Syphilis and its Constitutional Effects.
Syphilis is engendered by a peculiar virus acting on the system and commencing either as a pustule or as an ulceration on the surface of the body resulting in a sore characterized locally by certain peculiarities and affecting the system secondarily through the blood. The sore can all creating such strong disturbance in the system has been called the Indurated Chancr and is produced from the first grade of a similar nature. The second kind of Chancr is much a local affection and therefore incapable of injuring the system produced according to Chard it with varying foci of a similar nature as that originating the
most commonly seen, we shall begin by defining its character and peculiarities.

The Simple Chancre, when the epidermis is intact, makes its appearance from 3 to 7 days after the lesion and lesion becomes excoriated on with slight ten

derness and irritation in the affected part showing the usual results of inflammation, in a little while the epidermis is eroded, and a crust is produced at first transparent and compact as regards lemming opaque and finally assuming the typical character. The palate then loses its conical shape and becomes flattened. Having arrived at this stage it undergoes a further modification either becoming excoriated or by remaining at the base mass from a scale. The latter attaching itself itself from the base imposed parts exposes an ulcerated surface of equal extent, both sides begin in the same locality, turning on the system but will vary as regards time in attaining maturity, this will mainly depend upon the state of the surface to which the virus is applied, whether the epidermis is intact or whether an abrasion exists on the surface at the time of the application. The ulcer is the below the maturation of the ulceration, proof will be earlier. The most characteristic feature to be observed in the Simple Chancre is its base.
which is without that indication such as is
found in the "indurated" form; for although it may
present some degree of hardness yet it is not nearly
so closely adherent to the touch when comparing the base
of the wall; this hardness has been called by Landis
the chileman and hardnes.
The glosstype tablet is one
also covered with a pseudo-membrane of a greenish
appearance; the margins are slightly turrit; the sur
rounding parts are separate; the walls of the ul
ca is perpendicular and the troc presents an appear
ance as if fruited out of the living tible.
It is leaded by this Change as ill perforating
presenting a cormical reddish hue; this charac
ter it retains until becoming to have begun face
frustrating, then the character of the cups becomes chang
eful, hapening into the nature of ordinary healthy
puss.
We have already stated that this kind of
the was most a local affection another and
an id remarkable peculiarify in this one is know
ingly action on the inguinal glands causing scu
boes. The effect of the ulcer in causing 18 who may
take place in two ways; in the first place the gland
may lieivated caldy; though local irritation deli
clad upon the Chancro; in the second place the gland
may be affected in the same way as the ulcers.
mainly by the action of the appendix of the bladder, being absorbed by the lymphatics intervening between the one and the gland. The bubo, depending on its position nearer the scalp, either under a resolution of adhesions to the subcutaneous tissues in which case the fluid produced by the abscess will resemble the character of pus of a more central nature and healing will take place like any other abscess. If it is nearer the bubo depends upon absorption of the Chancre and then resolution is impossible and suppuration inevitable. The abscess formed by the subcutaneous glands is circumscribed by the character and by inoculation with the fluid from the glands. Chancre are produced of the left hand. In both these forms of bubo the real of the inflammation is always confined to the subcutaneous gland, in the first instance, once the inflammation takes place between the skin and the gland, in the second case, the substance of the gland is affected. The fluid is profuse, and highly infective the intervening channels between the idea and the subcutaneous gland may become affected with indications again in both these cases of bubo the glands from the very commence ment is very painful and rapid in its progress, some times three to five winters coexist and the lethargy ped
will produce their corresponding effects, the lymphatic flow never extends beyond the superficial layer of glands. It is to be observed, that the soft Chancelle affect glandular tissues, succeeded by other produced through the inflammatory nature of previous Chancelle acting on the surrounding parts. Accord states that this kind of Chancelle is found on every part of the body, except the caudal region, the abundant character of the fluid obtained varies nearly up to the time of cicatrization of the ulcer. This kind of Buboes sometimes about the skin, this was long ago pointed out by Colles. Inoculability of this pus obtained from absorption of the exudate matter of the soft Chancelle, has been denied by Gay, who performed experiments with the pus of Buboes and found that his results did not correspond with those of Accord. Dr. Wallace states that although he inoculated some hundred times with the matter discharged from Buboes he only succeeded in three occasions in producing any desired effect. On the other hand Dr. Hamilton of the Richmond Hospital states that the facts have observed in his trials of inoculation bear out his respect the truth of Accord's researches and for they adds that this is the surest way of determining the virulent and non-virulent characters of Buboes.
Although it must be confessed that these injudicious difficulties attending inoculation, and necessity of manipulation so required to produce the requisite effect, in having had ample opportunities of seeing inoculations performed, I have become convinced of the accuracy of Ricord's statements; the diametrically opposite results obtained by Egan from those of Ricord as also by Wallace to a limited extent, and the perfect coincidence of Hamilton with Ricord, now are these discrepancies to be explained? How is it that such different results are obtained by these different experimentalists? It may be mainly through want of care, or from want of precaution in conducting the experiment. I am inclined to think it is the latter; for what we consider through how many courses buboes may be produced, namely, through irritation and absorption, the difficulty will be to find out which is the cause of absorption and which of irritation. Often as already stated, these two may coincide, and then the difficulty will be great in determining whether the bubo is caused by in & its nature. Much of success may also be ascribed to the mode of inoculations which are carefully remembered when performing the experiment. This last change and its attendant bubo is very prone to assume the shape
Dense nature, characterized by ulcerative destruction of the tissues either advancing superficially or to depth, giving rise to sloughing of the tissues to a serious extent. If it (ulceration) should commence in the gum it may pass down to the bone, a back wards to the pulp involving the contiguous tissue in a speedy slough; sometimes it will show some signs of amendment here and there and then will begin by healing the separation and once more the destructive process will recommence. If, maybe, owing to some inconceivable cause, the phagedena will retract its steps, cicatrisation is accomplished, but vigorously. The facility with which the Simple Chancre assumes this phagedenic form of ulceration may depend upon idiosyncracy of the constitution to assume the phagedenic tendency or may depend upon a low state of vitality of the surrounding parts. The induction of such a state of malady is easily accounted for, he finds that this is produced in a system of low vitality in an agenesis that has already been subjected to the influence of Syphilis and on that account lean and in regard to its vital principles inflammation occurring in a part so debilitated the forces of the system are too weak to afford &plasma sufficient to quantity.
and quality so as to limit the alteration of the parts.
As the process of destruction advances not only is the
affected part badly protected, but the system is unable
to resist the ravages of depreciation and alteration.
Phlegmata is very apt to take place in the hands of
prostitutes inhabiting low and filthy places. Sometimes
may be so loose as to carry the patient
off by paroxysms.

Returning to the soft chancre, we find that Tchirn
states that this chancre is unable to produce a soft
chancre. Considering this subject the new establish-
ing of a distinction through the influence of the soft
chancre two questions naturally suggest themselves:
First the kind and peculiar circumstances of the sim-
ple chancre produced. The second question: Can
the simple chancre produce the syphilitic diseases
under certain circumstances that is to say do forms
not affected with syphilis in whom the syphilitic
form has never been transmitted in Ulcer the these
questions will be more suitably discussed when we
shall speak about the indicated form of chancre.

Shall, therefore, defer the consideration of the questions
until coming to speak about the indicated chancre.

