# iodinehistory

A repository for all things iodine! Old research, advertisements, writings, anything that strikes my fancy!

Tuesday, March 11, 2014

## Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders Day~ Oct 21



Yes, I know. I should publish this ON October 21. I just got this stamp though and it's so lovely I just had to share. Do you know of another element that has it's own day? Another vitamin or mineral? Is there an international lysine deficiency disorders day that I haven't heard of? Calcium day? Protein Day? Noooo, I thought not.

Iodine, and iodine alone, has an entire day commemorated to it.

So, mark the date. We now have plenty of time to plan that io-party!

By the way, India has been largely successful at eliminating the most obvious manifestation of iodine deficiency, goiter, with it's salt iodization program.

More info on that here:

Iodine deficiency disorders control in India



Sunday, February 23, 2014



lodine resources

#### Translate

#### Arepository...

for all things *iodine!* Old research, advertisements, writings, anything that strikes my fancy!



## Worcester Iodized Salt



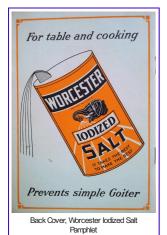
I got my hands on lovely little pamphlet enumerating the various benefits of "iodin" in salt. lodization of salt began in the United States in 1924, for the purpose of eliminating goiter. I applaud the efforts of the powers-that-be(was) at the time for actually attempting to fortify foodstuffs with an element so vital for health. There were and are problems with salt iodization, however, and those problems are delineated in Lynne Farrow's excellent article:

#### Debunking the Myth of "lodized" salt

lodized salt is NOT a good source of iodine. The beautiful thing about the salt iodization program, though, is that it spread the knowledge of the benefits of iodine far and wide, and the benefits discussed went beyond the necessity of iodine in treating simple goiter. The claims for iodine in this pamphlet are generalized. Children are more likely to be "good natured". "iodin" will give you a quicker mind! These pamphlets found their way into the hands of the wives and mothers of the day as women were responsible for food preparation, marketing. etc...

From the pamphlet: "The reason table salt was chosen to carry the iodin is that salt reaches everyone, and therefore everyone is sure to get iodin regularly in just the right tiny safe amount." Wonderful intentions, really. I'm not sure exactly

where the "tiny safe amount" sentiment comes into play. Iodine was regularly prescribed in milligram dosages(even gram amounts, in the form of KI) prior to the turn of the century.



"Prevents Simple Goiter" was the most commonly used advertising phrase of the day, in reference to iodized salt. Goiter was prevalent in areas with iodine deficient soil. The upper Midwest and Great Lakes regions were once known as the "Goiter Belt" because of the prevalence of enlarged thyroid glands that gave the afflicted visibly swollen necks. The goiter problem was widely noted during World War I when Army physicians recognized the condition in recruits.

The iodization of salt is taken for granted now. It's taken for granted to the point that many people assume that A) That's where we get our iodine, B) that the iodine in salt is plenty, and C) that salt is where iodine comes from. Joke! I've never heard that one. I would not be surprised though. "sight"

Some absolutely delightful unsubstantiated claims from the pamphlet I use the term "unsubstantiated" because no studies are referenced although there are a few quotes from doctors of the day elsewhere in the pamphlet. Some of this was also common knowledge:

## Iodin Tones Up The System

Besides preventing simple goiter, here are other good results from sufficient iodin in the diet:

BETTER DIGESTION
BETTER COMPLEXION
MORE YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE
QUICKER MIND

## For The Expectant Mother

Iodin in the diet is important. Goiter is likely to develop during pregnancy and a goitrous mother is apt to have a goitrous child.

People who work hard with body or brain need more iodin than others. This is also true of people who worry much, or are subject to strong



# Subscribe To Posts All Comments

#### Share I

#### Follow by Email

Email address... Submit

#### Search This Blog

Loading...

#### Labels

1700s (1) 1800s (19) 1800s. switzerland (1) 1830s (1) 1846 (1) 1870 (1) 1899 (1) **1900s (13)** 1905 (1) 1906 (1) 1917 (1) **1920s (5)** 1922 (2) **1930s (6)** 1938 (1) 1940s (1) 1950s (1) 1980s (1) A. judson Quimby (3) acne (1) admiral peary (1) advertisement (5) advertising (3) ageing (1) AIDS (1) alps (1) amber (1) amputation (1) angina pectoris (1) animal foods (1) antiseptic (2) apples (1) Arnold Lorand (2) arsenic (2) arteriosclerosis (2) artificial hyperemia (2) asthma (1) atlantis (1) atomic testing (1) atrophy (1) ayer's sarasaparilla (1) balm (1) bath (2) beauty (3) benign (1) Bikini Atoll (1) bitter drops (1) blepharitis (1) blood (2) boots drug company (1) bow els (2) breast (2) breasts (2) brominated flour (1) bromine (1) bronchitis (1) bronchocele (2) burnt sponge (3) buttermilk (1) cancer (2) candy (1) capillaries (2) carcinoma (1) cataracts (2) catamh (1) celebrity (2) christian (1) circulation (1) cod liver oil (1) conium (1) conjecture (1) constipation (2) counter irritant (3) cretin (3) criminal (1) cutaneous (1) cyst (3) dead hand (1) dental materia medica and therapeutics (1) detective (1) devices (1) diet (1) digestion (1) diseases (1) dow chemical (2) downwinders (1) Dr. H. Anders (1) electricity (1) endometriosis (1) enema (1) energy (1) eskimos (1) experimentation. (1) eyes (1) facial (1) FBD (1) fibrocystic breast disease (3) fiction (2) figure (1) Frank Lydston (1) fruit (1) gallows (1) genital organs (1) goiter (11) goitre (2) gossip (1) gynecology (3) hair (1) hand (1) hangman (1) hydriote of potash (1) hydrocele (2) hypothyroidism (1) hysteria (1) idiocy (1) india (1) infection (1) inflammation (2) inhaling (4) injection (1) intelligence (1) iodid (1) iodide (4) iodide of iron (1) iodide of potassium (1) iodin (2) iodine (27) iodine bath (1) iodine deficiency (1) iodine def disorders day (1) iodine inhalation (1) iodine painting (2) iodine pastilles (1) iodine pencil (1) iodine poison (1) iodine starch test (1) iodine suicides (1) iodine tears (1) iodine tincture (2) iodine water (1) iodine wine (1) iodism (4) iodized cigarettes (1) iodized cigars (1) iodized flour (1) iodized foods (2) iodized oil (1) iodoform (1) iodole (1) iodopin (1) iron (1) irradiated iodine (1) JAMA (2) John Furneaux Jordan (1) Journal of the American Medical Association (3) kelp (2) kidney (1) lachrymal gland (1) lancet (1) lard (1) lead (1) lead poisoning (2) liniment (2) lotion (1) Louis Berman (1) lozenge (1) lymph (1) M. Armand Gautier (1) magazine (1) mammary gland (1) mask (1) mass media (1) MD (2) media (2) Medical News (1) menstrual blood (1) Merck Manual (1) mercury (1) mercury poisoning (1) metabolism (1) methuselah (1) milk (1) myths (2) nephritis (1) New York Medical Journal (1) nineteenth century (2) ocular (2) opera (1) organotherapy (1) pain (1) paint (1) painting (3) pancreatin (1) parotid gland (1) patent medicine (1) physique (1) pimples (1) pneumonia (1) postage stamp (1) potassium iodate (1) potassium iodide (6) prayer (1) pre-iodine (1) provincial medical and surgical journal (1) pthysis (1) ptyalism (1) pulmonary (1) purple (1) radiation (1) radioactive iodine (1) radioactive iodine 131 (1) RAI (1) RAI 131 (1) recipes (3) rheumatism (1) runny nose (1) salivation (1) salt (2) salt iodization (1) salve (1) saturated solution (1) scirrhus (1) scrofula (3) scrofulosis (1) scrotum (1) sea (1) sea food (1) sea iodine (1) Seaweed (4) senility (1) sexual organs (1) simpson (1) singing (1) skin (3) skin eruptions (1) skinny (1) sleep (1) smoke (1) sodium iodide (1) soprano (1) spring tonic (1) SSKI (1) sublime (1)





