

products of grain, we must eat them with all their elements as furnished by nature. If we eat meat, we must also eat bones, or our systems will suffer from a violation of one of nature's unerring laws. It is conceded that dental decay is the dissolving away of the lime salts by vitiated secretions. This is not due so much to a want of cleanliness of the mouth as is commonly supposed, for it is not true that "a clean tooth never decays." One may devote twelve hours out of the twenty-four to the ablution of the mouth, and fail to prevent decay of the teeth, so long as nature's dietetic laws are violated. Acid will dissolve lime whenever the two meet. Acid saliva may be expected to follow an excessive use of acids, or of those elements capable of producing acid, or from a deficiency of the opposite elements. Dental development in man is discernible as early as the seventh week of intra-uterine life; hence the importance of a strictly correct diet from the first, if mothers desire to give birth to children who may have perfect teeth, and perfect health includes perfect teeth, for the teeth are little indicators that denote by their condition that of the whole system, just as a thermometer indicates thermal changes. A mother who passes through the period of gestation and lactation without a sufficient amount of bone and tooth element in her food will suffer from decay of the teeth, neuralgia, rheumatism and other diseases that result from an impoverished state of the system. The lime from her teeth will be dissolved, taken into the circulation and appropriated by the offspring. Excepting civilized man, all flesh-eating animals take as much of the bone with the flesh they eat as they can break with their teeth sufficiently fine to swallow, and all have good dental organs. Place before a tribe of Indians everything the earth produces in the shape of food and they will eat only animal food, so long as it lasts; but put them on a reservation and feed them as civilized people feed themselves, and decay of the teeth is sure to follow. Take from any carnivorous animals their supply of bone which they get with the meat, and dental decay is the inevitable result. Several years ago the lions in the Zoological Gardens of London were fed upon the thighs of horses. These being large, they were unable to break and eat them. As a consequence their young were born with

cleft palates, and died shortly after birth. Subsequently they were fed upon deer and other small animals, and their young were born with perfectly formed palates and lived. Veterinary surgeons have long known that certain diseases of their dumb patients can only be successfully treated by feeding to them bone meal. A dam, too aristocratic to gnaw bones, gave birth to successive litters of rickety pups; but after eating food that contained a liberal percentage of bone meal, she produced perfectly healthy ones by the same sire.

Arguments in favour of eating bone to prevent the decay of the teeth, as well as to cure a long catalogue of bone and kindred diseases, might be continued indefinitely; but, as "a word to the wise is sufficient," it seems only necessary to add that as a long and continued experiment has been made upon a family, with results that justify all claims as to its beneficial effects. The bones used were selected from perfectly healthy animals, carefully cured without being allowed to pass through any perceptible chemical changes, finely granulated and incorporated into soups, gravies, bread, etc., in the proportion of from one to three spoonfuls of the meal to each pint of flour, gravy or soup. The relative proportion of nutritive elements in one hundred parts of different kinds of animal food have been found as follows: Beef, 26; mutton, 29; chicken, 27; pork, 24; brain, 20; blood, 21; codfish, 21; white of egg, 14; milk, 7; bone, 51.—*Med. Annals.*

THE EYE-DISTURBANCES IN TABES DORSALIS. —Dr. L. Schmeichler, of Vienna, has lately written an interesting paper on this subject. The following leading points are abstracted from it. The clinical material upon which the paper is based was derived from the eye clinic and a hospital department partly devoted to nervous disorders; also from the Home for Incurables. As the eye-symptoms of tabes are generally initial, the cases were, therefore, studied in the inception, in the progress, and in the decline of the disease. The eye-symptoms may be divided into—1, those of the optic nerve; 2, those of the pupil; 3, those of the eye muscles.

1. Disease of the optic nerve. Atrophy is a frequent and early symptom of tabes; hence the importance, in case of atrophy, of testing the tendon reflex, etc. Schmeichler has never seen a commencing optic