A good historical sketch

On Syphilization

John Loviner
Syphilization

In the annexed dissertation, I propose, as briefly and concisely as possible, to offer a review of the history, literary, experimental, and otherwise, and of the various conflicting opinions advanced as to the nature, values, and significance of syphilization. From the limited time at my disposal, hindered too by an unprecedented appointment, I have been unable to make any original researches in the way of experiment or theory; but in selecting the subject, I was biased by its novelty, its interest, its logical, and above all, its practical, and mainly by the fact that it was before the profession felt the need for it.

I cannot presume to claim for it any merit, but satisfying myself with the benefits that are obtained by the investigation required, and serious reflection, I shall continue.

It has been obtained in large syphilitic hospitals, where unfortunate prostitutes were wont to seek shelter for the treatment of their venereal diseases, in the "Regia Syphilisiana", at Turin, at San Giovanni in Cenone, and in the "St. Lazaro,"
an establishment of a similar nature, by M. de Castelnau, that, as
these patients were afflicted with a greater or smaller number
of primary syphilitic sores, and according to the violence and
duration of these, there was a corresponding liability to exemption
from the appearance of secondary phenomena.

That those who had frequently suffered from severe forms
of syphilitic disease, had become identified, as it were,
with the disease, and were then proof against first con-
tamination, in the pursuit of their usual employment.

This was preeminently observable in those prostitutes
belonging to large towns, where they were more exposed to
infection, and that of a more virulent character; that they
frequently became the victims of secondary syphilis, although
less, perhaps, the local chances seldom closed; contrasting
in a marked manner with those affected with the disease,
who fled their associations in the provinces, in whom
a single severe primary sore characterized the disease,
but whose secondary symptons of a severe type infallibly
appeared. Moreover, in Jamaica, in whose islands
was occasion to test the identity of the nature of syphilis
from open ulcers, with that secreted from the primary
chances elsewhere; that commencing as it were, the
process of purification, as now practised, he observed,
that the primary ulcer takes place as likewise soon healed up,
and electrized favorably.

However incorrect these facts were established, if established at all, and however much the weight has been thrown of false conclusions, as forth, or explained away in some fashion or other, for instance, by his doctors, yet, they seemed in the eye of Jenner, always to have much resemblance to the facts afterwards elicited and accepted for the American Jennerine, in Paris, the "Hyphilation fur excellenct" of M. Victor de Kerevic, formerly of the Academy and Enterprise of M. Pierre de Cullerier, named after his name. The avowed fact, ascertained first by Chretien of subsequent author, M. M. Pictor to Cullerier, named after the name of the true inoculation chemist, was alone capable of producing, when inoculated, a state resembling the old character in the original one, thus constituting a test, and, still more, his stating to the public, the reflection that if he cannot be communicated to the lower animals, commenced in 1844, a series of experiments, cautious, persevering, and unerring, on dogs, cats, oxen, horses, rabbits, &c., to indiscriminately at his disposal, through the kindness of Mr. B. M. H. of the Zoological gardens in Paris. Having entered in this direction from considerable time, he succeeded at last in communicating a diseaese to the unhealthy monkey, which at any rate very much resembled the character of
syphilis. Disease in man – At that very time, these poor men or
women were sick with what appeared to be secondary symptoms
or indication of constitutional weakness.

But it was in the discussion of one of Verrery’s specimens,
the question of the infection between the nature of the monkey disease
and that of man,” might have remained a problem for
determination up to this day. But, as Lay, a German Physician
Dr. Robert de Nettic, of Marseilles, had the audacity to put
the matter to the test, on his own person, by inoculating himself
from a cat to which the disease had been communicated
from the man’s body; and thus, at last, the gentleman became
the king of syphilis. The primary syphilis, slight
in advance,balanced all effects of secondary syphilic
infection, after, with success.

But this was all-ade; from this time made during these
experiments, he attempted to declare a new facet, upon which
syphilization, informed; viz., that as artificial chance
succeeded artificial chance, so in proportion, the latest
time diminishes in size and violence, until at last,
the infection against the virus, could not be affected.

