

was re-called about ten a.m., the second convulsion having taken place a few moments before. Dr. Rosebrugh accompanied me. We gave chloroform, and finding the os dilated, the foot was easily reached and delivery effected in a short time. Convulsive attacks took place from time to time, the fits came on very quickly when the anæsthetic was partly withdrawn; while deeply under its influence, the patient for a time was protected from very severe attacks. In the course of the afternoon, the spasms came on very frequently, and the heart's action growing feeble, the chloroform was withdrawn. Hot air baths were used to promote perspiration and digitalis administered, with hot poultices to loins to restore the action of the kidneys, but without success. Death took place before six the next morning. In this case, there may have been some family predisposition to kidney disease, for a sister has since died from Bright's disease.

No. 2.—This case came under my observation in the spring of 1870: the patient had been married in the autumn of the previous year: at about the fifth month of pregnancy, she complained of some defect of vision and symptoms of debility, that probably depended upon an affection of the kidneys. A physician was consulted, and she was advised to visit her friends in a distant town; while there, a miscarriage occurred, and along with symptoms of debility, there was defective vision, which the physician in attendance informed me depended upon retinitis, and which he said had improved much under the use of the bi-chloride of mercury after the miscarriage. Upon her return to this city, I was consulted, and found that the urine was albuminous. The eyes were examined by Dr. Rosebrugh, of Toronto, who stated that the condition of the retina was such as is often found in patients suffering from uræmia. The albumen in urine diminished in quantity, the patient receiving iron and other tonics, while the defective vision passed away and the health appeared quite restored. She then passed from my observation, as I was absent from the city for seven months. Shortly after the holidays, in the winter of 1870-71, another miscarriage occurred, and again in autumn of 1871. I do not know the time of

pregnancy when each of these took place, nor can I report respecting the condition of urine, but from a correspondence in the symptoms with those of the previous, and a subsequent pregnancy, I infer that these miscarriages had been due to the same cause. The patient afterwards consulted me in the autumn of 1872, as she was suffering from menorrhagia, with some feelings of weight and bearing down in the pelvis. The urine showed a very slight trace of albumen, the general condition improved, also the pelvic symptoms, and towards the end of 1872, she again became pregnant. The urine was examined frequently during the early months, without showing any increase of albumen, the general health being good. About the middle of April, when the patient had advanced a little over four months in pregnancy, she had a chill, apparently from taking cold, there was severe vomiting, with fever; and the urine at once showed a marked increase of albumen. The febrile symptoms passed away, but the increased albumen continued. After being confined to bed about a week, a brownish discharge took place from the vagina: the patient suffered much from headache, and the vision became so indistinct that she could not distinguish the features of friends.

Dr. Macdonald consulted with me, and we concluded that the safety of the patient required the pregnancy to cease. Means were used to dilate the os, and induce uterine action, which resulted in the delivery of a foetus that had evidently been dead for several days. Up to this date the defective vision, headache, and other symptoms of uræmic poisoning had become almost alarming; but the day after the pregnancy ceased the patient began to improve, and in about a fortnight the condition was so favourable that my regular visits ceased. From this date the patient enjoyed moderately good health, though she suffered at times from neuralgia: the urine was examined frequently, but only showed a slight trace of albumen. On May 14th, 1874, a chill occurred, due to sitting in a cold hall, followed by febrile symptoms and a marked increase of albumen in the urine: a few days after, pleurisy of the right side, with appearances of general oedema. One week after the commencement of febrile