What I really love about this pamphlet though is that there are quotes from well-known doctors of the day! Doctors that I have posted writings from :) From A. Judson Quimby:

A. Judson Quimby

ODIN can be regarded as the deficient element in practically all the inhabitants of the earth excepting those living the simplest form of existence. The city dweller is constantly in need

sunshine (2) supersition (1) surgery (2) switzerland (1) syphilis (3) syrup (1) tannin (2) testiciles (2) The nature and treatment of cancer (1) the treatment of surgical inflammations by a new method (1) thyroid (8) thyroid cancer (2) tincture (3) tobacco (1) topical (10) toxemia (1) tuberculosis (3) tumor (3) uterine fibroids (2) uterus (1) vapor (1) victorian; (1) vintage (2) vintage advertising (7) virtual museum (1) voice (1) voltaic pile (1) Walshe (1) Walter Hayle (1) weight control (1) wen (1) w ine (2) w oren (2) worcester iodized salt (1) world war (1) x ray (1)

#### Total Pageviews

#### Blog Archive

- **2014** (8)
  - ▼ March (1)

Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders Day~ Oct

- ▶ February (3)
- ▶ January (4)
- **2013 (18)**
- **2012 (41)**
- **2011 (1)**

#### About Me



#### Laura

purveyor of fine organic skin creams and history geek. I have a huge library of beauty and cosmetics references that I would like to share with you,

from the ridiculous to the sublime. I have two blogs, one on beauty/cosmetics history, and one on iodine history. I can't figure out how to change my profile for each blog so this will have to do! I would love to hear from others interested in cosmetics/beauty history, please feel free to email me at laurasorganics@gmail.com

View my complete profile

#### Popular Posts



THE SIMULTANEOUS
OCCURRENCE OF TUMORS IN
THE THYROID, UTERUS AND
BREAST
THE SIMULTANEOUS
OCCURRENCE OF TUMORS IN

THE SIMULTANEOUS
OCCURRENCE OF TUMORS IN
THE THYROID, UTERUS AND BREAST MAX
BALLIN, MD. AND R. C. MOEHLIG, MD.
DETROIT artid...

of more iodin than he receives in his water or diet; his intestinal tract is not capable of distributing the amount ordinarily available, his manner of life calls for the utilization of a greater proportion of iodin." -Dr. A. J. Quimby in American Medicine.

And Dr. Arnold Lorand:

Dr. Arnold Lorand

HESE persons (given iodin) began to look younger than their age and in general became decidedly more vigorous . . . . I have recommended the use of iodides in very small quantities even to healthy persons who are on the borderland of old age, as a preventive."—Dr. Arnold Lorand of Austria in "Life Shortening Habits and Rejuvenation."





#### Inhalation of Vapors of lodine Inhalation of Vapors of lodine

source: "Inhalation: it's Therapeutics and Practice",...by Jacob Solis Cohen, 186...

#### Hydrocele, encysted hydrocele and iodine

It seems that topical preparations of iodine were being used VERY early on in iodine history as a treatment for hydrocele. There is a lot...

source: "Life Shortening Habits and Rejuvenation", by Arnold Lorand, 1922 "...When iodides are given in certain quantiti...

C'S 1899 M/ merck manual, 1899
Asearch on "iodine "in the 1899
Merck Manual returns 96 hits. MATERIA MEI
Use To-out by America
the search us...



#### lodine and skin eruptions

There is a plethora of info here, my main interest is on iodine supplementation's effects on the skin. The premise is that iodism



#### Amber beads as a goiter remedy

AMBER. goiter "Goitre is so common that, unless the neck be very thick, it is not considered to be anything abnormal; hence m...

### Tincture Of lodine As A Surgical Antiseptic. April

alternate post title~ "lodine or Amputation?" source: "Boston medical and surgical journal, Volume 164, Issue 2". .



#### IODINE gives you that Silky Body-

Another Ebay score! The Thrills, the Magic Health of Bubbly Foam in your own bath, TO-NIGHT! The SIMPSON IODINE FOAMBATH!



From the Journal of the American Medical Association, Volume 45, 1905~ "Medical Affairs in the Heart of the Arctics", by N...





#### COITRE, or THICK NECK.

I have a Positive, Speedy, Harmess and almost Inexpensive Cure, come or write to me at 28 Livingtone Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
It is no lodine Smear. Cure made

Dr. J. Caskey



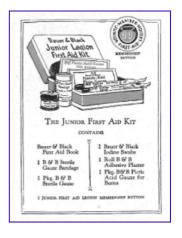








THE best tooth-paste for Pyorrhea is Zi-O-Dine. Every tube guaranteed. Tiste and cleansing qualities wonderful. Fifty cent tubes. Agenta wanted. Iodine Products Co., Laurel, Miss.

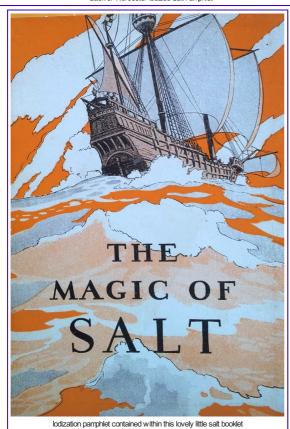


Iodin Tones Up The System

tesides preventing simple goiter, here are ood results from sufficient iodin in the die BETTER DIGESTION BETTER COMPLEXION MORE YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE QUICKER MIND

"It takes the Best to make the Best."