Caying from the soft chancre let us inquire into the
chars and peculiarities characterizing the
hand or "Indurated sore," the chancroid followed by constitutional symptoms. This idea is not limited to certain parts of the body as in the case of the male. Chancres may be found on any part of the body - the cephalic region included. Its noxophilous residuary nidus and slow in its development extending in depth and breadth without causing pain and of such frequent recurrence is this absence of pain that sometimes patients only become aware of the existence of the chancre when the induration is fully established. In other cases where the sore is situated either on the or around the anus patients only recognize the ulcer when accidentally indulging themselves in the act of ablation. The first appearance of this chancre varies greatly. According to some, the usual period is about 4 or 7 nights according to others some or later than 2 weeks. Its early or late appearance will be influenced by the following circumstances: the thickness of the article lining the part, the state of the system, at the time of the poison's reception, of low vitality, in all probability the chancre will be produced quicker and vice versa, and lastly through an age or wearing or an intense surface. The first question has already been considered. In short, speaking of the formation of the chancre and prest:...
that they never have answered upon their painful
questions about the size of a span (Richard). This
change is generally seated between the corona glandis
and produce region of the pancreas, and some sur-
face of the bile ducts, these placed being the most common
in account of the facility afforded for the accumula-
tion of fat, the office of the ducts is sometimes af-
sected; if may also be seated in the ducts giving
rise to secondary symptoms hence arise the affec-
tion of the matter of Tonorrhea and Specializing
indication. This particular is of more than one
should exist; they then in that case come out together
it does not produce others of a similar nature as
we found in the case of the Post-pancrea. The most
distinguishing character is Induration which is ac-
knowledged at the circumference and this indication
only extends to the neighboring tissue but if
lasts for some distance below the surface of the body. Its
borders are reddish and swollen sloping gradually
towards the bottom of the ulcer whose floor covered
with a grayish matter. When handled it imparts to the
fleshy the sensation of an elastic cartilaginous tis-
ue, the indication quite distinct from that of En-
fer inflammation of tissues of ordinary cases. The
period when the indication takes place is various.
Record states this generally towards the first week following the onset of the disease manifesting this indurated character became developed during the first week and that the terminal limit assigned by that time was 3 weeks; the induration commenced with the origin of the case in a rarefied marked case of induration chance the indurated character being well marked but we find that even this induration was able to become modified some authors have described the hard nether like a piece of cartilage imbedded in the tissues in impacting when touched the sensation of a split key sometimes great difficulty is experienced in recognizing this characteristic feeling. The perfection of the induration will depend upon two circumstances.

First the nature of the locality giving rise to the ulcer; whether it is abundantly supplied with lymph or not.

Second, the state of the blood at the time of the induration's production. As regards the first circumstance let us turn next our attention to those parts of the body whose channels are most frequently found we find that the chance produced on the left and coronary present prefix in a remarkable degree the peculiar indurated character of the infecting Chance In those subject this vasculosity is great but in looking at the chance produced almost the same we find that the indurated
character of the case is noted well marked, this is owing
simply to the fact, namely that the ligued in that reg
on are not so much vascular as in the former region.
The nature and consistence of the blood will alter mo
dify in a remarkable manner the nature of the indu
vation of the plastic material furnished by the blood
he deficient either in quality and or quantity, the nature
ance of the case will become affected, hence it will
be seen that this induration will present various de
gress of hardnes, some chancres are found, having
the induration medly surrounding the ulcer and
not extending downward, this is called by the con
"induration-pinchcement" other again have the indu
vitation solely at the base and at the borders, sometimes
we find the induration elevated. Under so many
secondary forms does this induration occur, that it may
well be said that this peculiar induration can only
be detected by the most experienced. The pus produced
by this form of chancre is not only poor in quality, but
also scanty in quantity, in fact a mixture of blood
and sperm with a small part of pus and therefore inconpa
tible. Small chancres by irritating the texture another
remarkable circumstance to be noticed in regard to this case is, that it is unable to produce the gas
similar when inoculated on the individual suffering.
from the Infecting Chancre, after the ulcer has been established for some time, although it may distort the first few days of its existence. When considering the Infecting Chancre and describing its nature and tendencies we can how frame the Simple Chancre as to assume the phagedenie form. But soon in the agglomeration of the inflammatory process, the ill-defined red barrier was destroyed. On the other hand, in this form of Chancre the phagedenie variety is seldom met with, firstly because the ulcer is not bounded, on all sides, by a firm wall of plastic lymph, secondly that the vital powers are still in such a state to resist in a great measure the vices of inflammation and that by its progress being slow, the lymph has more time allowed for solidification. This ulcer, slow and steady in arriving at its characteristic state, namely induration, is also in its retrogression or cicatization suggestive when showing any signs of cicatization the ulcer becomes gradually cleaner, assuming a smooth, this appearance, the floor begins to be shallower and at length the ulcer gradually heals filling up by the usual vascular granulations and thus resembles the healing process has been fairly established completed when the induration cicatricial for a long time afterwards. This induration can easily be imitated by irritating any
We general a not for instance if a single case be
similarly initiated by "Minute of Sabha", a small aggre-
gation injected in the gums may in the course of a
month assume the peculiar hardnes which we find of-
ten in the case of the Infecting Chancery. By some
Authors it has been denied that this hardnes so arti-
ficially produced is not identical with that of the inte-
rior seat, and "again" states that nothing but the influ-
ence of lymph is the material poison from which the Chan-
cre originates can originate that characteristic hardnes
introduced by the horridating lymph. Some authors
again arrange chancres into 3 varieties. They ought
rather to be considered as modifications of the first.
Depending upon circumstances already described.
The true form of "Induced Chancery" is hardly ever seen
in this clinic of disease has become so firmly intro-
duced into the minds of many that rarely do we see a
"Pyogenic Chancry" at the St. John St. Hospital before
noticing we find that it has undergone some altera-
tion through frequent attempts made on the part of the
patient to effect a cure this is generally done by see-
ing the case with various substances, in those cases the
difficulty of diagnosis becomes increased for whatever
have been a complicated may now present the charac-
teristic those of a true chancery, but soon the real nature of the
One will become apparent by the fact that in a short time the system begins to show symptoms of affection to the head of the ulcer. This is due to the increased influence in the hands connected with the head by the lymphatic vessels, the result being the gradual formation of a lake whose progress is slow and attended with pain showing very little tendency to suppuration and much more to induration. Solution of the application of iodoformic acid remedies. The absorption of the organs when affection affects the glands affects not only one gland but the whole lot of the deeper glands are involved in the general affection whereas the superficial glands are not implicated. Should homoeopathic suppurative take place the other glands are involved through sympathetic. The lake generally commences with the indication of a new focus if it will correspond with the side of the body where the ulcer is placed, homoeopathic may occupy the opposite side. This is explained by the lymphatics and the moral line of the penis to the opposite side. Suppurative thought to place the resulting fluid does not produce the characteristic pus or change, the intercalating lymphatics are insensible, only to be indirectly affected. Any plastic effusion into the body, they present to the touch a hard and cold like gel, candidated from
from surrounding tissues and presenting a healed appearance. The findings with which the virus is transmitted from the place to the glands permits the virus to reach its influence on the lymphatics whereas in the case of the simple chancre the surrounding space emptied in the virus is so great that in the transition from the place to the glands the virus is unable to influence the lymphatic channels. Having described the two cases the simple and the infecting in 'indurated' we must next consider the constitutional effects in the system leaving the simple channel behind us. Proceed with the described form in this only in that form of Chancre that secondary symptoms are produced beginning with the establishing a Chylitis. This is the prelude to Syphilis. (End). The constitutional symptoms manifest themselves in an average on about 46 days after the outbreak of the primary sore. In some persons they may occur sooner. In the majority of days it marks that Chancre not treated medially are generally succeeded within 3 months by constitutional symptoms some however limit the period to 6 months. Syphilis occurs 3 barriers in each certain symptoms arise. During the first period we see the rise and progress of the ulcer. During the second secondary symptom begin to appear in the third periods the stigmata scaled together be involved and 'tulairn symptom'
Symptoms are produced and occupying the first period. Secondary symptoms of the disease are often in the first period and as I have already mentioned they usually shall not refer to them till commenced with. Alluding the secondary period in which are found secondary symptoms manifesting themselves occurring generally in an average in about 14 days after the outbreak of the primary case. These symptoms appear sometimes later and are produced at the walk for increased malarial action of the blood reacting in the fluids which arise terminating the body in all these we allow the fluids to act an injurious influence on the superficial tissues. That it should choose these superficial tissues is not exactly known but of saying of that various means adopted by nature to itself off any matter acting detrimental on the system we find that in all cases of fever the malarial parasite is thrown out of the system through the various openings of the body. One poison is eliminated through the skin by means of the blood, another through the lungs, another through the colon. In all the cases of fever this period of the time for dissipation takes place through the kidneys also through the lungs in a lesser degree, nature in her action of elimination of the wastes through the pores of the skin.
and glands that drains principally on these long structures and this pleuronal influence will affect the inner skin cells and at the time of elimination lie in a closed condition and thus we find that the canals of the soles are not so formed like it is but as in cold climates for in the former the surface of the skin forms glands are always in an open state ready to absorb the venous an opportunity of escaping from the body. But it is different in broader the inner skin cells are more or less closed and when these subcutaneous glands take place the result is that different effects insensibly on the system. So this circumstance the failure of remedies in this country which in hotter climates are attended with the best will have to be attributed for a remedy suitable in a cold climate useful in a hot one, in enumerating the various diseases of the skin I shall follow Dr. Burchell's exposition of these diseases. Constitutional syphilis is divided in generally with more or less accompanied by eruptions of an Eczematous nature to a short time the skin becomes the surface of fields the most common form of secondary eruptions are those of Rosela Rosela consists of Punctiform eruptions appearing in inconspicuous rose-colored patches of a circular elevated annular form
The appearance of pressure situated beneath the
cuticle and caused by constrictions of the vessels
of the skin met with gradually in three parts where
the skin is thinnest as in the inner side of the arms
and thighs. They are accompanied by a slight itch.
and disappear in a few days without passing into other
forms. The second form is the most commonly met
with as a secondary symptom being to the order
Papulae. In this class of skin diseases the action of the
virus is expanded on the subcutaneous glands and sur-
rounding neighborhood. These glands becoming in-
flamed by the virus become at first congested. The
inflammation spreading and at the upper portion of
the glands towards the surface becomes narrower
and the depression of the surface of the node takes place
owing to effused lymph, boiling from the inflam-
mation to form a closed back. In this state the
infiltrated deposit is gradually pushed laterally
and upwards by the fluid. We find that the outer
and gradually acquires the form of a capsule.
The inflammation of the lining superficial tissue
produces a capsule or bubble. This form of disease
acquires the appearance of a small hard accum-
ulation of the cuticle. While this former lesion is found,
these Lichens are called Lichen mamillaris.
we find "Eichenzumcrankspir" "comparable" to them. They are surrounded by an infamed area, although as formerly stated, they are described as hard elevation, with, sometimes by the extension of the inflammation the are may fall into a cavity or crustule. They terminate either in ulceration or death, or end in scab, frequently they are accompanied with itching and then are called Puphilli itch. The next order is merely an extension of the preceding, the epidermis is raised up in such a manner as to include a small quantity of fluid, they are described as small accumulations of the skin, first clear and colorless, afterwards becoming opaque, the skin is covered by a small lamina, the scab. Under this second order included are two anomalies as regards their size: some they are small about the size of a pin's head, at other times they are larger and are surrounded by an infamed area of a yellowish red color, succeeded by a coagulum drawn from the fluid containing and readily discharged off between the 5th and 13th day. They have been described under various forms such as "conferted incision". Infected as well as further extension of the last order, the
Lymph had passed into fistula elevated form of a conical circumcised character. The fistulales after having existed for some time are preceded by an elevated cat, a ulceration may take place leaving a small crust. If the healing process may be complicated as to leave an cicatrix under this role we find that the most common forms met with are "Empetegi" and "Rene". The latter is of a chronic nature slow in formation and lasting also in disappearing the fistula cicatrice took more or less in hardened cases they are found, in the face and shoulders. The former generally found existing in groups and glowing red and hot crusts more or less elevated accompanying them, we see the throat affected frequently the pharynx and particular exist together, the period of inflammation seldom extends beyond 2 weeks. Sometimes lumps are present in this period. The accompanying long form is very severe. Pollicine Phlebitis is sometimes preceded in the second or third period consisting of softened parts being elevated above the cellular surface the skin changes vary from a degree to an ulcer. The effect is to cause cellulitis and to affect the whole body but their best if elevation is the genital organs to a large extent. As already mentioned sore throat accom
Subs, greatly injected, and forming trabeculae close around the cornea; these trabeculae are deeply seated having a straight course and decreasing towards the circumference of the eye ball. The cornea begins to lose its transparency the anterior chamber of the eye becomes cloudy owing to the exudation of the lymph from the vessels of the iris. The Iris itself will undergo a change becoming thickened and altered in color; the pupil of the eye assumes a heavy appearance and produces impairment of vision, the membrane of the lens may become involved by tension of the disease in which case it would either lead to adhesion of the Iris to the membrane or to the formation of pus into the posterior chamber of the eye. Should inflammation or ulceration take place in theterior part of the lens may adhere to the posterior half of the cornea or lead to the formation of pus in the anterior chamber. The pupil is irregular in shape drawn up towards the nose, vision is usually lost in the temporal region liable to nocturnal exacerbations. In this instance, if light is allowed to shine its course obstruction of the eye will fail sometimes it may lead to panaurotic opacities if the posterior part of the eye is thereby involved. When the posterior segment of the eye is
is attached it is usually of a chronic nature with absence of fever and redness. fall into the next disease into consideration namely "lymphoid pancreas".

