

character in the same day. Dr. Gilmour, I believe, was called and relieved her. She was confined a fortnight after, and early convalescence took place. Since that time she was almost constantly troubled with flashes of light floating before her sight; sometimes they were red in appearance, sometimes blue, less frequently versicolour.

About one year after, she had another epileptic fit which did not last very long. In the mean while, Dr. Drake, of Montreal, was consulted and prescribed for her, on two or three occasions. As it was impossible for this gentleman to be in permanent attendance on the case, I took charge of it, and in that very same year 1868, I confined her of a very healthy child. This time, convalescence went on as usual with no untoward symptoms. Eight months subsequently, she had two more convulsions in the same day, and they were the two last she had, making in the whole period of five years, the small number of five.

The 4th of June of same year, she was taken sick with peritonitis on account of an inguinal strangulated hernia which was readily reduced by taxis, and inflammation treated on common principles, with success; but convalescence being lingering, I gave her, on account of anemia and nervous weakness, the Cit. of iron and quinine for the period of six weeks.

She mended considerably in strength and cheerfulness by that course of treatment, periodically repeated. On the 19th of March, 1869, she was suddenly attacked with violent twitchings all over the face which lasted all the day, but no regular epileptic fit followed. I accordingly put her on potassium treatment; adopting *Brown Sesquard Anti-Epileptic mixture*.

This she continued to take until October following, when I applied a seton on the back of her neck. She kept it in for two months with apparently good effect. I lost sight of her then until July 6th, 1870, being the date mentioned at the beginning of the description of the case.

*Autopsy thirty-six hours after death.*—In my presence, Dr. Bergeron, graduate of McGill College, proceeded in the usual manner, to the examination of the brain. The first incisions of scalp revealed great congestion in all the vessels concerning the head. The dura mater was strongly adherent to the bone. No trace, old or recent, of any injury to the head could be thought of by looking at the inner table, so smooth and healthy was its appearance. Three or four ounces of blood were found at the base of the brain. Dura mater unusually hard and thick. A good-sized flap being made on the superior part of the right side, no red puncta were to be seen; and the white substance was very