

of England and Wales are so ignorant or so credulous as to swallow these ophthalmological marvels thus served up to them every week by their journalists, so be it, but we cannot quietly acquiesce in any such perversion in Ireland: the most delicate department of all surgery shall not be made subservient to any such tricks of trade if we can help it.—*Dublin Med. Press.*

SYPHILIS AND SYPHILIZATION.

(From Editorial Translations of the Cleveland Medical Gazette.)

REMARKS ON SYPHILIS. *By Prof. Hebra.*—The following conclusions are based upon nine cases, detailed with reference to the influence of syphilitic parents treated by mercury on their offspring.

1. Secondary syphilis can be transferred to the wife, by sexual intercourse, without any local affection of the genital parts, and much easier when remains of syphilis are still present on the skin or mucous membrane of the husband.

2. Syphilis may be latent in the system without any symptom in the parent, until it manifests itself in the offspring.

3. Syphilitic men may not infect their wives or children. If the mother is infected, the children may be healthy notwithstanding; or the first child may be diseased, while those born afterwards are not.

4. Symptoms of inherited infection appear, whether the father has been treated with mercury or not; they are therefore to be ascribed to the disease and not to the treatment.

5. The mercurial treatment gives no security either against the reappearance of the disease in the same body, or against its transmission to the offspring. All other methods of treatment are liable to the same objection, and, after all, mercury cures syphilis in the parent as well as in the children with more certainty and less injury than any other therapeutical application.—*Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH SYPHILIZATION. *By Prof. Hebra.*—Between November, 1858, and January, 1860, twenty-four patients (primary syphilis 3, secondary 19; four of which had been previously treated with mercury; serpiginous lupus, 2) have been inoculated with matter taken from a soft chancre. In all cases the operation was repeated every two or three days, as long as any reaction (appearance of pustules) followed. No treatment of the wounds beyond the application of an oiled cloth. All morbid symptoms usually disappeared within from three to six weeks, after a varying number of inoculations: some reaching immunity with seven, others not with six hundred. An increase of weight was noticed in all those inoculated, except two.

Mercurial inunctions have no influence on the course of syphilization. Where the patients are inoculated until immunity is reached, a relapse need not be feared.

While the experiments are continued, the fact has been already established that patients suffering from primary or secondary syphilis are perfectly well during continued inoculation from chancres, improve in appearance, increase in weight, and lose gradually all symptoms of the disease. The latter happens in the same manner as under the mercurial or iodine treatment, but more slowly.

The most rapid and certain cure of a syphilis is obtained by treating it with mercurials.—*Zeitschr. d. Gesellsch. d. Aerzte zu Wien.*

SYPHILIZATION. *By Dr. Fr. Fieber.*—In a therapeutical view, syphilization can only be compared to the isopathic treatment of cholera, with the potential evacuation of cholera-patients, of variola with potential small-pox matter, etc.

The augmented quantity of venereal poison, introduced into the organism,