How was this to be explained? Verrery maintained that the
system of the animal had become so saturated with the
poisonous virus, that they at last became no longer amenable
to its virulent influence; he became syphilitic prof.; “Syphiliticated.”
Why does the law established in the lower animals not find its analogy in man, when the differences in regard to the origin of the lytic: chance, being in the matter, artifical, (Redi, Newton) in true nature (in unnatured) continue. There seems no objection to the extension of the phenomenon to man. Given a monkey and a man: the monkey has a phlebitis, ulceration artifical, the man has phlebitis ulceration natural, the character of these being proved similar in the monkey, by a series of necropsies: inscriptions artifical, all traces of a phlebitis are diminished, in whatever way, which showed that the same phenomena occur in a being self-preserved, removed, carrying on a corresponding period of inscriptions. The analogy seems faulty: yet, it has its form and in another: for it seems even put to the test. At first so might be anticipated, as many were prejudice to sacrifice their limits for the desfiguring mumps, but from results drawn under these disadvantages, Lamarck prepared a memoir "for the Academie de Médecine" and submitted it to their discussion with criticism. March 1833 18 November 1830. Now, naturally enough, the disciples of the wonderful work process, and its results, was perhaps too much carried away by the supposed success and glamour with the prospects of being the father of a new therapeutic agent to discard that which has been thus we find that he ventured to furnish
operations & deductions without due experience and judgement, for establishing them, and having recourse he subjected them, to a series of operation to superintend, in the mean time, he asserted that he had tried the process on 300 patients, and that 17 of them were successfully treated. He found him doing a scale of superior and inferior phallic acts. "Phallic as act as a force in its inferior form, it increases the appetite & stimulating force for orgasm. "It may act as a means of getting rid of the disease, especially cancer." Again, the phallic act is the best remedy against the action of phallic virulence and hence the following persons should be warned against phallic acts. Firstly, all those who are suffering under phallic virulence, whatever be its form; Secondly, all prostitutes; Thirdly, all soldiers and sailors; Fourthly, all individuals who spend their lives together, as prisoners, factory men, and sailors and lastly, all those who may be exposed to contagion. Since this use is going to last, why is not exposed to contagion? He who suffers an incubus and does not discriminate phallic acts like vaccination in modern times. Without going into the merits of the question at present, suffice it to say that this proposal for indiscriminate vaccination constituted the grand talent of man by the members of the august body. According to these attempts to establish, what he proposed in contradistinction to these opposed this element.
But the question: how much of truth is there in these data, concerning "immunity" and the very existence of such a thing as "lyphilization"? But will we deliberately submit to, and give our authority to, the word of a practitioner with a vile name, an individual fame and in perfect health, when consequences are not sought by him? These and many like considerations, all bearing as they upon the treatment of the discovery, constituted the gist of the objections tendered by the powerful influence of Riccardi. The whole subject met with a sweeping condemnation, and unceremonious derision, in spite of the protest of M. M. Balaquey and Delpech. I blundered upon something like justice to Tissandier, that immediately afterwards began to afford the advantage of the case at Lecan. Hospital to follow out his experiments upon man. But even then, he continued to practice "lyphilization" with greater or less success. His attempts met with a case which aided them considerably. In other cases, that of St. L. who had been treated by Tissandier for syphilis, contracted during experiments upon himself, the lyphilization plan. But one case is neither known nor, and this case helps more that far Tissandier maintained that he had carried out the cure. Without the previous magnify unfavorable case of men in significant the illustrative one. Thus the idea of lyphilization received
a more check in France, and that mainly through the misleading influence of Ricord, who for some reason that he lived the father of many grave disciples, I had many clear disciples, who act as a competent judge. With reference to certain phenomena investigation in France, I need to little need. There, while speaking on that subject, mentions the name of Linné Calmette, N. Langloubet, H. Berg for what purpose I mention him, but suppose to detract from the merit original of curious Laennec.

