EDITORIAL NOTES

REGISTRATION AT PORTLAND, MAINE.

We are advised of the following names that should be added to the list of registrants at the meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

E. Fullerton Cook, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. Galloway, Des Moines, Ia.
Chas. F. Henke, Jr., Cincinnati, O.
Edward H. Kraus, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Howard A. Krumweide, Long Island, N. Y.
George H. Needham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Adley B. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. P. Stroup, Philadelphia, Pa.

We are also informed that Mr. and Mrs. John G. Godding, Boston, were present at the meeting in 1891; also, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Parsons, of New York.

The name of A. C. Taylor, former President, was given as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. B. P., instead of M. N. Ford, of Columbus.

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.*

METAPHEN (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 274).

The following dosage form has been accepted:

Ampoules Metaphen Solution 1:1000, 10 cc.: 1 part metaphen dissolved in 1000 parts of water by means of sodium hydroxide (four molecules of NaOH for every molecule of metaphen).

ERYSIPELAS STREPTOCOCCUS ANTITOXIN (See New and Nonofficial Remedies. 1928, p. 353).

Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, New York.

Erysipelas Streptococcus Antitoxin (Lederle) Refined and Concentrated.—An antitoxic serum 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 horses are bled aseptically into sodium citrate, and the plasma is refined and concentrated by a method similar to the Park-Banzhaf process. Potency is tested 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 mixture will contain 1 skin test dose of toxin; these are injected intradermally into goats, the highest dilution of antitoxin in the mixture indicating the potency of the product. Erysipelas streptococcus antitoxin (Lederle) refined and concentrated is administered in early cases of moderate severity in one "basic dose" (the entire content of one syringe as marketed) intramuscularly, repeated if necessary at intervals of twenty-four hours until the erysipelatous blush disappears; in late and severely toxic cases, dosage up to five or six basic doses intramuscularly or, in extreme cases, intravenously, is recommended. It is marketed in packages of one syringe containing one basic dose.

DIPHTHERIAL TOXOID (See *Jour. A. M. A.*, Aug. 4, 1928, p. 321).

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

Diphtheria Toxoid-Squibb.—Anatoxine Ramon.—Prepared from diphtheria toxin by treatment with formaldehyde as prescribed by the U. S. Public Health Service to secure detoxification, which is tested by injection of five maximum human doses into guinea-pigs weighing 300 grams. The product is tested for antigenic potency by injection into at least ten guinea-pigs of one human dose each; if at the end of thirty days at least 80 per cent of the animals survive the injection of five minimum lethal doses of diphtheria toxin, the toxoid is considered satisfactory. Diphtheria toxoid-Squibb is standardized to contain in 2 cc. enough of the toxoid for one immunization treatment. It is marketed in packages of one immunization treatment containing one 1-cc. ampul of diluted diphtheria toxin for the reaction test and two 1-cc. ampuls of diphtheria toxoid for treatment.

From *Jour. A. M. A.*, September 22, 1928.