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.*

STEARODINE.—Calcium Iodostearate.—$[CH_3(CH_2)_7CHI(CH_2)_8CO_2]_2Ca$. — It contains from 26 to 28 per cent of iodine in organic combination.

Actions and Uses.—Stearodine is used as a substitute for the inorganic iodides, over which it is claimed to have an advantage in that it is longer retained and therefore better utilized. See Iodized Fats and Fatty Acids, New Nonofficials Remedies, 1928, page 212.

Dosage.—For prophylaxis of goiter, 0.01 Gm. weekly or biannual series of six weeks' treatment consisting of 0.01 Gm. daily.

Manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit. No U. S. patent or trademark.

Stearodine Tablets: Each contains stearodine, equivalent to 0.01 Gm. of iodine. This dosage form is used only for prophylaxis against goiter and for the treatment of simple goiter.

Stearodine is a cream colored solid, almost odorless, insoluble in water, soluble in chloroform, ether and benzin.

When stearodine is agitated with diluted nitric acid, the filtrate responds to tests for calcium. When a small quantity of stearodine is warmed with strong sulphuric acid, violet vapors of iodine are evolved.

Agitate about 1 Gm. stearodine with diluted nitric acid: the filtrate is not rendered distinctly turbid by the addition of silver nitrate solution (*absence of inorganic iodide*).

Mix about 0.1 Gm. of stearodine, weighed accurately, with 2 Gm. of sodium hydroxide in a nickel crucible and fuse the mixture gently. Allow the fusion to cool somewhat; add 8 Gm. of fusion mixture (sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate and potassium nitrate) and heat strongly until a clear liquid results. Allow the fusion to cool, dissolve the mass in 250 cc. of water; add 30 cc. sodium hypochlorite solution containing 2.5 per cent available chlorine; after five minutes acidify with an excess of phosphoric acid and heat until all free chlorine has been expelled; add an excess of sodium iodide and titrate the free iodine with tenth normal sodium thiosulphate: each cubic centimeter of tenth normal sodium thiosulphate consumed corresponds to 0.0126 Gm. of iodine; the iodine content found is not less than 26 per cent and not more than 28 per cent.

From *Jour. A. M. A.*, May 26, 1928.

POLLEN EXTRACTS-SWAN-MYERS (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, page 38).

Also marketed in packages of one vial containing, 2000 units.

CONCENTRATED POLLEN EXTRACTS-SWAN-MYERS (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, page 30).

The following product has been accepted:

Biennial Sage Concentrated Pollen Extract-Swan-Myers.

Prepared by the method given for concentrated pollen extracts-Swan-Myers (New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, page 30).

DEXTROSE (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, page 244).

The following dosage forms have been accepted:

Glaseptic Ampoules Solution Glucose, 50 per cent, 20 cc.: Each ampule contains dextrose, U. S. P., 10 Gm., in distilled water, to make 20 cc.; buffered with sodium citrate, 0.25 per cent.

Prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

Glaseptic Ampoules Solution Glucose, 50 per cent, 50 cc.: Each ampule contains dextrose, U. S. P., 25 Gm., in distilled water, to make 50 cc.; buffered with sodium citrate, 0.25 per cent.

Prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

From *Jour. A. M. A.*, June 16, 1928.

The National Drug Clerk gave the last bulletin of the Public Health Service, dealing with "First Aid" editorial recognition and place in the editorial columns.

† Deceased.