Mr. Sidney of Smye, a staunch supporter of Ricord, like Manie, made some experiments on this subject. As like Laennec, commencing them upon live animals, in some success, obtaining some justification for repeating their animal; but Sidney, after inoculating patient affected with recent pleurisy, with blood from those suffering from tertian fever, thinking perhaps might prevent him from secondary symptoms. The inoculation cured his over sixteen patients. The artificial fever formed at all. In mercury was given. One had secondary symptoms. After a inflammatory chills, one made statement, not to be noticed. He other fifteen others, like in all, make no 14 can stand for any little. Since we know that some primary core may not give rise to secondary disease. The want of mercury perhaps accounts for the recovery. But the first solitary case resembles his experimental patient. Sidney himself. However, did not think so, but thought the 14 case, to his own credit.
These experiments were in direct antagonism to the precept. The great
master Priene, who maintained that 'tainting symptoms were not
communicable.' Thucydides experimented on uxorius fumes
though according to his attempts were barren of fruit and futile.
M. de Tereic, Larenne's able critic, says he is not prepared to throw
credence upon him. Not he in a spirit of Science and upheld his
mother doctrine with great acumen. "Atile", when pressed
continued to work, and for fear of doing harm, took those instead
doing so, made use of 'tainting' affections rather than venturing with
secondary ones. "This is humane error to just not remember to
wot the base to some men; therefore themselves take reason to jude,
for an ancient attachment to favourite disease.

M. Lavall, wishing afflication as a curative for secondary
symptoms and, having made experiment upon himself, he
declared himself 'immune'; but notwithstanding it happened that
any individual was immune to the matter which he was employing.
At the military hospital of Val de Grace experiment were also
carried on with 16 patients by M. Franchis de Cebri.

Those of these observers, however, are entitled to note with diligence
so clever, and doubt deserve our attention in following out this
subject; unaccount for being somewhat limited experience, and the
opposed tenacity to proceed in the number of inoculation, and
altogether, owing to the undeveloped embryonic state of the
above subject.
The fact and details of this publication to the world by Treemner, were not then known to the physicians of that locality, or to the practitioners of surgery in France or Germany. The experiment was then made before the Physiological Society of Paris, by Dr. Polack, of the Regier d'Opbeiteries, and an abstract of the experiment was read before the Physiological Society of Edinburgh, by Mr. C. W. Burnham, who had had an opportunity of witnessing the experiment in their various stages, to a certain extent. The result of the experiment, Omerino said, to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Turin, just about 4 months after Treemner's communication, in December, 1851. He inoculated the lacerated matter from two different abscesses, from one individual and of another, upon the abdomen generally. The patients were affected either with primary or secondary rupture. He inoculated once or twice a week, there being 5 to 6 punctures at a time.

He noticed the same phenomena as Treemner. That with the regular perforation of artificial abscess, the cases proved a descending scale of occurrence in the cases, until at last no effect was obtained from inoculation, that 2 patients were affected in fact. In treating primary abscesses, there, without fear of any other imperious remedy, they quickly cicatrized. And in dealing with large chronic and distinct abscesses, when already had reaction as treatment, they too, after a few inoculations, quickly cicatrized.
With regard to complete immunity, he says, that of 500 females
visiting from the Hospital of Philanthropy, 7 only had returned
without impart immunity. Mr. Speirin introduced pus
into the vagina of the females, and the result being negative, he
was of the opinion favorable. There must not produce ulceration.
Ulceration is known to constitute, as says Chenu, after
Cullen's experiment. I doubt this. How does a female become
contaminated on a male giving a chamber in his pelvis, receiving
in contact with it? Mr. Speirin also ascertained that simple
induration on the genitae ulceration did not depend on
quality of urine, but upon constipation and particular condition
of patient. Consequently, retention of urine, the
established certain precaution to be adopted and carried out
in treatment; that if any inflammatory process were going on
in the individual, no artifice in relation he advised the
the greatest. He only in consequence the increasing urinary
which secreted. Mr. Speirin tells that if phlegmatism was
soon after for primary and secondary symptoms when they existed.
but a preventative in primary cases against secondary in either
sex highly active against all subsequent attacks.
In Paris there was much concensus and with violent opposition
at the hands of Mme. Pierre Gabriel. Pierre Gabriel. This opinion was not
as indiscriminately overturned at the hands of the surgeons, as was that of
Turner in Paris, but strong opinion were expressed against it.
In the case of Trench, a commission was appointed to investigate and report with power apparently too, but did not exercise those powers as vigorously, and prohibiting the forwarding of specimens, according to the conviction of the efficacy of the mode of cure, followed our to plans in the hospital. In 1853-96 cases of syphilis were published in a detailed form. Of these 95 cases, 53 were of primary syphilis, 43 of constitutional disease. 50 of the former were cured; 2 failed once - one, was not treated by syphilization alone - 26 of the latter were treated by syphilization alone, and 17 were apoplectic in the course of treatment. I observed 95 or 86 cases to have been cured.

