

ing tissues, accidentally apparently, and sent it to Virchow for examination, hence his microscopical diagnosis, "Pachydermia verrucosa." That is how he shifts the responsibility from Virchow's shoulders. The history of the case is enveloped in a great mass of verbiage. Each consultant vying with the other to make his short story long. I will endeavor, in the next issue of the PRACTITIONER, to extract the clinical history from its envelope, and lay the German version before its readers.

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### EARLY FACIAL PARALYSIS IN SYPHILIS.

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The occurrence of facial paralysis is by no means a rare event in connection with syphilis, but it is usually a late sequence, and ushered in with prodromata similar to other nervous affections, such as prolonged headache, a general dulness, etc. The case in point, however, developed suddenly.

Mr. T., aged 24, consulted me on December 15, 1887, for a sore on the glans penis, which had developed rapidly. I made the diagnosis of serpiginous chancre, and it was with great difficulty that I succeeded in causing it to heal. He had the usual sore throat and a very slight rash, but all the secondary symptoms were very slight, a fact I attribute to the early period at which the patient was put on specific treatment, to which he was very attentive for about three months, when he lost his position, and, being out of money, neglected himself. I lost all track of him until July 18, when he again presented himself with facial paralysis on right side, which had occurred on July 15th, just seven months from the time of the initial lesion. The attack came on quietly, and without warning. He lay down to rest in the afternoon, and when he awoke the paralysis was complete in the ocular muscles, and by morning the whole face was involved. The pathological changes which may cause this trouble are either gummata, which occur late in the disease, thickening of the bone and its peri-

osteum, which also occurs late, and the thickening of the walls of a blood vessel, and occlusion of one supplying some particular part, which was the cause, I believe, of the trouble in the present case. The cure rapidly followed the continued taking of hydrarg. perchlor. and potas. iodid. About August 10th he had again control of the facial muscles.

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### FOOD FOR INFANTS — FOOD IN FEVERS AND IN SURGERY.

BY J. H. M'CASEY, M.D., CONCORDIA, KAS.

Food in conjunction with air supplies the elements requisite for growth and vitality. Man's energy, happiness and even goodness largely depend on his bodily condition, and what he eats and drinks. The bran-bread and pea-soup philosophy taught by Graham has long since passed into oblivion. Good cooking and good eating is only another name for economy, health and long life. Food should contain all the elements found in the body, as carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, etc.

Water in itself does not undergo chemical changes, and, consequently, is not concerned in the production of force, though it aids chemical action in other bodies, and may be said to act by catalysis.

The field of general medicine has become so large that one makes a specialty of the eye and ear, another obstetrics, another skin diseases, another surgery, etc., but dietetics belong to them all. All are concerned in dieting in the several branches. The establishment of a chair of dietetics in connection with our colleges is a "want that has been long felt." Who can doubt that many serious diseases, as gout, rheumatism, diabetes, Bright's disease, scurvy and many skin diseases, have had their origin in eating and drinking. Diet sheets should be written about as often as prescriptions.

### FOOD FOR INFANTS AT BIRTH.

Cow's milk, one part; water, three parts; gradually increase the strength of the milk till about the third month. The food should then