Back of Worcester lodized Salt Pamphlet



Posted by Laura at 1:36 PM No comments: Recommend this on Google

 $Labels: 1920s, A. \ judson \ Quimby, Arnold \ Lorand, goiter, intelligence, salt, salt \ iodization, vintage \ advertising, worcester \ iodized$ 

Sunday, February 16, 2014

## Iodized Cigarettes.

Yep. lodized Cigarettes and Cigars. Experimentation with inhalation of vapors of iodine was very common in the 1800s. Various means of inhalation are documented, by means of special apparatuses developed especially for that











purpose, placing iodine crystals on a heated plate, pastilles to burn... and yes, iodized cigarettes and cigars.

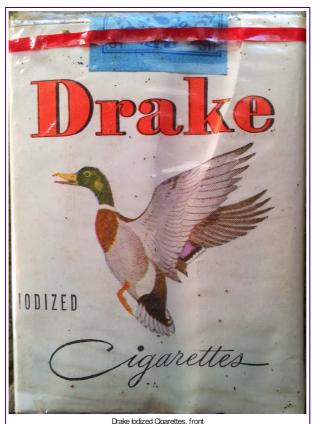
The most recent example of an iodized cigarette I can find is "Drakes lodized Cigarettes", circa WWII. Drake lodized cigarettes were manufactured between 1946 and 1959. The pack that I bought was manufactured in 1946, according to the gentleman that I bought it from. This apparently is of importance to

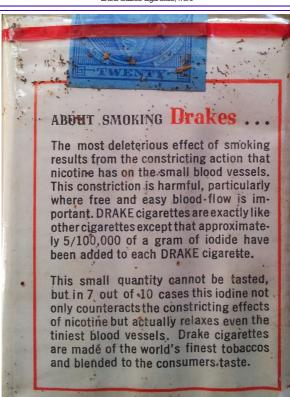


Camel cigarette ad, 1935 McCall's magazine

collectors of all things tobacco, not so important to me, a collector of all things iodine.

Drake Cigarettes were marketed as being healthful based on the fact that nicotine constricts the capillaries and iodine expands the capillaries. Whether or not the potassium iodide in these cigarettes counteracted other deleterious effects of smoking tobacco will never be known.





NE IN SEALED GLASS CAPSULES, protected by IODINE IN SEAIED GLASS CAPSULES, protected by plastic tubes and tipped with compressed absorbent cotton, are part of the first-aid equipment of the men in our armed services. Pressure on the tube breaks the glass, allowing iodine to saturate the cotton swab for immediate treatment of wounds, as shown below. The capsules are also included in the first-aid kits of utility-company linemen and other 'industrial workers.







Drake lodized Cigarettes, back

The history of iodizing tobacco or herbs goes back further than the forties. The following is from The Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal, 1852: link

#### MATERIA MEDICA.

On Iodized Cigars. — It has been suggested by Kletzinsky that the iodized cigars introduced by Chartroule and Bertow might be advantageously used more generally in medicine. He finds—

- 1. That a sufficient quantity of iodine may be found in a cigar which, after being iodized, has been lying exposed for four days in a warm room. (We may observe that the process of iodizing consists in lightly washing a cigar with an alcoholic solution of iodine, or in exposing it for a few minutes, in a closed box or vessel, to the simultaneous action of iodine vapour and steam.)
- 2. The greater part of the iodine which has been taken up is found in the ash as iodide of calcium and magnesium.
- 3. The smoke, after being passed through wool to retain any particles of ash, and then through a neutral solution of starch, did not give rise to the slightest blue coloration, even after the neutralization of the carbonate of ammonia contained in the smoke, with acetic acid. On the addition, however, of chlorine water or nitric acid, a blue tint was evolved, showing that there was a little iodide of ammonium, although no free iodine, in the smoke.
- 4. After a few puffs, the saliva aud buccal mucus gave distinct, although slight, traces of combined iodine.
- 5. After smoking an iodized cigar, iodine could generally be detected in half an hour, and often earlier, in the urine.
- -Kletzinsky in Wien. Med. Wochenici No. 39, 1851.
- I found a reference to smoking iodized cigars in popular literature of the day, specifically in a work of fiction, "The Round of Wrong, A Romance of To-day", by Edmond About, published in 1843. link

The pure weather, however, did not weary Germaine: it cured her slowly. M. Le Bris watched this miracle of the blue sky: he looked on while nature was acting, and followed with passionate interest the gradual progress of a power superior to his own. He was too modest to claim the honour of the cure, and confessed in good faith that the only infallible medicine is that coming from on High.

Still, in order to deserve the aid of Heaven, he himself aided it a little. He had received from Paris Dr. Chartroul's iodometer, with a stock of iodized cigarettes. These cigarettes, composed of aromatic herbs and soothing plants infused in a tincture of iodine, introduce the medicament into the lungs, accustom those most delicate organs to the presence of a foreign body, and prepare the patient to inhale pure iodine through the tubes of the apparatus.

The treatment was successful. So successful, in fact, that Germaine decides that her doctor is being to cautious with the dosage...

She went to her room, and threw herself on the bed, all panting and all confused. A luminous spot glistening in a corner attracted her attention; the flame of the lamp was reflected from the small globe of the iodometer. She blessed this beneficent apparatus, which had restored her to life, and would give her back her strength in a few days. Suddenly the idea struck her that she would hasten her recovery by taking a large dose of iodine without the doctor's knowledge. She arranged the apparatus, drew it to her bed, and eagerly drank-in the violet vapour. She inhaled it with delight; she felt neither disgust nor fatigue; she swallowed long draughts of health and vigour. She

And yes, this wanton act of iodine delerium throws her into a health crisis. She is at death's door for some time and then is miraculously, completely, unequivocally, HEALED.

Here we have a recipe for "Hirtz's Antiasthmatic Cigarettes". Source: The American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record. 1909. link

Hirtz's Antiasthmatic Cigarettes.—F. H.—These may be made according to the following formula:

Extract of stramonium 5 parts Diluted alcohol ,, 50 parts Tobacco leaves 100 parts Potassium iodide 5 parts Potassium nitrate 5 parts

Dissolve the potassium salts in the diluted alcohol, incorporate the stramonium extract, moisten the stramonium and tobacco leaves with the liquid and roll into one hundred cigarettes in paper covers, using the rice paper ordinarily used for this purpose. Another form of aromatic cigarette sometimes spoken of as antiasthmatic cigarette is made by dissolving potassium nitrate in six times its own weight of water, impregnating filter paper with this solution and making cigarettes, from this paper. This formula is sometimes varied by impregnating the leaves of balm, of sage or anise seed with the solution of nitrate, drying and making this up into cigarettes, using the nitrated filter paper as a wrapper.

A patent for medicated tobacco granted in 1931 link

Patented Feb. 24, 1931 PATENT OFFICE FRANK I. STRIGCKLER, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY MEDICATED TOBACCO AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME IO Drawing.