The other 2 alone, running into secondary symptoms, were cured by syphilization in syphilization. The relapse had not taken place. 4 cases of syphilis, translated from his manuscript by L. Sidory and published in "Séance Médicale," as worthy of note. All of them were case of primary syphilis, with one or more chances on phialy. The first 2 insufflation were made on a woman from 12th May to 22nd August. The second 74 insufflation were made on Throat and Asthma in two months. 9th 7 and 4 insufflation on Throat and Asthma in 4 months. 1st 1st 8.

During the course of these insufflation, pain and swelling of joints were but secondary to the chief symptoms, and in all patients
were dismissed cured and said to be cured; I mean in cases of this kind, we have no right to decide that the cure was solely or simply by phthisis, as the cure might have been spontaneous, independent of the phthisis. But if 53 of the 96 cases were all similar disposed of, we may legitimately, I think, conclude, that a good proportion of them were prevented at any rate, passing into secondary symptoms that a number of secondary cases were cured likewise.

More lately, Specini, has shewn the intimate between the Shannon introduction, increasing also the number of patients, who died. From this time, the process of learning a slighter form of artifice is advanced—the title is, that once his patient, who were considered cured and cured of the secondary symptoms, had resisted the action of the sulphurous water of bagni, which are said to have a peculiar tendency to develop the unsymmetrical mixture of secondary phthisis. This goes for what it is worth.

All these experiment &c. were extensive & practical, and were patronized by the Padre Santini, & Collis of Bologna & Florence.

The following case is quoted by Pii de Trizio, showing how Mr. Russo, in Rome, was "out Herode", as he calls it, by Mr. Specini & Zelaschi of Tournai; and displays the more mature & total failure of a case under the latter gentleman.
C. T. age 29. Recent chills alongside of an old intermittent fever.
Commenced 12 December on the 22nd from 12th to 25th.
All took well. Original chills increased. Pulse, appearance.
Chapardeau? Resolation suspended for 35 days. Treatment.
New course of resolation, the time under the supervision of
The Oracle himself. These are carried on. The outcome? To prove
shorter and of lesser incubation in 35 days. Symptoms gradually
gone away. Patient pronounced self-cured. After the curing
of the complete failure of this case, Menas terms the saying
that Patient __expects with his life__ And, how? It would seem
how the life was even pleasant to live? To use the means
of the self-curing being carried out more determinedly and
more efficiently? Menas pretends to say, that the first series of
insulation produced the usual and antecedent symptoms, namely
more cough, the fever and more extensive series of respiration
of Opium to have increased. Ophardena and "deplorable to
whistle". We cannot easily account for the first failure, but that
prove nothing, accepting that failure may take place. But the
second time was in an testing a successful one, and yet
Menas calls it a total failure. Such are the states of a man
bored and blindfolded of too ancient an administration food
man, who himself was too much prejudiced to his own sense
as to render him a dangerous critic on such a subject.
Even in this day another ancient section of Richmond could almost recognize in this case, features substantiating the views of the
programmists, proving that no doubt it was an account of
the rigorous employment of the means; but at the same time reprobating
their object, without using an inefficient manner in which it
was conducted. From one of Ripon's specimens it seems that
immunity may take place before specific symptoms vanish.
The fact, however, that the patient felt better under severe course
shows the character in its effect of abstinence, had it well been
true, the patient ought to have gotten time worn stools

