to the next Revision of the Recipe Book. The *Table of Solubilities* should include not only the chemicals or drugs official in the United States Pharmacopœia, but also those synthetic chemicals which are in daily use in every pharmacy. A similar table of solubilities prepared by your Chairman was published in the *American Druggist*, and in the "American Druggist Green Book."

Since the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION meeting will be held in Baltimore on May 5, 1930, your Chairman will call a meeting in that city, for the reason that the majority of the members of the Committee will be present at this meeting.

On November 27, 1929, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, through the death of Mr. Henry P. Utech, lost a beloved friend and fellow member—an active member of our Committee. Your Chairman, on behalf of the ASSOCIATION, takes this opportunity to express the deep regrets and to extend the sympathy of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to the bereaved.

On December 10, 1929, I received a letter from President Dunning, in which he suggested an appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Utech, and in which he asked advice as to a suitable candidate. Your Chairman wishes to report that Mr. Roach of Oklahoma City was appointed to the Committee to succeed Henry P. Utech.

Again, I wish to thank Editor Griffith and members of the Committee for their efforts in making the Recipe Book a success, and I wish, at this time, to ask of these members that they continue their good work and make every effort to sell and encourage the sale of as many volumes as possible to their friends in pharmacy. Your Chairman cannot recommend too strongly the use of advertising, and publicity in general, to aid in the sale of the Recipe Book. It is his hope that by next year he will be able to report that the entire allotment has been sold.

I take this opportunity to thank Secretary Kelly and Editor Eberle for their kind assistance, and to thank once more all of the members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION who aided in establishing the success of the Recipe Book. The Recipe Book is a distinct achievement, and from my own experience in using it as a book of reference, I can claim it for a position with other books of reference of great value to every pharmacist and pharmaceutical manufacturer.

Respectfully submitted,

J. LEON LASCOFF, *Chairman.*

On motion by Jacob Diner, duly seconded, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COSMETICS.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1930.

To the Members of the House of Delegates, A. Ph. A.:

The Committee on Cosmetics recommended at the Rapid City meeting that an attempt be made to obtain a sufficient sum of money to finance a program of investigation of a biblio-

graphic nature. While we have been hopeful that these funds might be secured, little progress has been made up to this time, and your Committee can only report that its plans are more clarified.

Legal regulation of the composition of cosmetics is being continually urged by a number of groups, notably those comprised of health officials and of federated women's clubs. As the agitation increases, it seems likely that its results will appear in the form of new bills aimed at the regulation of this traffic. Some of these bills will be wisely drawn, but as a result of the arbitrary and unwarranted character of the remainder, all will probably go down together. Meanwhile, the popular demand for such legislation will continue to grow until action is finally forced upon law-making bodies.

Cosmetic legislation, if adopted, will place added responsibilities upon the shoulders of the pharmacist. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, therefore, should not establish any fixed policy upon this subject until it is in full possession of the facts regarding the physiological effects of cosmetic agents.

The more than casual observer realizes that there are some agents used for cosmetic purposes that are of doubtful safety. There are others which only occasionally cause disturbance, due doubtless to unusual susceptibility of the user. The public does not appreciate this difference, and classes all together as dangerous.

The Committee therefore recommends:

1. That it be authorized to solicit funds for the purpose of conducting an unbiased search of the literature by a competent person who can devote his full time to the work until accomplished; these funds to be administered by the proper officers of the ASSOCIATION. The purpose of this search is to prepare a complete list of the types of preparations classed as cosmetics, to learn what agents enter into the composition of cosmetic preparations, and to learn what harmful effects, if any, have been attributed to these agents or preparations.

2. That the Committee be authorized, following the compilation of this report and its careful analysis by the Committee, to confer with dermatological and other competent specialists, in order that it may have the advantage of the best medical knowledge in the preparation of its report to the ASSOCIATION.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. NITARDY
CHARLES H. LA WALL

A. G. DUMÉZ
GEO. D. BEAL, *Chairman*.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was accepted.

STEPS OF A. PH. A. PROGRESS—PHARMACISTS COMMISSIONED.

The advancement of higher educational requirements; success accomplished in the recognition of pharmacists in the Parker Bill, commissioning them, and also classification as "professional" by the Personnel Classification Board, mark steps of progress. They represent results of AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION endeavor and the splendid coöperation of other organizations.

The enactment of the Parker Bill into law gave recognition to pharmacy by placing pharmacists on the same basis—as to the appointment, pay, promotion, disability, privileges, etc.—as medical officers. Progress is now being made under the law and examinations have been held. E. M. Holt and E. B. Scott, both of Washington, who for a number of years have been pharmacists in the Public Health Service, under Civil Service status, have received commissions in the regular commissioned Corps, after having successfully passed the required physical and professional examinations. They are the first two pharmacists to receive commissions and have been named by Surgeon General Cumming to conduct the examinations necessary for eligibles in the Corps.

