

New Remedies.

Among the recently introduced remedies there are many that are rarely called for, and on that account the pharmacist is not always able at once to advise physicians as to the mode of administration. The following brief notes may serve as a ready reference at such occasions:

Amylene Hydrate.—A clear, colorless liquid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Its use is as a hypnotic; dose, one half to one dram in gelatin capsules, or as a mixture: Amylene hydr., fl. ext. licorice each one dram, water ad. one ounce. To be shaken before using. If the alcohol is not objectionable it may be given in simple elixir. Sometimes administered as enema; mixed with little mucilage, acacia and water.

Agaricine.—An acid principle derived from white agaric, used with success for excessive perspiration in phthisis. It is a white amorphous, or white silky crystalline powder, little soluble in cold water, soluble in hot water to a turbid strongly foaming liquid which reddens litmus. Soluble in 130 parts cold and ten parts hot alcohol; easily in hot acetic acid and caustic alkalis. Best administered with Dover's powder, in powder or pills. Dose one tenth to one sixth grain. Much used in Bellevue Hospital in this form: Agaricine, pure, ten grains; atropine sulph., one grain; acid sulph., arom., m. 1,200. Dissolve and filter. Dose, ten minims in syrup or simple elixir.

Anthraroquine.—A synthetical product used in place of chrysarobine in treatment of psoriasis, herpes and other skin diseases. It is a pale yellowish powder soluble in ten parts hot glycerin, ten parts cold and five parts hot alcohol, insoluble in water, freely soluble in solution of borax. May be applied like chrysarobine as ointment with lanoline, or in following solution: Anthraroquine, one dram; borax, one dram; water, one ounce. Fiat solutio.

Antifebrine or Acetanilide.—Colorless crystals, nearly insoluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol. Used as a febrifuge in doses of two to ten grains. Owing to its insolubility in water, the following is a good form: Antifebrine, one half dram; syrup, one half ounce; brandy, three ounces. Dissolve in the brandy and add syrup. Dose, tablespoonful for adult. Also given in pill form (excipient glycerite tragacanth) in compressed tablets or as powder in sachets.

Antipyrine.—Febrifuge, sporic, etc., readily soluble in water and alcohol. Dose, five to thirty grains in pills with tragacanth paste, or in solution. For hypodermic use, dissolve one dram in water, two ounces by means of heat. A good whooping cough mixture for children: Antipyrine, fifteen grains; Tokay wine, one ounce; syr. orange flowers, one ounce; water, two ounces. Dose, one tablespoonful every two hours.

Apomorphine.—Recommended as an expectorant in combination with mor-

phine: Apomorph. hydrochlorate, three fourths grains; morph. hydrochl., one half grain; acid hydrochl. dil., eight minims; water, five ounces. Dose, teaspoonful every two to four hours. Dispense in a bottle of non-aqueous glass (black.)

Aseptol (szoalic acid).—A thick fluid of red dish color, soluble in water, alcohol and glycerin, used externally as an antiseptic. Usually dispensed in aqueous solution, one part to twenty or thirty of water. Aseptol should not be mistaken for aseptic acid of commerce.

Betol. Brilliant crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and fixed oils. It is a remedy for rheumatism. Dose, fifteen to thirty grains in powder or pill. Also made into bougie with cacao butter (sixteen grains of the butter and four grains betol.)

Bromethyl (Bromide of Ethyl).—A colorless fluid, volatile, odor like chloroform. Should have a sp. gr. of 1.390 if pure. It is used as an anesthetic like chloroform. Care should be taken that it be not mistaken for bromethylene.

Camphor Dibromated.—Properties same as those of camphor monobromated.

Cocaine.—Local anesthetic. Dose, one tenth to one and two grains. Solutions best preserved with glycerin. Added with advantage to solutions of corrosive chloride for hypodermic use to deaden pain. The hydrochlorate and salicylate used in dressing wounds. Soluble in water, the four and ten per cent. solutions most frequently used. Amyl nitrate is an efficient antidote in poisoning by cocaine.

Chlordamide.—A new hypnotic, said to be more effectual and cheaper than sulphonal. Given in twenty to forty grain doses. It is best to dissolve it in a little brandy and add water according to liking. Its effect shown in from fifteen minutes to one hour, if given in solution. Given in solid form may not act for many hours.

Codine Phosphate.—The introduction of this salt has rendered the hypodermic use of the alkaloid possible. It is used in diabetes, one grain three times daily, increasing by one grain every week until nine grains are given daily. Cod liver oil should be given at the same time. Leppman recommends the alternate administration of one third to seven eighths grains of this salt and eight grains of monobromated camphor.

Colocynthin.—The glucoside of colocynth, soluble in water and alcohol. Dose, internally, one to five grains as a purgative, hypodermically (painful) one sixth to one third grain dissolved in water. Possibly the hypodermic injection, when combined with cocaine, may be painless.

Cotoine.—The solution in acetic ether used hypodermically for obstinate diarrhoea, intestinal ulceration, in erythrosis and alcoholism. May be used in cholera, night sweats. The contents of a hypodermic syringe of a solution of one in four of acetic ether may be injected and

repeated in fifteen or twenty minutes, or every hour.

Crooline. Jeye's disinfectant, administered internally in doses of two to five minims, in catarrh of the bladder, externally as an ointment, five to ten minims to an ounce of base; as an injection in gonorrhoea, five to twenty five minims to an ounce.

Guaiacol. The principle constituent of creosote is a colorless liquid, soluble in ether, alcohol and fixed oils, only sparingly in water. Used as a remedy in phthisis in doses of one minim three times daily.

Iodol. A pale yellowish brown powder, used as a substitute for iodoform. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and fixed oils. Also given internally for same purposes as iodide of potassium is given for, in doses of one to two grains, in pill form: Iodol, powdered licorice root, and extract licorice, each twelve grains, to be made into twelve pills. Externally used as a dusting powder, and in form of ointment.

Kairine. A febrifuge, wholly replaced by antipyrine, and no longer made.

Methylal.—An ethereal colorless liquid, readily soluble in water, alcohol and fixed oils. As a hypnotic, fifteen to thirty minims. Externally, as a local anesthetic in form of ointment or liniment, both of which should be dispensed in tightly-stoppered vessels, owing to the extremely volatile nature of methylal. A good mixture for internal use is: Methylal, two drams in mixture or with cod liver oil; guaiacol, fifteen minims; alcohol, one ounce; distilled water, eight ounces. Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful in water twice daily; or, guaiacol, ten minims; cod liver oil, five ounces. Mix.

Hypocine.—The hydrochlorate, used internally in doses of $\frac{3}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain as a hypnotic for the insane. In smaller doses it is a simple narcotic.

Hypnone (Aceto-phenone).—Colorless fluid, sparingly soluble in water, more so in alcohol. Used as a hypnotic in doses of from three to eight minims. Because of its somewhat caustic effect upon the mucous membrane, it is best dispensed in gelatin capsules, each containing one minim hypnone dissolved in nine of almond oil.

Ichthylol.—A dark brown and thickish fluid, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Internally given in doses of from four to twenty minims, but it is much more used externally as an ointment with lanoline. For this purpose the ammonium ichthyolate is generally used, but for pills the sodium salt is preferable, being much thicker. Syr. orange flowers, one ounce; water ad., two ounces. Dose, a tablespoonful. A good solution of ichthylol for spray is made by dissolving one part of ammonium ichthyolate in two parts of ether.

Mollin.—An oleo-saponaceous ointment base, white, of the consistency of lard; does not melt even in the warmest climate. It may be easily washed off the skin,