

Orth adds as a footnote that 51.4 per cent. was the figure for his own institute (1000 autopsies in Montreal gave a total tuberculosis figure of 43.7 per cent.). Since the figures for latent and healed tuberculosis were higher in adolescents than in all cases, the conclusion appears to be justified that the tendency to healing and to a harmless course is greater in the former. Further, in 1114 cases Lubarsch was able to determine a hematogenous source for 29 per cent.

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**Plasma Cells in the Kidney.**—CEELEN (*Virch. Arch.*, 211, S. 276, 1913) has examined a series of 60 kidneys, mostly from the young, some from the newborn. His contention is that plasma cells are never found in the normal kidneys, and nearly always in the damaged organ, save perhaps in cases of simple hyperemia; in pyelonephritis they are likely to be especially prominent, and they may be so numerous in interstitial nephritis as to merit the statement that in primary interstitial nephritis (if one allow the term) there is a plasma-cell stage. The cells are found in the periphery of the veins and arteries and above the Malpighian bodies. They vary greatly in size and may be multinucleate. They are histiogenous, originating from the capillary endothelium, from adventitious cells, but probably not from hematogenous lymphocytes. They may give origin to smaller round, plasma daughter-cells. They may be found in the blood; they give us specific indication of disease, save that in the newborn they are characteristic of syphilis.

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**An Unusual Form of Meningeal Tuberculosis.**—VON CZIRER (*Centralbl. f. allg. Path. u. path. Anat.*, Bd. xxv, No. 4, 28, February, 1914) describes a very unusual form of meningeal tuberculosis which occurred in a man aged twenty-five years; a flattened, outspread mass of pale reddish-gray color and 0.5 cm. thick lay over the convexity of the left hemisphere. It measured 8.5 by 5.7 cm., and broadened out over the posterior part of the frontal lobe and the front part of the parietal. Macroscopically it was judged to be a sarcoma, but its microscopic examination determined a tuberculous character, and the specific bacilli were found in the sections. It is very unusual to find a departure from the usual basal inflammation, and Czirer has found only two or three cases reported.

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**Market Butter.**—In a study of the market butter of Boston by ROSENAU, FROST, and BRYANT (*Jour. Med. Res.*, March, 1914) there are one or two points of interest to the casual reader. All the specimens tested would be classed as good butter, and, it may be remarked in passing, passed the necessary standards. Twenty-five samples averaged five and a half million bacteria per gram, and the authors state that the bacteria diminish markedly with age of the butter in which they are contained. One sample diminished 85 per cent. in two weeks, two others over 90 per cent. in four and six weeks. *Bacillus coli* appeared occasionally, streptococci frequently, and *B. welchii* not at all, although this last is frequent in milk. Tubercle bacilli were found in two of twenty-one samples, which gives a figure corresponding closely to the number of milk samples similarly inspected. The authors consider that the cream used for butter should be pasteurized, the