

Atlas of delineations of cutaneous eruptions : illustrative of the descriptions in the Practical synopsis of cutaneous diseases of Thomas Bateman / by Anthony Todd Thomson.

Contributors

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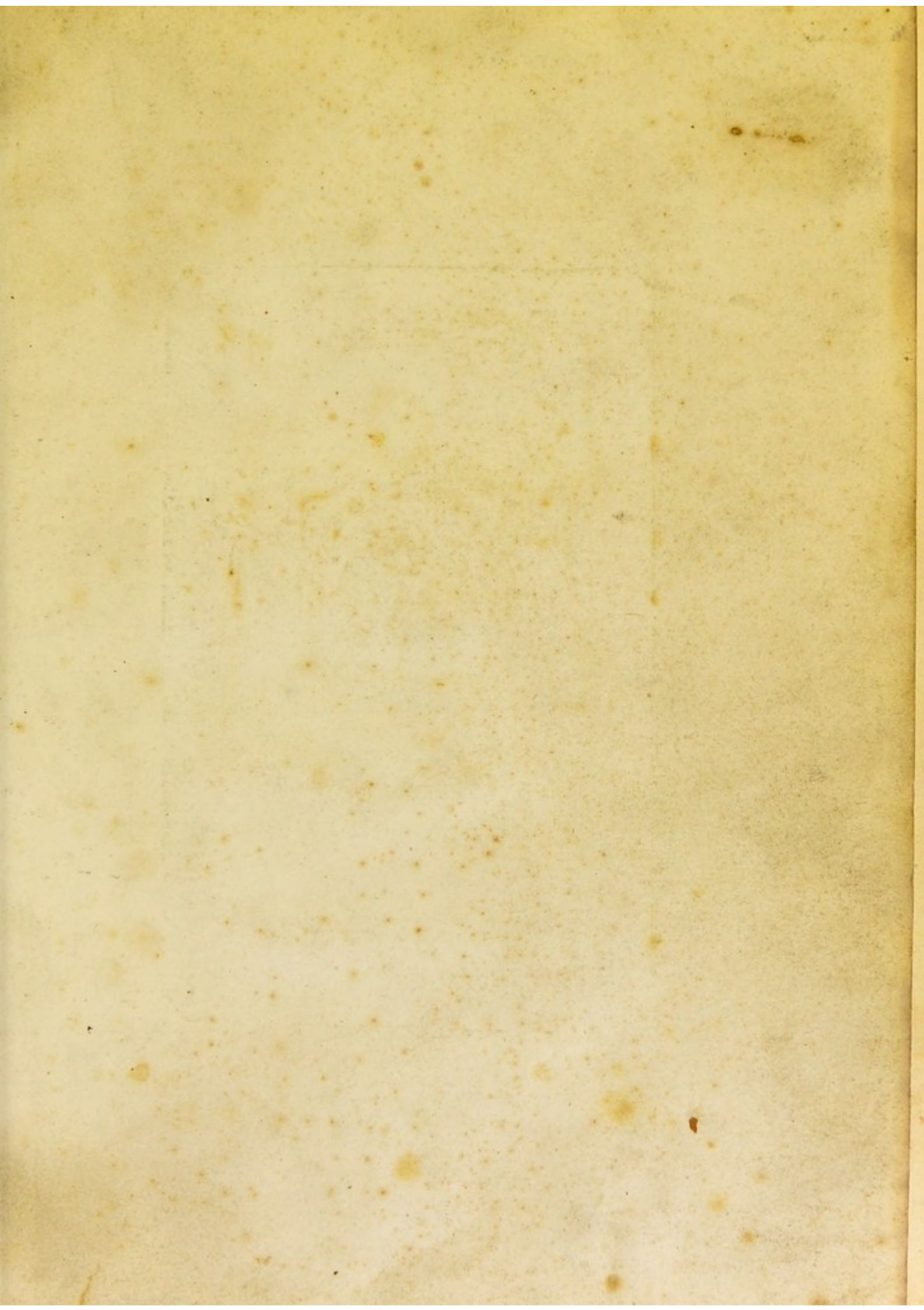
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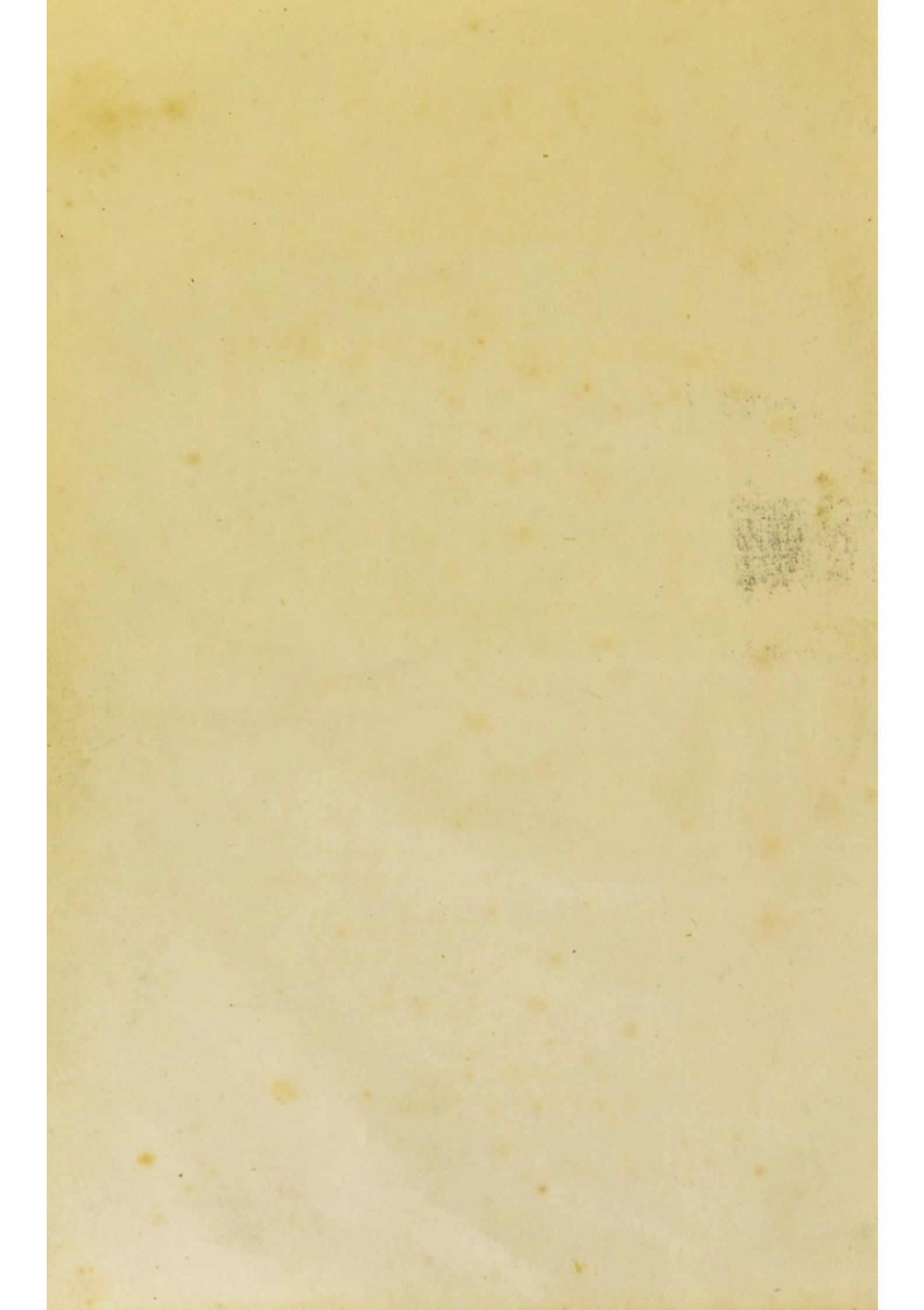




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A T L A S
OF
DELINEATIONS
OF
CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS;

ILLUSTRATIVE OF
THE DESCRIPTIONS
IN
THE PRACTICAL SYNOPSIS
OF
CUTANEOUS DISEASES
OF
THOMAS BATEMAN, M.D. F.L.S.

