EDITORIAL NOTES

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.*

EPHEDRINE-LILLY (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1929, p. 166).

The following dosage form has been accepted:

Ointment Ephedrine Compound: Ephedrine-Lilly, 1 Gm.; menthol, 0.65 Gm.; camphor, 0.65 Gm.; oil of thyme, 0.375 Gm.; lanolin, 5 Gm.; paraffin oil, 24 Gm.; white petrolatum to make 100 Gm.

EPHEDRINE SULPHATE-LILLY (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1929, p. 169).

The following dosage form has been accepted:

Lilly's Ephedrine Jelly: Ephedrine sulphate-Lilly, 1 Gm.; glycerin, 15 Gm.; tragacanth, 1.5 Gm.; eucalyptol, 0.1 Gm.; oil of wintergreen, 0.005 Gm.; oil of dwarf pine needles, 0.005 Gm., water to make 100 Gm.

VIOFORM - CIBA.—Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin.—$C_9H_4N.OH.I.Cl$.—A substitution compound of anachlor-ortho-hydroxyquinoline resulting from the introduction of one atom of iodine.

Actions and Uses.—Vioform-Ciba is used as an odorless substitute for iodoform.

Dosage.—Vioform-Ciba is used as a dusting powder for application to wounds, ulcers, burns, exudative skin eruptions, etc.

Manufactured by the Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Switzerland (Ciba Co., Inc., New York). U. S. patent 641,491 (Jan. 16, 1900; expired). U. S. trademark 92,732.

Vioform-Ciba is a grayish yellow, odorless powder, almost insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, soluble in hot glacial acetic acid.

Boil vioform-Ciba with dilute hydrochloric acid: it dissolves slowly, evolving an odor of iodine. Treat a specimen of vioform-Ciba with concentrated sulphuric acid: copious vapors of iodine are evolved. Repeatedly crystallize vioform-Ciba from hot glacial acetic acid: crystals are obtained which melt at 178 to 180 C.

Mix about 0.5 Gm. of vioform-Ciba, accurately weighed, in a nickel crucible with a mixture of powdered sodium hydroxide 4 parts and potassium nitrate 1 part, and heat until fusion has been completed. Cool and dissolve the fused mass in 150 cc. of water, warming to hasten solution; filter into a 400-cc. beaker and wash well. Add 25 cc. of tenth-normal silver nitrate (the amount of silver is k in the formula below); then add slowly, with stirring, nitric acid until acid in reaction to litmus paper. Filter the solution through a weighed Gooch crucible, wash and titrate the excess silver nitrate in the filtrate with tenth-normal potassium sulphocyanate (the amount of silver in the filtrate is a). The precipitate in the Gooch crucible (consisting mainly of silver iodide with some silver chloride) is further washed with 3 portions of alcohol, then ether, dried at 100 C. and weighed (w). The amount of iodine can be calculated according to the formula

$$x = \frac{0.7527w + a - k}{293}$$

where w equals combined weight of silver iodide and silver chloride; x equals weight of silver iodide and $(w\text{-}x)$ equals weight of silver chloride: by this method vioform-Ciba contains not less than 37.5 per cent nor more than 41.5 per cent of iodine, and not less than 11.5 per cent nor more than 12.2 per cent of chlorine.

I-X BARIUM MEAL.—A mixture of barium sulphate U. S. P., 85 per cent; native aluminum silicate, 10 per cent; malted milk (malt extract-milk powder), 5 per cent; with a trace of saccharin.

Actions and Uses.—I-X barium meal is used for roentgen-ray examinations.

Dosage.—I-X barium meal may be administered orally or by rectum. From 90 Gm. to 120 Gm. (3 to 4 ounces) are mixed with each 250 cc. (8 fluidounces) of water and agitated thoroughly.

Manufactured by the Industrial X-Ray Research Laboratories, St. Louis (Dick X-Ray Company, St. Louis, distributor). U. S. patent and trademark applied for.

MEAD'S POWDERED LACTIC ACID MILK NON-CURDLING, NO. 1 WITH DEXTRI-MALTOSE.—A modified milk product prepared by adding lactic acid, U. S. P.,

and a maltose-dextrin preparation to whole milk, heating, drying and powdering. Each 100 Gm. contains, approximately, protein, 18.3 Gm.; lactose, 25.5 Gm.; butterfat, 19.15 Gm.; ash, 4.22 Gm.; lactic acid, 1.75 Gm., and moisture, 1.50 Gm.

