

disease. There are, nevertheless, 45 cases in which the only diagnosis made is marasmus or inanition. In these the diagnosis is practically to be made from the high degree of poor nutrition, while, internally, there is no change observable, unless it be the presence of prominent Peyer's patches in the intestines and mesenteric glands. Whether this is a natural enlargement or not is doubtful. It may be that these appear to be prominent only because of the relative absence of fat in the tissues.

*Diseases of the Respiratory Tract:*—The upper air passages in a child of one or two months can suffer a considerable degree of inflammation without corresponding post-mortem change commensurate with this disturbance. A noticeable tracheitis, for example, is visible in only 16 cases, and bronchitis has been observed in 31 cases, tracheitis generally co-existing with bronchitis. Aspiration of vomitus has been observed in only three cases.

With regard to the lungs, pneumonia is, of course, far the commonest lesion and it is generally bilateral, 69 cases being found in the series: the majority of these are lobular, the lesion being numerous broncho-pneumonic areas, generally in the posterior parts of the lungs; some of these are generally fused in the lowest parts. It is not easy to say how many of these depend upon hypostasis for their origin, as probably many of them do. It happens that only two of them are noted to have this anatomical distribution and only one is septic. Lobar pneumonia is shown in only 17 cases. From the fact of 14 being bilateral, there is every likelihood that many of these individuals have had scattered areas of consolidation, which have fused, so that not all of these 17 are true lobar pneumonia. In the majority of pneumonic cases the pleura is not seen to be involved. If so, it must be merely in a microscopic sense. However, it may be stated that in 6 cases actual dry pleurisy was present and in 6 pleurisy with effusion. The effusion is nearly always small in amount, and we do not recall having seen a case of serious pressure on the lung. There were three cases of hæmorrhagic pleurisy. Empyema was observed once, in a case in which the pneumonia was septic. We could not tell certainly whether the lung or the pleural infection was primary, but all evidence was in favor of the lung, there being two small abscesses therein.

Old pleural adhesions were found very definitely on the right side, posteriorly, in an infant of 260 days old. In the vicinity of these old adhesions there was recent consolidation of the lung, but the adhesions dated back to a much earlier period.

Collapse of a part of a lung is fairly frequent, but it rarely affects