BY
ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, M.D. F.L.S.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND
PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
&c. &c. &c.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR
LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1829.

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S A T E S

DEFINITIONS

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LONDON:

Printed by A. & R. Spottiswoode,
New-Street-Square.

TO

SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART. M.D.

F.A.S. F.R.S.

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF LONDON,

PHYSICIAN TO THE KING ;

DESERVEDLY ELEVATED

TO THE HIGHEST HONOURS OF A PROFESSION,

WHICH HE ADORNS

BY HIS LEARNING AND LOVE OF SCIENCE ;

THIS WORK

IS INSCRIBED,

AS A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE

AND RESPECT.

A. D. M DCCC XXIX.

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

FROM THE YEAR 1660 TO 1700

IN TWO VOLUMES

BY JOHN HARRIS

ESQ. OF THE BARR

AT THE CLERK OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

IN THE YEAR 1700

AND NOW REPRINTED

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

IN THE POSSESSION OF THE SOCIETY

AND NOW REPRINTED

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IN THE POSSESSION OF THE SOCIETY

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE object of this ATLAS is to place in the hands of the Student a cheap substitute for the valuable but expensive Delineations of Dr. BATEMAN; a work which has done more to extend the knowledge of Cutaneous Diseases than any other that has yet appeared; not even excepting the large and imposing work of Alibert, entitled “*Description des Maladies de la Peau.*” It will be seen, that the greater part of these delineations are reduced representations of the most useful parts of those of Dr. BATEMAN. The Editor has endeavoured to render them more useful to the Student than plates usually are, by marking on the Plate the commencement, progress, and termination of each eruption, as far as this can be accomplished in a single representation. There are, however, several original delineations, for the accuracy of which the Editor can vouch, all of them having been drawn from Nature; some by his son; two by Mr. Perry, whose correctness in representing morbid appearances is well known to the profession; a few by other artists, and one by himself. The whole of the Plates have been coloured under the eye of Mr. Stewart, Jun. who with his father engraved

and coloured the large work of Dr. Bateman ; and the masterly execution of whose able hand will be recognized in the engraving of many of these delineations.

The advantage of teaching by the eye, as an aid to verbal description, in communicating a knowledge of the diseases which these Plates are intended to represent, is so very obvious, that the Editor hopes these delineations will be regarded as an important addition to the Synopsis ; whilst, at the same time, the separate publication of the Atlas places it in the power of any one either to purchase it with the present Edition of the Synopsis, or, if he be satisfied with the former Editions, to purchase the Atlas independent of the Synopsis. The new Edition of the Synopsis, also, may be bought without the Atlas, by those who may think that graphic delineations are not essential to the illustration of that work.*

* The Author conceives that it is but justice to himself to say, that the plan of this Atlas was sketched out, and many of the Plates executed, before the work of Rayet, "*Traité Théorique et Pratique des Maladies de la Peau*," was published. He mentions this circumstance to secure himself from the charge of having borrowed the idea of this mode of illustration from his continental contemporary. He has been anticipated in the publication of his design : but he flatters himself that in no other respect can the French work be regarded as having the advantage of this Atlas. There is a want of fidelity in the representations, and a carelessness in the tinting of the French work, which he trusts cannot be charged against the Atlas. In stating this fact, he must do justice to M. Rayet, by admitting, that the descriptive part of his work is very ably executed.

The letter press attached to the Plates is purposely as concise as possible, in order that no unnecessary matter should increase the expence of the work, to those for whose use and instruction it is chiefly intended.

Hinde-street, Manchester-square,
July 25. 1829.

The first part of the history of the
 world is divided into three parts, the
 first of which is the history of the
 world from the beginning to the
 present time. The second part is
 the history of the world from the
 present time to the future.

The third part is the history of the
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 is the history of the world from
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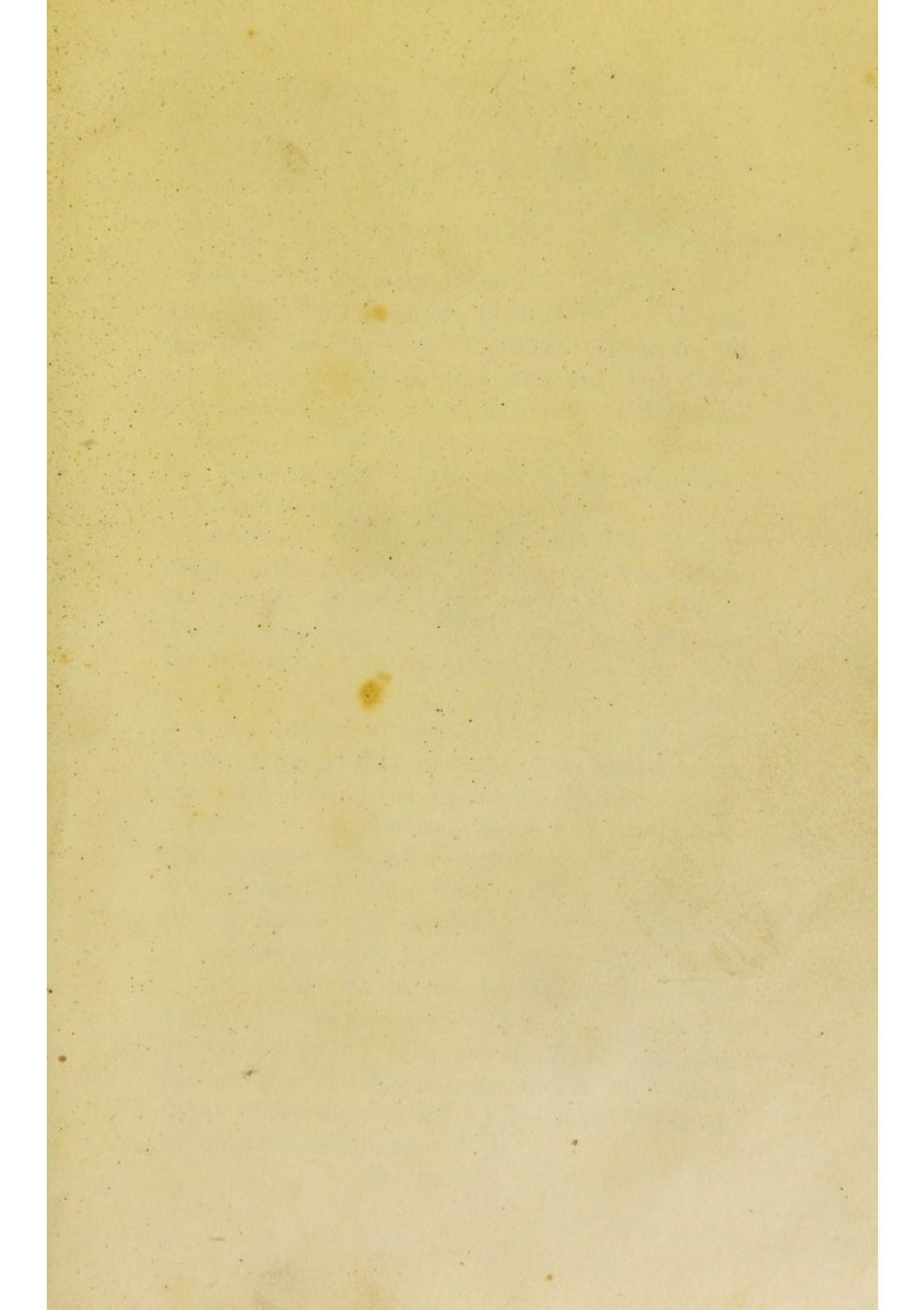
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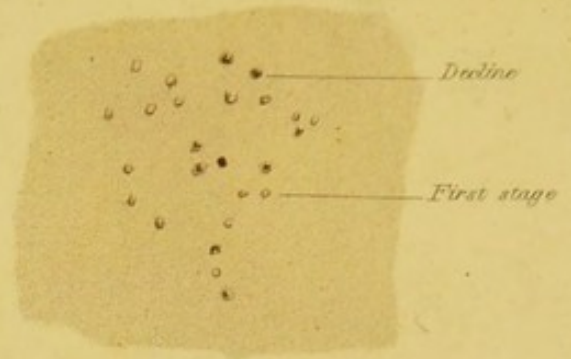
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STROPHYLUS