Actions and Uses.—Mead's powdered lactic acid milk non-curdling, No. 1, with dextri-maltose, is proposed for use in the feeding of infants when it is desired to prescribe an acidulated milk with a certain amount of added carbohydrate.

Dosage.—From 12 to 40 fluidounces of the normal dilution daily, depending on the age, weight and tolerance of the individual infant. To prepare the normal dilution, add to each $1^1/_2$ fluidounces of water 1 packed level tablespoonful of Mead's powdered lactic acid milk non-curdling, No. 1, with dextri-maltose and stir into solution with an egg-beater. This dilution contains approximately, protein, 3.32 per cent; carbohydrate, 10 per cent; butter fat, 3.48 per cent; ash, 0.78 per cent, and lactic acid, 0.32 per cent. The finished mixture has a p_H of 4.6 and each fluidounce has a nutritive value corresponding to approximately 25 calories.

Manufactured by Mead Johnson & Co., Evansville, Ind. No U. S. patent or trademark.—*Jour. A. M. A.*, September 7, 1929.

SOBEE.—A mixture of soy bean flour 67.5 per cent and barley flour 9.5 per cent, to which has been added olive oil 19.0 per cent, sodium chloride 1.3 per cent, and calcium carbonate 2.7 per cent. The approximate analysis of powdered sobee is: fat 22.50, protein 33.20, carbohydrate (barley and soy bean starches) 32.61, ash 8.51, moisture 3.18. The nutritive value of 500 Gm. is approximately equivalent to 2223 calories.

Action and Uses.—Sobee is used as a substitute in the diet of infants who are sensitive to the proteins of milk.

Dosage.—The normal dilution of sobee is used according to the age and weight of the child. The normal dilution is prepared by adding 1 ounce by weight (6 level tablespoonfuls) of sobee to 7 ounces of water and bringing to boiling temperature. This dilution represents approximately fat 2.81, protein 4.15, carbohydrate 4.07, salts 1.06. The p_H of this mixture is 7.2 and the nutritive value of 1 fluidounce is approximately equivalent to 17 calories. This is the average feeding, to which may be added 15 Gm. (1 level tablespoonful) of a suitable carbohydrate.

Manufactured by Mead Johnson & Co., Evansville, Ind. No U. S. patent. U. S. trademark 252,447.

Sobee is prepared by mixing soy bean flour 67.5 parts and barley flour 9.5 parts with a suitable amount of water and cooking; after cooking, olive oil 19.0 parts, sodium chloride 1.3 parts and calcium carbonate 2.7 parts are added; the mixture is homogenized, dried and then packed in hermetically sealed cans in an atmosphere of nitrogen. Its composition is determined by the usual methods of the American Association of Agricultural Chemists except for the fat, which is determined as follows: Approximately 1 Gm. of powdered sobee weighed accurately is placed in a flask; 9 to 10 cc. of water, 1 to 1.5 cc. of stronger ammonia water and 10 cc. of alcohol are added; the flask is shaken; 25 cc. each of ethyl ether and petroleum ether are added; the flask is then shaken and centrifugated at moderate speed for thirty seconds; the combined ether solution is poured off into a tared aluminum dish; the extraction with 10 cc. of alcohol and 25 cc. each of ethyl ether and petroleum ether is repeated and the combined ether solution again poured off into the same aluminum dish; the solvents are evaporated and the remainder dried to constant weight; the increase in weight represents the fat content of sobee.—*Jour. A. M. A.*, September 28, 1929.

BULLETINS OF THE DRUG TRADE BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Under date of February 14th, Director Robert P. Fischelis issued *Bulletins* Nos. 1 and 2. These bulletins are invariably concerned with timely subjects related to pharmacy or other drug-trade activities, written in a way that informs the public on important subjects. Watch for these news items in the daily press and whenever your paper publishes the bulletins, wholly or in part, show your interest; thereby you will encourage the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information. The first bulletin deals with the Williamson (H. R. 8574) Bill which has been discussed in several issues of the *N. A. R. D. Journal*, and in the October JOURNAL A. PH. A., 1929, pp. 1028–31. The second bulletin brings to general attention the suggestion of Dr. H. H. Rusby to preserve authenticated drug samples as records of research work, and may serve in checking up future research. (See December JOURNAL A. PH. A., 1929, p. 1222.)

