

habitually, the upper lip covering the upper incisor teeth and projecting below their free margin; the nose is fairly broad, while the nostrils are, widely open, oval and move appreciably even in ordinary respiration. The hair on the forehead ends abruptly and the back is almost quite free from down. The chest is well developed and respiration is free, the measurement of the thorax varying decidedly during the process, which is normal in frequency. The child displays all the qualities which we are accustomed to associate with what is called health and these I need not enumerate further. A good volume of air passes constantly freely and forcibly along the nasopharynx and it is chiefly on the presence of this mechanical influence that the nasopharynx and the bones of the face depend for their full development. But such a condition as I have just described is by no means as general as one would wish. Indeed, in large communities and even among whole races a very decided change can be observed to be taking place with comparative rapidity in consequence of peculiar conditions of life. Civilization entails a considerable modification in the mechanical relationship of the individual to its surroundings as compared to that which existed originally in the human animal and we pay a very heavy toll for the possession of the advantages or disadvantages associated with it. We will now examine the several alterations in the physiognomy of the individual which result from an imperfect development of the nasopharynx consequent on a deficient passage of air through the nasal cavities or on the complete absence of this force. Instances of these conditions exist only too abundantly all round us and I will proceed to describe a typical example and its mode of development. At birth the child's face and the structure of its nasopharynx and of the bones of the face are normal. It is most unusual to see any variation from this at this period of life. On rare occasions I have noticed the arch to be markedly higher than it should be, and very occasionally one comes across cases either of imperfectly developed or of excessively large lower jaws. In a child who had neither nose nor anterior nares and in whom the nasal cavities must have been very badly developed, the palate presented the mesial elevation which so often appears later in life from a similar cause. The vast majority of children are perfectly normal at birth and continue to develop normally during the first, second and generally during the third year of life.

It is at the end of this period that changes in the form of the face and especially of the jaws and palate usually first attract notice.