

through the lungs than through the intestines. Of his 269 cases, in all probability 138 cases were infected through the lungs and only 63 through the intestinal tract. (This conclusion is significant in view of Holt's statement that infection through the intestinal canal is rare and that, in his experience, he has never been able to prove definitely that infection from milk had occurred.)

In answer to a question, the essayist said that the bacillus could pass uninjured through a healthy stomach and infect the intestines.

Tuberculous Adenitis.

Geo. Morgan (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, August 19th, 1899), at the Section of Diseases of Children of the British Medical Association, read a paper on this subject. His remarks were limited to cases coming under his own experience of glandular disease of the head and neck. These cases were much less common now than they were fifteen years ago. He makes two large divisions of glands of this part, viz.: those that drain areas of skin and those that drain mucous surfaces.

The post-auricular, occipital and superficial cervical are generally infected from the skin. The others are mostly infected from mucous surfaces, of which the gums and teeth, the tonsils, the naso-pharynx, especially the vault when affected by adenoids, are the most prolific of trouble.

Teeth and Gums.—Spongy and congested gums and carious teeth or stumps are frequently followed in the strumous child by tuberculous enlargement of the sub-maxillary and deep cervical glands. Any one can believe that the bacillus can pass through the soft mucous membrane of gums. And H. Kerner Halle, of Berlin, has lately published observations and experiments to show that the tubercle bacillus can pass through the living pulp of a tooth, down the root, and thus reach the lymphatic glands. The author had examined 3,161 children with swollen glands, with the following result: Seventy-eight per cent. of them had bad teeth of the third or fourth degree in the lower jaw, and in 70 per cent. of these the bad teeth corresponded in position to the swollen glands.

The sulcus, where the mucous membrane is reflected from the gum to the cheek, is a frequent point of entrance for the bacillus, especially is this true of the gum immediately below the lower incisor, which drains into the supra-hyoid gland.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—Many believe that the bacillus of tubercle can and will pass through healthy tonsils and infect the glands, but the author has no experience of this. But he does know that they frequently pass through enlarged tonsils and through adenoids. The importance of healthy structure