

EDITORIAL NOTES

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NEW AND NONOFFICIAL REMEDIES.

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*.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY TEST (SCHICK TEST) (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 390).

H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Toxin for the Schick Test (see New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 291): Also marketed in packages of two 10-cc. vials (M 213), one containing undiluted diphtheria toxin and the other containing sufficient sterile solution of sodium chloride for dilution to make 100 test doses of 0.1 cc. Schick Test Control is also supplied in packages of one 10-cc. vial (M 214), containing heated and diluted diphtheria toxin sufficient for at least 100 tests.

TETANUS ANTITOXIN, CONCENTRATED (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 356).

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

Tetanus Antitoxin Globulin.—Also marketed in piston syringe containers, containing 20,000 units (Bio. 149).

DIPHTHERIA TOXIN-ANTITOXIN MIXTURE (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 366, and *The Journal*, Oct. 13, 1928, p. 1109).

United States Standard Products Co., Woodworth, Wis.

Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture 0.1 L+ (*Non-Sensitizing*).—Each cubic centimeter constitutes a single dose of diphtheria toxin neutralized with the proper amount of antitoxin produced from goats. Marketed in packages of three vials, each containing 1 cc.; in packages of one vial containing 10 cc.; and in packages of one vial containing 30 cc.

From *Journal A. M. A.*, Oct. 20, 1928.

PHENTETIOTHALEIN SODIUM.—Phentetiothaleinis Sodium.—Phenoltetraiodophthalein Sodium.— $\text{NaO.O: C}_6\text{H}_4\text{I}_4\text{C: C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{ONa}$. The sodium salt of a dibasic dye, phenoltetraiodophthalein. Phentetiothalein sodium contains from 56 per cent to 59 per cent of iodine.

Actions and Uses.—Phentetiothalein sodium is used for the roentgenologic examination of the gall-bladder and simultaneous test of hepatic function. Following the intravenous injection, the solution appears in the normal gall-bladder in sufficient concentration to cast a shadow to the roentgen rays and if the liver is damaged it is retained in the blood in amounts indicative of the extent of impairment. It is claimed to cause little or no toxic reaction.

Dosage.—Intravenously for visualization of the gall-bladder and simultaneous test of liver function, 40 mg. per kilogram of body weight; the dose need not exceed 2.5 Gm., regardless of weight. The dye is dissolved in freshly distilled water, filtered through fine filter paper, and sterilized for fifteen minutes in a boiling water-bath. A solution of 8 per cent has been found satisfactory. The solution is injected intravenously by gravity or syringe method, either in the morning between 8 and 9 or in the evening between 5 and 9. If given in the evening the evening meal should be omitted and no food given until the first roentgenogram is taken in the morning. At this time a fat meal is given and the roentgenogram taken one hour after the meal and, if desired, another three hours after the meal to determine the rapidity and characteristics of emptying. More satisfactory results are probably obtained if the injection is made in the morning with the stomach empty, omitting breakfast and lunch and tak-

ing roentgenograms four, eight and twenty-four hours after the injection. For gall-bladder visualization alone the drug is administered orally in the form of capsules or pills coated with phenyl salicylate; average dose, 5 Gm. administered in pills or capsules of 1 Gm. each during the evening meal. Breakfast is omitted. Since the capsules may not be dissolved, any abnormality found by the oral method should be checked up by the intravenous method. The liver function test cannot be made by this method because the dye is not absorbed rapidly enough into the blood.

To make the determination of liver function, blood is collected one-half hour and again preferably one hour after the intravenous injection. The serum is alkalinized with a small drop of 5 per cent solution of sodium hydroxide and compared to a set of standard solutions as suggested by Rosenthal (*An Improved Method for Using Phenoltetrachlorophthalein as a Liver Function Test, J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.*, 19, 385 (June 1922)) and modified by Cole, Copher and Graham (*Simultaneous Cholecystography and Determination of Liver Function, J. A. M. A.*, 90, 1111 (April 7, 1928)).

Phentiothalein sodium occurs as bronze purple, odorless, slightly hygroscopic granules. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

Dissolve 1 Gm. of phentiothalein sodium in water; a clear solution appears. Add diluted hydrochloric acid drop by drop to 1 cc. of a 10 per cent aqueous solution of phentiothalein sodium; a yellow-colored precipitate appears. Add sodium hydroxide solution in large excess to 1 cc. of a 10 per cent aqueous solution of phentiothalein sodium; a permanent purple color appears.

Intimately mix 0.1 Gm. of the salt with 1.0 Gm. of anhydrous sodium carbonate and heat to fusion; cool the mixture, dissolve in diluted hydrochloric acid and filter; add a few drops of hydrogen peroxide solution and agitate the mixture with a few cubic centimeters of chloroform; the chloroform layer is colored violet (iodine).

Transfer about 0.5 Gm., accurately weighed, of phentiothalein sodium to a flat type weighing bottle and dry in a vacuum at 80 C. to constant weight: the loss in weight is not more than 5 per cent.

Transfer about 0.2 Gm., accurately weighed, of phentiothalein sodium to a bomb tube; determine the iodine by the Carius method: the amount of iodine found is not less than 56 per cent nor more than 59 per cent when calculated to the dry basis.

ISO-IODEIKON.—A brand of phentiothalein-N. N. R.

