

Still more instructive is the history of the lymph-gland hypertrophies and growths. These groups can be determined (1.) the simple indurative enlargement, in consequence of chronic catarrhal and other inflammations; and also the proper lymphoma, occurring in the form of a more or less hard gland hypertrophy, which neither suppurates nor becomes caseous, arising without previous inflammation in neighbouring mucous membranes, and situated chiefly in the neck; (2) a number of forms of gland-hypertrophies, more or less extensively distributed over the lymphatic system,—such are the leukæmic, the scrofulous, and the tuberculous swellings; (3) the lympho-sarcoms. From these varieties the scrofulous gland hypertrophy alone is anatomically characterized and distinct from the others by the caseation pathognomonic of it. But who, on account of the remarkable similarity of a leukæmic with a lympho-sarcomatous gland, or a common lymphoma, would identify all these processes with each other, in spite of the total dissimilarity in the constitution of the blood, and in spite of the varied course. The etiological conception brings perfect clearness into this confusion. There can be distinguished (1) an inflammatory hyperplasia—analogueous to a periosteal, peritoneal or pleural thickening—the indurative lymphatic swelling; (2) infectious hyperplasias, to which certainly belong the scrofulous tumors, and probably also the leukæmie—*i. e.*, if leukæmia is an infectious disease, in any case, we have to deal with a general disease, excited by an unknown agent; (3) enlargements dependent on embryonic predisposition, the true tumors of these glands, the lympho-sarcomas and the lymphomas, which stand in the relation to each other of malignant and benign growths.

The etiology alone enables us to make a scientific separation of the true tumors from inflammatory products. In consequence of a periostitis bone may be formed, fibrous connective tissue in consequence of an inflammation, and also stratified epithelium may be abundantly produced from the same cause. Are we, therefore, to conclude that wherever a new formation of these tissues is met with, there has been a previous inflammatory process? Far from it. But wherein shall one distinguish a