

INTERIM REVISION ANNOUNCEMENT NO. 2. NATIONAL FORMULARY.
SIXTH EDITION.

By action of the Committee on National Formulary and with the approval of the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the following monograph of the National Formulary, Sixth Edition, is revised, as indicated below; this revision will become official on July 1, 1940.

LIQUOR ANTISEPTICUS N. F.

N. F. Antiseptic Solution.

Liq. Antisept. N. F.

Boric Acid	25.0 Gm.
Thymol	0.5 Gm.
Chlorthymol	0.5 Gm.
Menthol	0.5 Gm.
Eucalyptol	0.1 cc.
Methyl Salicylate	0.2 cc.
Oil of Thyme	0.01 cc.
Alcohol	300.0 cc.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity,	
To make	1000 cc.

Dissolve the boric acid in 650 cc. of hot distilled water and allow the solution to cool. Dissolve the other ingredients in the alcohol. Mix the two solutions and add sufficient of the water to make the product measure 1000 cc. Keep the product in a tightly closed container for two hours or more; then filter it using purified talc, if necessary, to clarify the product.

NOTE: Denatured alcohol Formula No. 38-B has been approved by the U. S. Treasury Department as suitable for use in this preparation provided that adjustment be made for the quantities of the formula ingredients present in the denatured alcohol.

Description and physical properties.

N. F. Antiseptic Solution is a clear, colorless liquid having an aromatic odor and a characteristic taste.

The specific gravity of the Solution at 25° C. is about 0.971.

Test for identity and purity.

N. F. Antiseptic Solution is acid to litmus paper.

Quantitative test for boric acid.

Dilute turmeric T.S. with 15 times its volume of alcohol. Dissolve 2.3 Gm. of boric acid in a sufficient quantity of an alcoholic-aqueous mixture (30 in 100) to make 100 cc. of the boric acid solution. Mix 2.0 cc. of the turmeric dilution with 25 cc. of the N. F. Antiseptic Solution and another 2.0 cc. of the turmeric dilution with 25 cc. of the boric acid solution. Allow the mixtures to stand for ten minutes and then compare them in a colorimeter. The intensity of color developed in the mixture containing the Antiseptic Solution is not less than that developed in the mixture containing the boric acid standard solution. (*Not less than 92 per cent of the formula amount of boric acid.*)

Test for antiseptic value.

Add 0.5 cc. of the standard culture of *Staphylococcus aureus* to 5 cc. of N. F. Antiseptic Solution, mix intimately by gentle rotation, and keep at 37.5° C.; the standard culture and the Antiseptic Solution both should be at this temperature before the test is made. After exactly five minutes, transfer one standard loopful of the mixture to each of three subculture tubes containing 10 cc. of standard culture medium. Incubate these tubes for 48 hours at 37.5° C.: no bacterial growth appears in the subculture tubes.

The Standard Culture. Transfer the living organisms of *Staphylococcus aureus* to standard culture medium and incubate at 37.5° C. After about 24 hours, transfer from this incubated culture to fresh standard culture medium, incubating the new culture at 37.5° C. Repeat this process again after 24 hours. This standard culture is cloudy; do not filter it, but shake it thoroughly, and then allow it to settle for about 15 minutes before it is used. When tested as directed above, the living organisms in this standard culture are all killed when admixed with 1 in 80 aqueous phenol solution for ten minutes, but are not all killed when admixed with 1 in 90 aqueous phenol solution for ten minutes.

The Standard Culture Medium. Dissolve 5 Gm. of beef extract, 5 Gm. of sodium chloride and 10 Gm. of peptone in 1000 cc. of distilled water. Boil for 20 minutes, cool and make up to original volume with distilled water. Adjust with sodium hydroxide T.S. to pH 6.8, using bromthymol blue as the indicator. Filter through paper, place 10 cc. in each sterile, cotton-stoppered tube, and sterilize for 40 minutes at 15 pounds' pressure. To maintain the *Staphylococcus aureus* strain within the required range of resistance, it is necessary to make the beef broth with a peptone especially prepared for this purpose.

The Standard Loopful. The standard loop is a 4-mm. (inside diameter) single loop at the end of a piece of No. 23 B. of S. gage platinum wire, 4 to 8 cm. long, and set in a suitable holder, such as a glass or aluminum rod. The wire is bent so that the loop forms a slight angle with the straight wire. To obtain a standard loopful from a tube containing liquid, hold the tube at an angle of about 60°, so that the plane of the loop is parallel with the surface of the liquid.

Alcohol content: From 26 to 29 per cent, by volume, of C₂H₅OH.

FOR EXTERNAL OR ORAL USE: Undiluted.

HERMAN H. BLOMEIER.

Herman H. Blomeier died November 4th after a short illness, at his home in New York City. Mr. Blomeier was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1861 and graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1881. He came to New York in 1883 and operated a store at 439—9th Ave., for thirty years, retiring in 1930. He had been a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION since 1915, was also a member of the New York Pharmaceutical Association, New York County Pharmaceutical Association, and German Apothecaries Society.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. I. C. Howard; and three sons, Walter, George and Herbert.

GEORGE A. GORGAS.

Dr. George A. Gorgas, prominent druggist and philanthropist of Harrisburg, Pa., died November 12th. He was a Life Member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Gorgas was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in the public schools and the State Normal School at Shippensburg. He was an apprentice in the drug store of Daniel H. Hamaker and matriculated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1881. He purchased the store of I. D. Lutz in 1883 and later opened two branch stores. Recently he retired from active business. Dr. Gorgas was a loyal member in the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, serving as president in 1906. The Gorgas Model Pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science was made possible through his efforts.

GEORGE CHALMERS HALL.

At the age of seventy-five years, at his home in Kalamazoo, Mich., on December 6th, George C. Hall went home. He was a cofounder of the Zemmer Company, in Pittsburgh, Pa., but had retired in 1928, due to failing health.

Mr. Hall served as president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association from 1913 to 1915, at which time the association was named the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists. He had been a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION since 1914. He also belonged to the various Masonic bodies of Brooklyn, N. Y. He maintained a home in Florida, where he was active in civic affairs. He also was a member of the Kalamazoo Country Club and of the New York Alumni Club of the University of Michigan, having graduated from the latter with the degree of Ph.C., in 1883. He began his career with Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, in 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall recently celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. Surviving are his wife, the former Edith May Mizner; a daughter, Mrs. Roger Talmadge Lively, and a granddaughter, Edith Hall Lively, of Atlanta, Ga., and one brother.