wards the borders, where the tissues are not so densely infiltrated, some of the carbon is seen to be contained within round corpuscles, and also confined in very irregular, somewhat spindle-shaped areas, but whether these latter are connective tissue corpuscles or not is difficult to decide. From their extreme irregularity and the number of their processes it is probable they are not, but only represent the arrangement of the carbon granules among the elements of the tissue. All the coats of both bronchioles and vessels in these areas are impregnated in the same way, but I have not found any of the latter obstructed by accumulations of coal dust.

In passing to the consideration of the histology of the less pigmented and by far the largest section of the lungs, it may be mentioned that a considerable part of the colouration in this is due to carbon granules retained within the cells already described. These exist in abundance throughout the whole substance, and are everywhere present, both in sections and in teased preparations. They are found chiefly in the interstices of the stroma and along the course of the alveolar septa, occasionally, also, lying free in the air cells. Nothing further need be added to the description previously given of them.



Fig. 3. (x 450.)

Secondly, isolated particles of carbon are tolerably numerous, even in situations which, under the microscope, loo on superficial examination to be quite free. The metbranous walls of the alveoli are constantly seen dotted overwith black granules, though it is rare to see any occupying the cells upon it, and in the same way the interstices of the fibrous stroma contain them in abundance. The