This invention relates to medicated tobacco and process of making the same, and it comprises more specifically the treatment of smoking tobacco for pipes, cigarettes or cigars with iodine, whereby the iodine may be effectively administered in the small amounts necessary for body metabolism and for the treatment of various infections of the respiratory organs, as well as thyroid disease, blood and glandular diseases, and

numerous others.

Iodine has long been recognized not only as a powerful antiseptic, but also as having great eificacy in the treatment of numerous diseases. Tobacco lends itself extremely well as a vehicle for the administration of iodine to the human body, since, because of its heat in burning, the iodine which it carries is volatilized, and in its volatilized condition is inhaled

In accordance with my invention, pure iodine crystals are heated in aclosed chamher to a temperature of from 110 C. to 120 C., this temperature being sufficiently high to practically completely vaporize the iodine. The pure iodine vapor is then conducted to an air tight chamber containing the tobacco, which has been previously prepared by any well known method for use in pipes, cigarettes or cigars. The temperature of this second chamber is maintained at, or slightly below, room temperature (approximately 70 F.), thus permitting the iodine vapor to return to a crystal state, and in such state to be deposited upon the tobacco. After an exposure of from twenty-four to seventy-two hours the tobacco, now containing the iodine, is removed from the treating chamber and the iodine content determined by the iodine starch test. The treated tobacco is then blended with untreated tobacco until the desired blend and iodine content is obtained.

An alternative process consists in immersing the tobacco in a pure grain alcohol solution, which contains 25% iodine and 15% potassium iodide. The tobacco is allowed to remain in this solution for from twenty-four to seventy-two hours at slightly below room temperature, that is, somewhat under 70 F.

Application filed April 12,

1929. Serial No. 354,708.

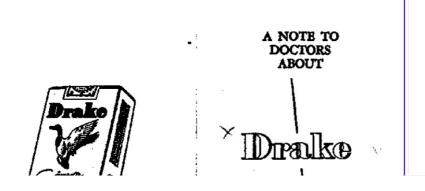
At the end of this time the excess solution is drained off and the tobacco is dried for several days at a temperature low enough to prevent volatilization of the iodine which is intimately associated with it in crystalline form. The alcohol is, thus, completely evaporated, leavin the iodine deposited in the tobacco. As 1n the process first described, the iodine content is next determined by the iodine starch test and the treated tobacco is then blended with untreated tobacco to obtain the desired blend and percentage of iodine.

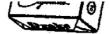
Having described my invention, what I claim is: i.

- 1. The process of medicating tobacco with iodine which consists in first converting iodine to a fluid state and, in such state, bringing it into contact with tobacco to be treated, and finally in crystallizing the iodine while in contact with the tobacco to thereby intimately associate it therewith.
- 2. The process of medicating tobacco with iodine, which consists in first volatilizing iodine crystals by heat to convert the iodine into vapors, an finally, in the presence of tobacco to be treated, re-crystallizing the iodine by reducing the temperature of its vapors, to deposit it upon the tobacco and thereby medicate it.
- 3. The process of medicating tobacco with iodine, which consists in heating iodine crystals in a closed chamber to the point of volatilization of the iodine, conveying the vapors so produced to a second chamber containing tobacco to be treated, and maintaining the contact of iodine and tobacco in said second chamber for from twenty-four to seventy-two hours at a lower temperature, thereby to cause re-crystallization of the iodine.
- 4. The process of medicating tobacco with iodine, which consists in preparing a solution of pure grain alcohol and iodine, soaking tobacco in such solution at slightly below room temperature, draining off the excess of the solution, and finally drying the treated tobacco at slightly below room temperature to prevent volatilization of its iodine content.

back to Drake. Images from a leaflet to doctors on Drake Iodized Cigarettes.

Legacy Tobacco Documents Library





### ... the new Iodized Cigarette

#### About Smoking . . .

Authorities agree that the most deleterious effect of smoking results from the constricting action that nicotine has on the small blood vessels. This constriction is harmful, particularly where free and easy blood-flow is important.

This effect of nicotine can be readily measured by taking skin temperatures at the physical extremities: Feet and finger tips. Usually these temperatures drop after the absorption of nicotine through smoking.

#### About Smoking Drake Cigarettes . . .

DRAKE cigarettes are exactly like other cigarettes except that approximately 5/100,000 of a gram of Potassium Iodate have been added to each DRAKE cigarette. This is such a small quantity that its presence cannot be detected in the taste. When a smoker finishes a DRAKE he has absorbed from 30 to 60 gamma of iodine. And if you measure his akin temperature you will find that in 7 out of 10 cases it actually rises. This indicates that the iodine not only counteracts the constricting effects of nicotine but actually relaxes the tiny blood vessels at the extremities of the body.

#### About Iodine . . .

Generally speaking iodine promotes good health. There are several specific conditions for which it is prescribed such as goiter, arthritis, gout, high blood pressure, etc. The continuous smoking of DRAKES, as proved in over 1,000 clinical tests raises the iodine blood gamma count to a healthful level . . . and no ill effects have been noted even in subjects known to be sensitive to iodine. The body apparently excretes any excess which is not useful.

#### About Drakes . . .

DRAKE cigarettes are a blend of the world's finest tobaccos — blended to the consumer taste. Knowing that the addition of iodine to a popular cigarette can be a basic contribution to the health and well-being of millions of smokers, we are pleased to announce that after five years of development, DRAKE cigarettes are now available to the public. We are certain that you, if you smoke, will enjoy DRAKES and benefit by making DRAKE your cigarette.

(If you would like complete data on studies made to date and results of continuing studies, please write.)

BROTHERS TORACCO CORPORATION 360 Furman Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Posted by Laura at 11:29 AM No comments:

Recommend this on Google

Labels: iodine inhalation, iodized cigarettes, iodized cigars, provincial medical and surgical journal, smoke, tobacco

Thursday, February 13, 2014

## **Io-Eyes**

Dr. H.A. Goden's Practical Observations from Hufeland's Prat. Heilekunde

#### Tincture of Iodine.

The author, never having had an opportunity of using iodine in that disease in which it has been so efficacious, goitre being extremely rare in that part of the country he inhabits, but being fully convinced of its powerful action upon the glandular system, he prescribed it in highly diseased states of that system with prudence and effect.



