

of the white cells, and proceeds to devastate the interior, and even to break down the walls of the gland. Such an unfortunate result is much more liable to occur if, previous to the attack of the tubercle bacillus, the gland has become enlarged through the action of the poison of other germs entrenched in such places as a decayed tooth, in adenoids at the back of the nose, or in the crypt of a diseased tonsil. The evidence of the devastation is often to be seen in the swellings and scars about the throat and neck of many people who have thus been attacked during childhood.

On the other hand, victory may not be fraught with so many advantages to the enemy. The attack may result simply in a drawn battle with the tubercle bacilli entrenched in the wall of the blockhouse gland, and apparently too frightened to make a disturbance. From the appearance of the gland in such cases one would never know the germs were present. It would almost seem as though the germs realized that every dog has his day, and that in years to come the day might dawn when, the candle burned at both ends just a little too long, the neglected white cells would become so weakened that opportunity to increase their own numerical strength would be afforded the germs, and so enable them to come forth to battle with greater chance of victory.

Once the tubercle enemy, not having been demolished by the white cell, gains entrance to the blockhouse gland, to the lung, to the kidney, to the bone, or to any organ of the body of an individual, that individual, to use the doctor's phrase, has become