It is now especially during this interesting stage that the elimination of the hormones involved in its attempts to escape through the subcutaneous glands seeks those tissues having a similar structure namely that of the tubular kind, since we find that it is especially during this period that the kidneys become the seat of inflammation giving rise to albumin in the urine. At the same time the testicles may also become affected with inflammation and often we find that the inflammation is of a chronic nature, lymph is poured in and around the testicles. These are blocked off. The bladder at the same time becomes filled with the lymphedema by the lymphatic lymphatics of the abdomen. With the abdomen of the inflammation the products in the tubules are absorbed and the tubules may become affected. This also by an inflammation of the cells has related the testicles still remains hard and indurated and may become of a castaneous consistence. This affection is liable to be confounded with the chronic ulcer of the
of the case will lead to a distinction of the one from the other. This Syphilitic Parvocele has been
constantly referred to as a condition existing in the general picture when Syphilis attacks the larynx but
sometimes instead of being represented by the symptoms of the larynx, attended until great pain leading
to ulceration of the skin and formation of the les-
ticle, such hemorrhagic results are apt to occur in
those whose constitutions let the mask left by a
Syphilic nature, administer of the inflammatory
action of the larynx alone are, have stricken as
an additional source of damage. The throat
be affected, having first assumed symptoms
of inflammation the neighbouring parts become
a hotertoire, swelling up. The lymphatics at
some of the tonsils are in the larynx and as the inflam-
lation advanced ulceration of the tonsils take place
leading to deeper excursions, the ulcer is centered
with a yellowish tenacious though, if the destructive
process should advance, destruction in toto of the
tonsils results, the larynx in the immediate neck
bouchons are also involved: this area becomes
ulcerated and is at length destroyed, leading to in-
demnity of speech and alteration in the tone of the voice.
the patient speaks with a nasal tone, the tongue stiff and immobile. The mouth is also affected with ulcerations attended with intense pain, tenderness to healing, and contracting during cicatrization, giving rise to a pinched appearance in the face. The process may likewise terminate in cicatrization, but should the system lie in such a debilitated state, brought on either through chronic growths or a serious disease tending to low vitalisation both local and constitutional; instead of the ulceration being limited, it may in course of the debilitated state of the system, lead to the phagedenic form of affection, which if not stopped, cheek'd, stops the patient.

"Alakscia" may be partial or complete reproduction of the hair after a certain time is established. In such cases the virus extends its influence around and external to the ulcerous gland, involving the dermal layer of the follicle; the consequent with the follicle becoming destroyed in its outer half only, the remaining part of the bulb remaining intact. In the general irritation, the hair is deprived of its nutrition and is in consequence shed, but incapable of being reproduced at a subsequent time, provided the total destruction of the bulb has not taken place.
The Hutchinson form of eruption generally precedes the baldness. In patients, however, are of a very mild nature, and should the testicles begin in an acute stage, instead of the follicles becoming infected, the whole hair becomes disintegrated. Not only is the destruction of the hair bulb complete, but also the sebaceous glands are destroyed. Under such circumstances as reproduction of hair is impossible, the place. The testicles already spoken of, producing ulceration, may lead to destruction of the testicles, and ultimately involving the bone, or in assuming the sebaceous process may give rise to the formation of a hard mass, which is succeeded by a creasite. Lupia belong to the or the Cutirids occurs in two forms "Lupia Simplex" and "Lupia Minor," consisting of a large deposit of husk, which, in preparing for a time, are succeeded by thick sebaceous and these sebaceous are known to the lupia is called. Should it become take place in the form of disease, it is called "Lupia Escarativa." The lupia are slow in forming occupying usually the limbs and shoulders, approaching primarily as a vesicle, then a pustule, then a scab, then a scab, then a scab. In their further progress, forms as the
pended the scabs afterwards soften and become de-
tacted, exposing an ulcer of more or less extent.

