

In an earlier communication Abel and Rowntree<sup>7</sup> compared the relative purgative value of phenolphthalein and its tetrachlor derivative and demonstrated that the tetrachlor body exerted a more prolonged action when the two drugs were administered in olive oil in equal amounts pro kilo of body weight—the dose utilized being 23 mg. pro kilo. A study of Table II shows that this does not obtain when larger doses, 200 mg. pro kilo, are utilized, the tetrachlor derivative being administered in olive oil and the phenolphthalein as the disodium salt.

It was not our intention to publish these results except possibly in brief at a later date and only in relation to a further study of members of the phthalein family, but the results of our earlier observations prematurely alluded to in the recent publication by Kober and Marshall<sup>8</sup> has made it incumbent upon us to report in full the actual results obtained in the pharmacological study of these new salts of phenolphthalein.

<sup>7</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>8</sup> Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1911, vol. xxxiii, p. 59.