

refer to the case of Trotman, so completely illustrative of the external appearances described. "The epidermic formation of a dirty grey colour" is not an accidental or peculiar deposit, but is a product of those changes which immediately precede the tuberculated state of the skin and the formation of the villiform and nipple-like eminences. That this is the case, we believe is proved by the fact, that this ichthyosis appears first, and then disappears as the tubercles form and the villi become prominent; all the stages were seen in Trotman's case.*

In the case of Horatio, the integuments had not yet become hypertrophied, nor had the disease advanced to an extreme degree. From striking the leg against some timber, a large ulcer formed, the extent of which is illustrated; it had been healed under the late Dr. King's care before, but being compelled to work hard, it became bad again; and having had two of his toes hurt by the tread of a horse's foot, he was admitted into hospital, and the leg amputated *below the knee*. In those cases where, from external appearances, we are certain that the skin is not hypertrophied, and where it is found that position has the effect of lessening the size of the limb, we have never hesitated to give the patient the benefit of amputation below the knee, and in no single instance have we had cause to regret the practice. In Trotman's case we could not have amputated below the knee, because there would not have been integuments sound enough, wherewith to form the flap, the tubercles existing high up on the calf; not so with Horatio, whose integuments had only just become toughened by deposit over the bulging instep, and in spots about the ankles. In the case of Best, the enormous size of the foot did not depend on deposit of lymph below the integuments, as much as to an enormously thickened and semi-cartilaginous hardness of the skin. The calf of his leg was not so large as Trotman's, but the smallest toe on Best's foot was the size of Trotman's great toe, and had lost its shape, being round, and exactly like a cauliflower.

In all the cases submitted to amputation the vessels have been more or less diseased, in some proceeding to an extreme degree both of dilatation and brittleness, rendering it necessary in these cases to include within the ligature the surrounding cellular tissue. In the case of Thomas Connell there was very great disease of the vessels; the artery was partially ossified, and very much enlarged, admitting into its gaping mouth the first joint of the little finger, and the accompanying veins were considerably dilated; notwithstanding the dilatation of the vessels, and their loss of contractility to a great extent, it is matter of surprise that there

* The drawings illustrative of these cases will be described when they are published which we hope to accomplish with the concluding portion of this article in our next issue.—ED. U. C. J.