"Depigmeny Ulcer" arising usually from ulcération
infected the walls of the fauces. An ulcer that ex-
tends rapidly involving in its track the adjoining
structures its configuration is one of effusion of a circular
formation seated on the face unless the ulcer be speedily
checked it is apt to lead to total destruction of
the cheek exposing the teeth and causing anony-
sance to the patient for the incessant escape of saliva
via from the mouth. This destructive symptom also
is very prone to attack those points where the limbus
from the below jaw or in whose system lies a base
of sarcina. Nostrophy and Extroïs or progressive
relocation of one another. In both cases the origin is
traced by lymph in cases of gumma, tumours of the
lymph is devoid of normal fibrine and thrombus.

The disease of what regular hardness which we
have in Extroïs. The gumma tumours are
produced at infiltretion of lymph occurring
largely in the skin of the bone or mucous membranes.
At first they present a stiffness and appearance,
afterwards becoming soft as they grow about to be ex-
tended from the body involving the skin giving
the process they become turned having some
in less cutaneous color, while deepening later above the limb may before the continued progress of the fluid which escaping from behind a very fluid clear and limited transmuted edges this is mostly seen in columnar subjects. In particular lymph is deposited beneath the haematuria, giving rise to more or less thickening of the same and this degeneration of lymph between the peduncle and the bone constitutes a node. This node passing into a higher degree of development may be seen united into an osteoid; this however is rare. These nodes are attended with great pain, un

Sleeping nocturnal exacerbations sometimes again this node may undergo absorption or may break into its producing caries of the subjacent parts; the bones may subject to nodes as the clavicles, scapula, ilium, and lunate bones especially about the forehead. In the same way as the bones may become affected subcutaneously, so we find that the bones from attacks the bones internally causing a deep ulcer in the laminated secundated substance thus leading to an enlargement of the bone and contents of a fatty fibrous matter of gelatinous in solid consistence. During its mutual progress as bones of bulk to skeletal and caries may take

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of the ulcer. On extension of the inflammatory process, the matter in the sinuses at a late period is too involved and finally the skin is attached with ulceration and suffuration. The matter is then discharged and the resulting ulcers have its edges callous which in healing give rise to a puckered and necrotic surface. The ulcer from constant abrasion at the base, are unable to reach the canals of Spirals, it is not to be expected that a tissue of such a character of itself would escape the action of the poison and accordingly we find ulceration of the cartilage of the nasal prominence. A local application to the nasal cartilage and should at the same time the contiguity were such that total destruction of the nose in itself would not stop here for we have seen how those parts whose vitality has been lowered are most prone ready to assume the methods tending to ulceration as the application of an exciting cause. In the worst of the disease the cartilage and the supporting structures were liable to be attached to each other, the sinuses and canals were affected with ulceration and suffuration. As the process reached the sphenoidal all the symptoms became increas
increased the ulceration extends from the tunics along the Castorbean bile producing permanent reduction of that tube and extending for the may cause the total destruction of ear and cases are in results while after the destruction of the time the extension of the ulceration may lead to softening of the bone producing consumption of liver and death.

Saling was described the various lesions characteristic of Syphilis and at the same time carefully observed how the hard Chancre develops itself from the ulcer period by producing a rapid fluid becoming mixed with the circulating fluids its parts to that living stream its peculiar property which remaining long after of the body inflicts the property to those tissues lo the body in its early bound to red itself of such a morbid material naturally seeks these immunities which extend to greater surface for elimination of the poison like all blood poisons it seeks the exterior surface giving rise at that particular to various diseases Rosile dont should the exterior surface be unequal to that task of elimination generally caused by the vigorous influence which the poison exerts on the glands.
the elimination of the poison through the cutaneous and surface is stopped in account of the changes produced in the subcutaneous glands. The kidneys being prevented from eliminating itself, each tissue, the sensitive or sensorial, of the body such as the salivary glands, kidneys and intestines affecting primarily those salivary glands constitute more webs of a tubular type feeding by sinuses to be eliminated by these channels. The sinuses leads into channels and lastly it affects the hand by its useless function of inflammation edema and at length ulceration in the hand, but not lasting generally but not always. We find that the poison affects the spine in the glands of the intestines causing ulceration of these glands and producing diarrhea. When affecting the kidneys, that organ affirms the urinary degeneration proceeds by a series amount of hepatic and ultimately elimination of that organ. Having to another side of the subject and proceeding to consider the influence of the kidneys on the fetus in ulcer and also after the birth of the infant, as well as it's edema of the body under both circumstances, but before dying by a question suggests itself as may not chalybeus produce similar effects symptoms as that implied.
to the body, and may not the fetus become affected with the influences of the drug, as this affects the constitution of the father and mother. We find that, according to Licinius, where an incontinence of drugs of any length of time produces symptoms similar to those of typhoid, such as fever, and other various symptoms, arising to the organs causing depigmentation about the oral cavity and other parts, as some have stated, that mercury acts as a poison to the blood causing the symptoms closely described might not the blood of the father or mother partake in a like manner of these poisons? In fact, these poisons to the fetus either through the semen of the father or blood of the mother, Licinius, as correct in stating that mercury produces these symptoms and have decided to be known is that mercury acts as a poison to the blood and shows its injurious effects in the system in the same way as other influences, such as those of phthisis, and that its influence may be transmitted to the fetus in the same way as Small pox in any other infectious disease and dead of its malady action in the fetus. But in order to prove that mercury really exercises these injurious influences to the blood it will be necessary in order to advance some treatment subject to try the effect of this drug, as
aperson not affected with Syphilis hereditarily
congenitally. Then we look at the facility in the
body that follows symptoms which is sometime
used to return our forefathers such as acriseiscos
before the we are almost forced to the conclusion that
those situations which we call cold in all bodies
may due and as much to the result of Syphilis as to
those of alluring this is a fact well acknowledged.Its
the important experiments of Plise in the
Treatments of Syphilis the gradual decline of three
years symptoms we see described so distinctly
place. Exhervering of the bodily and considering the
effect of Syphilis in the facility we must inquire
what manner the Syphilis became affected with the
his mother if a hereditary in contracted during the
age of the child at birth by contact with minor
ideas affecting the mother's health or after birth
by invocations or the middle of the nurse in through
the milk of a syphilis person. As regards the
such question we see how the mother may become
afflicted in Syphilis and how Syphilis may be trans
mitted by the mother to the child. But the Witness
believe that the power of transmitting affection
by the father is considerably less than that to the mother
remain this as an affected power such that.
the father suffering from Syphilis may communicate the manifestation of that disease by infecting the uterus and so transmitting the Syphilitic influence to the fetus. It is not necessary that the Le.

