

EDITORIAL NOTES

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NEW AND NONOFFICIAL REMEDIES. BISMARSEN.

The Council has authorized a statement, which is printed in *Jour. A. M. A.*, for July 16, 1927. A description is published in same number and the following is abstracted from that source.

BISMARSEN.—Sulpharsphenamine Bismuth.—Bismuth Arsphenamine Sulphonate.—The sodium salt of a bismuth derivative of arsphenamine methylene sulphonic acid (the exact structural formula of which has not been established) with inorganic salts. It contains approximately 13 per cent of arsenic and 24 per cent of bismuth.

Actions and Uses.—For the treatment of syphilis. According to Stokes and Chambers, the drug is somewhat slower in its action than intramuscularly administered sulpharsphenamine or intravenously administered neoarsphenamine, but much more rapid than bismuth; and it has marked "tonic" properties. More or less severe pains at the site of injection have been reported.

Dosage.—Bismarsen is administered intramuscularly. The initial dose is 0.1 Gm.; for succeeding doses Stokes and Chambers used 0.2 Gm. each of the drug dissolved in ampule with 1 cc. of sterile distilled water at the time of administration, adding to the solution 2 to 3 drops of a 2 per cent solution of butyn. At the time of reporting, however, the authors questioned the desirability of using the local anesthetic. Weekly increasing to biweekly doses were used in treatment courses of twenty doses.

Manufactured by the Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. U. S. patent 1,605,691 (Nov. 2, 1926; expires 1943). U. S. trademark applied for.

Bismarsen is prepared by adding a solution of potassium bismuth tartrate in water to an aqueous solution of 3,3'-diamino 4,4'-dihydroarsenobenzene N,N'-dimethylene sulphonate, dissolving precipitate with a measured quantity of sodium hydroxide solution, precipitating by pouring the clear solution into a methyl alcohol ether mixture, filtering off the precipitate and drying it in vacuo.

Bismarsen is a brownish yellow amorphous powder readily soluble in water, yielding a yellow solution which is slightly alkaline to litmus.

The following additional articles have been accepted as conforming to the rules of the

Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for admission to New and Nonofficial Remedies. A copy of the rules on which the Council bases its action will be sent on application.

W. A. PUCKNER, *Secretary*.

ERYSIPELAS STREPTOCOCCUS ANTI-TOXIN (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1927, p. 337).

Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, New York.

Erysipelas Streptococcus Antitoxin (Lederle) Unconcentrated.—This antitoxin is prepared by immunizing horses by subcutaneous injections of the toxic filtrate obtained from broth cultures of the erysipelas streptococcus, or by intravenous injection of cultures of the erysipelas streptococcus obtained from typical cases of erysipelas. When test bleedings show the serum to have reached a sufficient degree of potency, the blood is drawn under aseptic conditions, the serum is separated, clarified by Buchner filtration, sterilized by Berkefeld filtration and tested until the desired potency is obtained, this being determined by making serial dilutions of the serum with equal volumes of a dilution of erysipelas toxin of such strength that 0.1 cc. of the toxin-antitoxin will contain one skin test dose of the toxin. Erysipelas streptococcus antitoxin (Lederle) unconcentrated is administered in early cases of moderate severity in dosage of 12 cc. intramuscularly; in severely toxic and late cases, 36 cc. to 48 cc. intramuscularly, or 24 cc. to 36 cc. intravenously. Marketed in packages of one syringe, containing 12 cc.

—From *Jour. A. M. A.*, July 30, 1927.

DIPHTHERIA TOXIN-ANTITOXIN MIXTURE (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1927, p. 340).

H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture, New Formula, Park-Banzhaf's 0.1 L.+ (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1927, p. 341). Also marketed in packages of one 10 cc. vial (M 72-024) representing three immunizing treatments.

—From *Jour. A. M. A.*, August 20, 1927.

ACETARSONE (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1927, p. 83).

Acetarsone-Abbott.—A brand of acetarsone-N. N. R.

Manufactured by the Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. No U. S. patent or trade mark.
Tablets Acetarson-Abbott, 0.25 Gm.

ERYSIPELAS STREPTOCOCCUS ANTI-TOXIN (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1927, p. 337).

H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia.

Erysipelas Streptococcus Antitoxin (Concentrated)-Mulford.—This antitoxic serum is prepared by injecting horses intradermally with strains of hemolytic streptococci isolated by H. Amoss from human cases of erysipelas lesions, bleeding the horses and when test bleedings show the serum to have reached the desired potency, separating the serum, sterilizing it, and preserving by the addition of 0.35 per cent of phenol. The product is then concentrated by a process which preserves both the antitoxic and antibacterial properties claimed to be in the original serum. Erysipelas streptococcus antitoxin (concentrated)-Mulford is administered in doses of 20 cc., preferably given intravenously, and repeated within twelve to twenty-four hours if indicated. Marketed in packages of one 20 cc. syringe with sterile, glass-encased needle.

CHOLERA VACCINE (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1927, p. 358).

H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia.

Cholera Bacterin (Cholera Vaccine).—(See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1927, p. 358). Also marketed in packages of one 20 cc. vial (M155-4) containing 1000 million killed cholera vibrios per cubic centimeter.

—From *Jour. A. M. A.*, September 10, 1927.

ALPHA-LOBELINE.

Preliminary Report of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry.

The Council has authorized publication of a statement, published in *Jour. A. M. A.*, Aug. 27, 1927.

