

eight hours. No unpleasant secondary effects are recorded.

The remedy is given in water (in which it is soluble in the proportion of 1 to 12), with a little juice of liquorice.

Amylene hydrate,  
Liq. glycyrrhizæ aa ʒi;  
Aq., ad ʒi.

S. —To be shaken before use.

It is also administered in capsules of gelatin.

It is a clear fluid, with an odor reminding one slightly of camphor: it is soluble also in alcohol. Specific gravity, 0.812 at 53.6° F.; boiling-point, at 216° F.

*Antifebrin*, *acetanilide*, *phenylacetamide*,  $C_6H_5N$   $H_3C.H_2.CO$ .—Since the first experiments with this valuable remedy, performed by Drs. Cahn and Hepp in Strasburg, antifebrin has been carefully studied by others, and with the most satisfactory results. It possesses the advantages over other remedies of this class of being low in price, and, moreover, the dose is small, 2 to 10 grains once, twice, or at most, three times a day, sufficing to produce a considerable reduction of temperature in cases of typhoid, pneumonia, also in erysipelas and acute rheumatic gout. It is given in powders as well as in solution: for the latter mode of administration it will be found most advisable to dissolve it in brandy, subsequently adding a little water and syrup. The following formula is given as an example:

Antifebrin, ʒi;  
Brandy, ʒivss.  
Dissolve, and add  
Distilled water.  
Simple syrup, aa ʒvi.

One tablespoonful, to be taken as directed.

The remedy is thus rendered very pleasant to take, and the patients express no aversion to it.

A good preparation should be of pure white color, and form moderately large crystals, which are but very sparingly soluble in cold water, rather more readily in hot, and easily in alcohol. Antifebrin melts at 233.9°, and boils at 563°.

*Antipyrin*, *oxydimethylchinizine*,  $C_{10}H_9CH_3$   $N_2O$ .—Antipyrin may fairly be considered the most popular of modern antipyretics. The dose varies from 15 to 30 grains twice, three or more times a day. For children, 3 to 13 grains will be found to be sufficient. It is of great value in all

febrile diseases, reducing temperature very promptly. Of late it has also been applied in subcutaneous injection as a local anæsthetic. In some cases a bright pink rash, like nettle-rash, will suddenly appear during treatment; this is considered to be of no importance, as it causes no inconvenience and soon disappears.

Antipyrin is readily soluble in water and alcohol; it possesses but little flavor, and that not unpleasant, and is, therefore, adapted for administration in solution. It thus possesses great advantages over quinine, especially in treating children, who take it very readily if mixed with a little syrup. Thus:

Antipyrin, gr. lxxx;  
Simple syrup, ʒi;  
Water, add to ʒiv.

Two teaspoonfuls for a dose.

This mixture is almost free from bitterness, and children do not at all object to it.

It crystallizes in colorless laminae, which melt at a temperature between 230° and 254.4° F.

*Antithermin*, *phenylhydrazinlevulinic acid*,  $C_6H_5C(C_6H_5N-NH)CH_2COOH$ , has been recommended as a febrifuge, but, although it is now obtainable in the market, details are still wanting as to dose and effect. It forms large colorless crystals of a slightly bitter taste, which cause an unpleasant grating when ground between the teeth. It is soluble in water, and but sparingly soluble in alcohol. The most suitable form for administering antithermin is the pilular.

*Aseptol*, *acidum solozicum*, *orthophenolsulphonic acid*,  $C_6H_4(OHSO_2OH)$ . By aseptol we understand a thirty-three and one-third per cent solution of orthophenolsulphonic acid. It is almost odorless, but faintly suggests carbolic acid, and is reported to possess the antiseptic properties of the latter, and of salicylic acid, standing, as regards strength, midway between them. Its superiority lies in the possession of antiseptic with poisonous or irritating properties, so that it is especially adapted for abdominal surgery, and for ophthalmological operations. Solozie acid is readily soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerine. It is applied in a solution of three, five or ten per cent, to which strength the stronger solution can be reduced by dilution with water.

*Betol*, *salicylate of naphthol ether*,  $C_{10}H_7.OH.C$   $OO.C_{10}H_7$ .—This remedy is one of the very newest