

teeth already erupted, and the rotting out, as it were, of the milk teeth, leaving black stumps instead of falling out, as we find in a healthy child.

*Treatment.*—There is nothing new to suggest, mercury in some form being still the sheet anchor in this dread disease. Eustace Smith gives grey powder, with the addition of carb. pot., to prevent derangement of bowels and stomach; Jacobi, calomel, with addition of a small quantity of Dover's powder, if productive of diarrhœa. Keyes prefers minute doses of hg. bichl. Holt and many others pin their faith to pot. iodide, and find children bear it well; Bumstead and Taylor, a combination of both drugs. Monti highly extols the iodide of iron, baths of various mercurial vapors, inunctions of all sorts, which method is more generally adopted than any other. Chaufford recommends in these cases, especially where the liver and spleen are affected greatly, a prolonged treatment of mercurial ointment in does of at least 2 to 3 grammes a day, with .25 to .50 pot. iodide, and continue without interruption for months. In adults more care must be taken with larger doses (5 to 6 grammes of ointment, with 4 to 5 pot. iodide), but the mouth must be watched for the symptoms of stomatitis, which is rare in infants and young children. According to Post the use of cod-liver oil is of no real use. Fournier, in *Monthly Review of Diseases of Children*, March, 1889, recommends the following procedure in regard to inunction. For adults 4 grammes is an average quantity of hg. ung., to be rubbed in daily, and this may be increased after a few days to 6 or 8 grammes. In children who have not yet reached the period of dentition, 1 or 2 grammes, or even more, may be readily tolerated. In severe cases in children the quantity used may be quite large, especially in conjunction with sulphur waters. The best time to use the inunction is at bed-time, and but one inunction should be used daily. As to location Fournier prefers the section below the axilla. The scrotum, groin, axilla and hairy regions should be avoided, as absorption takes place too readily in such localities. The location for the inunction should be changed from one side to the other every day, and each operation should continue for fifteen minutes. The part which has been treated should be covered with a layer of cotton wool and rubber protective for six or eight hours, and the skin should be well washed with soap and water the following morning. Two baths in starch and water should be taken twice a week, and the treatment should continue for four weeks. A good plan for children is to use the inunction for three days, rest three days, and so on. The treatment should be begun as soon as possible after birth, if the diagnosis of syphilis is clear. In children