Lobular (or broncho-pneumonia), and Interstitial pneumonia. That form about which I propose to say a few words, is croupous pneumonia, and it is this form which is understood when we say that a person has pneumonia.

The etiology of pneumonia, like many other diseases, has a wide range. As regards age, the greatest number of pneumonia patients are between fifteen and forty years, the most favorable time in life to have it, other things being equal. Cases under five years of age, or between forty and sixty are not very numerous, although no age is exempt from it. As a person reaches sixty and upwards, he is more likely to take the disease when exposed to the cold, or any depressing influence that would be likely to act as an exciting cause. There are many exciting causes well-known to us all; but there are two points in the etiology of the disease that might be profitable for us to consider, viz : 1st. What may those unknown atmospheric changes be, which act as exciting causes in epidemic pneumonia? and, 2nd. Is pneumonia under no circumstances a contagious disease? As regards the ties. unknown atmospheric changes which act as exciting causes, it is a fact known to us all that pneumonia occurs as an epidemic, under some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, the theory of the nature of which has not yet been established; but were it established, it might be of material benefit in the prophylactic treatment of the disease. We might with propriety ask ourselves, "How shall we attempt to unravel the mystery?" And yet, may it not seem reasonable to suppose that we have some basis for the theory, that an atmosphere containing an excess of ozone, is the exciting cause of epidemic pneumonia in many cases, from the very fact that the apparent condition of an atmosphere which favors the developement of pneumonia, is likewise favorable to an excess of ozone. The results of various observations have shown this to be the We are also aware that ozone is a highly case. irritable, poisonous gas, and air that is charged with it, is irrespirable. It somewhat resembles chlorine gas in its effects upon the human subject. Its odor is so powerful that it can be recognized in air containing only one millionth part of the gas. Now, the constant inhalation of such an irritable gas, even in very small quanties, cannot fail to almost convinced me that it could really be conproduce injurious effects upon the breathing appar- veyed from one person to another, from the man-

in the atmosphere a greater amount of ozone in the winter than in the summer, in damp cold weather than in dry cold weather, and there is likewise more found in the country than in the city. So is it true of pneumonia; it is more prevalent at such times, at such places and under such conditions as I have mentioned, all going to prove that the conditions which favor the development of ozone, also favor the development of pneumonia. The question might very properly be asked,-Why is it that we have more ozone in the country than in the city? The question is easily answered, when we bear in mind that ozone is a great natural disinfectant. It seizes hold of all miasma wherever it is generated and purifies the air in proportion to the amount of ozone that is present. So in the country, where the air is naturally free from impurities, very little ozone is sacrificed in disinfection; but in towns and large cities, there is such an abundance of impure gases, that the ozone is soon exhausted in counteracting the effects of an atmosphere contaminated with impuri-Hence the reason why a wind bearing ozone is felt in its effects only at the outer portion of a city where it strikes. So it seems to be with pneumonia; the outer portion of a city that is more directly exposed to an eastern or western wind, is more liable to an epidemic of pneumonia than the interior of a city, and still more so is the country than even the outer portions of a city, taking into consideration the sparsely settled country in comparison with the densely inhabited eity. From these as well as other facts concerning ozone, I think we might reasonably conclude that it certainly has something to do with the occurrence of epidemic pneumonia.

Having spoken of pneumonia as an epidemic, I wish now to ask the following question :-- Is pneumonia under no circumstances a contagious disease? I believe this question has always been answered in the past in the negative-that it is not a contagious disease. I think, however, that at least some of you during the past year must have been led to believe that it sometimes seems contagious, although it never has been considered so before. A number of cases have come under my observation during the past nine months, which atus to a greater or less extent. There is present ner in which the different members of the family