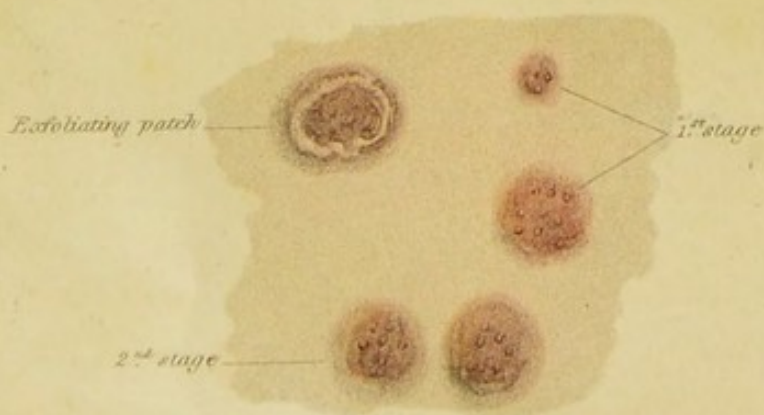
S. Intertinctus



S. Albidus



S. Confertus



S. Volaticus



S. Candidus.

PLATE 1.

STROPHULUS.

SPECIES 1. *STROPHULUS intertinctus*, RED GUM. This eruption is generally situated on the cheeks, fore arms, and back of the hands. In severe instances, the papulæ are of a vivid red; and a few of them become vesicular, particularly on the hands and feet; but the vesicles desiccate without breaking. This eruption usually occurs soon after birth, and is not inconsistent with good health.

SPECIES 2. *S. albidus*, WHITE GUM, appears chiefly on the face, neck, and breast. The papulæ are distinct, minute, hard, and slightly elevated. They remain much longer on the face and neck than the Red Gum. In the commencement they have scarcely any colour; but they acquire a reddish hue, and sometimes appear like points of extravasated blood as they decline. It is sometimes an indication of disturbance in the chylopoietic viscera.

SPECIES 3. *S. confertus*, RANK RED GUM, sometimes appears soon after birth, when the contents of the bowels are more than usually acrid; but, in general, it is an accompaniment of dentition, particularly in the early part of that important process in the economy of the infant; thence it is termed *tooth rash*. The papulæ are crowded together, and so surrounded with a high red blush, as to produce patches of a considerable size, and of an irregular form. They are situated on the loins, shoulders, cheeks, arms, and hands.

SPECIES 4. *S. volaticus*, WILDFIRE RASH, is a more severe form of the disease than any of the other species. The patches are formed of papulæ with inflamed bases, which are at first distinct, but gradually coalesce and form circular patches of a vivid red colour, more or less intense, according to the degree of the fever that accompanies them. The patches appear in succession, turn brown and ex-foliate, in four or five days.

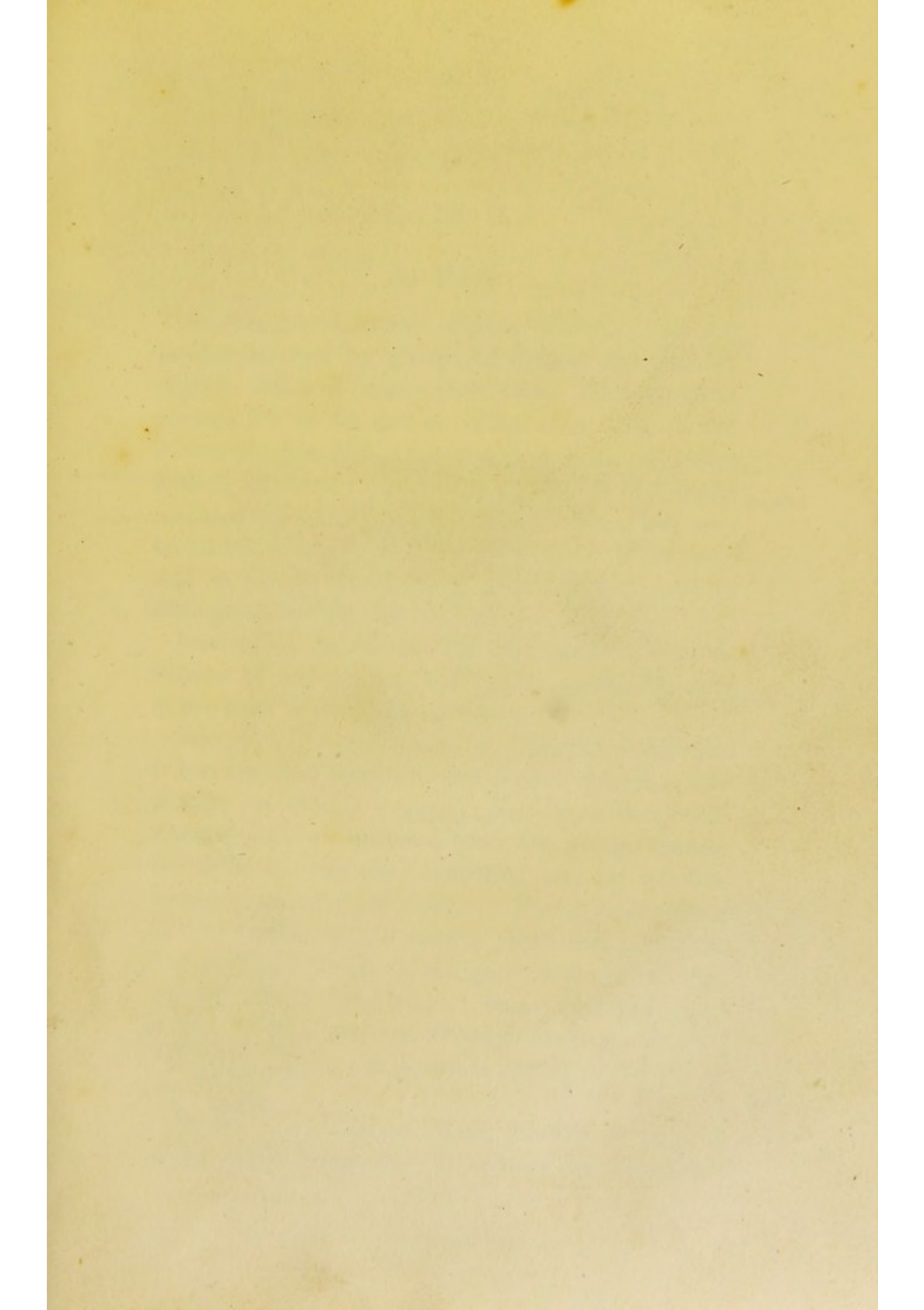
SPECIES 5. *S. candidus*, PALLID GUM RASH, appears to be a large and distinct variety of the albidus. The papulæ, instead of being inflamed, are of a lighter colour than the skin. They generally appear on the loins, shoulders, and upper part of the arms; continue hard and elevated for about a week, and then gradually disappear.

Treatment. Tepid baths; light aperients (1); and, when fever is present, some mild diaphoretic or refrigerant (2).

(1.) R Magnesiae Carbonatis gr. iv,
Sodæ Carbonatis gr. iij,
Pulveris Rhei gr. vj :
Fiat pulvis, maneque nocte sumendus.

(2.) R Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. ss,
Potassæ Sulphatis gr. iij,
—— Nitratis gr. ij,
Sacchari Albi gr. iij;
Fiat pulvis, 6ta quaque horâ, urgenti febre, sumendus.

