

afterwards,—when we found a large preponderance of the white globules at each examination, until the 20th, when it was noticed that the red corpuscles had now undergone changes also, as there was scarcely one of them which was not shrivelled in a very extraordinary manner, leading at first to the supposition that they had burst, but the addition of a little distilled water for a time rendered them perfectly spherical. The annexed diagram will serve to illustrate the appearance of the blood taken on the second day.



CATHERINE.

The third case is that of Mary Finessey, *ætat* 28, fair complexion, very light hair and eyebrows, strabismus in both eyes, and not able to utter a single word without stammering, nervous temperament, and of high religious feelings. She was delivered just as the patient Nash was taken ill, and had an ordinary labour, everything having gone on well, and occupying a small room by herself. On the fourth day after her delivery, she complained of pain over the pubes, which was much aggravated on pressure. She stated that it had come on during the night, and was followed by chills and fever; her pulse was very rapid and wiry, and the cheeks flushed; bowels had been moved the day before; passed no water for the night; the catheter was introduced, and a pint of dark-coloured highly-scented urine was drawn off. She was ordered grj doses of opium and calomel every hour, and to have hot turpentine fomentations to belly. Under this treatment she manifestly improved, and on the 15th June promised to have a speedy convalescence. The abdominal tenderness had ceased; the pulse had improved in strength and was reduced in frequency, and her general appearance was better, although she had lost flesh very rapidly; the urine was still high-coloured, and deposited a large amount of the triple phosphate. On the morning of the 16th, she was found to be alarmingly ill, complaining of pain under the right mamma, and of great dyspnoea; the pulse was again 120, sharp but contracted, and the alæ of the nose were pinched and white; the whole countenance being expressive of depression and suffering. On applying the stethoscope, no *frottement* could be heard, but a moist, fine crepitating rale pervaded the whole lung; and the side, on percussion, proved to be decidedly dull as compared with the opposite. With a conviction that she was labouring under the same disease as the two other patients, and from the history of the case, we resorted a second time to the use of those remedies which had been found beneficial in the early part of her case. We therefore returned to the free use of opium and calomel, applied turpentine to the chest, and supported her strength with beef tea, carb.