by Mr. George Jarmain, F.I.C., the borough analyst. His report was that the drinking water contained 0.8 gr. of lead per gallon, the urine 0.28 gr. of lead per gallon. Thus the patient's urine contained such a proportion of lead as would have caused poisoning if present in drinking water. When we bear in mind the albuminuria of inebriety, fluctuating with each increase or diminution in the alcoholic consumption, and disappearing, perhaps, during the abstemious intervals, and when we remember that a great outlet for the excretion of lead in the kidneys, we must allow that there is *a priori* probability that the combination of lead and alcohol is not likely to be so readily got rid of as either substance singly. The question is important from a practical point of view, and I would suggest in all cases of lead poisoning, but more especially in the rarer cases where the higher nerve centres are affected, that a careful enquiry into the patient's habits be made.—*London Lancet*, January 26, 1889, p. 164.

On the Lobar Pneumonia of Children.

By Dr, Thure Hekström, in Stockholm.—In the children's clinic of Professor von Iaksch in Graz, thirty cases of croupous pneumonia came under observation in one year. Hekström publishes the histories and fever charts and adds some remarks thereon. The initial symptoms were always sudden, a special rigor but seldom occurred. The inflammation affected in a majority of the cases the upper lobe, (19 times in 30 cases) and the upper lobe of the right lung was twice as often attacked as that of the left lung. Pneumonia of the upper lobes is no more dangerous than that located elsewhere. The crisis follows in between four to ten days generally in twelve hours. In one case a relapse occurred—a rare event in childhood. All the cases ended favorably. Of the complications, pleurisy occurred four times in one of the cases—a dry pleurisy set itself up on the side opposite to that on which the disease existed. A little girl, six years old, became covered with an erythematous rash on her face and abdomen, which disappeared after some days. In the urine—whose quantity was always diminished and in some instances considerably—albumen was found in only five cases and traces of