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reparative processes. The current meagre theory of the action of the iodies is not satisfactory since the quick augmentation of healing processes is a feature of the iodies when used alone for such lesions. It is curious that comparatively little research has been expended on the action of iodies in gummatus tissues since it became evident that these salts do not have any direct anti-spirochaetal effect and apparently little or no healing effect on early syphilitic lesions.

The further history of the child was uneventful but as with all cases of congenital syphilis in children it is by no means devoid of interest. The young patient was under treatment with neoaarsphenamine (N.A.B.), sulphasarphenamine and bismuth preparations, moderate in intensity and of fair regularity, for nearly five years. From the time of healing the scarring and puckering of the rather blunt extremity of the tongue became less and less perceptible, and eventually there was a fair representation of a normal tongue extremity. Recurrence of ulceration did not appear in the tongue, nor did other manifestations of the disease occur elsewhere. The Wassermann reaction became negative and remained negative after one year's treatment. The Kahn reaction showed some positivity, although reduced in intensity, up to the fourth year. The cerebrospinal fluid examined in the fourth year did not show any abnormality in cell or protein content; the Wassermann and Lange reactions were negative.

From then on, until the child developed into a healthy young woman of nineteen, serological tests carried out at six-monthly intervals remained consistently negative. The young woman was given permission to marry in the following year, but a subsequent history is not available.

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Incidence of syphilis in Canada

The man in the street has not yet realized the menace of syphilis as a major health problem. Available statistics (Conference on Venereal Disease Control Work, Canada, 1936) reveal that 10 per cent of the population is or has been at some time affected with syphilis and that the number of those receiving sufficient and rational treatment is rather inconsiderable. Recent figures regarding the rate of positive serological findings among the first million selectees and volunteers in the United States of America were 4-5 per cent. There was no pertinent difference found between the rural and urban population; the majority of men examined were in their early twenties. —Frederick Kalz, M.D., in the Canadian Medical Association Journal, October, 1942.