

seen but one case, in a young woman about 20 years of age ; there was pharyngeal diphtheria in the house.

Cutaneous diphtheria may manifest itself upon any part of the body which has been deprived of its epidermis, therefore great care should be taken to avoid blistering, the application of leeches and to cauterize thoroughly any solution of continuity.

Aural diphtheria usually extends up the eustachian tubes and is not common.

To conclude this part of my subject allow me to read you a few general observations upon some special symptoms and the nature of this dread disease.

Trousseau has described at great length and very minutely an epidemic of diphtheria of the mouth which broke out in a garrison at Tours in France. Unlike other forms of diphtheria it often remained stationary for months, seldom attacking nursing children. I have already made this paper too long, but would refer you to Trousseau's *Clinical Medicine*, second volume, for an account of this disease.

Whatever manifestations and whatever general forms diphtheria may assume, it is always in its essential nature the same disease. The diversity of aspect presented by the local affections depends solely upon the diversity in the nature of the tissues in which the morbid action shows itself. The different manifestations all originate in one sole cause ; it is not inoculable from man to man.

The alteration which takes place in the blood was first pointed out by Dr. Millard in 1858. The blood becomes brownish, the colour of prune juice or liquorice ; it stains the fingers ; the blood forms soft clots and the arteries, instead of being found empty after death, contain nearly as much blood as the veins.

Albumen occurs in the urine in about one-third of the cases, but it is also found in other infectious specific troubles ; it was first noticed in diphtheria by Dr. Wade, of Birmingham.

The striking paleness of the skin in diphtheria has, I have no doubt, been frequently noticed by all present. It is due, no doubt, to the weak circulation and, I think, to the general sepsis of the system.