to contaminated should act the line of intrapping

turn of the meniscus begin any other symptoms that


more explicit. The transmission of a Syphilis may af

fect directly neither the fetus without affecting the

brother. In cases of pregnant woman having

sympathy with a man affected with Syphilis, in

this case the fetus became affected whilst the ar

mother cared. But there is a great doubt about the

point. Field 60 days does not state whether that

case just mentioned, the woman in the man had

had some form of hereditary syphilis; how and in

what manner does the syphilis become absorbed—

its passage through the blood of the mother at the

time, dilations of the cervix, and also its effect

in the fetus. In order to prove the argument, whilst

the case of small pox also affecting the mother, but

the fetus, more in those cases of small pox we

find that those mothers had at one time or

other been vaccinated and so the system was fortifi

ed to resist the vaccines of the disease; the fetus

just being in those favourable conditions became
liable to be affected. In like manner in cases where the foetus becomes infected through the medium of a Syphilitic nature the blood of the mother becomes tainted, the Syphilitic influence is not exerted on the system of the foetus, the syphilitic poison is not contaminated and giving to the system having hitherto a congenital and therefore had undergone previous to Syphilitic diathesis and could consequently not be reproduced in the system having already become sensitive to Syphilitic change. The child not being in such favorable conditions will resist this Syphilitic action the influence of the foetus was entirely directed to the uncontaminated system. In this case the system of the mother acted as a therapeutic medium, as a participating agent, and whether the system of the mother may become affected by the exhalation taking place from the lungs of a Syphilitic patient and the poison so entering the system of the mother, or whether it is actually produced by the system is difficult to determine. In the former case, while in the latter the abundant proofs adduced in favour of that mode of contamination leave no doubt as to that mode of contamination; yet if however, we are to regard Syphilis as a portion of the blood and of the follow the lans
of all blood poisons I see no reason why the
system of a second party may not be contamina-
ted with the exhalation from the lungs of a philo-
ic individual as exhibited in other poisons which
system, at the time of its reception although capable
of contracting the leptheritic influence at the time of
infection through some unknown power in the sys-
tem, may render itself that influence to the system
of the host within certain limits as in the case of
small pox. Thus speaking of this influence of lepi-
thoritius blood, if the latter be further, we shall be better able to
state its limits and define the limits. The influence
of the mother in transmitting leptheritius blood is through
the blood, or some modifications of it. The transmi-
sion takes place by ingestion through the breasts
of the blood innumerable through the narrow
of the ducts, after which, through the lymphatic
and muscular, ducts and lastly through the bile
of the chyme. The blood of the mother being con-
taminated with leptheritic the chyme participates in that
explanation. The chyme may become infected in two
days, either the leptheritic corpus may be trans-
inited hereditarily in the blood of the mother or the
chyme may become infected with leptheritic through
impressions acted on a pregnying lungs. The
same, as regards the first symptom, under certain

accident more than he appears to all appearances healthy free from the apparent effects of Syphilis contracts a marriage with a man affected with Syphilis becomes pregnant and gives birth to a child presenting the signs of Syphilis this same woman afterwards contracts a second marriage with a healthy man becoming pregnant a second time and gives birth once more to a syphilitic child. During all this time the woman shows no signs of syphilis. The question to be considered here does happen in some cases that Syphilis as regards its second and effects should contaminate the foetus and a manner as to show its constitutional effects whilst in the other case the foetal system should escape and the foetus be at fault. In the first case the system has acted as if the Syphilitic Syphilis is altogether free from Syphilis tainted the poison in this case finding its Habitation in the blood imparts to that habitation no other time due to its own and so contaminating the blood of for anything that habitation in the other case the system of Habitation this has become contaminated hereditarily and therefore the Syphilitic system has no effect unless the system of the system having a regulating power and thus this deficient poison acting on a system whose poisons
of cleanliness although small and in whom the last traces of influence was too feeble to develop the epithelial cells when the system yet remained on the application of an exciting cause operating in the system which, the kidney's anatomic existing in the system, which a little while before was only involving may now be handled into a flame and in that renewed state may affect the system of the mother whose system all the while being any constitutional symptoms characterized as before may become of that infection suspect in her system to that of the foetus. \(\text{coagulating the protein in the kidney's system being involved having been contaminated before this period.} \) in such circumstances it can to attribute these cases where a difficulty exists produces this disease's progress and the mother also becoming affected, the same law holds good in large and small. In regard to the second question often imposed on the breeder by impregnation admitted in the case of breeding animals in the case of the Sea Stallion carrying a mare the sire becomes impregnated through a foal having the stigmata of the stallion but the same mark sometime after inseminated covered by an exact replica and the second foal resembling the first. In the case clearly shows that the first effects of the first unfortunate
produced in the mother will not be transmitted to the fetus. Usually when the father and mother are affected with syphilis, the infection of the fetus is certain should conception take place. In some cases children are born healthy, whilst the protoplasm from the mother leads the father is healthy in this case the mother is gradually beginning to be worn out and the influence shown on the unborn child is fatal or contrary to the normal tendency (as) it is. Fleeting notes are the influence of syphilis on the fetus will signify that the child may become infected with syphilis during its expulsion through the maternal passages coming in contact with primary sores. Although some believe this mode of infection, yet RECORD states that the fetus may be contaminated in this manner, but that it is rare. The child may contract syphilis from a diseased mother having come in contact with the mouth which she had contracted from another child suffering from hereditary syphilis. In this case there will be that evidences of symptoms are capable of producing similar effects as were in the case of being in cases of the inherited Chancre.
I am perfectly aware that the heretofore obtained from the prostitutes as manifestations of secondary symptoms resemble a disease from persons whose bodies are affected with constitutional syphilis, whether hereditary or congenital. The result is slight irritation in the skin and also that pus taken from the scrotal chancre was inoculated on a system constitutionally affected with syphilis, and will be produced having characteristics similar to the chancre and further that these given off from the pus taken from an indurated chancre and ingrafted upon a system suffering from hereditary syphilis will give rise to the lochancre. In those cases where a nurse is a being infected by means of secondary symptoms, if she is infected through her own a child born hereditarily affected with syphilis Brandt states that the child contracted syphilis from the nurse in the same way as the herself normally contracts it, namely through the Indurated Chancre but from instances related by Ridley the most plausible and feasible theory appears to be that under certain circumstances second a few symptoms, superimposed such as induration of the skin into its natural product of growth.
and in a second person provided that her as
be acted on is free hereditary syphilitic taint
the mite becomes infected with syphilis propa
gated secondary by sucking a syphilitic child
the continual suction of the child causes increased
vaccularity in the Gamma as the result increased
action and nutrition the mite becomes af
fected after with an excretion produced by
the continual suction of the syphilitic infant the
saline filling the breech and having incorpora
ted the vitiated properties of the syphilitic infant
drained the mite. The same would take place in
an induced Chancroid namely as far as produ
cing its second an excretion but differing from
the undulated by retaining for a longer time
its virulence, in a former path I have pointed
out the various channels whereby nature tele
tends to rid the body of this morbid poison
and it is at these channels which are prima
ry affected that the wind is more conduci
ted such as the salivary, what would have
into the vessels if the mite had been contami
nated negligently or congenitally the result
would have been produced the ingrafting cold
spike would have been null and void as it ha...
laid by Colles when a woman refused to
suck the infant living syphilitic and no harm
happening to the mother. The nurses who are affec
ted with Syphilis derived from Infants are
those whose expertons are not previsously contami
nated either with hereditary or constitutional
Syphilis. Sisson states in Page 510 that cases of
females born from such sick nurses arc credited
of such but few cases of Syphilis. I could quote
a certain villages and cantons in which as a
real disease is unknown. A regular way
aries and the plague at once breaks. perfect
health was enjoyed by the populace until the
from that moment Syphilis attacking almost
epidemically the nurse and her family the hut
and children 3 or 4 years old all women
200 and extending two generations in each
direction. That incredible immortality unbreak
enrually formed the only a frame to build in there
supplies if each of the sections made necepary
have contracted the primary chancre of all our
man of 50 years and who have these habits of
Abuhammer and thus fearful consequences awaited
for their development the arrival of the nursing;
By what chance are they never seen in neighbour
long families in which no stronger child was
left. This law holds good not only in regard
to the infective properties of syphilis but also as
regard small pox a child having small pox
and suckled by a nurse who contaminated her ap
petit with small pox may the nurse) become
exposed with small pox. But could the exposed
from the disease if she has been vaccinated in
the first case the person would have acted upon
a system prone to take in the disease in the case
the system would have reacted its influence
through a resisting zone obtained from vaccina
tion. All the cases of inoculation witnessed
by myself was with matter taken from Chancres
of the soft glands and the matter was trans
planted upon persons upon whom syphilis
had operated; its influence either in a hereditary
secondary form in the case stated by O'Leary.
The matter although derived from secondary
symptoms acted upon a case of expected mild
hereditary or congenital syphilis and hence the des
dilute effects of the disease if the patient should
suffer from small pox in other he finds that
after an appearance of a resisting power is often
told after birth. The ensuing spoken hand syphilis
any symptoms as they appear in exactly the same if placed in the adult as in the child. Some eruptions will suffice: there is a dispute as to the origin of these minute tubercles whether they constitute a disease or ce whether they are mere symptoms of a secondary form of eruption. Tubercles forming in a marked form of acne fulminans, it is a disease peculiar to youth, but although we occasionally find whitehead spots situated in the interior of the mouth, yet are not to be confounded with tubercles. The tubercles are situated about the face and the mouth, ears and genital organs, leading back to cases of various shapes, and furnished with a constant supply of fluids, the chief of which is always of resin, namely, that the surfaces in which they are produced in always woman dependent they gave rise to what social rank, spending at the same time a thousand pounds having a peculiar smell, small tubercles often caked with the mucus, while these tubercles attach the inner lip of the mouth and are situated beneath at the junction of the gum with the lip and also in the tongue, the nose becomes altered, attended with a peculiar hoarse cry, the personality of my became more and more lucid, more.
long to Cidras, when the development of these tuber
ules or tubercules situated in the neighbourhood of
the arteries epiglottodear ligaments. These tubercles
assume various forms, some have a circular shape
other oval or rectangular of a white color resembling
that produced by Diphteria, Papular and
Erythematous eruptions do not present the same
characteristic. As seen in adults, the former
eruption has never been seen by Mr. Egren.

