

fibrous adhesions are formed the joint is most likely permanently impaired. There is proliferation of the cartilage cells, ossification at the epiphyses, and thickening of the perichondrium and periosteum.

VII. VISCERAL MANIFESTATIONS.

Enlargement of the spleen is one of the most constant of the many visceral lesions. It is met in at least 50 per cent. of all the cases. Some put its occurrence as high as 75 per cent. When this is met with in children too young to be the victims of rickets it is a valuable aid in forming a diagnosis. The poison of syphilis produces some irritation of the spleen, as distinct inflammatory changes have been found in the organ and its capsule. In later stages there may be the formation of a good deal of fibrous tissue both in the capsule and throughout the spleen. Gummata are very rare in this organ.

Nephritis has been noticed in connection with inherited syphilis by Drs. Guthrie, Sutherland, Holt, Walker, Massalongo, Stroebe, Carpenter, Sawyer, and others. There seems to be very little doubt now remaining but that syphilis may be a cause of nephritis, both in the child and in the adult. The form which the disease assumes is that of the interstitial type with a certain amount of parenchymatous changes. In recent cases the stroma of the kidney is infiltrated with small cells in areas. There is also the formation of new connective tissue. The small arteries around the glomeruli tend to thicken. Catarrhal changes may exist in the tubes, which may also contain hyaline casts. There may be also minute hæmorrhages into the substance of the kidney. In the advanced cases the organ presents all the appearances of the granular contracted kidney of the adult, with its distorted shape, adherent capsule, dilated pelvis, thin cortex, thickened blood vessels and glomerular capsules, obliterated tubules, atrophied glomeruli, and tubular cysts.

Dr. Bradley, of Manchester, in 1871 recognized the condition and successfully treated it. This is the first case on record. The frequency of this complication is not known, but Speiss gives it as 10 in 34 children with inherited syphilis.

The suprarenal glands suffer about once in every eight cases. The changes have been studied by Virchow, Hecker, and many others. There may be an increase in size due to cell infiltration, and the formation of connective tissue. This new growth is very liable to undergo fatty degeneration. The organ in time may be changed to a quantity of oily looking matter and granular debris.

In the liver similar changes have been found. At first there is a cellular infiltration and the formation of some new connective tissue. This causes more or less enlargement of the organ, as is the case in the early