

ing deep ulcers, and these were slow to heal; in fact, it took two months more before they were healed. Some of my colleagues contended that this was a case of localized gangrene following typhoid fever, and due to some interference with nutrition; in fact, an arteritis. This view was held by Dr. Armstrong, under whose care she last was, and who has kindly allowed me to make use of the case. Seeing that the toes and extreme periphery of feet were not involved, we could hardly put it down to Raynaud's disease. There was no blueness of extremities, nor any appearance of circulatory disturbance. Again the sloughing patches followed the course of no one nerve, the portions of skin involved being supplied by the external and internal saphenous and musculocutaneous nerves. Again, I found out that the girl was an inveterate cigarette smoker, and was addicted to liquor. The lesions might have been produced by the burning end of the cigarette. How the eschars were produced was a puzzle, but I have seen exactly similar ones produced by burns and scalds, and the application of too hot rubber water bottles to patients coming out of ether. As to the object of the girl, it might be to excite sympathy, and also to get back to the hospital, where the peculiarity of her case excited the interest of the numerous students who had work to do in the ward, and she also was the subject of an occasional bedside clinic by the surgeon in charge. These, with the idle life, are quite sufficient inducements to such a girl to mutilate herself in this way. Perhaps the original foot lesion was due to accident, and the subsequent ones to design. The recurrence of the attack was a suspicious circumstance to my mind, as were also the intervals of complete good health between the periods of ulceration. I have since learned that before leaving the hospital this girl came running out of the ward kitchen, where at that time there was no fire, with her clothes on fire. The fire was promptly put out by the nurses. This circumstance I consider as confirmatory evidence, and makes me suspect still more strongly the artificial character of the gangrene. I am acquainted with no disease in a young, healthy person to which this corresponds.

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