

like cells of the leptothrix, imbedded in amorphous granules. If treated with Lugol's solution these bodies assume a bluish tinge, indicating the presence of starch. The cells vary in form according to the anatomical region from which they are removed. When the fungus appears on the surface of the mucous membrane it may be merely superficial, or it may be inserted in a wedge-shaped manner in the parenchyma. In the one, it is simply attached *en masse* to the flattened epithelium and is homogeneously striated in appearance. In the other, where it penetrates deeply into the epithelium, the growth is dense and more granular, and the microscope fails to demonstrate the rod-like cells. When the mycosis enters still deeper into the crypts, the latter become dilated, and filled with a fungous growth and degenerated epithelium. In these cases iodine staining brings out the thread-like bodies colored blue, and also the masses of amorphous matter.

The original source of the fungus is still a matter of question. The leptothrix is frequently found in the mouth and is innocuous; but a condition of impaired health would appear to be all that is required to secure that attachment and growth of the fungus to the pharynx. The peculiar feature is that although the bacteria may be present in large numbers within the oral cavity, they should scarcely find a *nidus* for development there, and should prefer the faucial region. Possibly the intense muscular activity of the mouth may act as a deterrent to the leptothrix attachment.

Impaired health is supposed to be a predisposing cause. Sex has little if any influence; neither has age.

Dr. Brown said that he had seen only four cases. The first was in a man aged 50; the second in a woman aged 40; the third in a man aged 30; and the fourth in a girl aged 19, whom he presented to the society.

The third was very interesting. Two years ago the patient had suffered from chronic antral disease. Before cure could be accomplished openings had to be made through the alveolus and also the canine fossa. In time there was complete cure and the patient returned home. One year after, the patient came to the city to be treated for a chronic sore throat of which he had complained for several months. On examination no sign of the antral disease was to be seen; but the lateral regions of the pharynx, the tonsils and the base of the tongue were studded with spots of the fungous mycoides. There were possibly one hundred of them. In inquiring for a possible cause it was ascertained that the patient had worked during the winter in polishing cows' horns. Sometimes the odor from the horns