

made by the druggist, methods of standardization which demand only inexpensive apparatus should suffice.

This committee does not feel that the specific comments that it has made on individual drugs that have been mentioned in the pages of the first proof are of sufficient moment to the Association at this time to warrant burdening it or the pages of the Journal with them, since no one but the members of the Revision Committee can have any special interest in them.

Let it suffice to say that the members of this committee have made such criticisms and rendered such assistance as they could during the past year to aid the Revision Committee in their work of preparing a Pharmacopœia that will be acceptable to the members of this Association and to American pharmacists in general.

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. HAVENHILL, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECIPE BOOK.

With Special Reference to its Scope and Indirect Value.

To Officers and Members American Pharmaceutical Association:

The Chairman of this Committee, through the courtesy of his colleagues, but not necessarily with their approval, is allowed to present his conclusions regarding the publication of a recipe-book by the American Pharmaceutical Association, independently, and, in the same manner, offer arguments supporting these conclusions.

There is so much more involved or intended to be involved in this recipe-book proposal than is yet generally recognized and appreciated that it seems not at all out of place to call attention, special attention, to related subjects and ask careful study of the far-reaching vital results that may be made to follow a proper working out of the relationship a recipe-book may bear to the other work and the other publications of the Association.

Fundamentally, the publications of an organized body, carrying such stupendous responsibilities as does the American Pharmaceutical Association, are important far beyond usual comprehension. One may justly tremble for those who have assumed principal responsibility for these publications, no matter whether the assumption be stimulated by creditable benevolence or sordid ambition. What is there, that is tangible, of the Association's yesterday's, but its publications? How is it possible to broaden the scope of its influences beyond that represented by the very limited number who attend its meetings save through or by its publications? What real thing is left to those who will follow us, but its publications? How does the world come to know of it; how does the world estimate its value; how is the world's respect created or its contempt engendered?—Wholly by its publications. Pharmacy and pharmacists of the United States of America, —and all and everything comprehended in these terms; the aims, the ambitions, the attainments, the standards, the science, even the morals of all these are most conspicuously and positively set forth in the publications of this Association. Let us be impressed by the truths:— "It is not that which entereth the man that defileth him, but that which proceedeth therefrom" and "By your fruits shall ye be judged."

And, fundamentally, again, must be considered the influence of the American Pharmaceutical Association, direct and indirect, upon other publications, notably, upon the Pharmacopœia and the pharmaceutical text-books. It is well for us to remember how much all of us laymen, as well as teachers, have to do with what is taught those who are to have future pharmacy's control. Why should we

wonder that such slow progress has been made when we fail to give those who must be our successors not the best that we know, but that which appears to be the most expedient for ourselves. God help us.

Parenthetically, it may be added that the influence of the American Pharmaceutical Association upon the revision of the Pharmacopœia is much more potent than is generally recognized and must not be overlooked or denied when the faults of *that* publication are exposed or its praises sung. If there is not soon to be a readjustment of the titles of our books of standards, even greater responsibilities might be thought of for this Association, in connection with the further proper development of the Pharmacopœia. It is really remarkable how comparatively little there is wrong with the general character of the eighth revision. The deletion of a very few inconsistent contents would make it almost perfect, save for its great want of comprehensiveness regarding much used simple substances. Let us congratulate ourselves and be happy over the most creditable progress made, but let us, also, as happily engage in making still further desirable progress.

Names may or may not have influence or power; this is an old question that is not, just now, up for settlement. For the moment, however, the titles of certain legally recognized books and their present characteristics may be wholly forgotten and the imagination allowed to form pictures without hindrance; such pictures are:— First. A thoroughly comprehensive book of standards for simple substances that are, in any way, used for the healing of the ills of human and other animal bodies,—nothing beside, nothing less. The proposed governmental list of general standards is held in mind, but careful consideration will lead to the opinion that there is a fortunate and unusual benevolence always surrounding the “healing of the sick,” which will lend additional interest and carefulness to the preparation of a book of standards for medicinal substances, alone. The differentiation of a simple substance may be made by describing it as something held together by the forces of cohesion or chemical affinity, separately or connectively. The creation and oft correction of such a book of standards should be entrusted to those who are trained to know, and do know, most about the identity and contained characteristics of drugs—the pharmacist.

