

EDITORIAL NOTES

Editor: E. G. EBERLE, 10 West Chase Street, Baltimore, Md.

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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*.

MESUROL (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1930, p. 100).

The following dosage form has been accepted:

Ampules Emulsion Mesurol, 20 per cent, 1 cc.: A suspension of mesurol in sesame oil, each cubic centimeter of which contains mesurol equivalent to from 0.103 to 0.117 Gm. of bismuth (Bi).

THEOCIN (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1930, p. 415).

The following dosage form has been accepted:

Tablets Theocin, 1½ grains.

MERCUROCHROME-220 SOLUBLE (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1930, p. 271).

The following dosage forms have been accepted:

Ampules Mercurochrome-H. W. & D., 1%, 10 cc.: An aqueous 1 per cent solution of mercurochrome-220 soluble, stabilized with 0.18 per cent of ammonium hydroxide; in 10-cc. ampules.

Prepared by G. D. Searle & Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Ampules Mercurochrome-H. W. & D., 1%, 20 cc.: An aqueous 1 per cent solution of mercurochrome-220 soluble, stabilized with 0.18 per cent of ammonium hydroxide; in 20-cc. ampules.

Prepared by G. D. Searle & Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.
—*Jour. A. M. A.*, Aug. 2, 1930.

DIPHThERIA TOXOID (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1930, p. 364).

Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Calif.

Diphtheria Toxoid-Cutter: Also marketed in packages of one 45-cc. vial.

SYNTHETIC THYROXINE.— β [3',5'-diiodo-4'-(3,5-diiodo-4-hydroxyphenoxy) phenyl] α -aminopropionic acid.— $\text{HO}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{I}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$. A tetraiodo-derivative of *p*-hydroxyphenyl ether of tyrosine; it contains not less than 65 per cent of iodine.

Actions and Uses.—See general article, Thyroxin, New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1930, p. 403.

Dosage.—See general article, Thyroxin, New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1930, p. 404.

Manufactured by Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J. No U. S. patent or trademark.

Ampuls Synthetic Thyroxine-Roche, 1.1 cc.: Each cubic centimeter contains 1 mg. of synthetic thyroxine-Roche.

Solution Synthetic Thyroxine-Roche: Each cubic centimeter contains 2 mg. of synthetic thyroxine-Roche. *Tablets Synthetic Thyroxine-Roche, 1 mg.*

Synthetic thyroxine is a white or slightly yellow, needle-like, odorless, crystalline powder.

It is insoluble in water and practically insoluble in alcohol or the other more common organic solvents, but in the presence of mineral acids it dissolves in alcohol, is soluble in solutions of the alkali hydroxides, and on saturation with sodium chloride the sodium salt of thyroxine separates. Synthetic thyroxine melts with decomposition between 225 and 228 C.

Transfer about 0.1 Gm. of synthetic thyroxine to a small hard glass test-tube containing a piece of sodium about the size of a pea, previously melted; after the first violent action has ceased, the tube and contents are heated until decomposed: vapors of iodine are evolved; the tube and contents are allowed to cool; add 10 cc. of water; the mixture is boiled for a few minutes; filter through paper and divide into two portions. To one portion add a few drops of sodium hydroxide solution followed by the addition of a few drops of freshly prepared ferrous sulphate solution and finally a few drops of ferric chloride solution and, after agitation, carefully add diluted hydrochloric acid until the iron hydroxides just dissolve: a very finely divided blue precipitate results; to the other portion add 1 cc. of concentrated nitric acid, boil, cool and add 1 cc. of silver nitrate solution: a curdy yellow precipitate results, insoluble in a large excess of stronger ammonia water. Add about 0.01 Gm. of synthetic thyroxine to 1 cc. of a one per cent solution of triketohydrindenehydrate (*Ninhydrin*) solution and boil for one minute: a blue color results.

Place about 0.03 Gm. of synthetic thyroxine in a 50-cc. glass-stoppered cylinder, add 30 cc. of water, shake the contents for five minutes, filter through paper: separate portions of 2 cc. each of the filtrate yield, no opalescence with 0.5 cc. of diluted nitric acid

and 0.5 cc. of silver nitrate solution (*soluble halides*); no turbidity with 0.5 cc. of diluted nitric acid and 0.5 cc. of barium nitrate solution (*sulphates*); no coloration or precipitation on saturation with hydrogen sulphide (*salts of heavy metals*).

Incinerate about 0.05 Gm. of synthetic thyroxine, accurately weighed; the residue is negligible. Dry about 0.05 Gm., accurately weighed, for 24 hours over sulphuric acid in a partial vacuum; the loss in weight should not exceed 1 per cent. Transfer about 0.1 Gm., previously dried for 24 hours over sulphuric acid, accurately weighed, to a bomb tube; determine the iodine content by the Carius method; the amount of iodine found should not be less than 65 per cent, nor more than 66.5 per cent.—*Jour. A. M. A.*, Aug. 16, 1930.



DR. W. A. BASTEDO.
President, U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

Announcement of a gift of \$100,000 to the recently created National Institute of Health by the Chemical Foundation, Incorporated, is made in correspondence presented June 23rd for printing in the Congressional Record by Senator Jos. E. Ransdall of Louisiana. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION supported the Bill referred to.

The Scientific Monthly, of June, contains an article on "Light and Medicines," by our fellow member, H. V. Army.

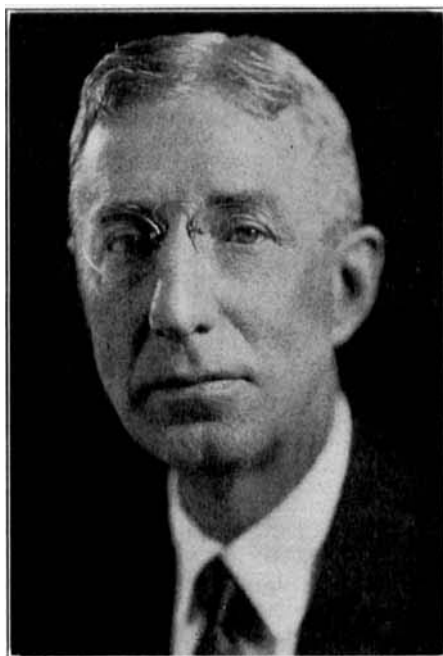
Josiah K. Lilly was named honorary president of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science for 1930-1931. He is an alumnus of the class of 1882. This is the first time the honor has been conferred by the Association.

C. O. Bigelow celebrated the 50th anniversary of the establishment of his pharmacy

in New York City. The two millionth prescription was filled by the pharmacy on June 12th.

On the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of glycerin the News Edition of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* sketches the life of Wm. J. M. Gordon. The latter was a former president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. He began his pharmaceutical activities in Baltimore, then removed to Cincinnati, where one of the young men in his employ was John Uri Lloyd. Here he began the manufacture of glycerin.

Our fellow member, in Mexico, G. G. Colin, is secretary of the Chemical Society of Mexico. *Revista Quimica* is the official organ of the Society.



DR. HUGH S. CUMMING.
Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service.

Our fellow member in China, John Cameron, contributed an article on "Our Profession in China To-Day." He reports also the formation of North China Pharmaceutical Society Evening School.

There are in Cuba some 1500 drug stores which when compared with the approximate population of 3,500,000 would make one store to every 2333 inhabitants.