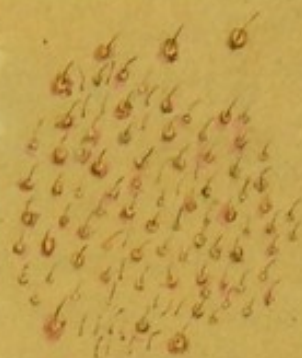
R Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. iij,
—— Contrayervæ Compositi 3ss;
Tere simul et distribue in chartulas sex æquales,
quarum sumatur una 4ta quaque horâ.



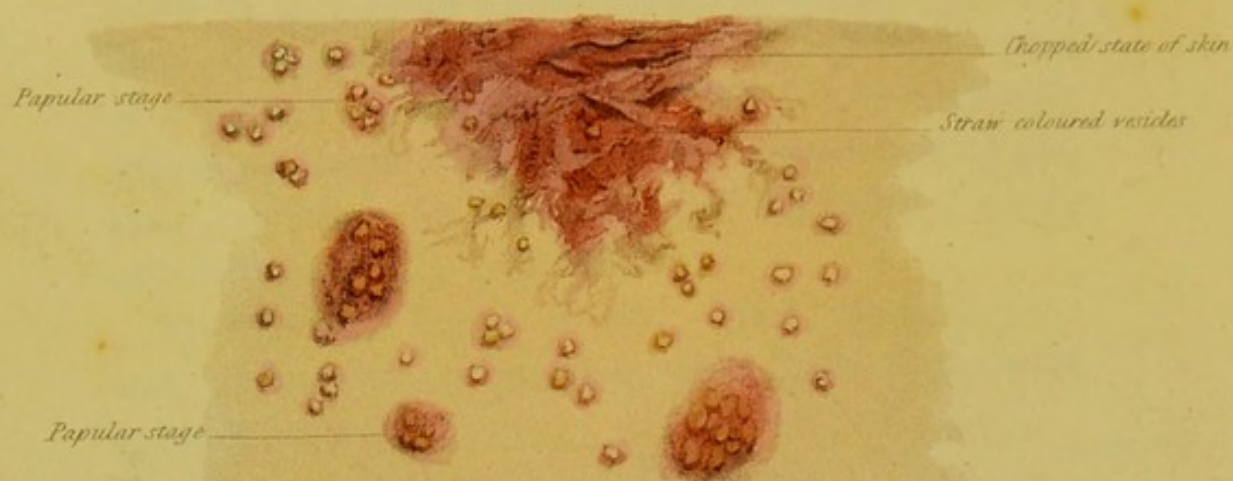
LICHEN



L: Simplex



L: Pilaris



L: Agrius



L: Lividus



L: Circumscriptus

PLATE II.

LICHEN.

SPECIES 1. LICHEN *simplex*, SIMPLE LICHEN, is characterised by groups of distinct red papulæ, slightly inflamed round their base. This eruption appears first on the face or on the arms, and, in the course of a few days, extends to the trunk and lower limbs. It terminates in a slight scurf, or exfoliation of the papulæ, as represented in the plate. It may be mistaken for Scabies; but its position on the face, and its purely papular character, are sufficient to distinguish it from that disease.

SPECIES 2. L. *pilaris*, HAIR LICHEN, is a modification of the simplex, the papulæ appearing only at the roots of the hairs of the skin.

SPECIES 3. L. *circumscriptus*, CLUSTERED LICHEN, is less common than the two former species. The papulæ are closely grouped; and, each being surrounded with an inflamed base, the groups assume the form of irregular, somewhat circular patches, having a well-defined margin. The clusters extend at this margin, which remains papulated, whilst the surface of the centre of the patches becomes even, but continues red and rough. Sometimes fresh crops of patches arise, and run through the same course; and in this manner the disease is prolonged for several weeks.

SPECIES 4. L. *agrius*, WILD LICHEN, is ushered in by febrile symptoms. It appears first in distinct

papulæ, or in small groups, which are inflamed to a considerable extent around them: these gradually extend, and, at length, become harsh, thickened, chapped, and tender. Some small vesicles are, occasionally, mixed with the papulæ. The diffuse redness of the patches, the chapping, and the tendency to vesication distinguish this from the other species of Lichen. Women are more liable to this form of Lichen than men.

SPECIES 5. *L. lividus*, LIVID LICHEN. In this form of Lichen, the papulæ are distinct, of a livid or dark hue, small and hard; and, except that they are elevated, closely resemble petechiæ. The continuance of the eruption is prolonged for weeks by fresh eruptions. They become of a dark brown hue, and decline by exfoliation.

Treatment. For the three first species, a refrigerant, light diet, avoiding all spices and fermented liquors, and regulating the bowels with a gentle aperient (1), constitute all that is required in moderate cases: in the more obstinate, and in debilitated habits, tonics (2) are requisite. As an external application, to allay the vexatious itching, sedative lotions (3), and those of a moderately stimulant kind (4), are useful. If the eruption be accidentally repelled by exposure to cold, the tepid or the warm bath will be found beneficial.

In Lichen *agrius* the bowels must be opened, at first, by mercurial and saline purgatives (5); after which the patient should be put upon a course of gentle tonics (6) continued for some weeks. In obstinate and protracted cases, Arsenic (7) is sometimes necessary; and, when chapping takes place,

cooling, sedative ointments (8) afford relief. The *L. lividus* requires nearly the same general treatment as the agrius.

- (1.) R Sodæ Bicarbonatis ʒ ss,
—— Tartarizatae ʒ ij,
Aquæ fʒ x,
Syrupi Sennæ fʒj :

Fiat haustus, in impetu ipso effervescentiæ, cum cochleari amplo uno succi Limonis recentis, mane sumendus.

- (2.) R Confectionis Rosæ ʒvj,
Aquæ ferventis fʒ viij;
Tere, dein macera per horam.

R. Liquoris Colati fʒ vij,
Acidi Sulphurici diluti ʒ xlviij :
Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochl. amp. iij sexta quaque horâ.

R. Tincturæ Ferri Muriatis ʒ xvj,
Infusi Gentianæ compositi fʒxij :
Fiat haustus bis quotidie sumendus.

- (3.) R. Acidi Hydrocyanici fʒj,
Misturæ Amygdalæ amaræ fʒ vj,
Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis gr. ij :
Fiat lotio, ope spongiæ, partibus affectis applicanda.

- (4.) R. Liquoris Ammoniae Acetatis fʒ ij,
Misturæ Camphoræ fʒ iv.
Misce, ut fiat lotio.

- (5.) R. Submuriatis Hydrargyri gr. vij,
Micæ panis q. s. ;
ut fiat pilula, hora somni sumenda.

R. Magnesiae Sulphatis \mathfrak{z} iv,
Infusi Sennae $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xij,
Tincturae Jalapae $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j ss,
Syrupi Zingiberis $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss:
Fiat haustus sequenti mane sumendus.

(6.) R. Sulphatis Quiniae gr. iij,
Infusi Confectionis Rosae $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xij,
Acidi Sulphurici diluti \mathfrak{m} xij;
Fiat haustus bis terve quotidie sumendus.

