

M. Chrestien recommends these pills in scrofula and lymphatic congestions. He commences with one per diem and gradually rises to eight.

Should the state of the tongue and mouth prevent frictions on them, Dr. Niel advises another mode of application. A small blistered surface is established on the side of the throat, and is dressed morning and evening with an ointment, composed of a grain of lard and a grain of gold divided by mercury. At the same time, a grain of the oxide of gold is given internally in the course of the day. After a week, half a grain of the divided gold and of the oxide are added to the doses. In a fortnight the divided gold is replaced by an ointment, containing the tenth of a grain of muriate of gold and soda, which may be increased as far as the sixth of a grain. During this period the internal treatment with gold is still continued.

Should the irritation from friction with the muriate of gold on the tongue be excessive, the following cerate may be applied to blistered surfaces on each side of the neck:—

Gold divided with mercury..... 1 gros.
Lard 1 ounce.

And when the blisters are becoming dry, for this oxide may be substituted an ointment composed of 10 grains of muriate of gold and soda and half an ounce of lard. In the course of four months such treatment seldom fails to be eminently successful in secondary syphilis.

Dr. Simoneau, of Florence, attended a patient who, at the same time that he had a seton in the back part of the neck, was afflicted with deep syphilitic ulcers of the mouth. Dr. S. immediately commenced to dress the seton with muriate of gold and soda, with the best effects upon the ulcerations.

SALTS OF PLATINA.

The processes for obtaining the salts of platina are precisely the same as those employed for the salts of

gold. The elder Cullerier made some experiments with the hydrochlorate of platina and soda: the results resembled those consequent on the hydrochlorate of gold and soda.

GRENADIA, AND BARK OF THE POMEGRANATE ROOT.

The decoction of the bark of pomegranate root has been much lauded and employed in the treatment of tape-worm, ever since M. Merat published in France the treatise of M. Gomes on the subject. (Journ. Complémentaire, t. 16.) In that memoir sixteen cases are related, in which the decoction was eminently successful in expelling teniæ. Subsequent facts have established the usefulness of the remedy.

Among the French physicians M. Bourgeoise has published several facts on the subject in the *Bibliothèque Médicale* for 1824. His successful cases amount to thirty-four in number: he never administered the decoction until the patients had passed some portions of tenia or some cucurbitenæ, and was always most careful in the choice of the article to be used—a precaution on which he lays particular stress; the bark taken from a graft ought never to be employed, being always bad.

Chemical Composition of the Bark of Pomegranate Root.

M. Latour, of Troyes, has given the best analysis of this bark. He finds it to contain wax, chlorophylle, resin, gallic acid, tannin, a crystalline matter (*grenadia*), fatty matter.

Grenadia.

This substance is procured in silky amianthine crystals of pure white. It burns without residue, and gives