The medicine was exhibited in four cases of complete scrofula in subjects from six to twelve years of age; in all of whom there were evident symptoms of disease as early as their second and third years. The face was swollen and oedematous, abdomen enlarged and hard; the mesenteric glands were evidently increased in size, the glands of the neck hard and swollen; and in various parts of the body, but particularly upon the inner side of the legs, there was a moist, impetiginous, scrofulous eruption, which formed an acid fluid of so caustic a nature, that it inflamed and excoriated the parts liable to come in contact with it. In all these cases there was tinea capitis exedens, and in one the impetiginous eruption was situated on the right side of

the face, extending from the eyelids to the under part of the chin; but in the three others, it occupied the inner side of either lower extremity, and the parts of generation. The most serious and troublesome symptom to contend with, was a severe scrofulous inflammation of both eyes; this was particularly distressing in the case of the girl of twelve years of age. Both her eyes had been almost entirely closed for three years; the conjunctiva and sclerotica membranes were greatly inflamed and very painful, and the eye-balls were so constantly covered all over with a puriform acrid lymph, that they could scarcely be seen, particularly of a morning, when the lymph was so abundant that the orbits appeared entirely filled with it. The eye-lids were generally sealed together; corrosive tears were continually flowing from the eyes; and the intolerance of light was so great, that the patient could not suffer it without the most distressing complaints. A physician, the author's predecessor, despaired of a cure, and pronounced the inevitable loss of both eyes.

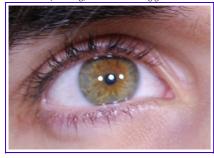
In this case, the eye-lids were hard, and swollen to the size of a pigeon's egg, and the eruption occupied the face and other parts of the body. During the long development and continuance of this disease, all the usual anti-scrofulous remedies were perseveringly used for months together, without any other results than partial and temporary amelioration of the disease, which invariably broke out with renewed vigour during the exhibition of the very same medicines, that appeared a little before to have opposed a barrier to its further progress. The muriate of barytes, aethiops, calomel and cicuta, acetated kali with the saponaceous extracts and the tincture of rhubarb, acom coffee and violet tea for common drink, cinchona and the extract of madder, aromatic baths, and malt baths, were all tried with little or no advantage. Ointments of red precipitate and opium, of the white oxyd of zinc; eye waters of the muriate of mercury, and with opium, belladona and stramonium, were used conjointly with setons and perpetual blisters, but all without improving the state of the eyes. An ungitient of rose ointment and white oxyd of zinc checked for a time the eruption, and diminished its acrimonious discharge.

Under these unfavourable circumstances, all the best and most active remedies having or only temporarily relieved, the author concluded to try the effect of the tincture of iodine, which, on foreign report, he had learnt, had been so useful in diseases of the glandular system. All medicines, except the white precipitate ointment for the eyes, were laid aside; and five drops of the tincture of iodine in barley or sugar water were given twice a day. The dose was increased one drop every two days until it amounted to ten drops, which quantity was administered regularly without further increase. No unpleasant symptoms arose from the use of the iodine, except that the appetite and digestion became impaired; the bowels were occasionally too much bound or too loose, and there was a flatulent swelling of the abdomen. Whether these symptoms were accidental, or the effects of the iodine, cannot be determined; but they were relieved by an infusion of quassia with cinnamon and the elix. Aurantior, comp. The beneficial action of iodine was most striking and rapid in this case, for by the fourteenth day there was a general and evident improvement in the state of the patient; the inflammation of the eyes had diminished much; the puriform discharge from them was less, milder and thicker; the patient could now look at the light without suffering the previous intolerable pain and plentiful effusion of tears; the rolling of the palpebrx had disappeared; the cutaneous eruption was considerably better, and the general habit of body was greatly improved. In four weeks from the beginning of this course of



illustration from Oculus Artificialis Teledioptricus Sive Telescopium

medicine, the change for the better was very great; at this time the ophthalmia and the puriform discharge were no longer present, the eyes were a little weak, and the lids were slightly disposed to agglutination during sleep; these symptoms yielded to a collyrium of rose water and tincture of opium. The iodine was continued in doses of ten drops twice every third day for four weeks longer, when its use was suspended, there being no longer any traces of scrofula. In order to invigorate the constitution, and destroy all tendency to the disease, an infusion of cinchona, with extracts of cinchona, (prepared without heat,) madder, and acetate of potash, was prescribed, and continued for some months. At first, the infusion was taken every second or third day, in the dose of three tablespoonfuls; but at a later period, it was taken in the same quantity about once a week. With the same view of strengthening the system, the patient was directed to take twelve baths, prepared with Rad. Calami. Baccae and Herb. Juniper, Herb. Sabinx, and afterwards twelve of malt. By these means, a complete and radical cure was effected, and the patient is now (eighteen months since the suspension of all medicines) a strong, fresh and blooming girl.



In the other three cases, the scrofulous diathesis was equally developed, and had produced the same diseased appearances as in the case already described; and in these also, the usual remedies had been used for years without effect, but they were radically cured by the tincture of iodine, which, on account of the youth of the subjects, was at first given in doses of two drops twice a day, and increased one drop a dose every second day till eight drops were taken twice a day. In none of these cases did the author perceive any bad effects from the iodine; they were all cured in a space of from six to ten weeks.

Establishing his opinion upon the success of iodine in the four cases above, the author concludes that it is

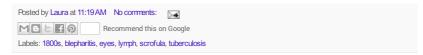
the most effectual and certain remedy in confirmed and fully developed scrofula, which we know of, particularly when the eyes are much inflamed, and the glandular system greatly diseased. In cases of more partial and recent scrofula, the usual remedies are alone sufficient, and indeed preferable to the iodine; but when the eyes, the skin, and the glands, are diseased, it is particularly indicated.





Johann Zahn's illustrations just thrown in there because they're really cool.

text source: The Medical Recorder: Of Original Papers and Intelligence in Medicine and Surgery, 1826



Monday, January 20, 2014

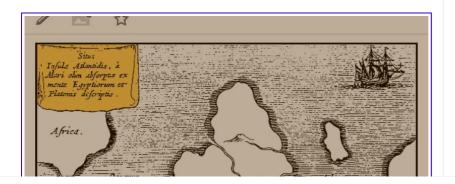
## **Iodine and Methuselah**

 $\label{eq:likelihood} \textbf{Nice little paragraph, pure conjecture of course, written by A. Judson Quimby, who attributed his good health,} \\$ despite his career in rontgenology(the use of X-rays), to the use of iodine. More from him here



Could we be daring enough to give an additional reason other than the numerous ones suggested as to why mankind has had his life-cycle reduced to the prescribed three score and ten? Permit us to propose that those who lived to the great age of Methuselah and others perhaps lived in an environment or a land the soil of which contained an uncommonly high proportion of iodine. Perhaps this may have even been the famed Atlantis, recently thought to be beneath the Pacific Ocean, and perhaps this land contains great salt deposits rich in iodine, used by the men of that

day.





Text source: "Pamphlets on Protozoology", (Kofoid Collection),1906 pamphlets on Protozoology

A very strange little gem. Part of it consists of writings and images of protozoa, written in German. And then there are writings by A. Judson Quimby, on iodine. hmmmm.....

