

during the first three months abortion is more apt to occur than not, the emptying of the uterus being due, in my opinion, to excessive contraction from toxine irritation, not from any disease of the decidua, or death of the foetus, as some cases, taken early, placed in bed, and kept upon uterine sedatives, overcame the tendency to abort, and went to term. After the fourth month a tendency to miscarry is much less marked, occurring before delivery, and extending into the puerperium, or commencing during puerperal period it may simulate sepsis, but the persistence of the lochia, moderate temperature, the bronchitis, depression, muscular pains, cephalalgia, enable one to diagnose influenza. Fatal cases have been reported, and we were unfortunate enough to meet with one, occurring on the third day, from heart failure, the influenza antedating delivery. The patient had been in poor health for some months, and came of a distinctly neurotic family.

"The evil that men do lives after them," and, as Gowers has very well added, "this is as true of individual maladies as individual men." Perhaps no disease is so often followed by sequelæ as influenza. Two facts worth remembering in this connection are: (1) That the most troublesome sequelæ may follow the mildest attack of the influenza; (2) that the second or third attack is more liable to develop these sequelæ than the first. The sequelæ most frequently met with are primary neuralgia (independent of neuritis), post-influenzal supraorbital, supra-maxillary, ophthalmic, cervico-occipital, and cervico-brachial neuralgia. We have also intercostal neuralgia, sometimes so intense as to cause gasping dyspnœa. We, too, have fibrous rheumatism as a sequel of influenza, chronic rheumatism of the fibrous tissue of the erector muscles of the spine. This inflammation, spreading downward along the fascia at the sciatic notch, may attack the sheath and interstitial fibrous tissue of the nerve, giving rise to sciatic neuritis, with all its well-known and intractable symptoms. Among the other nervous sequelæ we have peripheral neuritis, which differs from that induced by simple poisons, as alcohol and arsenic, in that it involves, sometimes, the muscles of the face. The systemic condition, of which the fibrous rheumatism is but a local indication, is probably brought about by degenerative changes in the organs interested in the elaboration of food, and also by an altered tissue change, these combining to bring about a form of toxemia with which the excretory organs are unable to cope.

As has been proven by post-mortem examinations, serious lesions may occur to the spinal cord and its meninges, and, if this be true of the cord, it is probably also true of the cerebral and sympathetic centres as well, and also of any portion of any nerve's trunk. While many illnesses are distinctly traceable to the influenza, others, no doubt, so explained,