Having then, in considerable extent, given an
account of the earlier history of 1 Philadelphia, and taken notice
of the communicative disposition, which welcomed its birth, reminding
us of the similar ascertainment given to France the immediate there,
as well in France + Italy, as at home here; where the few account
given were better in the outcome, and would not yield to pattern
of fact or furnish means, to try its permanence (excepting
the short periods in Pennsylvania, abstract) whole now need

to consider. It is true, the planning, development of the
matter in the hands of the Scandinavians — which on greatest
form a moment to the experiment of Mr. Thring, especially to
Mr. Piome, 1st of the Bordeaux, which were constructed upon the
grounds some of Landau's propositions, viz. That Affiliation
should cure the disease, e.g., Cancer. In one case, if
an endopositive, chalcogenic base was inoculated upon the
Artificial clone, formed, but no affection or cure was
obtained, as it is said, but the contrary. It was formed which
were formed to contain cancer cells after death. From the
theoria advancement to present to explain the action of Affiliation
it is clear will be supposed that in it we have formed a cure for
its severe disease Cancer.

Dr. Batch of Christiania, a man concerning whom, with regard
to his genuine love of truth, and high appreciation of the evidence of
Galileo in all investigations, combined with an uncommon emotion
of sympathy, deeply desired permanence;Indeed very little, as he
is sufficiently well known in this province, at any rate in this
part of the county, not to be underrated in these other qualities.
While travelling through Hof and while at Heils, hearing of the great
success of Dr. Ogeria, the experient Hering, after the labouring
trials of that science for which Ogeria was summoned to be
a successful in currying, determined to make investigations on
the matter for himself. Carpe quidem, our returning home having
obtained the approval of his colleague, commenced that series of
experiment, the result derived from which, with the science
and practice, has made enormous noise late& excited somuch
Deposition in certain quarters. The commission there in the
mouth of October 1852, became understood if this medicine
best suited to operate for constitutions of Syphilis.

As we have found, anemia, leucorrhoea, incontinence of
the bowels, and loss of appetite, kept up a succession of painfull
insultations. Breasts, insufflation suffering little from evacuations, having taken
the virus from primary ulcers incontinent, generally first in
the pelvis, a the first ulcers are likened to large, if to leave
remaining ulcers - and that done after the manner of vaccination.
The general commencement forming 3 punctures on each
side - in about 3 days these punctures have been developed into
pustules with inflamed excresences; it is some time free in oculating
affections, and with matter from these; he makes new punctures about
for 2 inch distant - these again form a sheath into pustules in
other 3 days, when another puncture of puncture is made, and so
on in this way, the matter being always derived from the latest
pustule, the insultation being repeated every three days.

So Boeke inaulted generally, on thigh and arms at the
same time either after they have been commenced on side, or
at the beginning of convulsed insufflation to ascertain
precipitations. During this process, the diet allowed the patient
to peruse any nourishing or stimulatory fluids.
The number of precipitation & time required for their self annihilation
varies very much, depending on various circumstances.
In 1833, Dr. Boeck published his first work on the subject, giving an account of the results of a few experiments made since 1852. In 1854, he published his clinical researches on 'Phthisis'; in Christiania & Paris, embodying a more compact digest of the whole subject, and accurate details of cases. In 1856, he published the results of his practice, that named 'The Extension of that method to children and very infants of the breast'. And in 1857 he published his 'Phthisis: the curative method'. Like his two former works, he submitted his researches to the Medicine Society of Christiania, to debate, discussed, and published in the journal of the society.

The debate began in 1856 and continued until 1857. Yet, however, it has reconciliating understanding distilled and a meeting was held in September 1857. Dr. Boeck was opposed in this dispute by Dr. Olearo, the Professor of Midwifery at the University of Christiania, where Dr. Boeck was Professor of Medicine. Dr. Olearo delivered an address to the Horae of his own Professor to the elite of the Medical and Medical profession of the British Association, a similar address was read. The address of Dr. Olearo is printed in the Medical Journal of the City - Dr. Boeck has again explained his process of having repeated these experiments, connected with
Ofphilatelic & treated cases of aphobias that another
confirming & constructing the observations of St. Boece. Thus
were I mention the frances of Carlsson, Stanley the last
child of Stockholm. That of Danielson of the era, who also
adoption the practice of aphobias in children at the break, an
connected intimate with St. Boece, through their great
conjoint works in Norway, a large paper & yet published—
Jamaicans can to examine the results of their researches
of S. Boece & at all minutely. However, we specifically
and especially with respect to the great grave train, whether or
not, such an thing as immortality exists, if so to what extent.
Make mention also of the supposed immortality, and
also unto the choice of cases, in which its practices may be
considered safe or unsafe—