Manufactured by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Hamburg, marketed in ampuls of alpha-lobeline hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.

FELICITATIONS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACIST.

The official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*, of October 1st, comments editorially on the address of J. H. Beal, at the St. Louis meeting; also on the history of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and fraternally felicitates the ASSOCIATION in these words: "There must always be a closer, and there ought to be a more cordial communion between all English-speaking peoples, than between them and the countries with other languages. It is in this spirit and on the strength of this bond that we warmly and fraternally felicitate the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION on the attainment of its Diamond Jubilee, which was signaled on the occasion of its diamond anniversary meeting held at St. Louis last month by a remark-

ably luminous, eloquent and inspiring address by Dr. James H. Beal, on 'The Work, Principal Purposes and Ideals of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.' But for limits of space we should fain reproduce the address in full. We quote some passages from it elsewhere in this issue, and now proceed to offer a running commentary on the more salient subjects dwelt upon by Dr. Beal." Extended comment is made on parts of his address; his pronunciate—that the spirit of tolerance is essential to scientific and social progress is designated "a wise and magnanimous utterance." The following paragraph of the editorial is quoted:

"For all who are concerned with or engaged in the work and policy of pharmaceutical organization, there are many lessons to be learned from the history and progress of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the promoters and continuators of which had to grope their way through the tentative stages of a loosely knit and almost open formation of the generalized type through successive stages of consolidated centralization, combined with division of labor and devolution. In some respects the present constitution and conventions of the ASSOCIATION are less democratic in theory than as originally conceived and laid down, but in others and indeed essentially as to actual working and results the ASSOCIATION is now more representative and democratic than at the source. It has come to be the matrix for that federation of all the pharmaceutical forces of the United States, which has long been the dream of the leaders of pharmacy there. That consummation has not yet been reached, but the ASSOCIATION has prepared the way for it, and it should not now be long delayed."

It is pleasing to note the interest in and estimate of the work of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION by the Official Organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Although pharmaceutical practice in the United States differs from that of Great Britain, our members have found the votaries in Great Britain not so very different in purposes and ideals, nor have we had great difficulty in showing our appreciation when their members honored us by attending the meetings of the A. PH. A.

There should be more frequent visitations, not only between those of Great Britain and of the United States, but pharmacists of other countries; pharmacy will be benefited thereby.

We are grateful for the recognition given to the A. P. H. A. by the *Journal and Pharmacist*.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*, of September 24th, reports an interview with the editor of that publication and **Dr. F. E. Stewart** of Philadelphia, active member of the A. P. H. A. After an account of his activities the article states that Dr. Stewart is the historian of the St. Andrews Society in Philadelphia, founded in 1749, and that one of the principal objects of this society in Great Britain is to attend the inauguration by the American Ambassador, the Honorable A. B. Houghton, of the Scottish War Memorial in Princess St. Gardens, Edinburgh, which is a gift from Scots in America and Americans with Scottish sympathies as a tribute to Scotland's sons who fell in the war. Later, Dr. Stewart traveled on the continent.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference will be held at Cheltenham in July or August 1928.

The University of Georgia in Volume I, No. 14, of "Addresses," has published an address by **Dr. Joseph Jacobs** on "Crawford Williamson Long."



A. L. I. WINNE.

A. L. I. Winne is largely responsible for the organization of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries, at St. Louis Diamond Anniversary meeting, of the A. P. H. A. The Secretary is **W. H. Lamont**, 5838 Plymouth Ave., St. Louis. A brief

report of the Conference is printed in the September *JOURNAL A. P. H. A.*, p. 842.

The *President* of the Conference, **A. L. I. Winne**, is *Secretary-Treasurer* of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association; he is also *Secretary-Treasurer* of the State Board of Pharmacy, and one of the editors of the *Virginia Pharmacist*. He entered the drug business in 1904 and remained in the retail business until 1917; for a time thereafter he was engaged in the wholesale drug business and since then in the activities wherein he has become one of the leaders. He is ever ready in the cause of pharmacy and alert to its interests.

The *Oil Paint and Drug Reporter* reports an interview with **Dr. A. R. L. Dohme**, who has recently returned from Europe; liberty is taken in reprinting:

"Scandinavian countries are very conservative in the drug and chemical trades and still adhere to the old time pharmacies, which are limited in number and therefore sure of a fixed clientele, with prescription writing universal. They do not accept the sayso of other countries in the matter of medicinal preparations, and to be successful there, a foreign product must have the endorsement of local men.

"In Germany pharmacies are also apportioned according to population, and as a consequence have a fixed and fairly good value. The people are very friendly to foreigners and most accommodating in getting anything a visitor might want or need from somewhere else.

"In France pharmacies are more numerous and competition is greater, and the drug stores border more closely upon the American pattern, with a larger variety of merchandise, though prices are higher than in Germany.

"In England, drug stores, or chemists' shops, as they are called, more nearly approximate American pharmacies than those in any other country, and the same freedom to engage in business anywhere that exists in the United States is allowed there."

Van Pelt & Brown, Richmond, come in for complimentary comment in the Dietz Printing Co. house organ for August, because of their progressiveness in the advertising of their business. Incidentally, the advertising being done by this firm is helpful to every pharmacy in their territory—they advertise pharmacy as well as their own shop.—*Va. Pharmacist*.

Dr. J. M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, has made public the statement that he