Manufactured by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis. No U. S. patent or trade-mark.
Iso-Iodeikon, 2.5 Gm. Ampoules.

Jour. A. M. A., Nov. 17, 1928.

THE GLYN-JONES MEMORIAL.

A Glyn-Jones Memorial Committee has been organized of which Messrs. H. Skinner and H. N. Linstead are, respectively, chairman and secretary. Generous provisions have been made for Lady Glyn-Jones by the Proprietary

Articles Trade Association and by the Pharmaceutical Society. The Fund to be provided of 10,000 pounds is intended for completing the education of the second son of the late Sir William Glyn-Jones and further, at the discretion of the Trustees, for the education of needy young persons, or orphans, or for the higher pharmaceutical education of approved persons.

Various drug trade associations are represented on the Committee and in their call to retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers the hope is expressed that all who have benefited by Sir William's work will contribute, and the purpose is to make the memorial worthy of the man and worthy of the organizations represented on the Committee. Subscriptions should be sent to 17 Bloomsbury Square (London, England—office of the British Pharmaceutical Society).

WORLD WAR HISTORY IN PRESS CLIPPINGS.

A history of the World War in newspaper clippings has been acquired by the New York Historical Society with funds provided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The collection covers the period of the War, reported in news items and commented on in editorials. The clippings were gathered and assembled by Otto Spengler, of the Argus Press Clipping Bureau, and the material is mounted in 400 volumes of 200 pages each. While the greater number of clippings were gathered as above, the collection has been added to from a dozen or more sources by individuals, whose hobbies are represented in a good work, and may suggest to pharmacists opportunities for filing useful information and historical material for reference and preservation for those who follow.

The 400 volumes referred to are now in the rooms of the Historical Society at 170 Central Park West, and will be accessible to students and scholars who wish to consult them. So large is the collection that it quite fills the walls of an ordinary-sized room. Librarian Alexander J. Wall considers it an invaluable addition to the Society's documentary collection of history.

GUIDE TO MUSEUM COLLECTIONS.

There has been a tremendous growth of museum collections of all kinds within recent years and there has been experienced a constantly increasing demand for information regarding both museums and their contents.

Ralph Clifton Smith, acting director of the American Association of Museums has said that data regarding museums should be made available, which would permit of the fullest utilization of the vast stores of material and at the same time assist those engaged in museum work to study the relations of individual institutions to museums as a whole. He said in part:

"A mass of material concerning every museum should be brought together and arranged in such a manner that the field could be viewed from a great variety of angles in an expeditious manner. No single museum would be justified in undertaking a work of this sort, yet every institution would doubtless be willing to cooperate. Its publication by a central agency, such as the American Association of Museums, would be feasible, and the demand for such a book promises to be sufficient to warrant the undertaking.

"The increase in the number as well as the size of American museums has made a knowledge of their collections far beyond the capacity of even a large group of persons. While a specialist in a single field may be informed regarding the location of all important material appertaining to his branch of science or art, it is often difficult to get into immediate communication with such a person, and many would be required in order to cover the entire field of modern museum effort. The value of summarizing the information possessed by those best qualified to interpret museums becomes apparent when we consider the advantages of using the material not of one museum but perhaps of a dozen or more.

"Very few museums have series of objects in any category which are not supplemented and amplified by the possessions of other institutions. The immediate knowledge of the whereabouts of all important accumulations covering a certain subject may be of inestimable value to an investigator. A published survey of the sort suggested would obviate in many cases the necessity for hurried and often cursory inquiries among a few museums selected more or less at random. Advantages would accrue not only to the public but museums would find themselves benefiting from the increased interest in and use of their collections.

"When museums as a group have available exact information as to their status with relation to the political divisions of the country, to population and to each other, more efficient administrative methods will be possible and

certain duplications of effort will be revealed. Perhaps no greater need for information regarding the distribution, kinds of museums and means of support is felt than by the organizers of proposed institutions or the directors of small existing museums. With many duties of a highly diversified character often imposed upon a single person in the capacity of director, the need for tabloid information is keenly felt."

DRUGGISTS' RESEARCH BUREAU ESTABLISHES MAILING LIST.

The directing committee of the Druggists' Research Bureau, A. Kiefer Mayer, chairman, has voted to establish a direct mailing list for members, either retail druggists or others, who contribute \$2 a year for the expense of making addressograph name stencils and the expense of mailing, and that the bureau, at least once a month, mail some data of interest to those on this special mailing list.

The Bureau, however, will continue to mail free of charge its publications to drug trade journals, college deans and teachers of commercial pharmacy, association officers, manufacturers, wholesalers and their salesmen, and other individuals who are assisting in the work of the Bureau.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

The scientific library of the late **William A. Hall**, of Detroit, has been given to the College of Pharmacy of the College of the City of Detroit. The library consists of books and original scientific papers, including many of historical interest. A section of the Pharmacy Library of the College has been reserved for the collection.

John M. Danneker, formerly instructor in Chemistry in the Pharmacy Department of Tulane University, was recently appointed City Chemist at New Orleans.

William L. Cliffe has been appointed director of the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company to fill the unexpired term of A. R. Hesske, who died on September 10th.

Dr. F. G. Banting, of the University of Toronto, gave the Cameron lecture at the University of Edinburgh on October 30th, giving an historical account of the researches that led to the discovery of insulin.

Dr. Torald Sollmann, professor of pharmacology at Western Reserve University, has