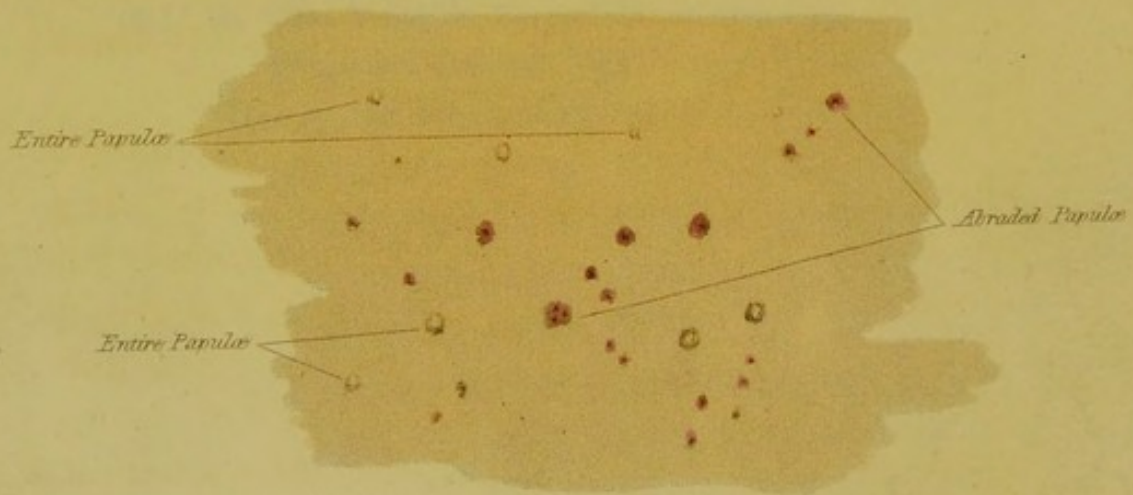
(7.) R. Liquoris Arsenicalis \mathfrak{m} vj,
Infusi Quassiae $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xij;
Fiat haustus bis quotidie sumendus.

(8.) R. Olei Volatilis Amygdalae amarae $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j,
Unguenti Cetacei \mathfrak{z} ij;
Tere ut fiat unguentum.

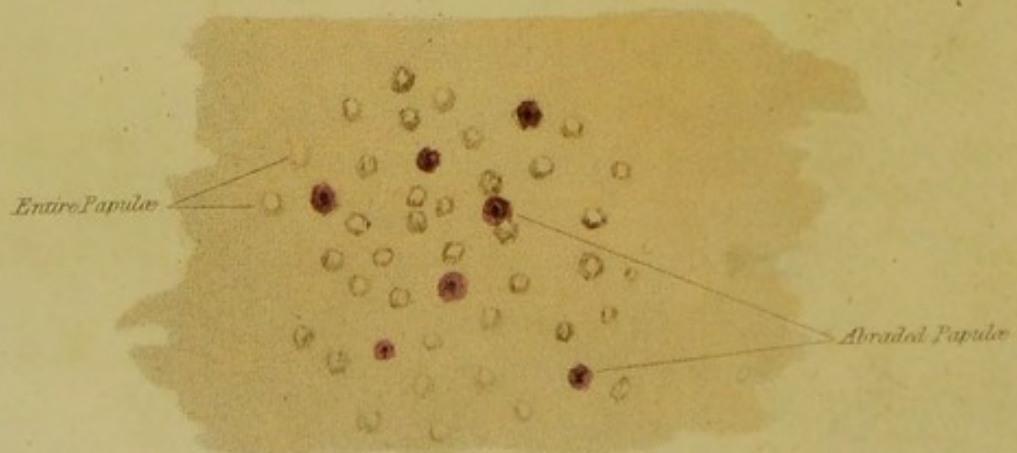
PRURIGO



P. Mitis



P. Formicans



P. Senilis

PLATE III.

PRURIGO.

SPECIES 1. *PRURIGO mitis*, MILD PRURIGO, is distinguished by soft, smooth, isolated papulæ, never red or inflamed at the base, except when irritated by friction; appearing chiefly on the shoulders, the breast, the loins, and the thighs. This eruption occurs, most commonly, in spring, or early in summer. When irritated, the papulæ ooze out a little watery humour mixed with blood, which concretes into small brown crusts or scabs.

SPECIES 2. *P. formicans*, FORMICATIVE PRURIGO. This eruption resembles the former in appearance; but is accompanied with a sensation resembling the stinging of ants. It affects chiefly the trunk of the body, and the limbs, except the feet and palms of the hands. It is frequently the consequence of improper diet: shell fish; much stimulant animal food; a too free use of condiments, particularly pickles, and of fermented liquors; and in some habits of fatigue, watching, and low diet. When it is very obstinate, it brings on Impetigo.

The magnified representation of the insect, in the Plate, is that of an insect found by Dr. Willan on an old man affected with Prurigo senilis. He regarded it as a pulex.

SPECIES 3. *P. senilis*. INVETERATE PRURIGO OF OLD AGE. This species is easily distinguished by

the greater size and elevation of the papulæ; and the intolerable itching which accompanies it.

Treatment. The first species is greatly relieved by the use of the tepid bath; by regular ablution with warm water and mild soap; by bleeding and active purging at first; and, afterwards, by the use of Sulphur, combined with Soda and Nitrate of Potassa, with mineral acids. In young and plethoric individuals advantage is obtained from a combination of purgatives and mineral acids (1). In the second species, more benefit is derived from a proper regulation of diet than from the use of medicines: Sulphur with alkalies, decoctions of Sarsaparilla, Cinchona and Serpentaria, frequently prove useful: when obstinate, the internal administration of oxygenated Muriatic Acid (Chlorine), in solution; or of the Arsenical Solution, has been productive of much benefit. Purgings and sudorifics are hurtful. As external applications—tepid baths, artificial sulphureous baths (2), lotions of Calomel and Lime-water (3), and of Oxymuriate of Mercury with Hydrocyanic Acid (4), are most effectual in relieving the itching. In very severe cases, touching the papulæ, previously broken by friction, with Aromatic Vinegar, and afterwards applying an ointment with Hydro-sulphuret of Ammonia (5), generally affords much relief. The third species is more benefited by the sulphur fumigating baths, at a low temperature; or the tepid sea-water bath, with the internal use of Harrowgate waters, than by any other means. Lotions, with Oxymuriate of Mercury, or the Hydrocyanic Acid, or with Liquor Ammoniae Acetatis (6), are useful; and when pediculi appear,

a liniment of Oil of Turpentine diluted with Oil of Almonds (7) will be found very beneficial in destroying these insects.

- (1.) R. Magnesiae Sulphatis \mathfrak{z} ij,
Infusi Confectionis Rosae $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xij,
Acidi Sulphurici diluti \mathfrak{m} ix;
Fiat haustus bis die sumendus.

(2.) The following may be added to each gallon of water, at 95° Fahrenheit, necessary for forming an artificial sulphureous bath :

R. Magnesiae Sulphatis \mathfrak{z} iv,
Potassae Bitartratis \mathfrak{z} j,
Sulphureti Potassae \mathfrak{z} j;
Tere simul et solve in aquae balnei cong. j.

- (3.) R. Submuriatis Hydrargyri \mathfrak{z} j,
Aquae Calcis $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ vj;
Tere ut fiat lotio.

- (4.) R. Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis gr. iij,
Acidi Hydrocyanici $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j,
Misturæ Amygdalæ amaræ $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ vij;
Fiat lotio partibus subinde affectis, vel urgenti pruritu, applicanda.

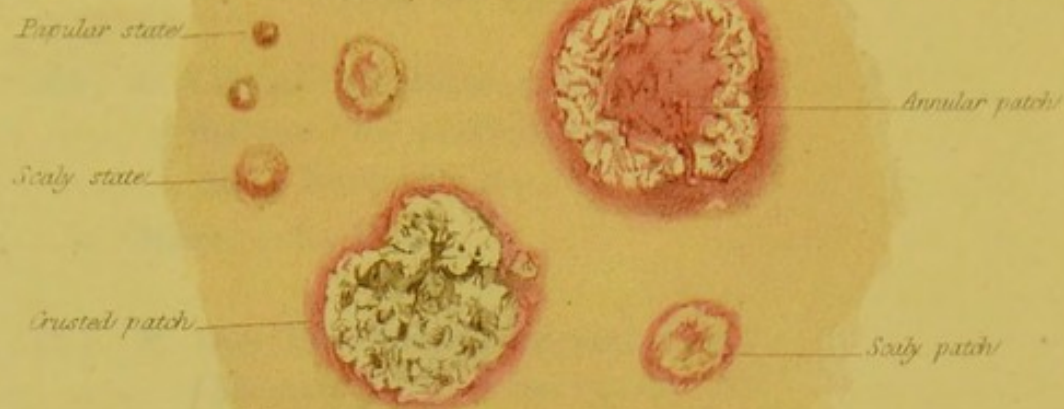
- (5.) R. Sulphuris Sublimati \mathfrak{z} iv,
Picis liquidi,
Adipis, ā. ā. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}$ ss,
Cretæ præparatæ \mathfrak{z} iv,
Ammoniae Hydro-sulphureti $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij;
Misce, sit pro unguento papulis applicandum.