Posted by Laura at 6:55 PM No comments:
Recommend this on Google
Labels: 1906, A. judson Quirrby, atlantis, conjecture, methuselah

Saturday, January 11, 2014

## iodine the great restorative

### Physiological Iodine \*

Iodine as an Essential Element in the Animal Organism: Its Influence on Normal Metabolism: Its Relation to Glandular Activity, Control of Blood Pressure and Senility

By A. JUDSON QUIMBY, M.D., New York.

Iodine is one of the elements, widely distributed in nature and usually found in the form of salts or organic combination. It is one of the halogen group. It is univalent, with a molecular weight of 125.9. Its principal source is from the mother liquor of Chilian saltpetre, and the ashes of seaweed, these ashes being known as kelp. "Kelp is the ash left on the burning of seaweed" (1). Iodine is found in practically all sea foods and plants, it is also found free in sea water. It is found in the air in organic form, which may explain some of the invigorating properties of sea air. It is widely distributed in the soils, but the extreme solubility of its salts tend to reduce rapidly its proportion in the land.

The iodine preparations for internal administration consists of the soluble salts and the tincture of iodine, although the latter is popularly known as an external counterirritant and antiseptic.

The iodides, usually in the form of potassium iodide, have been rendered famous in the treatment of syphilis and its complications. At this point I wish to dismiss the subject of syphilis, forgetting that the disease exists, or that the iodides were ever used in its treatment. By so doing, a better conception of the essential physiological action of iodine and its influence upon the body metabolism and resistance to disease processes can be conveyed.

Early in my career as a student the opportunity was given me to interest myself in chemistry, and especially pharmaceutical and physiological chemistry. Therefore, when the time came in my life when I wakened to the fact that I was living a simple animal existence, without due consideration to some of the results of civilization's deteriorating influence, I was inspired to search into and experiment upon myself in such a way as to combat some of the evil results of artificial feeding and confinement in our modern homes.

Having picked up considerable information with regard to the physiological action of the various elements, I recalled that there was a constant tendency in our literature to dwell upon the efficiency of the iodides in modifying the effect of arteriosclerosis, and that it was common procedure to give the iodides in arteriosclerosis. Also, I recalled that peoples who lived along the coast and indulged freely in sea food were immune to certain diseases, and were an unusually rugged type. A physician recently informed me that he had made inquiries among seafaring men, and had found that arteriosclerosis, apoplexy and high blood pressure were very rare, and he thought perhaps the explanation of this lay in the constant absorption of minute quantities of iodine. In addition, I knew that a great many of the old time so-called spring tonics, which were so successfully prescribed by the old practitioners, contained small quantities of potassium iodide. Also, as you probably all recall, it has been mentioned that possibly one of the reasons for the efficiency of cod liver oil as a tonic and as a restorative and alterative, is that it contains traces of iodine compounds. All these points led me to think that it was not merely the quantity of iodine administered that accomplished results, but that it was a small amount given over prolonged periods that resulted in the greatest accomplishment of good. Therefore, I set myself to administer it in some form in small quantities. Knowing the sensitiveness that arises within a person to whom the use of the iodides is suggested, and also the question that would naturally come should one be accused of taking the iodides, I recalled that the tincture was a favorite method of administering iodine in small quantities, and adopted the tincture as a medium for taking iodine.

After having practised on myself for two or three years with this, and having acquired some general practice, I began to experiment in a small way with several patients who exhibited signs of vascular changes and also kept in mind the tonic properties of iodine in the management of cases needing tonic treatment. It has now been sixteen years since I first administered it with the same object. During that time I have accumulated an experience, both personal and general, which has convinced me that iodine is the most vital and efficacious element in the organism, and also that it is the element most frequently lacking in its physiological quantities.

Later in my personal experience, and especially that of rontgenology, my work exposed me to an uncommon degree to the effects of the x-ray, the character of my work involving a vast amount of fluoroscopic examinations. At present, after nineteen years of x-ray work, I regard myself as being in fully as good physical condition, or even better, than I was ten to fifteen years ago. The great credit of this I attribute to the consistent use of iodine. The x-ray might be likened to that destructive flame of life referred to in Rider Haggard's She, precipitating a premature ageing of the organism I regard iodine as the greatest inhibiting agent of those things which contribute to the end result, called senility. Therefore, I give practically all the credit for my present condition to the fact that I have maintained my iodine content through my rontgenological career.

Practically all the writers look upon iodine as an excitant or stimulant to the person receiving it, and therefore to be administered with conservatism for fear of the results usually found in the use of stimulating agents.

The experience and observations of Paul Bourcet are the most illuminating of any writer from whom we were able to quote. In 1899-1900 in a thesis read before the French Academy of Medicine, he gave a very thorough analysis of iodine and its action, as observed by himself and others. In conclusion Bourcet states that he believes that iodine comes externally, all the elements around us contain iodine, sea, earth and all; and all our food, and therefore, every day we get a certain quantity. He believes that iodine exists elsewhere than in the thyroid and parathyroids, but in minute quantities. When one part of the system contains too much iodine, he believes it is passed off. He believes iodine acts as a leavening agent, having antiseptic qualities.

Quoting from Maurice Lossedat, where he refers to Lortat-Jacob: "Iodine merits being considered as the specific medication of the lymphoid tissues, of which it arouses and increases the activities." Again quoting Lossedat: "The remarkable properties of iodine make it a precious medication, one of the most important of our therapeutic arsenal, one whose applications tend to become more and more enlarged."

One of the most complete books on the thyroid and thymus that has ever been published has been written by Crotti. His analyses of the experimental work of the various writers is very complete, but his views are conservative, and he does not give much credit to the theory that iodine is vital in metabolism, and especially he is conservative in his views as to its value in the general welfare of thyroid cases. But his conception is that generally held by the surgeon, except among those who are exceedingly liberal.

I think the general attitude towards the thyroid and the iodine content has been influenced very much by the various chemical analyses that have been undertaken to determine the contents of the average thyroid. This can be a great source of error, and the proof of it is in the fact that the thyroid gland varies as to, the place of residence, the mode of living, or the disease processes that may be taking place within the individual, and the prolongation of shock preceding death.

Postmortem specimens are usually taken from subjects who have died at the termination of an illness, or some active disease process, or after having been subjected to stress and strain. In any of these conditions the iodine content of the thyroid gland is used up, and if the antemortem strain has been prolonged, would naturally be very low in the element iodine.

I think we must realize that the water supply and food intake of the individual is a factor in determining the amount of iodine found in the organism, and especially in the thyroid gland. A great amount of literature has been written recently pertaining to this phase. When we speak of the mode of living of the individual and its influence upon the iodine content of the thyroid gland, we must consider the activities of the person, as to whether they live in such a way as to use up their iodine content. It is my belief that our iodine content is constantly varying, its contents being subject to, first, the amount that we receive, and second, the amount that we excrete. The amount that we receive is determined by the character of our food and the manner of its digestion and assimilation, and the amount that we excrete being determined by the strenuousity of our lives, and the influence upon our body metabolism, whether they be infections or dissipations. The amount of iodine received in the organism is determined by locality and diet. Locality varies the amount of iodine in the soil, from which we receive our water, fruit and vegetables. The iodine content of water has been proved in analyses to be very variable. It has been suggested with excellent foundation that the value of mineral springs may be determined by the minute quantities of iodine present. This has been referred to in a recent article by Emery Hayhurst (2). The resume in this article of this phase is complete.

