

parts of this mixture and urine are mixed, then overlaid with strong ammonia.

A positive reaction is indicated by a red color, but more important is that the foam must be tinged with a *pure pink*, no matter what the density is.

Applying this to some 405 selected cases of typhoid, tuberculosis and other infective diseases, he is struck with its importance in prognosis.

Cases of tuberculosis giving the reaction on several consecutive days will run a short course.

Cases of typhoid not giving the reaction are always very mild, while disappearance means a favorable course.

Reappearance after the usual course of the disease points to a relapse or the outbreak of tuberculosis.

In 158 cases of gastritis the reaction was obtained but once.

#### Isolated Glands near the Uterus.

J. C. Hirst (*Amer. Jour. of the Med. Sciences*, March, 1900) concludes from original research and a study of the literature of the isolated glands occasionally found near the serous coat of the uterus:

1. In the uterus of an adult were found embryonal epithelial inclusions from the mucous membrane of the uterine body (Müller's duct), situated in the peripheral subserous layer of the myometrium.

2. Isolated glands and cysts, included in the uterine wall, and originating from the mucous membrane, are provided with a cytogenic tissue sheath, but not invariably.

3. This cytogenic tissue is found accompanying remains of the Wolffian body *only* when adenomatous proliferation is present in them; and this applies both when it occurs at the normal site of the paroöphoron and in transposed portions of it.

4. Adenomata with glands and cysts in *scattered arrangement* (compact arrangement presupposing proliferation) are to be considered as from the mucous membrane as soon as they are provided with cytogenic tissue sheaths around the glands.

5. The epithelial ducts in the uterine and tubal wall, which have heretofore been characterized as aberrant canals from the Wolffian body, have not been proven as such, and are of uncharacteristic anatomical structure. For this diagnosis we must have specific figures of the paroöphoron or connection with Gaertner's duct.

6. We have shown that the formation of the subserous adenomyomata from these incorporated glands of the uterine mucous membrane is possible