

ever having had any primary disease as she was constantly under Mr. P's observation, and the man was cured of his chancre before marriage and had no return afterwards. In the other, a gentleman after having been free from secondary symptoms for a year, married, when both he and his wife became affected with sore throat and eruption and lost their hair, and the latter aborted in the 6th month a blighted child. These must be analogous to the cases seen by Mr. Porter, which justified him in saying "that the semen of a diseased man deposited in the vagina of a healthy woman will, *by being absorbed*, contaminate that woman, without the necessary occurrence of a chancre, or any other sore secreting matter on either the man or the woman."

The doctrine of Syphilization is ably discussed in the present work. This practice is in imitation of Small Pox inoculation; founded on the same principle, and performed for the like object. It has been vested with prophylactic and curative powers. As a prophylactic, it is intended to saturate the systems of unaffected persons with syphilitic virus, so as to endow them with future immunity from contamination during impure intercourse. As a curative to procure the removal of ulcerations and other effects of Syphilis by inoculating those in existence with fresh virus; here also it is expected that protection will be secured against further infection. Experiments have been made which the projectors deemed conclusive proof of the truth of their views. The persons selected having been devotees to science, at the time free from disease, and patients laboring under Syphilis. A careful examination of the results however, shews them to be unentitled to consideration, and while further opportunities have not served to yield similar effects, they have tended to remove any importance which might have been attached to the original. Persons said to have been syphilised, *i. e.* incapable of further infection, have been again inoculated, and the so called cases are of questionable interpretation and not sufficiently numerous to admit of positive inference. M. Vidal believes that for a time a person may be syphilised, but that the effects are of short duration, and when they pass off he is again susceptible of contamination. He also thinks it possible that one part of the body may be syphilised while other parts remain unprotected. Thus in chancre on the prepuce, the penis imbrued with its pus has not become inoculated, while the thigh has borne a chancre at the spot touched by the first during the apposition of the penis and thigh. Under such circumstances perfect safety could only be obtained by inoculating all parts of the body at the same time.

The author's treatment of suppurating bubo deserves notice. Instead of a single free incision he has recourse to puncturation with a straight bistoury, or lancet. When the abscess is recent and limited to one gland he only punctures once, when more extensive and superficial he does so