blue, with a few scattered blue-spots on the hand. The tip of the nose was also slightly blue, the only occasion on which she had any symptoms referable to the face. There was a spot of ecchymosis an inch by half an inch from the styloid process of the right radius.

On the 22d she was very much better, and was able to get up. The hand was still cold, but the blue color of the fingers was fading.

On the 23d and 24th she improved rapidly. At this time an oculist examined her eyes, and said she had choroiditis, with beginning optic atrophy. In this attack the urine was negative.

On April 3, 1896, Dr. Boutelle writes:

"Mrs. — died January 29, 1896. She did very well for a time after my last report. Last summer she had a rather prolonged attack, not so severe though as the former ones, and without any paralysis or brain-symptoms, but with much pain in the fingers, which turned livid, but did not ulcerate. Early in January, after feeling pretty well, she one day took a drive and ate rather heartily at supper. During the night she had an attack of giddiness and vomiting, followed by intense pain in the right hand. Morphine had to be given freely to relieve the pain, which she could not locate exactly, referring it to the elbow or upper arm. All of the fingers turned blue, and there was no sensation in the hand. She was a little bewildered and confused mentally, but there was no loss of power of speech. Any movement of the hand or arm gave the most intense pain. Gradually the coldness and lividity increased, until the hand and arm were dark purple as far as the elbow. She sank into a coma, and died in a couple of days."

Her son writes about the final attack:

"On his return home at his mother's final illness he found the right hand and fingers completely gangrenous. The arm was mottled nearly to the shoulder, and as far as the elbow it looked as if it must also become gangrenous."

Severe and persistent headache, alternating with or even taking the place of a well-marked attack, has been referred to by H. C. Wood in the discussion of a case reported by Cleemann,[1] in which angina pectoris complicated the disease. The patient described the pain as of a character very similar to that which occurred in the fingers.

I am indebted to Dr. H. V. Ogden, of Milwaukee, for the report of the following case, possibly of the nature of Raynaud's disease:

CASE III. *Painful swelling of the legs between the knees and ankles, recurring for two and a half years; falling attacks of doubtful nature, possibly hysterical.*—K. T., aged thirteen and a half years, German, of a neurotic family. She is a large, healthy-looking girl. Her illness began with what appears to have been an attack of chorea of considerable severity when she was ten years old. This was followed immediately by three groups of symptoms, viz., painful swelling of the legs, painful swelling behind the left ear, and falling attacks, all of which have continued until now.

1. About a year after the onset the condition of the legs is described

[1] Transactions of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1892.