

resembles in some respects the onset of acute rheumatism, except that the duration of the attack is longer, there is absence of profuse perspiration, and there is little or no liability of the disease to attack the heart. In the chronic form pain in the joints is often a prominent symptom, being often worst at night or on awaking in the morning after lying long in one position. Swelling soon occurs, followed after some time by grating and crackling in the joints, symptoms of the very greatest importance in the diagnosis of the disease. Deformities after a variable time ensue, giving rise in the hands to that knobby condition of the fingers so frequently seen in this affection, and in the lower extremities to large and irregular joints. In this condition of the large joints the grating and crackling I have above alluded to may be readily detected. Often in the case of children all the joints of the hands become affected, wasting of the muscles ensues, giving rise to that claw-like condition of the hand which is almost diagnostic of the disease. As we can often recognize a colles' fracture from the appearance of the wrist, so from the appearance of the wrist and hand alone can we often recognize a case of rheumatoid arthritis. The changes just spoken of progress till the movements of the joints become so limited from the ankylosis which is set up, that great crippling results. In rare cases a single joint may be affected, as for instance the hip, a condition which is not infrequently mistaken for sciatica.

Spondylitis, or inflammation of the vertebrae, is a frequent and often a most distressing symptom. In two cases which came under my observation, it was one of the most distressing conditions, and in one of them was the symptom which led to the condition being several times mistaken for lateral curvature of the spine, and for the employment for many months of a plaster jacket. The cervical and lum-

bar vertebrae are most commonly affected, while the allo-axial joints are those which suffer most of all. The temporo-maxillary joints are prone to the disease, and in advanced cases give to the condition a terrible gravity on account of the difficulty that is met with in giving nourishment to the patient. There is scarcely any other disease in which this combination of symptoms (inflammation of the vertebrae and of the temporo-maxillary articulation) occurs, so that their presence assists us greatly in coming to a diagnosis. A symptom which I observed in the case of a young girl, and which I always regarded as a manifestation of the disease, was an enlargement of the tongue, attended with a flabbiness and smoothness which were quite unique. The tongue appeared too large for the mouth, while there was a stammering and stuttering in the speech which was at times quite painful to listen to. In looking up the literature of the subject I could find no reference to it, until a short time ago I found in Fagge's classic work the following allusion to it:—"I lately saw an old lady 71 years of age, who for about three months had complained of a curious affection of the tongue and cheeks which, perhaps, belonged to the disease, inasmuch as she had hydroarthrosis of each shoulder joint and a less marked affection of the knees. The tongue was uniformly enlarged and had a peculiar firm fleshy consistency without being at all indurated; its surface was rather smoother than natural." If this condition belongs to the disease it is quite possible to account for it on the neurotic theory of the malady.

The disease for which rheumatoid arthritis is most frequently mistaken is gout, and it is seldom that in articles on the subject any other condition is mentioned. I have, however, seen the disease mistaken for rickets, angular and lateral curvature and for tuberculosis of the joints. To mistake