

water, while practically the same conditions obtain at Aachen, where the patients are subjected to alkaline sulphur baths and drink the sulphur waters.

The Germans criticize the English method of treatment, saying that in pill or in mixture the effects are slow in declaring themselves, and while the legitimate results are inadequate, the effects to be avoided are often induced. At the same time a great deal of the mercury is uselessly excreted by the bowel. It appears, on theoretical grounds at least, that the action of mercury is more pronounced in the presence of vigorous metabolism, and hence the ground for water drinking and baths. It is understood, of course, that patients under treatment in such "Kurorts" are strictly supervised in regard to every detail of hygiene, mouth, skin and bowels, food and habits, thus affording them most favourable opportunity for *elimination* of poisons, as well as fortifying them against such as may still linger in the tissues. In this, in part at least, is found an explanation of the prompt and satisfactory results of treatment.

The Zittman treatment is applicable to such cases of tertiary syphilis not amenable to the ordinary measures but only aggravated by them. It consists in eliminating the poison by sweating and purging. The course of treatment, carried on in a temperature of 80° F., lasts 14 days, and consists in a mild mercurial purge, two pills, a special plain diet free from sugar, fruits, starches, and the administration of two decoctions, consisting mainly of sarsæ roots, anise seed, fennel seed, leaves of senna and liquorice root, alum, calomel and red sulphide of mercury. The patient gets out of bed every evening for an hour, and on the fifth day has a hot bath. Then the treatment is continued, the pills, diet decoctions, etc.

The serum treatment has not been successful, nor are the present prospects particularly in favour of its becoming so.

Mott's experience has led him to believe "that syphilis is by far the most important cause of organic brain-disease in adults, and that it is one of the most weighty extrinsic factors in the production of insanity." He teaches that from 1 to 2 per cent. of persons with syphilis, suffer from cerebral symptoms, exclusive of parasyphilitic affections. The syphilitic virus may act in one of two ways. In the first place, one may find a specific inflammatory process of membranes and blood-vessels of the central nervous system separate or together, giving rise to degenerations of new growths (gummata), and in the second place, a lowering of the specific vital energy of the component cells of the whole body, or of those of particular organs or tissues. The lesions known as parasyphilitic, including malformation, arrest of development,