Bearing directly upon the proper scope of the Association's existing publications, indirectly upon the proper status of the recipe-book and largely upon the prophetic comprehensive book of standards, is the excellent and creditably unselfish work done by our Committee on Unofficial Standards. Whoever it was, Dr. Kremmers or Dr. Beal that initiated this work, the real originator should be ascertained. He builded far beyond our early contemplation of the subject. It is, no doubt, the very satisfactory beginning of such a book of standards as is most needed by those that have to do with medicines and, if the work is properly husbanded and encouraged, it will surely lead to an authority to which the Pharmacopœia will be second, if the latter continues the impossible feat of riding two horses and of carrying such a diversity of burdens.

Surely, the work of the Committee on Unofficial Standards should be published in an independent volume and should not, for many good reasons, be included in a book of formulas. The Recipe-book, if published, will also make certain need for these standards. The importance and helpfulness of this fixing of marks of identity and signs of quality is far in advance of the mere constructions of formulas.

Second. An intelligent and carefully prepared list of therapeutic agents. Such a list should include the application of all the scientific knowledge at command and, while it could not be mandatory upon the medical profession, would help the trusting helpless and be an essential guide to teachers and board examiners. With this the pharmacist should have nothing to do and the medical profession should, through its greatest organization, have all to do. Whether or not this publication should contain more than simples, as heretofore described,

may be a subject for consideration by its compilers. Well defined outlines of this picture may already be seen in "Useful Drugs" of the American Medical Association.

Third. A book in which is contained formulas for preparations of the agents listed in "Number Two," the book of therapeutic standards, in such form and combinations as conform to the best knowledge and practice of the times and, certainly, with regard for reasonable ethics and the just rights of others whoever and wherever they may be. Such a book should be indicative of the character and attainments of the profession or professions it presumes to represent and should lend the helpfulness of advanced science. It should not, under any circumstances, present the fallacies of past ages or the mistakes of later days. The care and control of such a publication should, undoubtedly, in justice to all concerned,—invalid humanity, medicine, pharmacy,—be delegated to representatives of the two professions most intimately involved.

Fourth. A storehouse, repository, a resting place; in some respects, a museum to care for and hold for use, for reference, certainly, for preservation, all the medical formulas that are worth while, that have no place in authorized books of formulas. No formula should be included that has not been in more or less general use for five years and its genuineness and trustworthiness, as to identity, should be assured. When once admitted, it becomes the authoritative formula for the preparation under the name of which it is written, being, thus, a guide for all concerned.

It must be borne well in mind by all those who would enlarge the scope of the Recipe-book, that new formulas are generously gathered from all sources by the able reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy and are printed in the Year Book with such connected information as to make experimentation with them more successful. This yearly comprehensive collection of suggested formulas and suggested modifications of formulas is a most valuable feature of the Association's publications and does not need to be replaced by any other device. To the contrary, it should be encouraged and more earnestly exploited, for there is, indeed, much helpful information of this kind always stored in the Year Book. Let us hope for even a greater collection of offered formulas useful to the practical pharmacist.

All formulas introduced into the repository of accepted recipes should be prefaced with a concise history, giving the source, local connections and former placement, if any. Other offerings for the same title may be subsequently introduced, but always with explanatory notes of contest and with the names and arguments of contestants. Modifications of formulas may be accepted, but these must never lead to the slightest change of the original; they must be exhibited as modified recipes, with explanatory notes showing the reason for the modification and its author.

The source of these recipes should be as follows: (a) Deletions from the Pharmacopœias, including the revision of 1870, and those from all subsequent revisions; deletions from all the editions of the National Formulary, also the originals of the formulas remaining, in subsequent editions of those books, when the revised formulas show marked changes in strength or structure. (b) Popular formulas published in recognized medical and pharmaceutical authorities. (c) Selections from medical and pharmaceutical journals. (d) Foreign formulas largely used in this country. (e) Private contributions.

