

There is universal anasarca, and the skin generally has a rather oily look. There are numerous purpuric spots about the right elbow, and a few upon the back. On the forehead there is a subcutaneous nodule 2 inches in diameter, which is slightly tender and moderately firm. There is slight tenderness on percussion over the long bones and the sternum.

Circulatory System.—The pulse is rapid, fairly full and regular. The apex of the heart beats in the fifth space in the nipple line, to which point the left transverse dulness extends; vertically the dulness begins at the third space above. There is a fairly loud systolic murmur at the apex, transmitted into the axilla and to the back. There is no accentuation of either basal second sound.

Respiratory System.—There is dyspnoea with rapid shallow respirations, frequent cough, and some slight mucoid expectoration occasionally tinged with blood. An examination of the chest reveals a few dry *râles*, but otherwise no abnormality beyond the dulness over the sternum previously mentioned.

Digestive System.—The lips are dry, the tongue very pale and thinly coated. The teeth are very irregular and covered with sordes. Both tonsils are distinctly swollen, very pale, and on the right side there are a few submucous hæmorrhages. The appetite is fair and the bowels regular. The abdomen is not distended nor tender. The liver dulness extends in the right mammillary line from the fifth space downward $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The organ is not palpable. Splenic dulness extends from the eighth to the eleventh space, but the viscus cannot be felt. There is no ascites.

Genito-Urinary System.—There is no priapism. The testicles appear normal. The urine is straw-coloured, clear, with a creamy, yellowish-white sediment and a few grains of uric acid. The urine is acid, specific gravity 1020, free from albumen and sugar; microscopically a large abundance of urates and uric acid crystals. No casts can be detected.

The Blood.—There is a tendency to hæmorrhage both from the nose and in the expectoration. The blood which flows from the finger on puncture is very pale, and the bleeding is stopped with great difficulty; the red cells 1,310,000, white cells 24,000, hæmoglobin 21 per cent. Stained slides show a very marked lymphocytosis, with an abundance of transitional forms. There is likewise a large number of