

the whole right lung is the seat of an extensive yellowish exudate and numerous caseating tubercles. The posterior aspect of the specimen shows the mass of caseating glands seen from the front dipping down at the back of the hilum of the right lung, and a portion of the right parietal pleura completely covered with a tuberculous inflammatory exudate. The apex of this lung is transformed into a dense caseous mass the size of a walnut and there is extension downwards of the process by lobular foci of caseous broncho-pneumonia and an acute fibrinous pleurisy.

From a male infant aged fifteen months. History of failure to gain and loss of weight for past seven months. Cough during past three or four months, loss of appetite and listless. Dulness in right interscapular region and breath sounds increased over this area and inconstant fine crackling râles heard. Lumbar puncture showed increased pressure, 150 cells and tubercle bacilli. Cerebro-spinal signs came on after the child had been ten days in hospital.

The post-mortem showed the lungs as above, also tuberculous meningitis, miliary tuberculosis of liver and spleen and kidney, but none of mesenteric lymph nodes or peritoneum. Horseshoe kidney. Both lungs were left attached to the mediastinum in order to show the relationship of tuberculous peritoneal lymph nodes to the main tuberculous process. Note the advanced lesion at the apex of the right lung which was noted as somewhat unusual in a child of this age. (Entry No. 6262.)

3. *Horseshoe kidney and spleen of anomalous shape, the seat of acute miliary tuberculosis.* (From the preceding case.)

4. *Small intestine. Death from acute intestinal indigestion of infancy, with acute intoxication.*

A piece of jejunum showing marked injection of follicles which project from the mucosa as bright red areas.

From an exclusively breast fed infant with an acute attack of diarrhoea, no pus or blood. No vomiting. Physician's examination negative. Diarrhoea very watery. Child did not rally. Diagnosis—acute intestinal indigestion. Parenchymatous degeneration of kidneys; fatty infiltration of liver. (Entry No. 6261.)

5. *Acute ulcerative ileo-colitis of infancy.* (Infectious diarrhoea, bacillary dysentery.)

The colon, appendix, and portion of ileum, showing a dematous mucous membrane, intense injection of mucosa with pin-point areas of denuded endothelium diffusely scattered through large and small intestine. Ulcers are not of follicular type, but are

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