Concisely a few specific recommendations are offered.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended to the Association, as a whole, the recommendations to be referred for consideration, as may be the Association's pleasure, as follows:

First. That a permanent committee on Recipe Book be provided for, com-

posed of seven members, appointed by the Council, and that vacancies be filled by that body.

Second. That the Committee be authorized to collect recipes according to such rules as it may adopt, provided such rules are endorsed by the Council, it being understood that amendments to these rules shall also be endorsed by the Council.

Third. That as soon after the publication of the ninth revision of the Pharmacopœia and the fourth edition of the National Formulary, as practicable, the Committee's collections of recipes shall be published as a separate supplement to an issue of *THE JOURNAL* and a copy be furnished to each member of the Association with the issue of *THE JOURNAL* to which it may be a supplement.

Fourth. That the matter of publishing the recipes thereafter in book form be referred to the Council with power to act.

Attached hereunto will be found the suggestions as to "Scope and Character" of the Recipe Book, as made by Chairman Raubenheimer in the painstaking and able report read by him at the Boston meeting and as mere suggestions to the successors of this Committee, there will be also attached several lists of formulas giving their titles only, with source from which they may be obtained, all of which are most respectfully submitted as a part of this report.

In conclusion, the matter of this report should not be subjected to superficial criticism; it relates to matters of far too serious import to be so treated: it sets forth conclusions built upon years and years of hard and careful study, aided by close experiences, in the work, and by unusual opportunities for observation. The arguments should have full force; that they may be connected with personal eccentricities should not detract, in the least, from their real worth, nor should anything submitted in this report be opposed by mere personal whims. The fetish clinging to names by prejudiced conservatism or erroneous usage should be forgotten; the thing, itself, must be considered, its truth or its error, its progress or its "standpatism"; most of all must be considered its promises, its promises of better things, especially, to those for whom we should make clear the way.

From Report of Committee on Recipe Book at the Boston Meeting, Otto Raubenheimer, Chairman:—

"SCOPE AND CHARACTER."

"The Recipe Book should be progressive and helpful and should include formulas for things which are used and useful and should be divided into several parts.

a.—formulas deleted from U. S. P. and N. F.

b.—Formulas of foreign pharmacopœias and formularies, which are often prescribed or for which the retail pharmacist could make propaganda efforts.

c.—Various other formulas, often named after their originators, scattered, at present, in pharmaceutical and medical journals, books and proceedings and also hospital formularies.

d.—Toilet articles, cosmetics, and perfumery.

e.—Technical receipts as battery fluids, photographic solutions, cleansing fluids, insecticides, etc.

f.—Agricultural preparations, veterinary remedies, poultry foods and medicines, etc.

g.—Soda water, beverages, syrups, etc."

Formulas selected from those suggested by Chairman Raubenheimer, which are of a character to demand convenient placement and which would add real value to the Recipe Book:

Kummerfeld's Lotion
Hufeland's Infant Powder
Scarlet Red Ointments

Beck's Bismuth Pastes
Lubricating Jellies
Thiersch's Gauze

Lassar's Paste	"Clondy" Ammonia
(N. Y. S. & C. Hosp. Modification)	White Lotion
Compound White Lotion	Calamine Lotions
Granville's Lotions	

List of articles, the formulas of which the Chairman suggests, might, with great advantage, be taken out of the National Formulary and preserved in the Recipe Book:

