

ointment, or one hundred and fifty grammes of metallic mercury in three months. This proves the wonderful tolerance that children have for this drug, as it neither got stomatitis nor eczema during the treatment. When born it weighed three thousand grammes (six French pounds), and six months afterwards it weighed 6,500 grammes, so that notwithstanding the treatment, it followed the well-known rule in healthy infants, which says that they should increase double their weight in six months. The pathological anatomy of hepatic syphilis in children and adults is also quite different. While in the child the liver is found so hard and elastic that it is called "silex liver," and it has very small gummata diffused all over its surface, making these lesions quite uniform in character, in the adult the syphilitic liver is extremely "deformed, 'tied up,' it is called, and large, irregular, gummy tumors bulge out in its substance."

*Spleen.*—Parrot says the spleen is, after the bony system, the part most frequently affected. Cornil says that it is always affected in hereditary syphilis. It is found that the capsule is inflamed and thickened, and the tissue is harder than normal. Dr. Gee found in half the cases of hereditary syphilis the spleen would be found enlarged during life. In about a quarter of the cases the enlargement was great, and that these cases usually die. In fact, the degree of splenic enlargement may be taken as an index of the severity of the cachexia. However, he adds that in many cases where the other hypertrophies abate, the spleen remains enlarged for a great length of time.

*Pancreas.*—In 1875 Birch Hirschfield drew attention to the fact that the pancreas was in many cases also affected, finding no less than thirteen out of twenty-three cases where bone lesions were present, lesions of this organ, the alteration being in the great increase of the connective tissue, being in fact a similar pathological alteration to that found in other organs. It is beyond the province of this imperfect report to go into any detail of other organs or description given by well-known syphilologists, but might add that the changes found in other organs, thymus, heart, kidneys, testicles, lungs, etc., are of a somewhat similar character. Henoeh says, regarding the bone lesions, that in the very young they are generally found to exist in the cartilages joining the epiphysis to the shaft; therefore the lesion is that of an osteochondritis, whilst in older children, as in this case, the tumor is found after the junction of the epiphysis and diaphysis at the distal end of the long bones, being therefore an osteoperiostitis.

*Teeth.*—This boy does not show the peg teeth of Hutchinson, but does show markedly the early decay beginning in the permanent