Anaemia in Aecology, and lymphocytic body politic in by of centralization mens containing hundred practitioners D. C. grounds, 991 communications, and briefly discussed.

In the sample studied no significant correlation between any particular white cell and red cell antibodies was found. The most common red cell antibody in the 518 specimens was anti-D (87%). In the specimens containing white cell antibodies the frequency of this antibody was 83% which is not significantly different.

If a larger series of specimens was tested it might be possible to obtain some correlation between red cell and white cell antibodies, but using 518 specimens no correlation could be found.

**Fetal Pneumonia of Infancy Associated with Group O Streptococci**

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Group O streptococci may occasionally cause acute tonsilitis (Boissard and Wormald, 1950) and have been isolated from the blood of an adult with pneumonia (Duma, Weinberg, Medrek, and Kunz, 1969). Recorded here is an isolation from a 3-month-old baby. The child was well the night before death, but was heard gurgling at 6.45 am and found dead at 9.20 am.

At necropsy, seven hours later, the infant appeared well nourished and the appropriate size for its age. Appearance suggested the child had died lying on its right side. The larynx, trachea, and bronchi contained fine froth. Both lungs were mottled by slight patchy collapse and histology showed marked oedema and patchy, but heavy, infiltration of the alveoli by mononuclear cells. Scanty coagula were seen in some sections. There was no evidence of aspiration of vomit.

Smears from lung parenchyma showed moderate numbers of pus cells but no organisms. A moderate and pure growth of beta-haemolytic streptococci was cultured.

The bacteria showed characteristic colonies and biochemical reactions...