Aromatic Vinegar	Sedative Water
Traumatic Balsam	Compound Camphor Cerate
Blackberry Cordial	Compound Decoction of Aloes
Compound Elixir of Celery	Elixir of Buchu
Compound Elixir of Buchu	Elixir of Buchu and Potassium Acetate
Compound Cathartic Elixir	Compound Elixir of Chloroform
Elixir of Coca	Compound Elixir of Corydalis
Elixir of Coca and Guarana	Compound Digestive Elixir
Glycerinated Elixir of Gentian	Elixir of Malt and Iron
Elixir of Pot. Acet. and Juniper	Compound Elixir of Blackberry
Brown Plaster	Compound Elixir of Stillingia
Compound Elixir of Viburnum Opulus	Essence of Pepsin
Compound Tar Plaster	Ferrated Extract of Apples
Compound Fluidextract of Buchu	Glycerite of Guaiaac
Phosphatic Emulsion	Fermented Milk
Compound Liniment of Opium	Humanized Milk
Germicide	Alkaline Antiseptic
Battery Fluid	Solution of Morphine Citrate
Magendie's Solution of Morphine	Acid Solution of Phosphates
Solution of Pot. Arsen. and Bromide	Pearson's Solution
Solution of Chlorinated Potassa	Astringent Lotion
Black Wash	Lotion of Lead and Opium
Yellow Wash	Mixture of Acacia
Villate's Solution	Mixture of Ammonium Chloride
Hope's Mixture	Parrish's Camphor Mixture
Dalby's Carminative	Chloral and Bromide Compound
Chloroform Anodyne	Sun Mixture
Squibb's Diarrhœa Mixture	Lafayette Mixture
Loomis' Diarrhœa Mixture	Chapman's Mixture
Thielman's Diarrhœa Mixture	Mixture of Guaiaac
Velpeau's Diarrhœa Mixture	Oleo-balsamic Mixture
Mixture of Oil of Tar	Stokes' Expectorant
Compound Mixture of Rhubarb	Gadberry's Mixture
Haller's Acid Elixir	Aromatic Pepsin
Antidyspeptic Pills	Barker's Post Partum Pills
Antineuralgie Pills	Francis Triplex Pill
Warburg's Pills	Compound Powder of Acacia
Hiera Picra	Catarrh Power
Soluble Antiseptic Powder	Compound Powder of Catechu
Aromatic Powder of Chalk	Calomel and Jalap
Compound Powder of Iodoform	London Paste
Compound Powder of Kino	Emollient Species
St. Germain's Tea	Breast Tea
Spirit of Ants	Alcoholic Eye Wash
Compressed Sponge	Bleached Sponge
Lime Juice and Pepsin	Compound Syrup of Cimicifuga
Syrup of the Bromides	Compound Syrup of Canada Snake Root
Syrup of Morphine Sulphate	Compound Syrup of Morphine

Syrup of Poppy	Jackson's Pectoral Syrup
Compound Syrup of White Pine	Neutralizing Cordial
Aromatic Syrup of Blackberry	Fleming's Tincture of Aconite
Fenner's Guaiac Mixture	Warburg's Tincture
Hot Drops	Bestucheff's Tincture
Tincture of Ferrated Extract of Apples	Deweese's Tincture of Guaiac
Churchill's Tincture of Iodine	Compound Tincture of Kino
Tincture of Poppy	Bateman's Pectoral Drops
Compound Tincture of Zedoary	Turner's Cerate
Mother's Salve	Compound Tar Ointment
Soothing Ointment	Hebra's Itch Ointment
Compound Fluidextract of Stillingia	

To these must be added the one hundred and thirteen formulas in the "Appendix," which are deletions from the pharmacopœias.

The Pharmacopœia of the United States holds formulas, which the Chairman believes detract from its usefulness by lessening the respect in which it is held.

