

ordered to be dispensed as a pill; but a favourite form is liquor arsenicalis, called Fowler's solution. This is alkaline, it contains potassium carbonate; its dose is 2 to 8 minims, its strength 1 per cent.

There is also an acid solution, liquor arsenici hydrochloricus.

Then we have arsenious iodide; its dose $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain. A solution of this iodide, called liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodide; dose 5 to 20 minims, strength 1 per cent. of each. The dose is large, as the double iodides are not so poisonous.

Sodium arsenate, dose $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain; solution, called liquor sodii arsenatis, dose 2 to 8 minims.

Iron arsenate, dose $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Cases of poisoning by the pure element arsenic, As_4 , have been known, but the action is very slow; it is thought no action takes place until the substance has become oxidised into arsenious oxide.

Arsenic is pure white; it is only soluble in water to the extent of 1 part in 100 of water, cold, or 10 in 100 of hot water. On heating, it gives off a most unpleasant smell like garlic.

In cases of death from poisoning by arsenic, a most careful analysis is necessary to prove its presence and to distinguish it from antimony. So many symptoms during the illness of the patient are alike. Three standard tests are Marsh's test, Reinsch's test, and Fleitmann's test. The first is the one most in use.

The chief uses of arsenic in medicine are for skin trouble, for pulmonary diseases, neuralgia, malarial fever, chorea, &c.

Should a patient be suffering from arsenic poison, the first remedy is the stomach-pump, then plenty of emetics, as the great object is to secure evacuation of the contents of the stomach.

The best antidote is ferric hydrate, freshly precipitated (it can be made by adding tincture of perchloride of iron to washing-soda in a tumbler of water); this converts the soluble arsenic into an insoluble arseniate of iron.

Stimulants may be given, also

Milk and eggs, olive-oil, quarter of a pint, in one pint of water. Demulcent, barley-water.

All substances containing mucilage render important service in arsenic poisoning by protecting the mucous membranes.

Corrosive Sublimate.

Officially in the British Pharmacopoeia called hydrargyri perchloridum, mercuric chloride; synonyms bichloride, perchloride. Muriate of mercury is a very old name, also protochloride. Formula, $HgCl_2$. Corrosive sublimate is found native in a volcanic district on Ternate, one of the Molucca Islands.

It may be prepared by heating mercury in an atmosphere of chlorine. But the method employed on a large scale is to heat together mercuric sulphate and sodium chloride, with a little black oxide

of manganese. The mercuric chloride sublimes as a white translucent mass in prismatic crystals. It is soluble one in sixteen parts of cold water, or one in two of boiling, in three parts of alcohol, or four parts of ether.

It is frequently used in medicine, but the dose is very small—only $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain.

It is largely employed in surgery as an antiseptic; also used for the preservation of anatomical preparations; animal and vegetable substances are preserved by it from decay; used to prevent dry-rot in wood. Sir H. Davy recommended its use to the Admiralty for that purpose.

The preparations of corrosive sublimate come under Table 2.

The pure salt (often ordered in a pill) or the official solution is given in cases of skin diseases, as an alternative medicine or as an astringent.

In the form of a solution, it is largely used for external use, when it is sometimes coloured with an inert substance. Many consider that, as the solution is clear and colourless, being of so very poisonous a nature it is safer in its original state.

Perchloride of mercury gives with iodide of potassium a red precipitate soluble in excess. With bicarbonate of potassium a white precipitate which turns red.

In a case of poisoning from perchloride of mercury, the stomach-pump should be used and plenty of emetics; the white of eggs mixed with milk and water, flour and water, aromatic spirits of ammonia. Demulcents, such as barley-water and olive-oil, will in this case also be of service by protecting the mucous membranes.

Wedding Bells.

The following announcement will be of interest to many of our readers:—

GRIMSDALE—TODD.—On the 18th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Beverley, by the Rev. R. Fisher, M.A., Vicar, and the Rev. Canon Nolloth, D.D., Vicar of the Minster, Harold Barr Grimsdale, F.R.C.S., of 114, Harley Street, London, youngest son of the late Dr. T. F. Grimsdale, of Liverpool, to Mabel Annie, daughter of S. E. Todd, solicitor, Beverley.

Mr. Harold Grimsdale, of St. George's Hospital, is well known to readers of this journal through his admirable lectures on the "Nursing of Diseases of the Eye."

The bride, for some years held the position of Ward Sister at St. George's Hospital, and is a sister of Miss Helen Todd, the Matron of the National Sanatorium, Bournemouth.

Friends will be pleased to learn that Miss Isabel McIsaac has returned to her post as Superintendent of the Illinois Training-School for Nurses at Chicago, after a trip to Europe, much rested and invigorated.

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