

to one portion add 0.1 cc. of tenth-normal potassium permanganate solution; no immediate decolorization results (*salicylallylamido acetic acid*); to the remaining portion add 0.1 cc. of diluted ferric chloride solution; no violet color develops (*salicyllylamide*). When tested for arsenic according to the U. S. Pharmacopœia X, the product meets the requirements for arsenic (p. 428, Arsenic Test).

Dry about 1 Gm., accurately weighed to constant weight over sulphuric acid in a partially exhausted desiccator: the loss in weight does not exceed 5.0 per cent. Transfer about 0.5 Gm., accurately weighed, to a 500-cc. Kjeldahl flask, and determine the nitrogen content according to the official method described in *Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists*, Second Edition, p. 8. The percentage of nitrogen corresponds to not less than 2.55 per cent, nor more than 3.0 per cent, when calculated to the dried substance. Weigh accurately about 0.5 Gm. in a tared platinum dish, add 10 cc. of sulphuric acid, gently heat while fumes of sulphur trioxide are evolved, repeat, using two portions of 2 cc. of sulphuric acid, respectively, ignite, cool and weigh as sodium sulphate. The percentage of sodium corresponds to not less than 4.3 per cent, nor more than 4.9 per cent, when calculated to the dried substance. Transfer about 0.5 Gm., accurately weighed, to an Erlenmeyer flask; add 100 cc. of water and agitate until the powder has dissolved; add 15-cc. hydrochloric acid; connect to a reflux condenser and boil for three hours. Add 1.75 cc. of hot water, and pass in hydrogen sulphide for fifteen minutes. (It is important that the temperature of the solution should be about 70 C. in order to keep in solution slightly soluble organic compounds formed during hydrolysis.) Filter while warm, through a Gooch crucible, wash with distilled water and finally three parts of cold alcohol and then one portion of carbon disulphide. Close the rubber tubing leading from the suction flask to the suction pump with a pinch clamp; add sufficient carbon disulphide to cover the precipitate, cover the crucible with a watch glass and allow to stand one-half hour. Then release the pinch clamp, drain off the solution and wash with several portions of carbon disulphide. Dry in an oven at 100 C., weigh the mercury sulphide and calculate to mercury. The percentage of mercury corresponds to not less than 38.0 per cent, nor more than 41.0 per cent, when calculated to the dried substance.

**BROMIPIN 33 PER CENT.**—Brominized Sesame Oil, 33 Per Cent-Merck.—A bromine addition product of sesame oil, containing from 31 to 35 per cent of bromine in organic combination.

*Actions and Uses.*—Bromipin, 33 per cent, acts like the inorganic bromides. The combination is not broken up in the stomach; but a portion of the bromine is split off as soon as the compound enters the intestine; the remaining compound is readily absorbed and, as in the case of other fats, is largely deposited in the tissues where it is slowly split up. It is said to be more lasting in its action than the bromides. Bromipin, 33 per cent, is used as a contrast medium for roentgen diagnosis of the tracheo-bronchial tree. It is stated to be applicable in cases of mild or medium tuberculosis in which the use of an iodized oil is contraindicated.

*Dosage.*—For therapeutic use, 1.3 cc. (20 minims) which may be increased in cases of epilepsy to from 3 to 10 cc. (40 to 160 minims); for use as a contrast medium in bronchography, the quantity required varies from about 10 cc. to about 30 cc. for each lung. Before injecting into the bronchial tree the oil should be warmed to 37 to 40 C. to reduce its viscosity.

Manufactured by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J., under license of the Federal Trade Commission. U. S. patent 774,224 (Nov. 8, 1904; expired). U. S. trademark 32,002.

Bromipin, 33 per cent, is prepared by action of bromine chloride to produce the required bromination. Bromipin 33 per cent is a yellow oily liquid, having an oleaginous taste.

To 1 cc. of bromipin 33 per cent add 1 cc. of chloroform and a few drops of phenolphthalein solution: the addition of 0.3 cc. of half-normal sodium hydroxide produces a red color (*limit of acidity*).