- (6.) R. Liquoris Ammoniae Acetatis f \bar{z} iij,
Spiritus Vini rectificati f \bar{z} iv,
Aquae Rosae f \bar{z} iv ss;

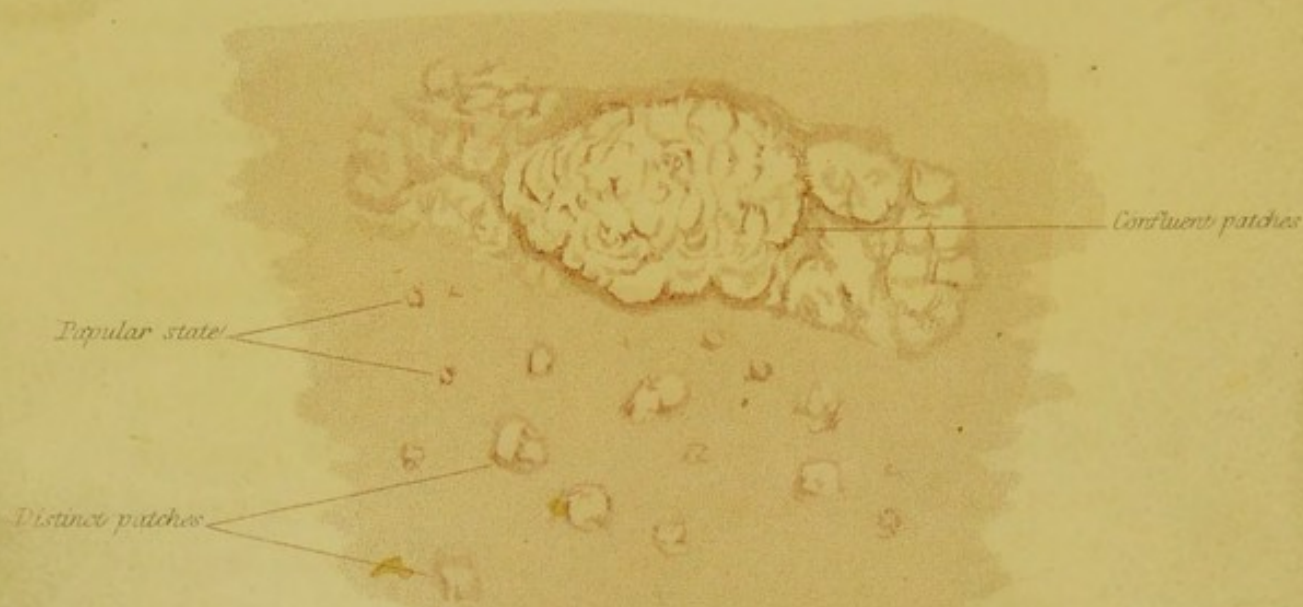
Misce, ut fiat lotio.

- (7.) R. Olei Terebinthinae rectificati f \bar{z} iv,
Olei Amygdalarum fixi f \bar{z} j ss;

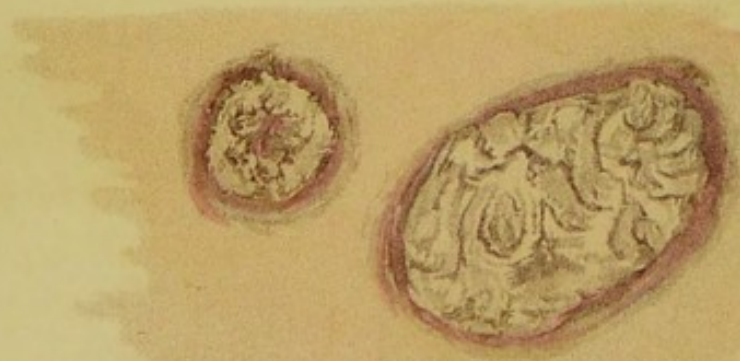
Misce.



L. Vulgaris



L. Alphoides



L. Nigricans

PLATE IV.

LEPRA.

SPECIES 1. *LEPRA vulgaris*. COMMON LEPRA. This eruption appears at first like red shining papulæ; but in two or three days white scales appear on the summits of these little elevations; extending in an irregular oval figure, like patches of white opaque mica; till, at length, the central scales dropping, the remaining scales appear in irregular circles, surrounding a red, inflamed, depressed centre. This circular form of the patches distinguishes Lepra from Psoriasis. The extremities, particularly below the knee and elbow, the breast and shoulders, and the backs of the hands, are the parts usually affected. There is seldom much itching or tingling except when the patient is warm in bed, or after he has eaten an indigestible meal, or has heated himself with exercise. The causes of this form of Lepra are not very obvious; sometimes, the disease is connected with idiosyncrasy, sometimes with a cold and moist atmosphere, and over fatigue.

SPECIES 2. *L. alphoides*. WHITE LEPRA. The patches although individually smaller, yet are more confluent than those of the *L. vulgaris*; and nearly devoid of the inflammation attending the former species; particularly when it affects children under fourteen years of age. In old persons, the patches are intersected by fissures.

SPECIES 3. *L. nigricans*. BLACK LEPRA, is

easily recognized from the other two species by the livid hue of the scaly patches : the scales are, also, thinner, and more easily detached than in the other species ; but, when they are separated, the surface remains longer tender. This species occurs chiefly in cachectic habits ; and in persons exposed to much fatigue and vicissitudes of weather, and who are obliged to submit to a precarious diet.

Treatment. In the first species, the inflammatory state of the system must regulate the necessity for bleeding and purging. In some cases, when the skin is highly inflamed and stiff, with heat, pain, and itching, and the motion of the limbs is nearly impracticable, emetics, purgatives, nauseating doses of antimonials and other depleting means are necessary, before resorting to the use of the tonic to be recommended. In the other two species depletion is never required. In some respects all the species demand the same treatment. In mild cases, the warm bath, with moderate friction ; frequent local ablution, with the use of an artificial Sulphureous or Harrowgate water (1), at a temperature of 95° ; and the internal use of Sulphur, or of the natural Sulphureous waters, are all that is required. In more obstinate cases, Lotions, as (2), (3), and (4), are necessary. Blisters may also be employed, and the vesicated parts dressed with the Unguentum Picis, or the Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, diluted with Saturnine Ointment (5), or with the Pitch ointment (6). In the morning the ointment should be washed off, and the parts brushed with very dilute Liquor Potassæ (7), or with a weak spirituous solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury (8).

The most beneficial internal remedies are, the Arsenical Solution in doses of from \mathfrak{m} iv. to \mathfrak{m} v., in decoction of Dulcamara (9) or of Sarsaparilla; or the solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury in the decoction of Dulcamara (10), or that of the root of the Sharp-pointed Dock (11). The infusion of Marsh Rosemary, *Ledum palustre* (12), taken to the extent of a pint daily, has also proved useful.

When the skin is very irritable, a lotion with infusion of Foxglove (13) is a good external remedy; or a lotion with Hydrocyanic Acid (14).

- (1.) \mathcal{R} Sulphatis Magnesiae \mathfrak{z} ij,
Nitratis Potassae gr. x,
Sulphatis Potassae cum Sulphure, (E. P.) \mathfrak{z} ss,
Aquae ferventis $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xxiv;
Solve ut fiat lotio.
- (2.) \mathcal{R} Potassae Hydro-sulphureti \mathfrak{z} vj,
Decocti Dulcamarae Stipitum $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ vij ss;
Misce.
- (3.) \mathcal{R} Liquoris Potassae $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j,
Aquae Rosae $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ v;
Misce.
- (4.) \mathcal{R} Acidi Muriatici $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ vj,
Aquae Rosae $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ v;
Misce.
- (5.) \mathcal{R} Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitratis \mathfrak{z} iv,
Acetatis Plumbi \mathfrak{z} ss,
Unguenti Cetacei \mathfrak{z} j ss,
Tere ut fiat unguentum, quo partes affectae inungantur.
- (6.) \mathcal{R} Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitratis,
—— Picis, $\bar{\mathfrak{a}}$. $\bar{\mathfrak{a}}$. \mathfrak{z} j;
Misce.