BETTER CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

In response to his invitation, representatives of medical, dental, pharmaceutical and veterinary associations, and of other scientific associations and agencies conferred with Surgeon General Cumming in Washington on August 12, 1930 with reference to carrying into effect the provisions of the Act approved June 14, 1930, and generally known as the Porter Bill, whereby the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is authorized and directed "to make such studies and investigations as may be necessary of the abusive use of narcotic drugs; of the quantities of crude opium, coca leaves, and their salts, derivatives and preparations, together with such reserves thereof, as are necessary to supply the normal and emergency medicinal and scientific requirements of the United States.—The results of such studies and investigations—shall be made available to the Commissioner of Narcotics, to be used at his discretion in determining the amount of crude opium and coca leaves to be imported under the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended."

The conference was called to consider (A) the necessity for, and (B) the methods to be used in carrying out the provisions above quoted and under which the Public Health Service may be considered as the official coördinating agency for bringing together a composite opinion of the medical and scientific professions upon this subject and to determine by studies and investigations the quantities of such drugs as are necessary for medicinal and scientific uses and to provide adequate reserves.

Acting Commissioner of Narcotics H. J. Anslinger and Assistant Surgeon General W. L. Treadway, in charge of the Division of Hygiene, Public Health Service, assisted Dr. Cumming in conducting the conference which was most harmonious and satisfactory in results.

The following agenda was employed:

Morning Session.

A. THE NECESSITIES FOR STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS:

1. Federal Control of Narcotic Drugs Respecting Imports, Manufacture, Distribution and Sale.
2. Statistical Analysis of Sales and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs in the United States with Special Reference to Medicinal Requirements.
3. How Important Is the Theoretical Diversion of Drugs from the Legitimate Channels, and What Rôle Can a Scientific Study of Dispensing Methods Play in Determining the Extent of Such Diversion?
4. Is the Present System of Analyzing Manufacturers' and Wholesalers' Sales Adequate to Establish a Reasonable Estimate of the Medical and Scientific Needs of the United States Respecting Narcotic Drugs?

Afternoon Session.

B. METHODS OF STUDY AND INVESTIGATION:

1. Principles Involved in Previous Studies and Investigations Respecting Medicinal and Scientific Needs.
 - League of Nations Survey
 - Public Health Service Survey
 - Bureau of Social Hygiene Survey
2. The Advisability of Analyzing the Records of General and Special Hospitals of Institutions with Reference to the Indispensable Uses, Ill-Advised Uses, and Diversions from Legitimate Channels, of Narcotic Drugs as a Basis for Determining the Normal Medicinal and Scientific Requirements, and What Official and Unofficial Agencies May Be Expected to Furnish These Data.
3. The Advisability of Analyzing the Prescription Records on File in Pharmacies with Reference to the Indispensable Uses, Ill-Advised Uses and Diversions from Legitimate Channels, of Narcotic Drugs as a Basis for Determining the Normal Medicinal and Scientific Requirements, and What Official and Unofficial Agencies May Be Expected to Furnish These Data.

4. The Advisability of Analyzing the Records of Dispensing Physicians with Reference to the Indispensable Uses, Ill-Advised Uses, and Diversions from Legitimate Channels, of Narcotic Drugs, and What Official and Unofficial Agencies May Be Expected to Furnish These Data.
5. The Advisability of Analyzing the Records of Pharmacists and Dispensing Physicians with Reference to the Indispensable Uses, Ill-Advised Uses, and Diversions from Legitimate Channels, of the So-Called Exempt Preparations Containing Narcotic Drugs, and What Official and Unofficial Agencies May Be Expected to Furnish These Data.
6. The Advisability of Utilizing Morbidity and Mortality Reports and Statistics as a Basis for Estimating the Sickness Expectancy Rate for Various Types of Illness and Utilizing Such Data for Estimating the Medicinal Requirements Respecting Narcotic Drugs.
7. The Advisability of Undertaking an Educational Program on the Indispensable Uses of Narcotic Drugs, and What Official and Unofficial Agencies May Be Expected to Contribute to Such a Program.

Subordinate Inquiries.

1. The Advisability of Utilizing a Compilation of the Results of Previous Studies and Investigations Made of the Medical Needs as a Basis for the Immediate Determination of the Medicinal Needs in Accordance with the Act of June 14, 1930.
2. The Trend of Opinion on the Uses of Morphine and the Substitution of Codeine or other Opium Alkaloids or Alkaloid Salts.
3. The Trend of Opinion on the Substitution of Synthetic Products for Cocaine for Any Medical Purpose.

