except at the commencement of the attack, when the left was somewhat smaller than right. To have ℥j. wine every hour.

6 p.m.—Respirations 38; pulse 148; temperature 100.6; is quite conscious and able to speak perfectly; eyes somewhat suffused; conjunctivæ slightly reddish; on a level with the right lower lid there is evidently ulceration through the conjunctival layer of the cornea, and from this proceeds numerous enlarged capillaries; tongue slightly coated; complains of pain in middle of her back, and in her legs, when they are moved. To have the former Bromid mixture every four hours.

Sunday, 20th April, 1:30 p.m.—Respirations 46; pulse 160; temperature 100.8; condition of right cornea same as before; insides of both eyes are widely dilated and of a uniform light-yellowish colour, and apparently homogenous structure from the deposit of lymph; they are unaffected by light, and she cannot see; there is dulness of lower posterior part of right lung.

9 a.m.—Pulse about 170, dichrotous; respirations 46; temperature 102; answers questions intelligently; puts out tongue when asked, &c.; perspiring freely; cheeks with a purplish flush; eyes in same condition as last night. To have one ounce wine every half hour until next visit.

11:30 a.m.—Has just died; face not very pale; cornea clear; irides same as before; lower and back part of right lung dull on percussion; apex in front almost tympanitic.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER DEATH.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances a post-mortem examination of the body could not be obtained until Tuesday afternoon, when the friends of the deceased were beginning to assemble for the funeral, so that the examination was necessarily hurried. I am indebted to Dr. Roddick for making it with me. The brain and spinal cord as far down as the fifth dorsal vertebra were the only parts examined. The view of the *dura* and *pia mater* were, through the entire extent of these membranes, intensely congested with dark fluid blood. The arachnoid membrane seemed to be more opaque than normal, and small quantities of pellucid lymph coated the surface of the base of the brain, particularly in the region of the optic commissure, glueing the fissures and convolutions together and presenting an irregular or granular surface when these parts were torn asunder. The quantity of sub-arachnoid fluid did not seem to be much increased, or it must have escaped in removing the brain. The same conditions existed in