- (7.) R Liquoris Potassæ f̄3iij,
Aquæ Rosæ f̄3v ss ;
Misce.

- (8.) R Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis gr. ij,
Spiritus Vini rectificati f̄3j ;
Misce.

- (9.) R Stipitum Solani Dulcamaræ f̄3j,
Aquæ ferventis Oj ;
Digere per horam, dein coque ad usque f̄3viij, et cola.

R Liquoris colati f̄3j ss.
Liquoris Arsenici m̄iv;
Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

- (10.) R Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis gr. viij,
Alcoholis f̄3j ;
Solve.

R Solutionis Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis m̄vj,
Decocti Stipitum Dulcamaræ f̄3j ss ;
Fiat haustus bis quotidie sumendus.

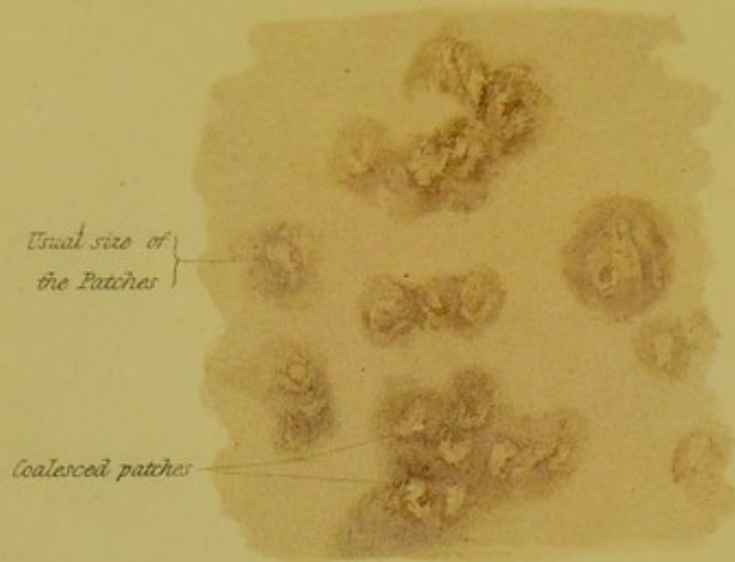
- (11.) R Radicis Rumicis Acuti contusi f̄3j,
Aquæ ferventis Oj ;
Coque per horam et cola.

R Decocti Rumicis f̄3viij,
Solutionis Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis f̄3ss ;
Fiat mistura, cujus cochlearia ampla iv mane, et
meredie quotidie sumantur.

- (12.) R Foliorum Ledi Palustris f̄3iv,
Aquæ ferventis Oij ;
Infunde in vase clauso per horam et cola : — sumat
æger f̄3iv ter in die.

- (13.) R Foliorum Digitalis Purpureæ ℥j,
Aquæ ferventis Oij;
Infunde per horam et cola.
- (14.) R Acidi Hydrocyanici f℥j ss,
Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis gr. iij,
Misturæ Amygdalarum amarum f℥vj;
Misce, ut fiat lotio.

PSORIASIS.



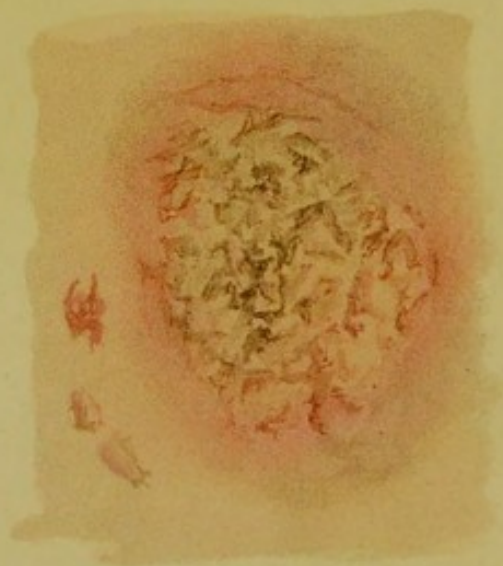
P. guttata.



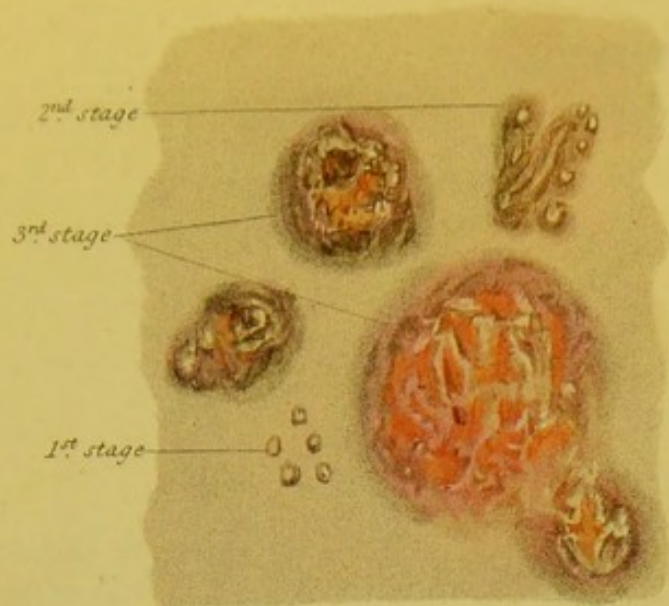
P. gyrata.



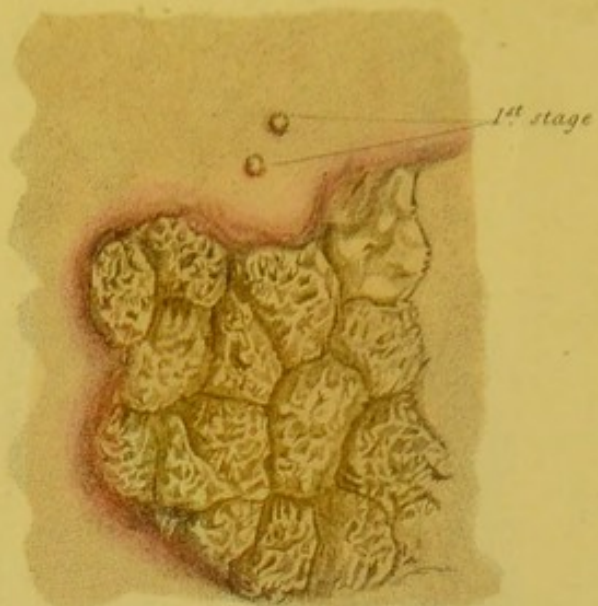
P. inveterata.



P. Palmaria.



P. diffusa — *sparsa*.



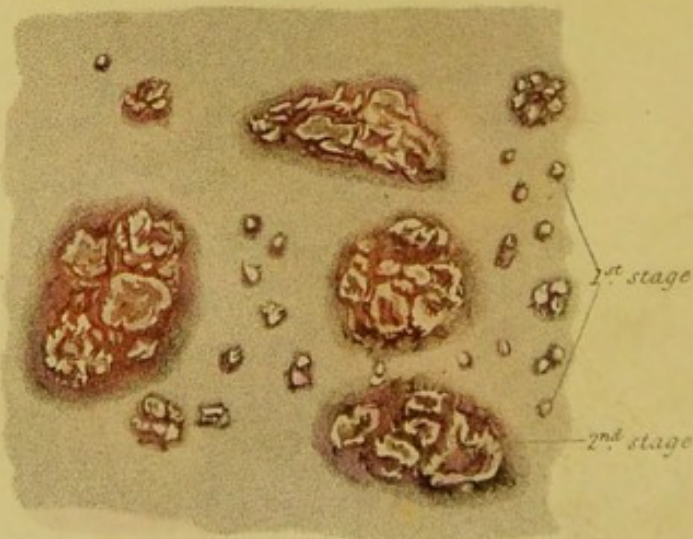
P. diffusa — *varietas*.