The particular eruptions occurring at all points
of the disease in one of the most common forms
of eruptions they present themselves under the
different forms namely acne impetigo and ephyma.
The rash occurs at any early age period in the back
lips and shoulders consisting of colored blisters
placed in a reddened base. Yellow formation at
creating at the first face after persisting some time
and discharging fluid which gradually dries
into a scab and which attaching leaves a cica-
try. The impetigo at first occurring as small
pustules in groups afterward extending and becom-
ing confluent after a time they burst, and dischar-
ging a fluid which turns into yellowish dark serous
seeks.

They are usually found on the face causing that
part to be completely covered as with a mask.
in detachment of these crusts clear and refined
are disclosed. Waking in spots, these substances
surrounded with a bright red & edema occur
at a very advanced stage of the disease and are to be
considered as a very unfavourable symptom, situa
ted generally in the lips and lips containing pus
mixed with blood and surrounded by a copper
colored turbid, slightly deformed in the centre;
this gives rise to ulcers and are protected by
thick blackish crusts and ultimately termina
ting in necrotizing supplicative or enlarged Osleid
Bulla according to some: when occurring soon
causes the death of the sufferer, they occur often
frequently in the feet of the sick and hands of the hands
surrounded by an enanthematous redness by some
authors this form of disease is considered as Le
philidia by others as non Lephiilid it is distinctive
of the copper colored Osleid which is frequent in the
characteristic the Lephiilid nature of these indications
they form when the inability of the disease takes
place day crusts, the general opinion held regarding
Lephiilid is that it is not an immediate
result of Lephiilid, but as a manifestation of the
Lephiilid category. Lephiilid eruptions attaching
the moist membrane of the membranes of the nose
produced inflammation in that membranous fold giving rise to congestion, then producing a vesicle that changes afterwards passing to a more or less pendulous formation. This is denominated Conjunctivitis; at first as the result of all inflammations some place is stuffed up the nose is affected as well as the nasal cavities and conjunctiva preventing somewhat from sucking. For in attempting to take the breath the fluid becomes sucked out by air circulating through the face and these swellings that ooze will form similar to those we see in Conjunctivitis. Accumulation taking place below thus already formed creates the nasal polyp becomes engorged in the state of matters if the child should attempt to take the breath it is unattainable to do so for as soon as it closes its mouth congestion is produced the accumulated ooze soon lead to destruction of the nostrils under the form of a scab. The infant becomes more and more emaciated. The discharge from the nose causes great irritation by paining the throat and coming in contact with the gills of the nose gives rise to ulcer and chaps to these parts and may lead to destruction of the parts implicated. This Conjunctivitis in extending downwards may lead to involve the throat and paining.
into the lesions may produce ulcerations of the les-
ing with little pain or difficulty in swallowing. E.
Paronychia consists in ulcerations and suppuration
of the matrix of the nail ending in abscesses and
falling off of the same, beginning in a particular
formation generally at the side of the nail the pre-
taste alleviates the nail loses color gradually.
leaning detached from its origin gets disintegrated
and older. In the same manner as Syphilis
having its manifestations in the adult so in the
child is subject to the same affection which we see in the adult.
The External Auditory Meatus may become the
seat of purulent discharge attended with pain and
ending by further attention to complete extirpation
of the auditory apparatus. Syphilitic diseases of
the ears are very rare except in account of the life
of the child and being prolonged to that period they
are generally free from tarry symptoms & the
existing causes being left in the child than in the
adult. Pustulating Boils are rare. The
appearance presented by a Syphilitic child
is that it had a sharpness (and emaciated
appearance the skin is flabby and
loose easily peeling off, it had
Occasionally old books present the appearance of a little old man; the color of the things is sometimes mottled with patches of a cauthery color, lasting in its undulating and flecked character. The sleep more of child's disturbed than is also hot and dry. The voice is harsh and gasping; the mouth is parched; the eyelids gradually the eyeball symptoms appear. In some children these symptoms are present at birth. Of the famous rigues particutarite the disease on the one hand, the find that the involved bronch is arise a marked action in the attack and thus we find that the livers may be involved and at length submature. In the adult the progress of the disease the increase is slow, whilst in the other hand this rapid in the infant when this induration takes place in the lungs the parenchyma of that organ is affected suppuration and ulceration; occurring in the increases blending with portions of the lung and as the same method proceed the lungs becomes infiltrated with pus. These symptoms are generally attended with tubular phenomena. The organs may become similarly affected, but this also as a rule will not hold good in all cases.
lung will alone be affected. The lungs may become
changed from atrophy of fibrous plastic material in
the interstices of the alveoli producing hyperpathy
of that organ with atrophy of its proper rifle.

An examination discloses that it is resis-
ting pressure subcutaneous and breaks under the knife
and bleeds on a section as though appearing
the indication may be partial or general, the
causes of contraction of the lungs are enlargement
determined by percussion and abstraction of
the formal urine, counting steps taken on
preparation. Sometimes these symptoms may be
noticed and instead of hemorrhage constipation
may exist the fever may sometimes with slight
phlegm but whenever the is due to an independent cause
or nearly dependent on discase of the disease
from neighboring organs is difficult to deter-
mine. The case bone enumerated occurring in
infants may be either be fully developed during
infant life or may appear after the birth of the
infant, when symptoms is developed in children are
aggravated from birth of the innumerable intergro
some children at birth present peculiar affections
at birth then no signs of disease become ap-
ject with symptoms at variable periods. Accor-
According to Day, the greatest period of the act of constitutional syphilis becomes manifest before the completion of the first month of the child's gestation. These symptoms will vary according to the time when the foetus has become contaminated. If it should the umbilical cord be infected with the disease during the second or third day, the symptoms will not be as much in an aggravated degree than when the foetus becomes infected during pregnancy and the explanation he gives is as fol- 

lows: in the former case the foetus gradually becomes from the very commencement peculiar to the syphilitic influence, while in the latter the infection is sudden. See Day, 107, page 7.

