

taken to the Small-Pox Hospital from his boarding-house.

On stripping his arm I found an extensive secondary syphilitic eruption for which he told me he was then taking medicine.

I hesitated about vaccinating him, as I feared a possible syphilitic ulcer at the point of vaccination.

However, as his dread of small-pox was paramount to every other consideration, I yielded, and vaccinated him. He reported to me two or three times afterwards, when I found my vaccination successful. It ran the usual course, but was slow in healing, and desquamated a succession of scabs. As the vaccine began to decline an improvement in the appearance of the eruption was perceptible, and it gradually disappeared, whether from influence of an iodide or vaccine I am not prepared to say.

CASE IV. Eczema Simplex.—In a small street off St. Alexander I vaccinated three children, one aged about two years having an eczematous eruption on head, arms and body. It did well, and finally made a good recovery. After it had been vaccinated the father, feeling dissatisfied about it, consulted a senior practitioner, who very gravely denounced my procedure as very improper. However the result was satisfactory, and I blessed my stars for the old motto: "Nothing succeeds like success."

CASE V.—In Chaboillez street I vaccinated a child very recently having a general eczematous eruption of the body, with sores behind the ears: The vaccination was successful, and, when last seen, the eruption had entirely disappeared.

I can recall to mind several cases of chronic skin disease in which the eruption disappeared, after vaccination, but, until I read the letter of Dr. Drury in the *British Medical Journal*, I would not have had the courage to advise another to go and do likewise.

Dr. Drury's letter appeared in the *Journal* for September 4th, 1880, in which he narrates having vaccinated an eczematous child at the urgent solicitation of the parent, in which case the eruption began to decline on the fifth day of vaccination, and entirely disappeared. He then repeated the operation in a second and a third case with the same beneficial result.

This letter called forth letters from others, and Dr. Murray writes, September 18th, 1880, that "It is or ought to be known to all obstetricians, that

vaccination is a cure for infantile eczema." Dr. Wilson also narrates cases of vaccination in eczema, followed by decline of the eruption, and Dr. Tyler writes in the same strain, narrating cases of eczema cured by vaccination.

But to Dr. Grant of Ottawa, seems to belong the credit of having first drawn attention to the alterative effects of vaccine lymph in cutaneous diseases. In the *Medical Times and Gazette* for March, 1863, appears an article from his pen from which I gather the following particulars pertinent to the subject under consideration.

CASE I.—Aged twenty-five, was one of psoriasis palmaris of five years duration; had tried various methods of treatment without success; finally as a *dernier resort* tried vaccination, "to observe the alterative effects of vaccine virus upon the system, under the conviction that vaccine introduced into the system is under certain circumstances one of the most powerful blood purifiers we possess." Had been previously vaccinated when a child; operation successful; case cured by 20th day.

CASE II.—Torica numularis on right forearm of boy, aged thirteen; re-vaccinated successfully; on seventeenth day disease disappeared.

CASE III.—Tubercula syphilitica; vaccinated on arm successfully. On fourteenth day the tubercles flattened down, and in four weeks only a slight desquamation remained in most spots.

CASE IV.—Psoriasis Lepraformis, æt. twenty-four, mother of four children; extending over whole body, even to roots of hair; tried alteratives without success. Six months after its appearance, tried vaccination. Disease disappeared in four weeks.

I have found a case (similar to last of Dr. Grant's) of Psoriasis Lepraformis of eighteen years standing, which I propose showing to the Society for the purpose of submitting this method of treating chronic cutaneous diseases to a *crucial* test. I propose to vaccinate her on both arms and both legs if she will allow me, and, after sufficient time has elapsed, ask her to come back and show what the results of the experiment has been.

This patient was presented to the Society and presented a well marked case of Chronic Psoriasis. On Nov. 1st she allowed herself to be vaccinated with animal vaccine on twelve places—three on each extremity. Nov. 10th, vaccine taken well; patient very feverish and ill from its effects. Nov. 17th—Eruption rapidly disappearing.

I need hardly add how pleased I have been to