

definitely discoverable by palpation. The abdomen was not particularly distended and the bowels were regular, moving generally once daily; during the last three days of life the bowels were constipated. The highest point which the temperature reached was 104.3° on the day of admission. During the following four days the temperature kept about 103° or 102.2° , being reduced about two degrees by the tubs. During the next three days the temperature averaged about 101.2° . On June 29th, when the hæmorrhages from the bowels took place, the temperature in the course of seven hours dropped from 103° to 100.2° , but rapidly returned to 102.3° . On the 30th the incidence of the submucous hæmorrhages led to a more decided fall, the temperature coming down to 98.2° ; the return was almost immediate to 101.3° . On July 1st the average was 100° , on the 2nd 99.2° , and at death on the 3rd the thermometer fell to 95.2° . The character of the temperature curve at no time suggested the idea of any septic infection, nor was it affected by the development of the hæmorrhagic diathesis in any other way than is usually seen in enteric fever where there is considerable loss of blood.

Necropsy.—A post-mortem examination was made two hours after death by Dr. W. W. Ford. The body was found to be that of a well-developed young female presenting the usual signs of death. The skin and mucous surfaces were pale. The breasts were well developed, the genitalia were normal, and the rectum was normal. In the left eye hæmorrhage had taken place into the sclerotic at the internal canthus. There was also slight hæmorrhage into the conjunctiva of the right eye in the neighbourhood of the inner canthus. The skin below both lower eyelids was discoloured. The mucous membrane of the lips showed small ecchymoses; the pharynx was apparently normal. There was subcutaneous discolouration below the right breast at the site of the saline injection. There were a few dark areas of subcutaneous hæmorrhage over the left buttock. Petechial spots were scattered rather plentifully on the skin of the trunk in front together with some irregular ecchymoses; one most striking feature was a large ecchymosis, roughly oblong in shape, about 12 centimetres across, which was situated near the umbilicus and represented the site where the ice-bag had been applied. A few petechial spots and small ecchymoses were present on the left thigh just above the knee and above the left internal malleolus. The cranium was not touched. The diaphragm reached to the height of the fifth rib