Hereditary syphilis may then develop some time after birth in some cases at the 5th month, in others not until the 15th year. The most frequent appearance of hereditary syphilis is about the time of the first and second dentition, and about the time of puberty, in all cases this cases the disease of the child later, and develops in the application of an exciting cause, leading to some reaction of vital action in expectation of parturition.
icular parts such as hypocranium, dentition, mucous
membrane, lastly some surface that is called of
penile lymph. Syphilis instead of appearing as Syphilis
it may do in other anatomical forms such as Ento.
Paking to another part of the subject we shall come
to the question of Syphilis as it exists in the adult and
in the infant. In the adults whose forms of concentrance
greater than those of the infant, the prognosis is much more ac-
cording to the state of his health at the time when the
symptoms of Syphilis made their first appearance
the state of concentration, the age of the patient, sex
and climate. Febrile, healthy patients are very
susceptible to the action of Syphilis sometimes symp-
toms of the most evident character disappear in
complete treatment when the person is in a very bad
state of health as in cases of drunkenness, but
seeds is more unfavourable forms symptoms
are frequent, and even in state of treatment they
patient soon falls a victim to the canages of the
disease. In regard to sex the disease is more
disorders to men than woman. In warm cli-
nates Syphilis presents in a milder form that
likely say if occurring among the natives but
should Syphilis attack in warm country an individual from
a cold climate the symptoms will present a much aggra-
ted appearance the severity of the symptoms occur
long in the system of a stranger and the mildness of
symptoms affecting the natives of warmer climates
the differences of the symptoms between the two has
been attempted to be explained in this way in
the latter case it was assumed that the body
had exhausted and had therefore little influence
once among the inhabitants of a warm climate
the mildness of symptoms was even during the War
in Portugal if this explanation holds good it
must be admitted that the Portuguese have be
come inoculated with Syphilis while the En
tled Army leaving in Portugal had entirely
left from Syphilis and on that account made
move to take in a more liberal form the belief
this holds to be an unsatisfactory way to
eplain the difference of symptoms the difference
ed to the development of syphilis is to be attributed
not to the diversity of constitution in the races but
the contamination in the latter but mainly to the
different modes of living of the two nations
the manner of living in warm climates is to
tally different from that of cold climates in
the latter the body is of a very untemperating
nature and little blood is used which if in
judged in few years would tend to lessen things
so that in the application of an exciting
cause producing disease in that... albeit
related state of the system being the acclimating
power defined. It falls easily upon to the
hearts of the disease the Portuguese who principally
fulfilled of a very simple hard and industrious
character of a similar nature. If becoming affected
with disease as illustrated in such a position he
allows the action of the disease not dissimilar cause
had been superadded, but in the case of the British
Army the debilitating causes were too old and far
the price of living in warm climates. It is well
known that in the majority of cases Europeans from
the north when inhabiting a warm climate instead
of conforming to the simple habits of the inhabitants,
and in exactly the same way as they were accustomed
do when at home they indulge in large
quantities of animal food and also in the...
to take on more readily and in an aggravated form any disease the resisting power is expelled by the abounds made up being the stomach becomes deranged diseases common to the alimentary canal are produced and general derangement of the patient's frame it is well known fact that what we call distressing weakens in a system whereas the resisting force of the system had the British army lived in the same simple plan way as the Portuguese the syphilis disease would have assumed a very mild from the difference of symptoms it is ill attributed to the effects of cold rather than to any difference of constitution in the case of the Portuguese syphilis acted on a system not vitiated while in the case of the British army syphilis acted on a system enfeebled through excess of heat to which was accompanied the warmth of the kind that acting as an additional delirium feverish That distress derived in a more aggravated form in cold climates there is no doubt for demonstrated. The Perpulsa cærophilus and syphilis erupting frequent the syphilis like symptoms in a very manner the recognition will very soon attach to young infants according as the syphilis is hereditary congenital as clearly stated its damages in
the sweat is greater than in the adult these symp-
toms become more aggravated at certain times to-
the functions of the various surfaces being called in-
to action and assuming an independent func-
tion the more important being the skin under the
additional stimulus of the air and increased ac-
tion of the cutaneous glands the poison is attracted
to the surface conveyed thither by the blood.

The lungs in a like manner become more liable
to be affected for in assuming its function imme-
diately after birth the great mass of the blood circu-
lating through these organs predisposes them to
take on impure actions in these cases the in-
fant is more the symptoms should af-
come an acute form the child is congen-
ial than the chances are that the fever has
and only a greater fever to recover the ravaged
of the disease and treatment in such cases can be had recourse to in time. In some cases
of syphilis the child may die immediately after
birth. We shall not discuss whether this would
lead itself feel like any other poison and become
eliminated. The idea entertained by Wend
is true that whilst the trouble is never perfect
the same is never eradicated; yet however it
lens strange that a poison of the nature of syphilis should be an exception to the general law regarding diminution; we see most poisons have a definite period and fixed limit for elimination, thus the poison of Peritonitis and small pox is eliminated within a certain period; yet however much we concede the peculiar tenacity of this poison, the form held it takes in the organism and the length of time it resists within the organism, we must acknowledge that in some respects it differs essentially from other poisons. That the ames be eliminated in cold climates within a certain period is well exemplified in its effects on the various eliminating surfaces and on the other organs of the body by the delirium and ague it creates when eliminating itself itself by the superficial leucorrhoea. Afterwards in the deeper leucorrhoea yet in the course of time may be eradicated from the body is part treated. I find that the poison creates and left and infirmities changes to the body.

From proceed to the subject of Staphylography. Remarking the subject of syphilis as to its prevention. Of late years the scientific world had been startled by a most ingenuous method having for its object the prevention of
Syphilis. In my mind as far as the nature of the
poison is concerned we the modern Alexander, Syphilis
is understood to be a poison consisting of spe-
cial inoculations of the organism in the venereal pri
on the supposition that by these means a permanent
attack of the system is established which
ultimately kills the body of the Syphilitic and
prevents the body from being contaminated
when the general poison is applied. This obtaining
for the individual both a cure of the disease and
immunity to a subsequent attack analogous
to that obtained from Puscol. Second states
and all men of practical experience agree with
him that the Syphilitic Guiltiness once established
is never repeated the system for once afterwards
becomes proof against a second attack of Sy-
philis. In order then to guard the body against
a second attack the absolute of this procedure
will be self-evident (if theore statement is cor-
cert). The idea taken from the inoculated Chancy
is unable to produce when inoculated into the
system of a person suffering under constitutional
Syphilis an inoculated Chancy; it always
produces a chance of the second clafs
namely the Cephal Chancy, the production of this one
It must be attributed, as some have supposed, to a certain peculiarity of constitution, in the course and experimental sketches. Lindeman, after inoculating the left 2203 times into the vein of the calf Chance, was never able to produce the indicated form of idea of syphilization and first started on or the impression that by inoculating the system with a certain poison obtained from a calf Chance, and a certain loss place with another poison previously exciting in the blood or the principle, that one poison draws the attention out of the body or that one part only and another idea. Finally, Homeopathic Smilacemuticaa event. This process of syphilization consists in tattooing the body's affected with syphilis; and thus derived from the calf Chance, the result of this process of puncturing is that the skin becomes affected with Chance of the calf and soon in later it fails to manifest its effects and no more Chances are produced. Dr. Hays states that the good effects of this procedure is said to be attributed to reason, etc., to the transmutation of pus and rather to the beneficial effects of good air and solitude. Ptolemy states that syphilization affects a prophylactic and also a constant effect, a patient.
In persons suffering from constitutional syphilis as the best
from the soft Chancre is nearly local in its action
and unable to exert an influence on the system
so as to create constitutional symptoms the two
cases of syphilization will be sufficiently indicated
able to create a similar state already existing
in the body it is unable to produce the same symp
tems or to affect the affected tissues as we see tak
ing place when the parts of an indurated
Chancre is employed. In the most part syphiliza
tion has been practiced on patients suffering from
the constitutional effects of Syphilis in whom the chan
tic has already been fully established and which
so established is never healed although unable
to frequent relapse. It can be acting with the
soft Chancre may be attributed to that cause
as the origin of the disease. We have already seen
how the fluid was taken from the
soft Chancre has no trouble that fluid was
taken in and mixed into any part of the pa
tient's body how that inoculated fed gave rise to sys
tem typical of the
Looking at the sum how the
fect derived from the soft Chancre is not to be tak
ing the symptoms already mentioned upon three plaus
already constitutionally affected with Syphilis let us examine.
into the action of this same pus taken from the same chancres and inoculated into the system of a person not affected with syphilis hæreditarily or congenitally. Then pus is applied to the vaginal walls during the act of coitus in such great quantities and at such a height that at that time in three parts the application that has (namely from the soft chancres) resulted in producing syphilis in the woman with whom the coitus took place (see Friend Page 138). In this case the action of the pus taken from the soft chancres the identical kind of syphilisators and made with the results attending the application of that pus instead of being prophylactic in its results as syphilisators would naturally lead us to suppose. It was quite the opposite the woman became affected with an indurated chancres which was followed by secondary symptoms. In this case it is evident that the second clap of one or a soft chancres gave rise to an indurated chancres and its ulcers it was impossible for the case to have belonged to the indurated chancres in the case re- sented. In the man was affected primarily with the Hunterian chancres. The soft chancres detected in the same manner as secondary symptoms as in infants. If then the theory of syphilisators had been
either useful as a prophylactic the result of that either should have been local in its action instead of affecting the system with diverse impetuses and other constitutional symptoms. In regard to the mode of action of this soft Chancre at the system of another person not affected with syphilis it is stated by Dr. E. that the soft Chancre derives its injury to the system by becoming chancreoid, that this soft Chancre has been developed in the site of a former indurated Chancre, and that this indurated Chancre has imparted to the pus of the soft Chancre none of its vitiated properties; you will see that this peculiar theory is peculiar only to syphilis as a means of diluting the impression. If this theory excludes the idea of syphilis being transmitted by the soft Chancre, what is quality for this side of the question? The transformation of the soft Chancre is quite untenable as described by Dr. E. for we find sometimes that women in whom the indurated Chancre has been treated and who contracting the soft Chancre at the same site past from the former (the last being a Chancroid) communicated to a person during the adhesion of the indurated soft Chancre which gave rise to constitutional symptoms now in this case was the hand.
formation affected the woman in the case as
speaking of cases was affected with a cold chance.
Now it is evident this in this case and also in
the case reported by friends that the cold chance
was present, the infected form, further, we find
that the syphilitic woman is able acting through
the medium of the factor to produce secondary
symptoms in the mother. Thus the germ which is
a product of the blood is able to produce seconda
symptoms in this manner, it seems scarcely pos-
ible to suppose that the fluid derived from the
blood produced by the cold chance is unable
to produce secondary effects in a person not affec-
ted with. Hereditary or congenital syphilis. It has
been stated that matter from secondary symp-
toms and inoculated is capable to produce any
effect. In the experiments of secondary eruptions
it was inoculated into the tissue of a person
unaffected with syphilis. It shows that in the
case of the accise bacilli, the pus is less active
than the lymph. So in the case of the seconda
eruptions occurring in syphilis. When the experiment with
the pus of these eruptions the result is only slight incu-
lation. But if on the other hand the lymph be inocula-
ted into the tissue of a healthy person, syphi-