In thinking of the iodine represented in food, I think we can vastly increase the list of fruit and vegetables which are supposed to contain traces of iodine, and I think the value of fruit in this particular has been ignored, especially some varieties. As I recall, the pharmacopoeia speaks of the values of certain roots and other iodine containers, and one of these is sarsaparilla, which is supposed to have a relatively large per cent, of iodine, and is listed among the alteratives.

The article by Hayhurst mentioned above suggests that our iodine supply be furnished with our salt, but I question this method of procedure in regulating iodine supply, except after determination of the individual's appetite for salt. If we attempt to furnish the essential iodine through the table salt supply, as suggested by him, an excess may be furnished one individual, and another may not obtain sufficient for his needs. I can cite cases in which the patients had an exaggerated appetite for salt; these cases can only be determined by appropriate tests. My reason for making this statement is that I believe that our demands for iodine are determined in a great measure by our activities. The greater the quantity of iodine consumed by increased functional activities, the greater the proportion of iodine needed. The indications for iodine have almost a constant similarity with those observed as indications of overstress and strain, among which can be mentioned exhaustion, the overtraining or going stale, as the expression is, of the athlete, and the manifestations of hypertension, which we see in the strenuous type of individual. I would here suggest that it is possible when the athlete, the prize fighter or some one subject to intensive physical training goes stale, he has used up this iodine content, is calling upon his reserve, and is not assimilating the proper amount.

My reason for this is in a measure due to some personal experiences. I have observed that when in great strain, and prolonged physical and mental effort, if a small quantity of iodine is taken, the sense of relief is immediate, and distress relieved very promptly; and if taken at bedtime the sense of well being and restored vitality is present the  $following\ clay. Also, if\ after\ a\ prolonged\ period\ of\ work,\ extending\ over\ two\ or\ three\ months,\ the\ individual\ has$ reached the stage where the need of relaxation and rest is very vital, he is supplied with small quantities of iodine, the restoration to a sense of restored efficiency and power to carry on work is very rapid. Among the consequences the increase in years brings to all of us, we find changes in blood pressure. We see that there is generally a tendency for an increase, occasionally the so-called esthenic type will be found to decrease. In the majority of cases with which I have come in contact, there has been increase in pressure, with all the systemic complications that will arise from an arterial heart and kidney distress. Although my practice has not permitted me the observation of a large number of cases, I cannot recall one single instance of high pressure that was not reduced when the iodine was properly administered in an amount suitable to meet his physical needs, and this was without regard to any regulation of diet, or rest in bed, the usual manner of handling these cases. Perhaps my good fortune has kept me clear of cases with extensive complications such as advanced renal changes. The physiological action of iodine has never been fully determined, all writers declaring that no method so far presented can solve this question. Numerous theories have been proposed, the one of Bourcet, that it is a leavening agent, approaching nearest to an explanation of the needs of its presence.

Two additional theories to explain the lack of iodine may here be proposed: Firstly, the food absorbed may be low in iodine content, but in addition the capacity of the individual's digestive system to admit the absorption of the existing iodine in the food may be reduced by the putrefactive changes in his system, which render the chemical constituents nonabsorbable.

Secondly, the number of functionating thyroid cells may be reduced by sclerotic changes subsequent to disease, or the absence of the proper amount of iodine with which to function, and the remaining cells being called upon to absorb iodine from the blood stream must have a higher percentage of iodine within the organism from which to abstract the necessary amount. That is, if the blood supply through the thyroid gland does not have an increased proportion of iodine dissolved in it, the remaining functionating thyroid cells are unable to abstract it.

Until the chemical problems in this matter are solved, we must accept the clinical experience, which is our best criterion, and give consideration to the things which occur within the patient to whom iodine is administered.

The first subjective symptoms that the individual has, following iodine administration, when there is a need for this element, is a sense of well being and of comfort, with a tendency to increase in exuberance of spirit and ambitions. The respiratory action is more active, and sensations somewhat similar to those experienced when oxygen or ozone is inhaled, occur. This is so characteristic that I have frequently heard it so expressed by patients, and have experienced it myself.

The second effect is that of an increase in the cutaneous circulation, most manifest in the patient who has a cold skin, whether dry or moist. If the hands and feet are cold, the circulation is increased, the willingness to do work and the ability to accomplish results is more manifest. If, in the lag and exhaustion that follows an unusually driving period of work, a few drops of tincture of iodine are administered for several days, the effect is almost equal to a weekend rest in restoring the mental and physical activities. Of course, at this point we may well mention that such restoration cannot harden the muscles and restore physical strength to the degree that proper exercise will produce, the greatest benefit being derived from the combination of both iodine administration and reasonable exercise.

How many of us have seen the exhausted business man attempt to reinvigorate himself in a short period of rest and strenuous athletics to which he is not accustomed? We frequently see these men almost as haggard at the end of ten days' vacation as at the end of a winter's hard work. This can be greatly changed if suitable measures accompany the vacation periods. Often the mere exertion incidental to vigorous exercise may exhaust the organism by depriving it of the essential restorative agent, "iodine."

Third, the results attained from the administration of thyroid extract can so thoroughly prove iodine to be essential to the animal organism, if we give credit to the iodine content of the thyroid gland.

Fourth, the effect of iodine administration upon the circulatory system and its associated organs can be accepted as evidence that iodine plays a very prominent part in the distribution of the blood supply. We have noted that it increases the skin circulation, that it increases glandular activity, that various functions are activated, Bourcet referring to its diuretic properties. It also increases the secretion of bile.

Fifth, the general effect of iodine on the organism in relation to ageing, which, as we must recognize, begins the day we are born with the deposit of connective tissue, and general sclerotic changes which end in the socalled senile state. As mentioned heretofore, the xray evidently hastens all these processes, and I wish here to lay emphasis upon the importance of considering the proper amount of iodine as the most vital element in combating senile changes incidental to our growth, and those constitutional disturbances that accompany thejife of the active rontgenologist.

All this being so, we can draw some conclusions as to the function of iodine in the animal economy. I will go one step farther than Bourcet, who describes it as a leavening agent, and say that it is the activating or underground wire, which regulates the capillary circulation throughout the organism, and lack of this agent simply means that the capillaries contract, and do not permit active circulation in the part that they should supply with a swiftly flowing blood stream. Contraction of the arterioles evidently occurs throughout the organism, in all parts where they can be spared to the best advantage, leaving the rest of the organism to functionate more freely. This, naturally, decreases the power of the body to carry on full functional activities, and when the iodine supply is sufficiently reduced exhaustion occurs, and the organism must be put at rest until a sufficient amount of iodine is absorbed.

