

the forehead, small in size and beneath the skin. Likewise the glands in the groin became involved, and there was pain over the region of the anterior crural nerves of both sides. There was otherwise no distress at the time, but early in the second week of his illness there had ensued great pallor with weakness and dyspnoea, and the patient's symptoms became alarming. He was confined to bed but slept poorly, suffering for the most part from orthopnoea. Epistaxis commenced about the same time and has frequently since recurred. Deafness seemed to have occurred simultaneously, while, on the night before admission, painful swelling of the left arm ensued. Dr. Vipond, who kindly asked one of us to see the case with him, permitted his removal to the hospital, where he was admitted the following morning.

His personal history is of interest mainly in that when aged 4 years he suffered from some disease whereby his eyesight was almost permanently lost, leaving his vision up to the present day greatly impaired. The history of this illness is unsatisfactory. His habits were good, his occupation light, and he had otherwise been well up to his present illness. There was no venereal history.

The family history manifested no evidence of tuberculosis nor other hereditary taint.

Condition on Admission.—The patient is a young man, markedly anæmic, unable to lie down on account of cough and dyspnoea. He is somewhat deaf and apathetic, but intelligence seems good; he is rather somnolent, though on account of the dyspnoea he does not sleep well; he has headache, pain in the left elbow and arm. Temperature, $101\ 1\cdot5^{\circ}$; pulse, 136; respirations, 31.

Lymphatic System.—The lymphatic glands all over the body, so far as can be determined, are enlarged and firm. They are all more or less movable, quite painless, and not tender. There is no evidence of suppuration nor even of acute inflammation or involvement of the skin. This applies to the glands beneath the jaw, in the triangles of the neck, in both axillæ and the inguinal regions, the epitrochlear glands, the occipital glands, and those behind the episternal notch; there is distinct dulness over the manubrium sterni, evidently from involvement of the retrosternal glands.

Locomotor System.—The muscles are fairly well developed; the left arm from wrist to shoulder is much swollen and cedematous.