I thus listen to upon the new merits of this important
subject, all thought, all opinion is reflected from the days
of Zurnes's debate, down to the present day, whether favorable
or unfavorable, must be thrown aside, and discarded—
Our own innate prejudice, rendered more insidious by long
acquiring training must be employed, and the question must
be viewed in a fair and impartial light—remembering
the men who have promulgated the doctrine, remembering
the great number of cases and statistic, I seek up to convince us
keeping these before our eyes the object of their researches, with
an honest intention - We can receive some confidence in the
intention of Dr. Beene and his Brethren, from the
testimony of some of our countrymen, who have visited the scene
of action - Dr. Naughton, at Limerick, Dr. Lemon, Limerick,
Mr. Cherry, at Charlestown, and the Editor of the Dublin Medical Journal
who saw cases at the Royal Hospital under Dr. Ralston.
These gentlemen were evidently in favor of the new
remedy; and above all, they gave encouragement for
the prosecution of the inquiry in this county.

Now, in fact, one we justifiably in doubting on the matter
for here -

Dr. Beene, then, in his last paper on the subject, in the
Edinburgh Medical Journal, for April last, says,
in speaking of the results of inoculation that the following are
constant, invariably a law -

1. The artificial chancres on the sides and arms are always
smaller than those on the thighs. The series of inoculation
chancres.

2. By continued inoculation the ulcers always become less,
until, at last, the inoculation give a perfectly negative result.
22. The inoculated individuals grow immune to one matter,
but is still receptive to another, albeit in a lower degree; and
again to a third one, but in a still lower degree, and so on,
the no further effect is produced if any matter -
IV. Immunity having been obtained in pairs and arms, it will be desirable to have an entire long series of inoculations on thighs; however, we will always bear in mind, planning the influence of the inoculations, previously made on pairs and arms; inasmuch as the areas that come forth in the thighs will not be as large, and will be as many as when the inoculations have been commenced on them. If we have begun by inoculating the thighs until immunity has been produced there, the effect of the inoculation subsequently made on the arms and on the sides will be comparatively insignificant.