One of the effects of the decrease in iodine supply, and the contraction of the capillaries, is the increase in the effort of the driving forces of the circulation to propel the blood in its proper channels. This occurring rapidly, and for long periods, results in a rise in pressure, and arteriosclerosis, which is Nature's attempt to maintain a continuously contracted vascular system. Nature reinforces the walls of the bloodvessels with connective tissue till finally they become motionless, and subject to increased strain and stress. Calcification occurs, with all the accompanying senile changes. The senile depredations are general throughout the organism, the capillaries that should have been active in aiding elimination and promoting functional activities do not contract, and round cell infiltration occurs in these areas.

Also the general sclerosis that is observed in the aged, as in all degenerative changes, is retarded by rest, because while resting the circulatory system is relaxed, and the iodine reserve is being built up. Ageing can be retarded by the maintenance in the organism of an iodine supply proportionate to the needs of the individual, this I have had ample manifestations of in my rather long experience with this element.

There are various methods of administering iodine; we can use almost any salt or solution of the element. The most logical method of administration that I have so far discovered has been in the form of a tincture. The tincture is one that I have used for fifteen years, and have found it entirely satisfactory in all cases where iodine was indicated. This is a modification of our standard tincture of iodine. The formula is as follows:

Iodine crystals gr. xxx Ammonium iodide gr. xx Alcohol oz. ss Glycerin ad. oz. q.s oz. i

M.F.T. glass stopper, pipet dropper bottle. S. one to four drops in a glass of water, once a day. The alternative method of administration is to give the patient his month's supply in one week, dividing the dose into seven parts to be taken daily, diluted with water. The former method is preferable, but the individual's peculiarities in temperament must be considered in administering drugs. Very few patients need more than two drops a day, or seven drops for seven days within the month. The average person of middle age, weighing 150 pounds, requires one drop a

day.

The prescription given above has been prescribed many hundreds of times by medical associates, with general approval, and has been found very satisfactory by them in it's constitutional effect, and freedom from gastric disturbance.

In combating this hypoiodized state, we must get away from the common practice of attempting to saturate the patient by serially increasing the dose. Instead of increasing this dose drop by drop each day, my frequent practice has been to start on about four drops for four days, and then decrease to one or two drops as indicated by the character of the patient. This produces a prompt restoration of the essential physiological iodine, and allows a continuation of a sufficient amount to satisfy the needs of the organism.

If we would estimate the quantity of iodine taken in the human economy in a year, we would probably find it to be about one ounce of the element. By following this procedure we add from thirty to sixty grains to the yearly supply, which, for ordinary purposes, will suffice the indications of the average weight adult.

•Read before the Benjamin Rush Medical Society, April 1, 1922. Read in part before the Section in Ophthalmology, New York Academy of Medicine. October 16, 1922, in the discussion of Dr. G. H. Bell's paper, The Reform Diet as a Therapeutic Measure in Ophthalmic practice.

#### REFERENCES:

- 1. National Standard Dispensatory.
- 2. Hayhurst, Emery: Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 7, 1922. 40 East Forty-first Street.
- 1 This complete paper, with translations from the European writers and case reports, will be published in reprints.

source: New York Medical Journal, 1922

Posted by Laura at 9:44 AM No comments:

Recommend this on Google

Labels: 1922, A. judson Quimby, ageing, arteriosclerosis, capillaries, New York Medical Journal, senility, x ray

Sunday, January 5, 2014

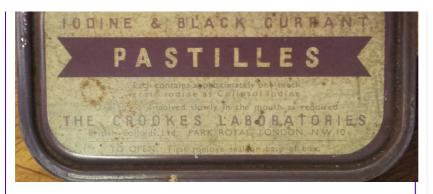
# I-Candy: Iodine pastilles. Experiment #1



lodine Cranberry Pates des fruits

I was inspired to do some experimentation with iodine cookery upon acquisition of this tin, Crooke's Iodine and Black Currant Pastilles....:





From what I have been able to gather, these were manufactured in the early part of this century. Each pastille contained 1/10 grain iodine as collosol iodine A grain is 64.8 mg so 1/10 grain would be 6.48 mg. Pop two of these lovelies a day and you'd have close to the average Japanese intake of 12.5 mg iodine...

Collosol is another term for colloidal. For more information on colloidal iodine:

#### colloidal iodine

These pastilles must have been similar to our lozenges as far as mouth feel and melt time. Pastilles were designed to dissolve slowly in the mouth releasing active ingredients over time. Another form of pastille though is a dense, chewy, fresh fruit based candy. Crooke's pastilles is advanced candy making. I am a rank amateur, however, so I decided to go with the fruity leathery stuff.

What I lack in skill, though, I make up with enthusiasm.

 $I\,am\,continually\,amazed\,at\,the\,ways\,and\,means\,people\,used\,to\,get\,their\,daily\,dose\,of\,iodine\,back\,in\,the\,day.\,!!$ 

So I started googling about. I wanted to find a recipe that would not completely fail as lugol's solution was added as it was cooling. The sublimation point for iodine is 237F. The "hard ball" stage for candy is 250F. So I certainly could not "cook" the iodine, although it would be lovely to watch the purple vapor. I decided on a fruit leather sort of concoction. My I-candy is loosely based on this recipe:

http://usereal butter.com/2013/11/20/cranberry-pate-de-fruits-recipe/

I followed this recipe although the exact measures are not the same. I also used apples for the added pectin. The end result is a quite tasty fruit gummi or leather that really does not taste of iodine. No, I do not claim 6.5mg per piece! That will be achieved later lol:)

IDO intend to experiment with true pastilles, or lozenges. This is my i-candy 101 experiment. It was fun, and the end result is quite tasty. Ridiculously sweet, of course but candy will not "set" without ridiculous amounts of sugar.



...Cooking down the cranberries, apples and lemon...



The puree after blending and some straining. I did not use a fine strain. There was still particulate matter in the puree.



Sugar, sugar, sugar. The leather, gummi, whatever-you-wanna-call it will not solidify without lots of sugar.



After the mixture cooled below 237f we started adding lugol's iodine. This was fascinating....



As you can see the iodine floated on the surface and it took vigorous constant stirring to ensure even dispersion.



The color change was quite a show!



The entire mixture became very dark, almost an inky black. This was also the lighting and the pot. The mixture is not that dark, as you will see.



I poured some of the mixture into a buttered 8x8 baking dish. No parchment paper, alas.



...and some into a buttered candy mold. I'm not sure what went wrong here, but I was only able to get a couple of hearts out intact. Next time I'll use cookie cutters on a sheet

of io-leather.

The end result, photographed under fluorescent and incandescent light.





Bon Apetit!

