

senol art excellent products and may be just as efficient as salvarsan and neosalvarsan, but on account of their greater tendency to toxic phenomena are not destined to supersede the original German products. Likewise arsenobenzol, owing to its lesser potency in the reduction of the Wassermann reaction, must be regarded as inferior to the German products.

9. The arylarsonate "soamin" and sodium cacodylate, both clinically and serologically, have no place in the effective treatment of syphilis.

10. Sociologically, in view of the fact that less than twelve per cent. of our hospital syphilitics return for treatment until discharged cured, a problem is presented which urgently demands the co-operation of our civil authorities and health boards for the necessary control and treatment of this disease, not, however, to be realized until all hospitals receiving State aid are compelled to maintain evening dispensaries with paid attendants for the proper treatment and admission, when necessary, of venereal patients.

INTRAVENOUS TREATMENT.

Once upon a time the only treatment was by the mouth. There came a time, well within the memory of many now living, when the hypodermic method of administering drugs was brought forward. It marked a distinct advance. Now, much is said about the intravenous method. This bids fair to marked a great advance in medicine.

Already a number of drugs and combinations of drugs are given by this route. Various arsenical preparations have proven, when given intravenously, to possess great power to control the ravages of syphilis. Some antiseptic solutions are employed in this way to control certain infections in the body, notably meningitis. Anæsthesia can be induced in this way by the combination of an anæsthetic with normal saline. Antimony is now used in this way for the cure of malaria; and great hopes are being entertained the trypanosome will yield to some drug entered by this route.

YPERMAN, THE FLEMISH SURGEON.

Somewhere about 1280 there was born at Ypres one who was destined to become a noted surgeon. As far as can be determined he died about 1329. Yperman, for this was his name, was granted money from the town to enable him to go to Paris and study under Lanfranchi.

He wrote a work on surgery, only known in manuscript, in which are laid down very exact descriptions of how to proceed in operations, and a careful account of the instruments to be used. Nearly this was