

the small cavities shows extreme consolidation, with thickening of the walls of the alveoli and some fibroid change. Contents of cavities show no tubercle bacilli.

Trachea and bronchi show a rough, reddened, thick mucosa.

Larynx at posterior angle shows two round ulcers with undermined areas. No sign of tubercle.

Bronchial glands unite, and form a mass as large as an apple, almost diffuent in places.

Microscopic examination of glands shows no cells except various leucocyte forms.

*Heart*—Valves reddened; coronaries free; substance healthy.

*Brain*—Vessels filled. Otherwise nothing special.

*Testes*, nothing special.

The course of the disease was thus a chronic bronchitis and bronchiectasis, terminating in fœtid bronchitis and septic pneumonia. The relation of the onset of the disease to whooping-cough and measles could not be determined, as the patient was unable to fix the dates at which he suffered from these maladies.

The clinical resemblance to tubercular pneumonia was very close; the sweating, remitting temperature and prostration, the extensive spreading consolidation of the lungs, the ulceration of the vocal cords, are all features which are familiar in such a condition. The result of systematic examination of the sputum was, however strongly against such a conclusion and pointed to a non-tubercular consolidation.