toration at any time. The lochia was normal throughout, and there was no blood in it after the fifth day: She is a strong, vigorous woman, the weather was fine, and she had not been exposed in any way, and she never suffered from lung trouble before. There was little, if any, pneumonia in the city at the time, and as I think sepsis can be absolutely excluded, I see no way of accounting for the attack.

Case II.—Pneumonia.—II-para, aged 27, On Sept. 20th, 1890, Mrs. S—, after a short, normal labor, was delivered of a healthy child. Everything went well till the 27th, the appearance of the milk causing no disturbance whatever; lochia normal and scarcely blood-stained.

Sept. 27th.—Pulse 88; temperature 99.5°. There is pain in legs and tenderness along the external saphenous veins, and also in right groin; no swelling. (She had some pain and tenderness in some places occasionally during last month of pregnancy.) There is no abdominal tenderness, pain or fulness whatever. Uterus well contracted and not tender. Feels better, no pain, and temperature 98.5° in the evening. 29th—Had chill at 10 A.M.; pulse 120; temperature 103°; respirations 25; no abdominal symptoms; examination of lungs negative; legs same as on the 27th. 30th-Passed a restless, sleepless night; pulse 120; temperature 104.5°; respirations 36; legs better; no abdominal symptoms; lungs normal, except that she complains of tenderness on percussing along vertebral border of right scapula; respirations weak and harsh at root of right lung, no dulness, no râles; she has slight sore throat, 10 cough

Oct 1st.—Temperature 102° (morning), 104° (evening); pulse 120; respirations 36. During the night she coughed a little and expectorated a very little sputum streaked with blood, which she thought came from her throat; limbs seems well; lochia normal; herpes labialis appeared during the night. On percussing right lung, there is very slight dulness about the angle of scapula; the respiration in this lung is weak and harsh, and expiration rather bronchial about angle of scapula. 2nd—