We are taking advantage of the introductory of this year's bulletins by referring to an editorial in which "Science Conquering the Foes of the Body" was discussed and pharmacy and pharmacists given due credit by the *Dallas News*. *The Maryland Pharmacist* expressed its appreciation of the recognition, and liberty is taken in reprinting the greater part of its comment under the following caption.

AS A TEXAS NEWSPAPER VIEWS PHARMACY.

The Maryland Pharmacist: As a beacon light in a fog so the fundamental phases of pharmacy shine out in a day marked by trends and influences which seem to question the

validity of honest effort and worth-while pursuit. The soundness and intrinsic merit of the professional and scientific aspects of pharmacy will survive even the betrayal of those who will eventually cling to it in days of stress and storm.

We extend our congratulations to *The Dallas Morning News* for the clearness with which it views current conditions. In a recent issue it devoted an entire page of its editorial section to a discussion of "Science Conquering the Foes of the Body." It outlined the medical achievements of 1929; it discussed the causation of the influenza epidemic in 1928–1929; facts relating to the diagnosis and treatment of cancer were dealt with very intelligently, as well as the use of talking pictures, at a recent meeting of the American College of Surgeons, as an ally in the fight for health.

Of interest to pharmacists is the fact that more than half of the full newspaper page was given to an historical presentation and evaluation of the great part which the pharmaceutical profession has played in the development and dissemination of scientific truths. The names of many who have brought increased luster to the scientific world, and who were in every sense of the word pharmacists, are mentioned, and their place in history fixed by virtue of what they did. The article closes with these fine expressions:

"As before stated, we would not fail to include in the world's benefactors, especially in connection with the science of medicine, the men of pharmacy who have aided so greatly in that field of worthy endeavor. It is the careful work of competent pharmacists which makes the physician's prescription accomplish what he hopes for it to do. One can scarcely find another calling in which care and exactitude, knowledge and painstaking interest are necessary to a greater degree than in the work of the practical pharmacist."

The *Apotheker-Zeitung* also commented on the article noted and compliments the publication for its interest in pharmaceutical service and those who have rendered distinguished services.

ASSAY OF BELLADONNA LEAVES.

In the course of experiments on the effect of varying conditions of culture on the alkaloidal content of belladonna leaves—experiments which did not lead to any satisfactory conclusion—it was found necessary to work out a new method for the assay of the alkaloid in smaller quantities of material, as the official method requires 15 Gm. of dried material to be used. The modified method is as follows: A quantity of leaves is dried and ground to a 40 power. The moisture content (a) is determined on the product. Fifteen grams of the powder is shaken for one hour frequently and vigorously with 95 Gm. of dilute spirit. If only a smaller quantity is available, then n Gm. are shaken with $100^1/_3\ n$ Gm. of the spirit. After filtering quickly on the pump, the filtrate is weighed (b Gm.). It is then evaporated to about 10 Gm. and, after cooling, 10 drops of dilute sulphuric acid are added, with sufficient water to make the weight up to 20 Gm. The mixture is centrifuged, and the bright liquid weighed (c Gm). It is then shaken with 60 cc. of ether and 4 cc. of ammonia for one minute, 4 Gm. of powdered tragacanth added and shaken again. The large possible quantity of the clear ethereal solution is poured off (d cc.) and evaporated. The residue is dissolved in 3 cc. of ether, evaporated, dissolved in 5 cc. of alcohol, diluted with 5 cc. of water, and titrated with $N/25$ acid with methyl red as indicator. If e cc. of standard acid was used, then the alkaloid content of the water-free leaves was

$$\frac{13{,}872{,}000 \times e}{(100 - a) \times n \times b \times c \times d}.$$

E. I. van Itallie in *Pharm. Weekblad*, 66 (1929), through *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*.

PREPARATION OF GLUCOSE SOLUTIONS FOR INTRAVENOUS INJECTION.

Chemically pure glucose only should be used. It must be sterile, free from starch, dextrin, lead, arsenic, oxalic acid and carbohydrate polymers of a caramel nature due to defective drying methods. Either anhydrous or hydrated pure glucose may be used, in their respective equivalents, to prepare the solutions of any prescribed strength; 1 part of anhydrous glucose = 1.1 parts of hydrated glucose. Ordinary distilled water should not be used to make the solution. It should be prepared as follows: Two distilling flasks are fitted in a series. The first contains tap water and a small amount of potassium permanganate. This is connected up with the second flask containing a solution of barium hydroxide. A condenser is attached to the second flask. With this apparatus very pure distilled water is obtainable. This should be used freshly distilled.

