

nor mandragora" could approach : and they are equally soothed whether of a rheumatic nature or more decidedly inflammatory ; whether periostitic or ositic. Again gummata, or soft swellings that are the result of periostitis, are discussed and removed with celerity. But on the other hand there are many products of inflammation, especially, seated in bones and of a chronic or sub-acute type, that are not amenable to anti-syphilitic power : they consist in changes of structure and are hopelessly irremediable, under any medicinal method of cure, such as hard nodes, exostosis, spina ventosa, friability or fragility, caries, and necrosis ; of these some, as exostosis, may perhaps be taken away by mechanical interference, others, as caries, may exhaust themselves, when, by comparison, favorably seated—as in the nose, where the morbid action usually ends, after the spongy bones have been destroyed. And lastly, although in a third class, as necrosis, medicines may be impotent in battling with the destruction after its establishment, they may in a more initiatory stage be of the greatest value by preventing the lesion's development—by arresting the preliminary inflammation of the osseous particles or their periosteum or adherent mucous-membrane. Anti-syphilitics are not demanded at any fixed time, for tertiary symptoms, because the latter supervene, at irregularly distant periods, from the primary disorder.

Anti-syphilitics have a yet wider range of application ; owing to the common diseases, an infected individual contracts, participating more or less in the syphilitic character, if not openly, at least so truly, as to demand these remedies for its removal. Many of the affections of the splanchnic viscera, and other internal parts, partake of more or less taint in those who have once been thoroughly imbued in syphilis ; and in such cases anti-syphilitics are strongly indicated.

The great utility of a correct appreciation of the powers of anti-syphilitics is strongly attested by history. After the siege of Naples, it is well known that, syphilis experienced an alarming aggravation. Ruy Dias de Isla, as quoted by Hennen, writing in 1550, rather more than half a century afterwards, says, there was no town in Europe, of 100 inhabitants, where there were fewer deaths than 10, which made about 20 per cent of those diseased, for so demoralized was the age that 50 out of the 100 were diseased. An earlier writer, Ulrich de Hutten, says, hardly 1 in 100 were perfectly cured, as the disease returned on them ; and as an example of its inveteracy, he instances himself in whom the disease recurred after eleven salivations ! Similar instances of malignity or obduracy are not to be found in the 19th century ; and,