In order to produce this effect it would appear that unless the fluid to be inoculated be taken from the bottom of the pustule and mixed with our lymph, syphilis is produced. From this circumstance it would appear that if we are able to take the lymph from a pustule and carefully to inoculate that fluid into the system of a person not contaminated with syphilis, the characteristic effects of the syphilitic disease will be induced. When the pustule has arrived at maturity and affords fluid if this fluid be inoculated into the system the effect of that inoculation will be attended with no injurious results. The action of the lymph will be further increased if it be mixed with blood. It has also happened that with the lymph of the pustule certain results are obtained whilst the pus produces no definite effects does the lymph in this transformation into pus undergo some kind of change and is that change aided by the air? In syphilis we find that whereas lymph is exuded and allowed to meet with secretion the sequel is having incorporated some of the decided properties of the air when acting on a surface through a breach. The result is that absorption of the infections
matter takes place through the broken surface and stains the system. If the secretion should be the same that fluid will present to the eye its usual appearance, but will be able to produce Syphilis when mixed with lymph from secondary ulcerant. On the contrary fluid is unable to produce any secondary effects when placed in a similar connex

ence. This mode of infection takes place when a person becomes contaminated with Syphilis through an Infant suffering from Syphilis. The infection takes place when the Syphilitic patient's eye or an excoration existing on an nipple the Syphilic are eaten upon that broken surface and stains the system. The infection of the nurse takes place almost entirely with the exception of the atmosphere and in this case the spreading of the nurse's sys
tem took place through the lymph exuding on this surface. Let us see if we take and form a small white pustule and inoculate it what is the result: the same as in the adult only slight irritation now it must be evident that the lymph in its transformation into pus must have undergone some change in the composition. If we may be allowed to judge from the different results obtained in each case. In the case of infection passing from the child to the nurse the
invasion takes place into the fluid afforded by
the veins lacerated and that fluid seared by those

tuberous is not pure but a watery looking fluid hav-
ing the characters although in a less degree those of
lymph. This cannot from its uneven lacerated by
the white pellicle which cover these eruptions and held
contamination mixed by the surrounding tissues and
on this account also as the tubercle become dis-
tended it yields its fluid of a transparent nature
which transudes through the white pellicle and
is mixed with the Saliva. If we inoculate the fluid
injected from the uneven lacerated on the external
surface of a person suffering from Syphilis the
fluid will not be a tubercle but its productive and
the rest of this hormone will be negative as to
definite results. We have already seen how the
application of the fluid from the uneven lacerated

gave rise to constitutional symptoms Syphilis also inocu-
lated into the system of a person untainted
with Syphilis and also are found that women of
syphilitic nature which is a secretion from the blood pas-

sing into the system of the other produces constitutional
effects on her system in the same manner as Saliva
both secreting producing their results through absorp-
tion into the blood of these semen and Saliva are


able to affect the system with Syphilis then it is highly probable that secondary symptoms occurring at vessels and glands being then carried from the blood may infect by means of insolation some of these vessels extracted from the blood to another body provided his system is free from any Syphilitic taint. If Syphilis can be communicated through these various channels without such giving rise to the indicated Chancre at the point of application so we find that the soft Chancre produced Syphilis in a person untainted with Syphilis. Having shown that the soft Chancre is able to produce the Vincentian Chancre the further find that when its fluid is inoculated into the system of a person tainted with Syphilis or protected pioneer can possibly be afforded to the body to cause a second attack of Syphilis. For the second attack of Syphilis can occur in a person whose system has already been contami-
nated for the chloroses once established in a perfectly taintless with Syphilis is never repeated. If the fluid derived from the soft Chancre produces the secondary symptoms in an untainted sys-
tem Syphilization under these circumstances can neither be attended with a constant risk.
phylactic results. Planning at the effects displayed by the Syphilitic Wind and its influence on the system of the infant and all the results derived from the inflamed Chancres, it would appear that the tincture of Syphilitic Syphilis would work with greater energy on the economy of the system. If this be taken from an inflamed Chancre and inoculated into the system of a person affected with Syphilis, no pasteule or Chancr will be produced, this kind of inoculation will neither prevent nor cause constitutional Syphilis; if, therefore, it is applied to people contaminated with Syphilis, the result is evident.

This idea of Syphilization can lay no claim as to being original. In all cases where inoculation has been practiced, the matter used for that purpose was derived from the Syphilis of the subject, judging from the time and extent of the pastules. Sage states in opposition to the opinion entertained by Syphilizers that he believed that there was no absorption from the inoculations but that their action was purely desinique. Dr. Danielsson agrees with Sage and sustains that the inoculations acted locally, as can be inferred from the skin becoming after a time in
described to the action of the wound is due to the
swelling caused by its reaction had not returned af-
ter a time. It is to be remembered however that
persons in whom impatulation has been practiced
grow fast under this treatment if this apoplexy
gain ground I should not be surprised to
hear that some ingenious Surgeons had pro-
posed the impatulation of post arrested from the
lungs of Tubercular patients to prevent the occur-
rence of that disease in those persons prone to
take in that malady action. The improvement
taking place and persons actually growing
fast when underrgog this kind of treatment
would be attributed to the particular mode
of impatulation but rather to the regular mode
of living with small doses of Caduc of Palaquin
and iron baths which together with that able
hence from all manner of casual experiment.
Time will show whether this notion of inocula-
tion whether it will stand the test of experiment
whether the Public Sea Bubble like its virtur
from the Real South Sea Bubble after having
created a fear for a time will gradually subside
and leave Physicists to be treated on a rational
basis. Flaring in a customary manner stated the
symptoms of Syphilis and considered the subject of Sequestration we must conclude that this incomplete attempt to define Syphilis and its Constitutional Effects.

John de Smith.