These data are indirect results of experience among more than 300 cases, previously tried by all who have experimented faithfully upon the subject—what do they amount to? That, after a more or less prolonged series of inoculations of various times, into a person affected with smallpox, some peculiar change occurs in the system, not abrupt, but gradual and regular, which change renders it in the contest any longer, for how long cannot be foreseen, of taking on the former effect of a violent inoculation—there has been no failure; the action of the virus part was, after it was inoculated upon a healthy person, it would produce results as far as any other arms—there must have been some corresponding change in condition of individual system, for smallpox, strong or thin persons, if new inoculated with certainty produce results better marked than the last of the former inoculation.
If analogy at all, it is the most tent from the one case one inoculation gives one immune for life, in the other hundreds of inoculations leaf leaves susceptibility or of their immune it from one part, of rewards in other parts.
produced, but much modified and diminished in intensity, conformed 
with the consequent inoculation. In the third matter described, results 
the diminishing influence will become, even if upon fresh 
parts of the body. But in accordance with the variableness of 
influence, one might expect more consequent results from each, however 
significant—just as it is said—By and By. The individual depends 
the effected. The time occupied in reaching this immunity 
must vary in different individuals, according to their susceptibilities, 
not to be taken, according to differences in intensity of 
Syphilitic girus. But a negative result does but assure 
or later—progress—takes place gradually down to this 
complete immunity. By Bock, always takes place, it will 
take place in all individuals; this is rule without exception. 
It is a great Rhuphanic fact that the Syphilitic virus, if 
continue inoculations annihilate itself, forth heads us to 
the result, but by Syphilization, we have entered upon a law 
of practice which can never stand for itself. The Syphilitic Virus 
alone; other annul virus precisely by the same law. 
This result has still mostly been compared with the influence 
of vaccination in variola. Bock to himself stirs the analogy, 
whether to the nature of action be familiar. 
This analogy, only adjoin to the description of Redlich this engine 
were to subscribe to. No one meant, that the alphabetic action 
of another virus corresponds with that of the other. This cannot easi-
be determined experimentally; intravenous or the immunity is brought about through inoculations into the skin. It is a contagious disease which is otterated, we consider that there is no analogy. Dr. Zang reproduced the idea of inoculation to the doctrine of immunity by having experimental animals on some of Dr. Beeck's purified cases he succeeded in producing that can withstand the matter which was inoculated. He obtained this result by making the contact of the animals, or even by subcutaneous injections. Dr. Beeck has shown that such results might be obtained by any kind of parenteral means than treated; that there was a case of common suppuration from presence of foreign bodies. But Dr. Zang tells us he produced changes with the matter present. Yes, then, it becomes a serious consideration whether we can make efficient prophylaxis. Dr. Beeck has presented with spirit a letter, former of maintaining permanent immunity. However, but we are willing to join him the term immunity, it self a better, as content himself without a distinction between existence of immunity duration of immunity. It is impossible to ascertain the duration of immunity, but the existence is well proven. I stated and wish that we may rest content at present. The description about immunity analogy to vaccination need not interfere with the practical parts of the question.
To face men of success in diverting our attention from the
existence. To weigh the subject.
Brock speaks of curing dyspepsia. Effortless.
This is a startling assertion. I have an
unprepared to say the same, and substantiate his statement.
How many an hour is to spend five cases?
Can any man make such a declaration with regard to
Mercury for instance? I know that to not
merely reiterate the many Fitzmore contentions in
favor of Mercury; the preference adhered to since, who
cannot realize the pure mental. It photophobia and tinnitus +
unfashioned - It is impure to Adams + to beware from any
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dyspepsia. It is impure to Adams + to beware from any
away from obstruction — 3 out of 100 is Barlow's percentage of relapses. The very fact that Barlow's falling away into chronic atrophy is inefficacy. While hydropneumonia grows from false —

may be argued that the wily is not used to that extent nowadays. But in proportion to the mixed value is the lack of effect at all; but that is alone no the question — the hydropneumonia preference. I think as — as I think — the PARKINSON —

are remembered, and permanently so — as confinement — an occasion for abstaining from business — censure and freedom from relapses; I'll not be immune — actually improve in health generally, which can never be sure of treatment of mercy.

And in all probability — as this new system, which men yet may be considered to be one of advancement, these experiments come upon the field; the mode of procedure may be somewhat modified. That a cure may be obtained to men, even traceless. But certain in anticipation with

never be obtained, as the present results adopted formerly as long as premature men err in from the performance of what is actually on duty. It is too bad that nothing sooner be done in this quarter; in that direction. Opportunities are plentifully afforded to act sense of demands which now more effectively remedy. It would appear that if patience is fully more in character, although perhaps it
To all objections regarding the propriety of curing by hyphabiosis, it is
I think a sufficient reply—That the
virus, itself, is not an immoral thing—nor
more the objection that hyphabiosis itself
is neither immoral, nor under contract
in particular circumstances, as it is begun of
immorality.

But some one may say—Leave those im-
oral persons who contract the disease to
suffer its miseries.
in this country, than in the continent. Take moral injury which
causes us to discourage recommendations for alleviating the
sufferings of more unhappy victims. Providing against the
risk of hereditary contamination -

It has been urged that yersiniae in Norway is more
dangerous than here. It is at least as deadly, and therefore if
lyophilization were in all probability not come into use
in this country. That is true, a strange argument, it
no doubt it inclines to preserve as from its savages.

May other points of argument have arisen to objection come,
and I hope there will not interfere to conditute against the
advancement of these remarkable facts.

A few will suffice, to lay before you the reason, the
advancement to explain the types of yersiniae made after the
virus during a course of inoculation. Dr. Bect's
"Similia Similibus" theory, cannot meet with much
approbation. It cannot apparently explain how lyophilization
takes place, in spite of the estmation of different viruses.