The organizations taking part in the conference and their representatives are:

- AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION: Drs. Mark Finley, William M. Simkins, C. Willard Camalier, Homer C. Brown.
- AMERICAN DRUG MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION: Messrs. George W. Merck, J. J. Kerrigan, S. W. Walker, F. J. McDonough, A. C. Boylston, F. O. Taylor, A. Homer Smith, Eugene Schaefer, Carson P. Frailey.
- AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION: Colonel John D. McLean.
- AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY: Captain Joel T. Boone and Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis.
- AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Drs. Wm. Gerry Morgan, W. C. Woodward, R. L. Anderson, Reid Hunt.
- AMERICAN MEDICAL EDITORS' AND AUTHORS' ASSOCIATION: Brigadier General Jefferson R. Kean, Professor E. G. Eberle, Robert P. Fischelis.
- AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: Drs. A. G. DuMez, E. G. Eberle, S. L. Hilton, E. F. Kelly, R. L. Swain.
- AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Drs. John P. Turner, R. S. Amadon, H. J. Milks, O. V. Brumley.
- BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE, INCORPORATED: Mr. John D. Farnham.
- COMMITTEE ON DRUG ADDICTION: Dr. Charles E. Terry.
- NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Dr. William H. Wilson.
- NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL: Drs. William Charles White, Walter L. Treadway, Lyndon F. Small.
- THE CHEMICAL FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED: Mr. William W. Buffum.
- THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS: Messrs. Frank T. Stone, Ambrose Hunsberger, Samuel C. Henry.

GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

- BUREAU OF NARCOTICS: Messrs. S. H. Breidenbach, A. I. Tennyson, H. J. Anslinger.
- DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: Drs. J. J. Durrett, F. J. Cullen, H. E. Moskey.
- DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR: Dr. L. W. White.
- DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY: Captain W. H. Bell.

STATE DEPARTMENT: Messrs. J. K. Caldwell, Stewart J. Fuller, Max H. Hamilton.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE: Dr. Walter L. Treadway, Dr. G. W. McCoy, Professor Claude S. Hudson, Mr. Selwyn D. Collins, Mr. Rollo H. Britten, Mr. R. D. Kinsey.

UNITED STATES VETERANS BUREAU: Dr. Joseph F. Barry.

WAR DEPARTMENT: Colonel J. B. Huggins, Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Jones.

The discussions were very instructive and will be commented upon more fully in later issues. They brought out the necessity for closer coöperation between the various groups charged by law with the importation, manufacture, distribution, dispensing and administration of narcotics and emphasized the extensive efforts being made to curtail the use of narcotics in illness and to replace them by non-habit forming drugs as rapidly as possible. It was interesting that the results of studies by the Public Health Service and the Committee on Drug Addiction in various representative communities in the United States, of the per capita legal consumption of narcotic drugs gave a total which compared quite closely with the annual importations which further confirmed the general expression of opinion that the diversion to illegitimate uses through legal channels was relatively small. The "ill-advised" use of narcotics in medical treatment and the use of exempt narcotic preparations without professional advice seemed to offer the best opportunities for reduction. Replacement, however, was the real and final objective and the almost complete disappearance of cocaine from dental practice and the elimination of heroin from medical practice were referred to as object lessons in replacement. The Committee on Drug Addiction, Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council is directing research on twelve synthetic products which it is hoped will relieve pain without causing addiction and urge a combined effort toward "replacing every legitimate use of habit-forming drugs in medicine."

The following six procedures were worked out by the conference:

Complete analysis of hospital records, with a request that the American Medical Association coöperate in studying normal medical and scientific requirements.

Detailed scanning of prescriptions to determine ill-advised dispensation of narcotics.

Analysis of records of dispensing physicians.

Analysis, with the assistance of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, of sale and use of so-called exempt preparations, sold for medical purposes, without prescriptions.

Field studies of morbidity and mortality with a view to forecasting tentatively the amount and character of sickness to be expected.

An educational program through physicians and their clientele, toward reducing the demand for narcotic drugs in illness.

It was announced that the Surgeon General would later on hold another conference on ways of carrying out the program.

That those present appreciated the responsibility resting upon them in connection with the legitimate use and further control of narcotics was evident and the fullest coöperation was pledged. The opinion was general that the objectives could not be reached by one effort but that the program must be a continuing one. It was clear that the method of approach employed by the Surgeon General had brought about better contacts and closer coöperation than has ever existed between the civil and government agencies dealing with legitimate narcotics.

A FATAL ERROR IN DISPENSING.*

The following editorials from outstanding Kansas newspapers give their reaction to the conditions referred to:

(From *El Dorado Times*, R. A. CLYMER, Editor.)

"THE ARMY NEEDS GRADUATE PHARMACISTS."

"A court-martial in which the entire public should be interested is now in progress at Fort Leavenworth. Corp. Ralph E. Hawkins is charged with a violation of the ninety-third

* See page 808, article by Chairman Robert L. Swain, of Committee on Pharmacy Corps, U. S. Army.