

to be given for a long period before any change is observed on the disease, no hasty conclusion should be formed from an observation of only a few doses. Its admirers consider it best adapted for syphilitic eruptions, and for syphilis of the scrofulous. The most active preparation is the terchlorid. Its effects are analogous to those of bichlorid of mercury; in small doses it is said to act more energetically as a stimulant, though less powerfully as a sinagogue. In the dose, of gr. 1-10 daily, it has occasioned violent fever; and this effect is required to be obtained, before the full virtues of the remedy will be obtained. After this it is to be suspended, and subsequently renewed, if necessary, in smaller doses. Its dose is gr. 1-30—1-20. It is to be used by friction to the gums, or simply dissolved in water; it is decomposed by mixture with organic substances.

ANTIMONY.—This remedy has been used both singly and jointly, singly it constitutes an important article in the non-mercurial treatment; and jointly, it may be given with any of the former anti-syphilitics. Combined with both mercury and iodid potassium, I have often thought it advantageous, rather, however, from its giving direction to their action than from any power of its own. From some late investigations it would, nevertheless, seem to be valuable *in se*. Cases of primary syphilis are reported to have been cured in from 10 to 20 days—and others of secondary disorders in from 11 to 15 days. No local applications, except the simplest, were used, so that the remedy might be more certain. Cleanliness, repose, and a well regulated diet, were strictly enjoined. But these facts require corroboration, and future observation is demanded to establish the actual merits of antimony as an anti-syphilitic. It appears to be most successful in cases where mercury is least imperative, and *vice versa*. Hence it has failed to effect a cure in syphilitic ulcers with much induration. The best preparation is tartar emetic—it should be given in doses from gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, every four hours. Mr. Smee does not consider it is contra-indicated by debility, and advises when this is present, that the antimonial be given with iron or zinc.

MINERAL ACIDS.—*Nitric*.—When sixty years ago, it was believed that mercury owed its activity to oxygen, it was inferred that other substances, containing the gas, were homologous to the metal in action. Accordingly, after it was ascertained that nitric acid possessed 5-6ths its measure of the so called active principle, it was naturally esteemed an anti-syphilitic. It has received a patient and liberal trial. It is now considered to be of nugatory efficacy in primary syphilis, when acting by absorption or internally, which as will be remembered, is a *sine qua non* mode of employment of anti-syphilitic remedies. In regular syphi-