

from that employed in adults, according to the age of the child. From $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ grain of the sublimate can be injected between the first and fourth years, the smaller doses only in the first twelvemonth of life. The sublimate baths recommended by Elsenberg contain about a grain of the metal, an equal quantity of the ammonium chloride being added, to the gallon of warm water. The local applications found useful in acquired syphilis may be employed when needed in the case of syphilitic infants. The addition of ammoniated mercury, calomel, or yellow oxide to the Lassar paste already described, in the strength of from 2 to 30 grains to the ounce, will be found available in many of the syphilodermata. Tumors and nodes should rarely be opened surgically, as they can commonly be made to disappear under an appropriate therapy. When the lids are affected, warm borated lotions, or those containing the bichloride, 1 part in 10,000, may be employed, followed by a weak salve containing a grain of the yellow oxide of mercury. Atropine should be instilled, as often as required, both in keratitis and in iritis, in the strength of from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to the ounce. Leeches may be required over the mastoid process to relieve the severe deafness of inherited disease, which, if not energetically treated, may result in deaf-mutism. No applications are better for the special rhinitis of hereditary syphilis than those containing nitrate of silver, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain to the ounce being injected or wiped over the surface, and followed by an albolene spray. In some cases this spray answers well, employed alone or after the addition to it of a few drops of carbolic acid and a single drop each of the tincture of iodine and glycerin. The mouth should be cleansed thoroughly and repeatedly with solutions of

boric acid and honey, usually best applied by dipping in the solution a soft rag or a handkerchief which is wound about the finger of the nurse and then applied to every part of the child's mouth. The anus should be kept scrupulously clean, and should frequently be dusted with boric acid or boric acid and talc in equal parts; if condylomata form, these should be deodorized with liquor sodæ chlorinatæ, and after drying should be dusted with calomel and talc, 1 part of the former to 4 parts of the latter. Mercurial plasters are useful applications to tumors and swellings over bone, digit, joint, or muscle, and can also be wrapped neatly about an involved testis.

ACQUIRED INFANTILE SYPHILIS.

The acquired syphilis of infants differs from the inherited form chiefly in the important particulars that its evolution is on the lines observed by the acquired disease, and that the patient does not start life with lesions of the viscera, of the bones, or of other important organs. As a rule, under proper care the issue in these cases is fairly favorable. The acquired syphilis of infancy is chiefly remarkable for its display of moist and secretory lesions and for its failure to relapse in cycles as does acquired disease of adults. The first-named feature is due to the soft character of the infant's tissues; the last-named, to the constant control to which the child is subjected when the disease is duly recognized and properly cared for. But in unrecognized or neglected acquired syphilis of infancy the results may be as mutilating and as disfiguring as in the worst phases of acquired disease of later years.