

JOHN REDDY. Montreal. *Canadian Medical and Surgical Journal*, IV, 1876, 401.—On November 9th, four days after a trip by boat, lasting two days, an engineer began to have occasional uneasy, but not painful sensations about his body and limbs. He was first seen on Nov. 13th, the day after a severe chill had occurred, followed by sweating. He then had the usual febrile symptoms, a temperature of $100\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$, shooting pains in all the extremities and the right scapula, and some dyspnoea, but no pulmonary signs. A diagnosis of probable incipient typhoid was then made, but after a severe rigor with profuse sweating on November 16th, the case was considered malarial.

On Nov. 15th there was headache, a temperature of $99\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$, with pharyngeal congestion and soreness. On Nov. 19th a goose egg sized swelling, said to have appeared during the previous night, was found below the right clavicle. This swelling had nearly disappeared two days later, but the patient was very weak and continued to perspire profusely. On Nov. 24th a number of firm, filbert sized swellings were noticed on all the extremities, and a tumour larger than a goose egg was found in the suprascapular fossa. This latter subsided three days later. The urine was negative.

On Nov. 27th severe pains were present in the arms and legs, and pink streaks of lymphangitis were for the first time seen connecting the tumours. The prostration increased, notwithstanding energetic stimulation. On Nov. 30th a few dark, erythematous patches were seen on the extremities. The temperature and pulse were running higher. On consultation with Dr. Ross no diagnosis was made, beyond a recognition of the septicæmic nature of the disease. On December 1st a number of vesicles were noticed on the arms and shoulders. These contained thin pus surrounded by lymph-like fluid on a pinkish base, and appeared in scanty successive crops, evolving in four or five hours. On December 2nd there was a pustular rash on the face and a large chancreoidal pustule near the right ala nasi.

The patient now volunteered the statement that on his passage up to Montreal he had had to see to a number of horses, ten of which had an offensive nasal discharge, two of them dying on the way. The diagnosis of glanders was now clear.

On December 3rd the urine contained albumin and probably blood, but no casts. Signs of right-sided pneumonia and a coarse friction developed, a yellowish, foetid nasal discharge appeared, there was low muttering delirium, and death occurred on December 4th.

Notanda:—General symptoms four or five days after infection and ten days before local manifestations; the evanescence of some large lesions;