

but no labor pains whatever. I suspected pneumonia, although examination revealed nothing, prescribed Liq. Ammon. Acetat. and Tr. Aconit., and warned her friends that labor might set in at any moment in consequence of the high fever. Within twelve hours labor pains had commenced, and in three hours after she was delivered of a fine healthy child. Now for the first time she complained of pain in right side, had bloody expectoration, subsequently becoming rusty-colored, and all the physical signs of inflammation of the base of right lung, which subsequently extended, involving the entire lung, accompanied with extensive consolidation. Evening temperature never went below 104° . On the fifth and sixth day of the disease it was 105° , and at 9 a.m. of the sixth day reached 106° . At 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. of the same day it was 108° , patient dying at 7 p.m.

On the 5th May, a child of hers, aged 6 years, took ill, with high temperature (103.4°), rapid pulse, and the physical signs of pneumonia. This child commenced to improve on the sixth day of its illness.

On the 9th May, Mrs. M.'s mother, aged 75 years, who lived in adjoining house,* but under the same roof, took ill with rigors, fever, cough, rusty sputum, and marked dullness over the entire right lung. With this patient the mental faculties were interfered with. She lay like a patient suffering from septic poisoning—in a half stupid condition; whereas Mrs. M.'s mind was clear up to within one hour of her death. This old lady died on the fifth day of the disease.

In neither of these cases was an autopsy permitted to be made.

On May 25th, I was called to see Mr. L., son-in-law of the last patient, and who lived in the same house. He had had a severe rigor on the previous evening. On examination, I found base of left lung consolidated, temperature 104.2° , pulse 112,

* This was practically one house, as the two houses communicated by a common porch over back doors, and there was constant intercourse between the two families. A point which may be of some importance in connection with Jürgensen's and his assistant's theory, that it is a ground or house disease (*Hauskrankheit*), is the fact that this building contained four tenements, two up-stairs and two on the ground flat. The cases of pneumonia were limited to the families on the latter flat. The house is an old-fashioned one, with this flat built close to the ground, and no windows to the cellar to permit of ventilation of the ground.