In addition to these intermittent changes were arthritic lesions, many of the large joints, and notably the temporomaxillary articulations, exhibiting the coarse crepitation of arthritis deformans. Perhaps the most interesting point in the case of scleroderma was the fact of frequent repeated syncopal attacks in the fingers and hands. These attacks came on "twenty or thirty times a day" after the least exposure to cold. The woman had suffered from repeated syncopal attacks in the fingers and hands, under the presidency of the Lancet Commission appointed to Investigate the Subject of the Administration of Chloroform and other Anaesthetics from a Clinical Standpoint, one is struck by the enormous majority of reported primary pulse failures, which, together with the numerous cases of accident occurring in the very earliest stage of chloroform administration, indicate that much has yet to be learned of the causes of these cases of respiratory failure. One could, in few words, he "respiratory failure" dictum from Hyderabad the statistics of the Lancet. The observations of Rosenberg and Guerin seem to indicate the fact that both diseases occur in those classes of patients whose vaso-motor apparatus is very active—namely, women and young people. With regard to treatment the application of warmth to the affected part as a preventive of the spasms, and galvanism with the anode placed in the hand and the cathode on the spine during the spasms, are apt to be ice. The patient is at present on jaborandi and salicylate of soda and is taking fifteen minims of the tincture with fifteen grains of the salicylate three times a day. This treatment has produced no side effects at all, and I hardly consider the ideal drug as it is somewhat irritant to the kidneys, which in skin cases are apt to be irritable. Thyroid extract might be useful, as it certainly, in my experience, causes sudorexis and lowers blood pressure, and I should like to try this if there should be any spread later on under the jaborandi. Of course, when the fibrous tissue is once laid down its complete disappearance is very improbable. Massage, however, might render the skin more plastic. Birmingham.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY MEDICAL GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—A large number of the members of this association resident in the metropolis dined together at the Café Royal, on April 17th, under the presidency of Dr. Arthur H. Robinson, the President of the association. The ron was a pleasant one, and the association was honoured by the presence of several guests, the invitation having been extended to graduates of the University outside the association.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, RYELEST-PARK.—At the annual meeting of the governors of this institution the Earl of Carnwath, speaking from the chair, stated that the annual report showed an increase in the work and a diminution in the number referred to the fact that in four years the lease of the present building would expire, and a new building, involving the creation of a building fund of some £10,000 or £15,000, would soon become a pressing necessity. In the hope of some munificent gift would soon be forthcoming towards this object.

NOTES ON A CASE OF COMBINED SCLERODERMA AND RAYNAUD'S DISEASE.

By J. A. HENTON WHITE, M.B. DURH., SURGEON TO THE BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.

The following case appears to me worthy of note as throwing additional light on certain cases of scleroderma and indicating a possible etiological connexion between these and Raynaud's disease.

A married woman aged forty-four years sent for me on account of a hardening of the skin in various parts of the body, rheumatic pains in her joints, and attacks of "dead fingers." On examination I found that the integument of the face and forearms, and to a less extent of the arms, thighs, abdomen, and chest, was thickened and indurated. It could not be pinched up from the subjacent tissues and had taken a mucous character. The colour of the surface was rather brown. The appearance of the chest was white and the bones and tissues, the colour of the surface was rather pink. The association. The woman suffered from repeated syncopal attacks in the fingers and hands, under the presidency of the Lancet Commission appointed to Investigate the Subject of the Administration of Chloroform and other Anaesthetics from a Clinical Standpoint, one is struck by the enormous majority of reported primary pulse failures, which, together with the numerous cases of accident occurring in the very earliest stage of chloroform administration, indicate that much has yet to be learned of the causes of these cases of respiratory failure. One could, in few words, he "respiratory failure" dictum from Hyderabad the statistics of the Lancet. The observations of Rosenberg and Guerin seem to indicate the fact that both diseases occur in those classes of patients whose vaso-motor apparatus is very active—namely, women and young people. With regard to treatment the application of warmth to the affected part as a preventive of the spasms, and galvanism with the anode placed in the hand and the cathode on the spine during the spasms, are apt to be ice. The patient is at present on jaborandi and salicylate of soda and is taking fifteen minims of the tincture with fifteen grains of the salicylate three times a day. This treatment has produced no side effects at all, and I hardly consider the ideal drug as it is somewhat irritant to the kidneys, which in skin cases are apt to be irritable. Thyroid extract might be useful, as it certainly, in my experience, causes sudorexis and lowers blood pressure, and I should like to try this if there should be any spread later on under the jaborandi. Of course, when the fibrous tissue is once laid down its complete disappearance is very improbable. Massage, however, might render the skin more plastic. Birmingham.

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