

and analogous to salol. It is applicable, therefore, in all those cases in which the latter is found to be of use,—viz.: rheumatism, cystitis, etc. The dose is given as 5 to 8 grains in some cases of intestinal catarrh. As it is not a phenol compound, betol possesses the advantage of being freer from detrimental properties than salol.

It forms small, white, resplendent crystals, is almost devoid of taste, and, being insoluble in water, is best dispensed as a powder or in compressed tablets, or in pills made up with liquorice-juce and powder, each containing two and one-half grains of betol. It is soluble in alcohols, as also in fatty oils, and is, therefore, well adapted for being worked up with butter of cacao into pencils for the treatment of gonorrhœa. These may be prepared by melting four parts of ol. theobromæ, and adding to the warm liquid one part of betol. This readily dissolves in the fat, and the mixture is allowed to partially cool, when it is poured into moulds. The finished product contains, of course, twenty per cent of betol. The melting heat of betol is 203° .

Hypnone, acetophenone, $C_6H_5COCH_3$.—By means of 3 to 8-grain doses of this very powerful soporific a profounder sleep is produced than that caused by chloral hydrate. Hypnone possesses an agreeable aroma, somewhat resembling a mixture of oil of bitter almonds and neroli, but its action on the mucous membrane of the mouth is almost caustic. It is dispensed, therefore, in capsules of gelatin, each of which contains one grain of the remedy, combined with one of almond oil, to prevent any risk of unpleasant effects.

It is a colorless fluid, sparingly soluble in water, more readily so in alcohol, of the specific gravity 1.032 at 59° F., the boiling point being 410° F.

Methylal, dimethylether of methylene, $CH_3(OCH_3)_2$.—Methylal is a soporific of very recent date. It is administered in doses of 20 to 25 grains in water, with a little syrup.

Thus:

Methylal, $\bar{5}i$;
Syr. orange-flower, $\bar{3}ss$;
Water, $\bar{5}i$.

One tablespoonful for a dose.

It has been applied externally as a local anæsthetic dissolved in oil, or as an ointment, with lard as a base. Both forms are made to contain fifteen per cent methylal.

It is a colorless, ethereal fluid, which smells like a mixture of chloroform and acetic ether, and tastes pungent and aromatic; it is readily soluble in water as well as in alcohol; the specific gravity at 50° F. is 0.855; it boils at 156.6° .

Naphthalin, $C_{10}H_8$.—To most fungi, naphthalin has been found to be a powerful poison, and has proved very valuable as an antiseptic, being applied in the same manner as choloform. Professor Rossbach, of Jena, first administered it internally in cases of acute and chronic enteric catarrh, in typhoid fever, and acute gastro-intestinal catarrh. It has since been extensively applied, but not with absolutely uniform results. It is given as a powder in doses of 2 to 8 grains, to which a drop of oil of bergamot is added to obliterate the peculiar smell of tar belonging to it, which makes it otherwise impossible for some patients to take it. For example, the following formula may be adopted:

Naphthalin, gr. xxx;
Sacch. alb., gr. xxx;
Ol. bergam., gr. i.

Make a powder and divide into ten doses, one to be taken three times a day.

Naphthalin is a crystalline body, forming colorless, resplendent scales; it tastes pungent, is insoluble in water, but sparingly soluble in cold alcohol and fatty oil, but readily if these agents are heated. The solution in oil and the ointments should be made to contain ten per cent. of naphthalin, which must be added to the warm fatty matter. Melting-point, 176° F.; boiling-point, 424.4° .

Naphthol, naphthol, isonaphthol, $C_{10}H_7OH$.—As a substitute for tar preparations, naphthol has been applied to the skin with very good results, especially in psoriasis and other chronic affections. A two to five per cent. solution in alcohol is the usual form of application, but it can also be made up into ointment containing three to twenty-five per cent. Internal administration of this compound was attended with toxic effects, and has, therefore, been discontinued.

It crystallizes in resplendent scales, has an aromatic odor, is slightly soluble in hot water, readily so in alcohol and fatty oil. A very good ointment can be made by adding one part of naphthol to ten of melted lard, and well stirring. The sub-