

in this era, a death from syphilis has never been known to have occurred, in any case, where proper treatment has been pursued.

In the administration of anti-syphilitics, certain general circumstances require to be attended to: necessarily they are not numerous, as each agent requires its own code of laws, and the latter can only be fitly set forth *in loco proprio*. They may be stated, aphoristically, as follows:—

1. Anti-syphilitics are to be administered until the system evinces their specific action; in other words, till they cause a characteristic local disorder.

2. They are to be given in small doses, repeated two or three times a day, and a few hours after meals.

3. After the occurrence of their local disorder, they are either to be administered more sparingly, or to be suspended, because the benefit is not proportioned to the amount of derangement they produce.

4. In case of their suspension, eliminatives are to be used, and the best are iodid potassium, ant. tartr., or salines—they are to be continued until the cure is complete.

5. No topical remedies should be used, to the local affection, capable of changing its aspect, in order that it may serve as an index of the extent of general anti-syphilitic influence exercised.

6. Their curative effects are favored by rest from employment, and a light animal diet; a patient who pursues his out-door avocations, and at the same time lives freely, is with difficulty brought under their agency.

7. If they create gastro-enteritic irritation, they are to be given in smaller doses or in conjunction with opium or hyoscyamus.

8. They are to be interrupted during suppuration, but resumed upon the evacuation of the pus. This process offering an impediment to their action.

Anti-syphilitics are not to be used in any of the forms of irregular syphilis;—in inflammation, phagadema, gangrene, &c. Nor in persons of a well marked scrofulous or arthritic diathesis; nor in invalids suffering from any debilitating cause, as scurvy, inanition, &c.; nor in those labouring under pulmonary consumption, diabetes, or other incurable diseases; nor during the presence of general fever; nor in subjects labouring under spasmia. Lastly, they are improper in caries, necrosis, and other pathological states that admit of no medicinal alleviation.

Almost every article in the materia medica possessing any sanative power, however humble, has on one occasion or another been tried in syphilis. The class of proved anti-syphilitics is nevertheless a small one.