These formulas would *adorn* the Recipe Book; the list is as follows:

Vinegar of Opium	Hamamelis Water
Cerate of Lead Subacetate	Compound Rosin Cerate
Confection of Senna	Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
Emul. of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophos.	Emul. of Oil of Turpentine
Compound Infusion of Senna	Turpentine Liniment
Antiseptic Solution	Chalk Mixture
Mixture of Rhubarb and Soda	Mucilage of Sassafras Pith
Mucilage of Elm Bark	Compound Cathartic Pills
Vegetable Cathartic Pills	Compound Laxative Pills
Pills of Podo. Bella. and Capsicum	Compound Pills of Rhubarb
Compound Licorice Powder	Dover's Powder
Compound Jalap Powder	Tully's Powder
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia	Compound Spirit of Juniper
Syrup of Lime	Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla
Compound Syrup of Squill	Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh
Compound Tincture of Benzoin	Liquid Dover's Powder
Compound Tincture of Lavender	Paregoric
Aromatic Tincture of Rhubarb	Troches of Tannic Acid
Troches of Ammonium Chloride	Troches of Cubeb
Troches of Gambir	Troches of Glycyrrhiza and Opium
Troches of Krameria	Troches of Potassium Chlorate
Troches of Santonin	Troches of Sod. Bicarbonate
Wine of Antimony	Wine of Coca
Wine of Colchicum Seed	Wine of Ergot
Wine of Iron	Bitter Wine of Iron
Wine of Ipecac	Wine of Opium

From the Unofficial Formulas, published by the Maryland College of Pharmacy:

Chlorodyne	Zoll's Comp. Confection
Guttæ Vitæ	Buckler's Neuralgia Liniment
Buckler's Croup Mixture	Grahame's Diarrhœa Mixture
Ungentum Hebra	Compound Camphor Ointment
Crazeaux Nipple Ointment	Compound Galbanum Ointment
Nutritive Ointment	Abernethy's Dinner Pill
Zoll's Pink Paste	Ward's Paste
Clapp's Pills	Marshall Hall's Dinner Pills
Pill Triplex	White's Gout Pills

Wallace's Pills
Smith's Anodyne Plaster

From text-books:

Allen's Nipple Wash
Tillyard's Brown Mixture

From a private formulary:

Tanret's Test Solution
Kummerfeld's Lotion
Solution of Sulphanilic Acid
A. C. E. Anæsthesia Mixture
Guttæ Vitæ
Alkaline Gentian Mixture, J. H. H.
Seiler's Antiseptic Wash (original)
Addison's Pills
Thompson's Fluid
Haines' Test for Sugar
Carbonis Detergens
Schleich's Solutions
Boas' Reagent
Doremus' Solution for Ureometer
Hoff's Consumption Cure
Guenzberg's Reagent
Piffard's Test Paste
Fuller's Lotion
Grey Oil
Wadsworth's Mouth Wash
Channing's Solution
Bogg's Reagent
Kaiserling's Fluid
Dentzel's Hæmostyptic Tincture
Analgesic Balm (Raubenheimer)
Phenolphthalein and Zinc Dust Solution
Talbot's Iodo-glycerole
Hayem's Fluid
Uffelmann's Solution
Lockes' Solution

References to Recipe Book:

Bulletin of A. Ph. A.
Vol. IV.
No. 8, p. 248
No. 10, p. 329 and 331
No. 11, p. 425
Vol. V.
No. 6, p. 352
No. 8, p. 454
No. 9, p. 485
No. 10, p. 538 and 541

Wilken's Pills
Schneeberger Snuff

Thompson's Eye Water

Seibert's Paste
Eau de Princesse
Smith's Anodyne Plaster
Sol. of Sod. Nitrite for Diazo Reaction
Comp. Menthol Powder, J. H. H.
Syrup of Dover's Powder
Williams' Pink Mixture
Thompson's Fluid, Concentrated
Niemeyer's Pills
Ringer's Solution
Solution of Fluorescein
Esbach's Solution
Hare's Normal Saline Solution
Deweese's Emmenagogue
Trunecek's Serum Cachets
Solution of Atoxyl
Normal Salt Tablets
Asiatic Pills
Harrington's Solution
Carminative Tincture
Trooper's Liniment
Calamine Lotion, J. H. H.
Lenoble's Test for Acetone
Ballemer's Gargle
Tsuchiya's Reagent
Goldhammer's Pills
Poppenheim's Solution
Schlesinger's Solution
Trousseau's Pills
Stitt's Solution

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