

and considerably indurated (Fig. 1). The spots went through the usual chromatic changes following extravasation of blood, and coincidently the induration altogether disappeared. At a few points the hæmorrhagic extravasation was so great that the vitality of the skin was destroyed, and a deep slough resulted, which on separating left a well-marked ulcer which was very slow to heal. The eruption affected all superficial parts of the body except the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. In addition to this the mouth, soft palate, tongue, pharynx, and larynx were all the seat of the eruption, which caused a great deal of œdematous swelling and led to alarming symptoms of impending suffocation, and for some days the patient was unable to swallow anything but liquid food, and that in only very small quantities. Myalgic and arthralgic pains accompanied the eruption. The heart was normal throughout the course of the case, and once only was a trace of albumin found in the urine. There was never any blood or pus in the urine, nor was there any disturbance of the bowels. The whole period occupied by the disease from the onset to the disappearance of the eruption was thirty-three days.

Such is the general account of the case, as to the distribution of the eruption and its appearance.

As was noted, almost every part of the surface of the body except the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet was affected at some time or other during the course of the disease. The eyelids were so swollen that the patient could not see out of his eyes, and the prepuce was much enlarged, discolored, and œdematous. The tongue, mouth, and pharynx were similarly affected, large extravasations occurred in the soft tissues of the palate and pharynx, and many sloughy spots were seen as the result of the severe hæmorrhage. This gave rise to difficulty and severe pain in swallowing. The larynx, owing to the condition of the mouth, could not be examined with the laryngoscope, but the voice was much altered and severe dyspnoea occurred at times, showing that the conditions existing in the mouth were also present in the larynx.

The eruption first appeared on the right leg, thigh, left leg, and left elbow. Then the trunk became affected, and the backs of the arms, the face, and mouth. The shoulders next were the sites of the eruption, and here it was more severe than anywhere else (Fig. 2). About the neck, shoulders, and upper arms the extravasation following the urticarial wheals was so great that large sloughs were formed. The eruption was much more extensive on the posterior than the anterior surface of the body. The scapular region and nape of the neck, backs of arms, back, buttocks, backs of thighs, and calves of legs were