Saponify about 1 Gm. of bromipin 33 per cent, accurately weighed, by boiling with 25 cc. of alcohol and 5 Gm. of potassium hydroxide in a porcelain dish. Evaporate to dryness on a water-bath and incinerate the residue over a gentle flame. Dissolve in water to make exactly 200 cc. and filter. Acidulate 50 cc. of the filtrate in a separator with diluted sulphuric acid; add 20 cc. of carbon tetrachloride and 5 cc. of freshly prepared chlorine water. Shake thoroughly and allow to separate. Repeat this until further additions of chlorine water do not cause the aqueous layer to become yellow. Draw off the carbon tetrachloride solution. Add 10 cc. of carbon tetrachloride, agitate and draw off the solution, uniting it with the first carbon tetrachloride solution. Repeat the extraction with a further portion of 5 cc. of carbon tetrachloride. Pass the carbon tetrachloride solution through a dry filter into a flask and add potassium iodide solution. Shake thoroughly and titrate the free iodine with tenth-normal sodium thiosulphate: the amount of bromine found is not less than 31 per cent nor more than 35 per cent.

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

## PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

Our fellow member, in the City of Mexico; Dr. G. G. Colín, has recently sent in two applications for membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Prof. Juan Manuel Noriega, one of our new members, is one of the best known pharmacists of Mexico; is a former president of the Mexican Pharmaceutical Association and of the Mexican Chemical Society; until recently he was director of the Faculty of Chemical Sciences of the National University of Mexico; he is a member of the National Academy of Medicine. Professor Noriega is the author of a well and favorably known text on "History of Drugs" (now out of print) and also of a textbook on "Practical Pharmacy;" his contributions to pharmaceutical literature on native botanical drugs are numerous. The other new associate is a young chemist of Mexico, Manuel Dondé; member of the Mexican Chemical Society and Assistant Editor of the *Revista Química* of the Society.

Another foreign member recently added to the A. P. H. A. is from Esthonia—Prof. Nicolai Veiderpass of the University of Tartu, of which the late Dr. G. Dragendorff, an honorary member of the ASSOCIATION, was for many years head and member of the faculty. This, of course, evidences a universal interest in pharmacy, but there is satisfaction in that the relations have come through the medium of the JOURNAL.



Prof. Dragendorff in his study.

**Wilbur L. Scoville** is the Remington Medalist for 1929. As is generally known, the winner of the prize is *Chairman* of the Revision Committee, National Formulary VI, also *First Vice-Chairman* of the General Committee of Revision U. S. P. X. In 1924, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science conferred on him the Ph.M. degree; in 1927, the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy honored him with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, and the Master of Science degree was conferred on him, in 1928, by the University of Michigan. The Remington Honor Medal was founded by the New York Branch A. PH. A. The date of the formal award has just been announced and further reference to the worthy bestowal and the honored pharmacist will be reserved for the report of the New York Branch A. PH. A. meeting when the award is made on June 5th.

**Dean Julius A. Koch**, of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, attended the dinner given in honor of the 25th anniversary of the faculty membership in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy of Dean Charles E. Caspari. He conveyed greetings of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

**Dr. Oliver Kamm**, member of the A. PH. A., has been elected president of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. Recently he was awarded the prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Kamm was formerly on the teaching staff of the University of Michigan, and of the University of Illinois; he is chief of the chemical research division of Parke, Davis & Co.

**Charles F. Nixon**, member of the A. PH. A. since 1900, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his entrance into business at Leominster, Mass. Mr. Nixon is well and favorably known, not only as pharmacist, but as college professor and board member; he is a life member of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, a former president of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, was for a number of years president of the Leominster Hospital Association, is city bacteriologist, and is connected with other local activities and organizations.

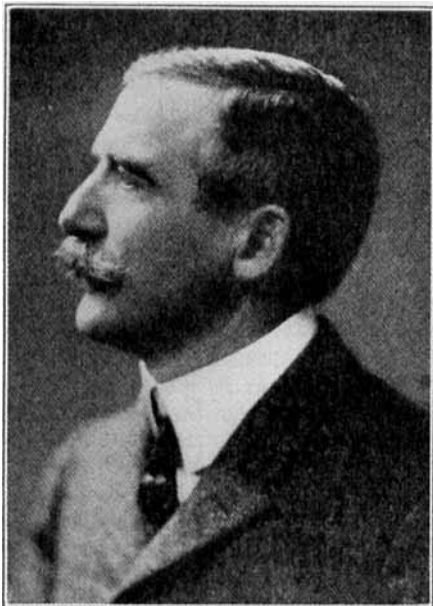
**First Vice-President A. W. Pauley** attended the golden anniversary meeting of Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, as delegate of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, which he reports as having been successful in every way.

