

additional most extreme example of enteric fever with the hæmorrhagic diathesis, which has been very carefully worked out and which will, we hope, help to place the subject on a more satisfactory basis.

The hæmorrhagic type of enteric fever has for years been recognised as a clinical entity and was first brought into notice by the earlier French school, notably Trousseau, who referred to it under the name of "*fièvre putride hémorragique*." Liebermeister in Von Ziemssen's Cyclopædia notes the occurrence of hæmorrhages from the nose, gums, stomach, bowels, lungs, kidneys, ecchymoses into the skin, and extravasation of blood into the various organs and serous cavities. He further remarks that hæmorrhages into the skin, true petechial vibices, are most likely to occur in patients of a hæmorrhagic diathesis, but occasionally appear in others. Murchison³ had occasionally observed hæmorrhages into the muscles. Wilson and Loomis mention hæmorrhages from mucous surfaces and in the skin. Wood and Fitz⁴ state that "hæmorrhagic typhoid fever is a very deadly complication of the disease, especially prone to occur in debilitated subjects suffering from scorbutus, alcoholism, &c. There is in it a rapid alteration of the blood with profuse hæmorrhage from the nose, mouth, intestines, and kidneys—indeed, from all the mucous membranes, the formation of abundant ecchymoses, blotches, and suggillations, &c. In these cases the adynamia is extreme from the beginning, the fever is high, the pulse very rapid and small, heart's action greatly enfeebled, tongue and mouth loaded with a brownish deposit, the breath very foetid and even ammoniacal. Death usually occurs before the tenth day in these cases and has been recorded as early as the third."

Osler⁵ says of hæmorrhagic typhoid fever: "This is excessively rare. . . . Hæmorrhages may be marked from the outset, but more commonly they develop during the course of the disease. The condition is not necessarily fatal." Hare⁶ in his admirable monograph on "The Medical Complications of Typhoid Fever" states that "hæmorrhagic eruptions may occur in the course of typhoid fever, and, as a rule, they appear in the neighbourhood of the joints, when the exudation may be small or quite large."

³ Continued Fevers, 1873, p. 609.

⁴ Practice of Medicine, 1897.

⁵ Practice of Medicine, 1899.

⁶ Medical Complications, Accidents, and Sequæ of Typhoid or Enteric Fever, 1899.