As when in one individual, with one kind of virus to start from
a cure the safest one is brought about by operating success-
fully with different kinds of medicinal poisons.

"Ejusdem Suppressione" cannot stand either. Then after illness was removed, answen
healed up. My words, amidst reversed nature, again
But what is tolerance? It certainly seems intimating that an agent, who acted severely at one time, had subsequently no power to do so. For remain in the dark as to the reason of the difference— the very thing however just constitutes the explanation of the very act.
bring back the symptoms of syphilis. There must be some change in constitution - some alteration in the presence of an erect organ, a fertile state or ‘prolonged contact’ - don’t make importance of the remark. It might not for males not change opinion values with this prolonged contact. Dr. de Weth. It is said, there chance + secondary symptom to least content without this. Should all the original virus be dispersed, would spread and accelerate process of making from its contagion nature? Others view it as a saturation; some as a dyno, an organic reaction, a species in preparation nervous system - while their content themselves explaining it as a certain counter irritation. Might this process of syphilization act be a species of tolerance obtaining in the organ’s elixir? Just a with alcohol a more brain on the skin, which, as we see during the process of syphilis is the linsey-woolsey already; the lasting virus is almost just to be expected, is brought into a condition of tolerance or freedom from susceptibility to take on peculiar action. The repeated being disorders thickening in it the disease which originates the phenomenon of constitutional affection. This is rendered the more plausible by the observation that to obtain some degree perfect immunity of this is the artificial inoculation requires to be.
carried on at various parts of the cutaneous system with
disease peculiar to syphilitic ulcers. This way may be accounted
for the diminution, virulence, and severity of the medicinal
ulcerations. The nature of medicinal ulceration
where it is strange to the system, virus is applied.
Moreover Dr. Jenner mode of inoculating may be explained
of exciting when it is a uncertainty or otherwise.
The alien to the system of the virus, through the determinative
influence of virus, and it is peculiarly to speak, it may
through the organ, upon the glandular and secretory
structures, then these organs in the body suffer accordingly
as it itself must suffer, according to the amount of virulence
ulceration, & virulent virus in its structure.

A few words as to the cases treated for Syphilis.
It is universally agreed that to use Syphilis as a
Trenchant cure in inadmissible deaths. Before producing
immunity among persons, while treating their symptoms of
syphilis, as a syphilitic becomes inadmissible.
If immunity does exist, that is,
Brooks recommends that it be not employed in "Primary
Afflicted Syphilis." Argue for treating secondary symptoms.
But "Keep," I am convinced that I do not introduce
unto the organism, anything like what is there. Before. I cannot
double a malady already present; as I am quite certain
not to do any harm to the patient"

"If that law existed, that all indurated ulcers of true syphilis always
invariably go into secondary syphilis, then if it
were possible to discover these accurately, we might wish Syphilis to
proceed with. He recommends, returning this practice in individuals
for inflammatory destruction then there might be a tendency
to the peculiar enlargement effect of substantia equina
brinna to persons of weak or deformed constitution,
then there was but to have recourse to.

Brocke, held the previous treatment, favours to alter
properly with a view of cure in syphilis.
- Those who have not been a mercuric agent.
The way that is more sure have men more certain mode of
cure", as in those who have been subjected to treatment
following the following results, as derived from
1. The local effect of the inoculation is not as uniform as
when Mercurius has been used, is away very slow acting
after some time, and not begin again till a few doses of
Indium have been given.
II. The effect when the Syphilitic symptoms present, also,
is not as uniform.
III. Syphilization does not seem to have any, at least, any considerable influence upon effect of other constitutional

and disarrangement of the nervous system occurring after Syphilis.

IV. One is often obliged to combine the use of lodine with
Syphilisation, in order to obtain a complete cure.

V. Relapses are not unfrequent after Syphilisation in
individuals partial neuromaniacs.

VI. These relapses, however, will never leave a form more than
that which existed before the syphilisation; they will
always, so to speak, be a product of the previous affection.

VII. The state of health always improves during the syphilisation.

VIII. Boeck's treated children of any age, and experience the
same happy result. When the, line, diminution, and
intensification are all modified, diminution in
intensification, and the progress of cure is shorten.