monia was more frequent than lobar pneumonia. The same observer points out several features in the character of this lobular pneumonia which distinguishes it from the ordinary lobular pneumonia which attends bronchitis and the acute infectious diseases. In the first place, the exudate was richer in fibrine than that seen in ordinary lobular pneumonia. It did not affect only the lower and posterior parts of the lungs as the ordinary lobular pneumonia does, but involved also the anterior and superior of the lung as well. The infiltrated patches were much larger than usual, and their centres were usually found in a state of suppurative destruction, resembling in this respect the pneumonic patches that are found in the lungs of horses who have suffered from influenza. Suppurative pleurisy was a feature of most of these cases also.

INFLUENZA.

Prof. Weichselbaum of Vienna has published a report of the results of bacteriological examinations in cases of influenza. (*Wiener med. Wochenschrift*, No. 6, 1890.) The sputum was examined microscopically and by means of plate cultures in 21 cases, in every case showing the pneumococcus to be present, but with only one-third of its usual virulence. In only two of these cases did pneumonia actually occur. The bodies of ten patients who had shown symptoms of influenza, some with and some without lung complications, showed the pneumococcus in every case. Prof. Weichselbaum does not consider, however, that this parasite is the cause of the disease, but that its rôle is only secondary. It is well known to be frequently found in the upper respiratory tracts of healthy persons. In two cases where the blood was examined microscopically for bacteria the result was negative. In one case where symptoms of acute nephritis appeared the urine contained abundant pneumococci. No pneumonia was present and the patient rapidly recovered.

Prof. Klebs has published a short article (*Centralblatt für Bacteriologie*, Jan. 24, 1890) in which he states that in the earliest stages of a number of cases of influenza, he found a flagellate protozoon present in large numbers in the blood. This