**Secretary Roy C. Reese**, of Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, in reporting on the golden anniversary meeting, states that the membership is now 800, out of a total of 1100 drug stores. There is a growing enthusiasm among the members and they are pleased with their success in placing a new pharmacy law, with graduation prerequisite, on the statute books, commemorating the "golden anniversary." Secretary Reese hopes to attend the meeting in Rapid City.

**Dr. Henry S. Wellcome**, member of the A. PH. A. for more than 50 years, gave a reception March 1st, in London, to meet the Lord Chancellor and Lady, and also the members of the King's Fund. Sir John Rose Bradford, president of the Royal College of Physicians, explained the methods which are to be adopted by the King Edward's Hospital Fund Commissions for using, for the benefit of London voluntary hospitals, the radium purchased with Sir Otto Beit's gift of £ 50,000. The latter was prevented from being in attendance on account of illness.

Dr. Wellcome responding to the vote of thanks for his hospitality as host said that this gift was one of the finest benefactions to the human race. Referring to the museum in which the reception was held, he said it was valuable for all students and research workers; indicating as it did the evolution of the medical sciences, he said that it was only in its infancy. The premises in which the museum is housed are only temporary and he hoped ultimately to

rehouse the collection of which only one-tenth was at present displayed.



HENRY S. WELLCOME.

At the May meeting (May 2nd) of the New York Deutscher Apotheker Verein Prof. Otto Raubenheimer of Brooklyn delivered an interesting lecture on "Celebrated German Apothecary Families." He dwelt especially on the *Gmelin* family in Tübingen and the *Rose* family in Berlin, both of which for several generations supplied not only noted pharmacists but also celebrated chemists, physicians, botanists and naturalists. The speaker illustrated his lecture with photos and books of descendants of both families and expects to deliver this lecture in English, enlarged with other families of German apothecaries, before the Section on Historical Pharmacy at the A. P. H. A. meeting in Rapid City, South Dakota, in August.

W. Bruce Philip, instructor in Commercial Pharmacy and the Laws of Pharmacy at the California College of Pharmacy will be granted an honorary degree of Master in Pharmacy by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science in June.

E. F. Kelly has been reappointed by Governor Ritchie to membership in the Maryland State Department of Health.

James O. Clarke has been promoted to the position of chief of the Central District of the

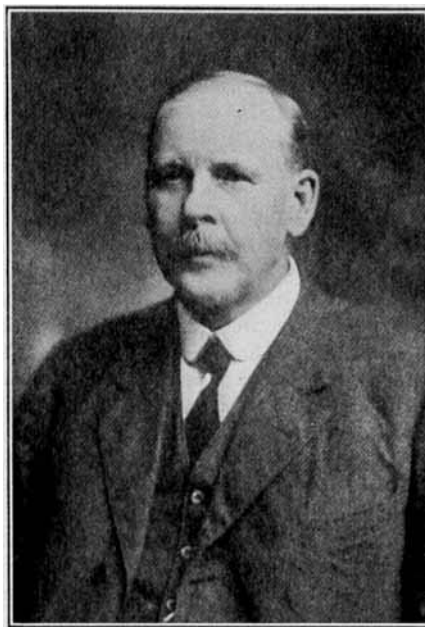
Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration (stationed at Chicago) to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of E. H. Goodnow, according to an announcement by W. G. Campbell, Director of Regulatory Work of the United States Department of Agriculture.

#### DR. H. H. RUSBY AWARDED HANBURY MEDAL FOR 1928.

Just as we are closing the forms for the JOURNAL we have the information in a London dispatch that Dr. H. H. Rusby, Dean of Columbia University College of Pharmacy, has been awarded the Hanbury gold medal for 1928 for high excellence in the promotion of original research in the natural history and chemistry of drugs.

The Adjudicating Committee consisted of Sir Sydney Harmer, Prof. J. F. Thorpe, H. Skinner, R. R. Bennett and A. R. Melhuish.

Only two other American pharmacists have been awarded the Hanbury medal—Prof.



DR. H. H. RUSBY.

John M. Maisch and Dr. Frederick B. Power. Dr. Rusby is a former President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION having held the office in 1910-1911.

The dispatch indicates that Dr. Rusby will go to England in October for the formal award.