The solution obtained by dissolving pure glucose in the prescribed quantity in this distilled water should be clear. It may show a slight sediment on standing. It should, therefore, be allowed to stand for complete sedimentation, then filtered through a previously washed high-grade filter. The p_H of the filtrate is then adjusted to from 6.5 to 6.8, using small amounts of sodium carbonate or sodium phosphate solutions as necessary. The filtrate is then immediately weighed into clean injection flasks closed with sterile corks, capped with gauze and filter paper, and autoclaved at 15-lb. pressure for thirty minutes. The flasks are then removed, the corks securely pressed down, and capped.—C. D. Ingersoll in *J. Lab. Clin. Med.*, 15 (1929), 51, through *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology.*

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

We are pleased to acknowledge copies of reprints from the University of Wisconsin of theses presented by our fellow members **Karl H. Rang** and **Glenn L. Jenkins,** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the "doctor of philosophy" degree. It affords the opportunity of noting the work represented by the theses and to congratulate the University of Wisconsin upon the large number of bulletins, monographs, guides and circulars which have been issued, representative of its contributions to pharmacy. The names of the authors include names well and favorably known to pharmacy and as members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The thesis of Dr. Rang is entitled "An Anatomical Study of *Monarda Fistulosa* L.," and that of Dr. Jenkins "Phytochemical Studies of Datura Stramonium."

Mr. George E. Vincent, retiring president of the Rockefeller Foundation, will give the commencement address at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, on Tuesday, June 3rd. At this time approximately 190 will be graduated from the schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing.

The first Academy Medal, of the New York Academy of Medicine, was recently presented to Dr. Carl Koller, consulting ophthalmologist to Mount Sinai and Montefiore Hospitals, New York City, and the first man to use cocaine for local anæsthesia (in 1884).

Dr. Koller was born in Bohemia, in 1857, and received his Doctor's degree in Medicine from the University of Vienna, in 1882. He came to the United States in 1888.

W. S. Hubbard, formerly with the Food, Drug & Insecticide Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has resigned his position with the Baltimore Station and is now Chief Chemist for Schwarz Laboratories, New York.

Announcement has been made by **Roy B. Cook** of the West Virginia State Board of Pharmacy of a meeting of the members of the Boards of Pharmacy and members of the faculties of the Schools of Pharmacy, located in District Number Five, comprising, the two Carolinas, the Virginias and Tennessee. The time has been fixed as March 27th and 28th, and the place of meeting as Roanoke, Virginia, at the Patrick Henry Hotel. Prof. **W. G. Crockett** is chairman for the Colleges.

The date is set to follow meetings in District Number Two, so that President Funk and Secretary Christensen may be able to attend both meetings.

An interesting program has been arranged.

Levy G. Nutt has been appointed field supervisor of the Prohibition Bureau. The transfer was effected March 1st and Harry J. Auslinger, assistant commissioner of prohibition, was temporarily appointed to assume the duties formerly performed by Mr. Nutt.

Among other departmental changes announced by Secretary Lowman were the transfer of J. A. Manning, narcotic agent in charge at Nashville, to succeed George A. Cunningham as agent in charge at New York. Mr. Cunningham has been transferred to Nashville.

Under the auspices of the local chapters of Kappa Psi pharmaceutical fraternity, **W. Bruce Philip** of San Francisco and Berkeley, grand regent of all the chapters in the United States and Canada, will be the special guest at a dinner to be given in his honor Saturday evening, April 26th, at the Palace hotel in San Francisco.

The general committee is composed of chairmen of sub-committees, as follows: *General Chairman,* George H. Frates, past-president of the C. Ph. A.; *Arrangements,* C. R. Danielson; *Publicity,* Clarmond A. Perry; *Reception and Entertainment,* George F. Murphy; *Program,* John F. Cully; *Attendance,* Harlow E. Allen.

We are in receipt of a post card from **Dean C. W. Johnson,** who is now in the Philippines. He reports an enjoyable time.

Prof. Leo Suppan has been working to establish a drug museum in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He has collected a rare assortment of Chinese drugs, obsolete microscopical