

Wilson and Loomis, too, mention hæmorrhages from mucous tracts and into the skin.

By far the most common complication is purpura hæmorrhagica, but even its rarity may be gathered from the following figures. Out of 1420 autopsies at Basle on typhoid cases 12 showed purpura. Three of these were also subjects of a general hæmorrhagic diathesis. Onskow,¹ in a study of 439 fatal cases out of 6513, occurring during five years, describes general hæmorrhagic diathesis in 4 cases; hæmorrhagic pleurisy in 9; hæmorrhage into the cord, particularly into the anterior cornua, was found in a considerable number of cases; in a few cases hæmorrhage into the uterus. The various complications so far as I have been able to make out from the literature appear to occur in the following ratio:

Purpura hæmorrhagica.....	35 cases.
Hæmorrhages into muscles.....	25
General hæmorrhagic diathesis.....	16
Hæmorrhagic pleurisy.....	9
Hæmaturia.....	7
Hæmatemesis.....	4
Hæmoptysis.....	3
Pelvic hæmatocele.....	2
Hæmorrhage into bladder.....	2
Hæmatometra.....	Several.
Hæmorrhage into spinal cord.....	Several.
Hæmatoma of ear.....	1 case.
Cerebral hæmorrhage.....	1
Hæmorrhage into ovary.....	1

Epistaxis is so common a feature as to scarcely deserve mention, but as Loomis points out, if it occurs about the third week it may prove a dangerous complication.

The favourite seat for the purpuric eruption is about the joints, the extensor surfaces of the limbs, the thorax, back and abdomen. The spots are usually small and petechial in character and may be present about the roots of the hairs. Often, too, large subcutaneous ecchymoses of a livid blue colour may develop along with the petechiæ.

The general hæmorrhagic diathesis is an extremely grave feature and is generally fatal. The clinical appearances vary, but there may be bleeding from the mucous membranes, hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, petechiæ and hæmaturia. It is not to be forgotten, too, that hæmorrhage from the bowels may be an expression of a general hæmorrhagic tendency.

Hæmaturia may be simply a passive flux of blood, or may signify an acute nephritis. In the absence of any complete observations on

¹ Onskow, *Archiv. d. Sc. Biolog. St. Petersburg, II.*, 1893, No. 1.