of these facts should show that the above suggested plan of having two forms of Camphor Liniment is not as radical as it would seem at the first glance.

In concluding it may be also pointed out that while there is no doubt considerable difference of opinion in the medical profession regarding the value of mineral bases in comparison with vegetable bases, yet not many years ago olive oil and other vegetable oils were used exclusively as vehicles where bland and soothing bases were required; to-day, however, mineral bases have already grasped a firm foothold in the manufacture of such medicinal preparations and the writer predicts that in the near future phenomenal strides will be made along these lines.

## A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FORTHCOMING PHARMA-COPOEIA.\*

## BY JACOB DINER.

Inasmuch as the Pharmacopoeia is, primarily, intended to be a scientific book of standards, and, in consideration of the fact, that article 18 of the "General Principles to be followed for the ninth revision" (p. 34) specifically states, "It is recommended that the introduction of new compound preparations be discouraged as far as possible," there seems to be no reason why some of the compound preparations of the ninth revision may not be deleted. Especially is this true in the case of compound preparations which are rarely used and which could just as readily be incorporated in the National Formulary, which is primarily designed for that purpose and has a legal status equal to the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. As examples of compound preparations which could readily be spared from the U. S. P., the following are mentioned: Creosote Water, Cantharides Cerate, Compound Infusion of Senna, Compound Glycyrrhiza Mixture, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Compound Powder of Glycyrrhiza, Compound Spirit of Juniper, Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the various official troches.

Instead of stating, under tests, the result of a reaction by one term, a few explanatory words are advised; for example, " \* \* \* \* roo mils each of Distilled Water are not affected by the addition of barium chloride T. S. (sulphate) \* \* \* ." "Absence of sulphate" would state the facts more clearly.

International standards have been adopted for preparations of potent drugs—a step decidedly in the right direction. Bearing this in mind, I fail to see why Camphorated Tincture of Opium should materially differ in opium content from European pharmacopoeias, neither do I consider the mode of preparation an ideal one. The British, Swiss, French and German pharmacopoeias all have an opium equivalent of five (5) grammes; three are made with tincture of opium, the French employing powdered opium. I suggest the following formula:

Tincture of Opium	50 mils
Benzoic acid	5 Gm.
Camphor	5 Gm.
Oil of Anise	5 mils
Diluted Alcohol to make	ooo mils

<sup>\*</sup> From a paper read before New York Branch, A. Ph. A., by the author, March meeting, 1920.