

lacerating the surface, and by-and-bye the tissue began to develop new cancer cells, and almost simultaneously with the development of new cells was a breaking-down and a development of a characteristic epithelial growth. The diseased process began to extend down into the pharynx, involved the lymphatic glands, and when it reached a point that made it almost impossible for him to tolerate the pain he applied for relief, but it was too late. The case of the Crown Prince of Germany was mentioned. He neglected the dental organs. In his case there was a breaking-down of the teeth, the formation of pericementitis and alveolar abscess and irritation, followed by fistulous openings, the development of a growth upon the surface of the membrane almost precisely like that of General Grant's, and which terminated his life. These cases impress upon us the importance of extreme care, from a hygienic and dental standpoint, in the way of dental manipulations in the case of the teeth and of the mouth.—*Dental Review*.

CARIOUS TEETH AS A MEANS OF ENTRY INTO THE BODY FOR THE BACILLUS OF TUBERCULOSIS.—The following is reported in *La Revue Médicale*, May 23, 1896: Dr. Strarek, of Heidelberg, has reported two cases that clearly show that a decayed tooth may be the point of departure for the invasion of the organism by the bacillus of tuberculosis. In the first case, a young man after a violent toothache had enlargement of the submaxillary lymphatic ganglia on the same side as the affected teeth—the left lower molars. During the three months following, the tumor increased to the size of the fist; painless, irregular of surface, soft and elastic in parts. On the *right* side there was slight enlargement of submaxillary and subclavicular glands, and prolonged expiration in upper lobe of lung. The teeth were extracted, and the tumor, which was in a state of caseous degeneration, was removed. Microscopic examination of the teeth showed numerous bacilli of tuberculosis. The second case, in a girl of fourteen, was very similar. Large numbers of bacilli were found in the extracted tooth. In three cases resembling these two in their clinical aspect, bacilli were demonstrated in the cervical glands, but none could be detected in the carious teeth. The author believes that not only tubercle bacilli, but also other pathogenic microbes can penetrate the body *via* decayed teeth. Dental caries appears to be also the most common cause of ordinary chronic lymphadenoma in infants. In one hundred and thirteen cases of infants with enlarged submaxillary ganglia no other cause could be determined in forty-one per cent. of the cases. We see from this the extreme importance of hygiene of the mouth, from the point of view of prophylaxis, during the early years of life.—*International Dental Journal*.