

"(Uræmic eclampsia occurs in every period of pregnancy, as well as at other times, and even in males.) It is distinguished by quick repetition of the fits and complete insensibility during the fit, as well as generally during the interval. The face and neck appear swollen and injected during a paroxysm.

"The eyelids are prominent, and open or closed; the eyeballs exhibit quick rolling motions in the most different directions, or are fixed in an upward stare." (The latter was the case with Mrs. C.; the upward stare was well marked.) "The vessels of the conjunctiva are mostly injected; the mouth is at first widely opened and distorted; the tongue is protruded; then trismus follows, in which, if proper care be not taken, the protruded tongue is often bitten through, and hence a bloody foam flows from the mouth. In the muscles of the face, lively distorting convulsions are observed, whereupon the upper extremities get bent, the trunk is twisted to one side, and then all the extremities are thrown into jerking motions. Respiration often altogether ceases for many seconds. The carotids show strong pulsation; the veins of the neck and face swell on account of stoppage of the blood from muscular spasms. The colour of the face is cyanotic.

"All the muscles of respiration, especially the diaphragm, are in a state of contraction; and, in consequence of this, asphyxia may occur. The urine and fæces are involuntarily excreted. Vomiting rarely precedes the first fit. The skin remains dry, or may be covered with perspiration, and its temperature is either increased or diminished.

"The reflex sensibility is suspended during the fit. The pulse is frequent or slow; the arteries small or large. After this group of symptoms, there follows a soporose condition, in which the patient continues for a shorter or longer time, and lies motionless; the extremities stretched out and stiff; the respiration frequent and difficult, and at first stertorous, afterwards slower and snoring. Generally there is absence of consciousness and sensation.

"After awaking, patients generally complain of a confused, dull headache, and of great languor, which continue till a renewal of restlessness, stretching, extending, slow, tremulous bending of the upper extremities, jerking of the facial muscles, with reddening of the face, announce a new paroxysm. The fits may be repeated several times in a day - sometimes as much as seventy times. Generally after a few fits complete unconsciousness supervenes, and this continues till recovery or death."

In cases where such a train of symptoms is observed, Dr. Braun (and others) maintain that acute Bright's disease is almost invariably present, that it "is the first link of a chain of morbid changes leading on to