

mother), and on seeing me she laughingly chided me for not arriving sooner, asking me at the same time if I did not consider her very smart; I answered in the affirmative, and told her to keep perfectly quiet as she seemed rather excitable.

The nurse remarked that the after-birth was still there though the child had been born an hour, and pains were severe. After warming my hands in hot water I told the patient we were going to see if the after-birth was ready to come away. Examination proved the uterus to be firmly contracted and placenta in the vagina. While removing it patient said, "Doctor, I am going to faint," and at once went into a convulsion. I immediately injected, hypodermically, $\frac{1}{4}$ a grain of morphia. The convulsion did not last long and consciousness was soon restored; then I gave her 40 grs. pot. bromid., by mouth. In twenty minutes the second convulsion came on, when I again repeated a $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of morphia, hypodermically, and sent for assistance. When consciousness returned, gave 35 grains more pot. bromide. She now complained of pain in the head. In one hour and fifteen minutes she took the third convulsion, which was longer in duration than the others. The 4th came on in forty-five minutes after the third.

Dr. Rollins, of Exeter, now came to my assistance, and we gave her an enema of 80 grs. chloral and 30 of pot. bromide, and another hypodermic of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of morph. Consciousness did not return after the fourth. We drew off the urine from bladder; examined it and found it laden with albumen, although there was very little swelling of legs or ankles. The fifth convulsion followed at 9.30 a.m., about thirty minutes after the fourth. The face was now livid and swollen, the eyes turned upwards, one inwards and the other outwards, the pupils somewhat dilated, the pulse very rapid. The eighth convulsion came on at 12 o'clock. We gave her 4 drops croton oil, although the bowels had been freely moved through the night. The convulsions continued unabated, and at 2 p.m. we gave $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. morphia, and then resolved to bleed her. She was anæmic, but we thought bleeding might relieve the venous congestion, and in this way bring relief. With difficulty we drew from both arms from sixteen to twenty ounces of blood without effect, except that the pulse was made somewhat more compressible. The convulsions still continued.

The breathing was, if possible, more stertorous and labored, the face and body were perfectly dusky. Coma very marked. We concluded our patient would, in all probability, die. I had spoken about pilocarpin as a remedy in those cases; had gone over the success achieved in such cases by Dr. McKeough as related by himself at the Chatham meeting of the Dominion Medical Association, and on the strength of which I had secured and carried about with me a bottle of Wyeth's tablets, so as to be ready should occasion require. All other remedies had failed and we now concluded to try the effect of pilocarpin. I hurried home for it; for now when wanted I found I had left it, as the Dutchman did his anchor, at home. When I returned about 5 p.m. I was greeted by one of the attendants in tears, telling me she was dying. Dr. R. had said she was. We gave a hypodermic of one-third of a grain, this just as a convulsion was commencing. In about eight minutes the skin began to get warmer, and the color began to change. The skin became moist, a condition which soon gave place to a most copious flow of perspiration. The salivary and bronchial discharge was something which astonished me. Napkin after napkin became saturated, and with a piece of cloth on the finger, or on a stick, we helped to remove the flow. It poured out of the nostrils as well as the mouth. It seemed sometimes, it is true, as though she would be smothered; but then would come an involuntary effort which, with assistance, would expel the discharge. She had two convulsions after the action of the drug began, the first much slighter than those preceding, and the last so slight that very little contortion of the face occurred, and it soon passed off. From the time the medicine began to act the pulse and temperature began to fall. The rapid change in the skin from a dark and dusky, to that of a healthy hue, was as remarkable as the bronchorrhœa. The perspiration and bronchorrhœa continued unabated for four or five hours then gradually disappeared. Then the breathing became gradually less stertorous. About five the following morning she roused to partial consciousness and was able to recognize me. She dropped off into a quiet slumber and about nine woke up perfectly conscious, complaining of a curious feeling in her head as well as pain, and of a very sore tongue. She had no recollection of what had transpired on the previous morning or day.