P. diffusa (var. peculiar to washerwomen.)



P. diffusa *pistoria*.



P. diffusa *puerilis*.

PLATES V. AND VI.

PSORIASIS.

SPECIES 1. PSORIASIS *guttata*, MINUTE DRY SCALL, appears in scaly patches, somewhat resembling Lepra; in general small, but occasionally coalescing, and forming large irregular patches. The appearance of the patches is preceded by slight feverishness and pains. In children the eruption spreads rapidly over the body. Spring is the season in which it shows itself; and it is liable to recur, at the same time, for several years. When it appears on a part of the body thickly covered with hair (see "Plate Seventh"), it assumes an appearance closely resembling that of Pityriasis.

SPECIES 2. *P. diffusa*, SPREADING DRY SCALL. There are several varieties of this species: —that denominated *sparsa*, in the Plate, commences in small, distinct, scaly points, that gradually coalesce, and, as the disease advances, become red, with the scales thickened, intersected with furrows, and covered with a powdery substance. There is a subvariety of this species, in which the scales become dry, harsh, and regularly divided as in the Plate. Another variety, peculiar to washerwomen, assumes often a very threatening aspect, which, however, soon subsides when the occupation that has produced it is discontinued. This variety has been more common since the introduction of the use of soda and other alkalies for cleansing linen. The cuticle becomes

brittle, and separates in large irregular scales. The variety, termed Baker's Itch, *P. diffusa pistoria*, resembles that peculiar to washerwomen, except that the scales are smaller and softer: it generally attacks the back of the hands of bakers, and of other artisans who work in dry powders.

Another variety, *P. palmaria*, is a very obstinate disease, resisting almost every means tried for its removal. It is confined chiefly to the palms of the hands, the wrist, and the sides of the thumbs. It is itchy, hot, and tingling, of a dirty hue; and is apt to bleed when the fingers are stretched.

SPECIES 3. *P. gyrata*, GYRATED DRY SCALL, appears in patches which assume a tortuous or serpentine form, resembling worms or leeches. It may be regarded rather as a variety of *guttata* than a distinct species.

SPECIES 4. *P. inveterata*, INVETERATE DRY SCALL, is characterised by the confluent state of the patches, which sometimes cover nearly the whole of the body, except the face. The scales are so easily separated, that the friction of the clothes of the affected person often rubs them off, and leaves fissures which ooze out a sharp, hot lymph, in old people. As the disease declines, the new cuticle is so harsh, red, and shrivelled, that it does not regain its natural texture for weeks.

Treatment. Mercurials generally prove injurious, except in the more severe cases of *P. diffusa*, in which small doses, from gr. iij. to gr. v., of Plummer's Pill are sometimes useful, given in conjunction with Cinchona and Soda (1.). In *P. guttata*, also, Hy-

drargyrum \bar{c} Creta, in doses of gr. xij, may be given at bedtime, until the Mercury slightly affects the gums. — The general mode of treating Psoriasis is by means of purging and other antiphlogistic medicines, avoiding stimulating food and wine in the commencement; using, afterwards, Sulphur both internally and as a fumigating bath: but Sulphur in any form, even in mineral waters, is hurtful if the nervous system be in an irritable state. In the *P. inveterata*, the Arsenical Solution, in doses of \mathfrak{m} iij, gradually augmented to \mathfrak{m} xxvj, has proved highly beneficial; but ought to be omitted if pains in the bowels or erysipelas supervene. The most effectual remedy is the Liquor Potassæ, in doses of \mathfrak{m} xxx, gradually increased to \mathfrak{m} cl, given in the Bitter Almond Emulsion twice a day: or, if the patient be delicate, in some bitter infusion (2); and the Hydrargyrum \bar{c} Creta at bedtime. Alibert lauds the tepid bath, used for two hours at a time, every day: in the local cases, I have seen much benefit from sponging with a solution of Sulphuret of Potassa (3). The harsh state of the eruption in *P. palmaria* is benefited by steaming with hot water, and then applying a very dilute ointment of Nitrated Mercury (4): an ointment with the Chloruret of Lime (5) has been recommended. I have seen much advantage derived from the use of an unchemical lotion, which contains an Acetate of Zinc and Sulphate of Lead (6). In very severe cases, blisters are resorted to with advantage. In the local varieties of Psoriasis, the use of general remedies cannot be dispensed with, although external applications are chiefly indicated.

- (1.) R Sodæ Bicarbonatis ʒij,
Infusi Cinchonæ lancifoliæ fʒv ss,
Tincturæ Cascarillæ fʒiv;
Misce, ut fiat mistura, cujus 4ta pars bis in die sumatur.

- (2.) R Liquoris Potassæ m lxxx,
Misturæ Amygdalæ amaræ fʒvj;
Misce: sumantur cochlearia ampla iij bis quotidie.

R Hydrargyri c̄ Creta gr. xij;
Pulvis omni nocte horâ somni sumendus.

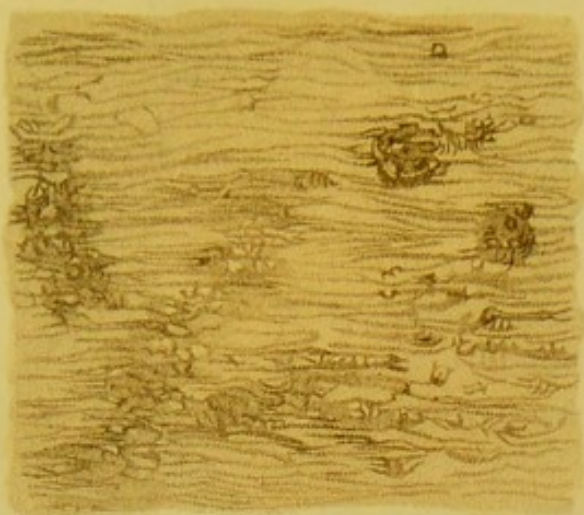
- (3.) R Sulphureti Potassæ ʒj,
Saponis ʒij,
Aquæ Distillatæ fʒviij;
Fiat solutio, partibus affectis ope spongiæ applicanda.

- (4.) R Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitratis ʒj,
———— Cetacei ʒvij;
Tere optime, ut fiat unguentum.

- (5.) R Calcis Chlorureti, partes iij,
Subsulphatis Hydrargyri flavi, (E. P.) p. ij,
Olei Amygdalæ, p. vj,
Adepis, partes xvj;
Fiat unguentum, partibus affectis applicandum.

- (6.) R Sulphatis Zinci,
Plumbi Acetatis ā ā gr. xx,
Aquæ Rosæ fʒv,
Mucilaginis Acaciæ fʒj;
Misce, ut fiat lotio subinde utenda.

PITYRIASIS AND ICHTHYOSIS.



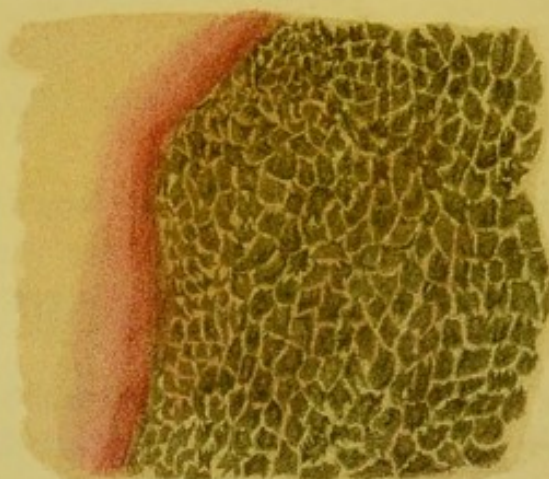
Psoriasis guttata, var.



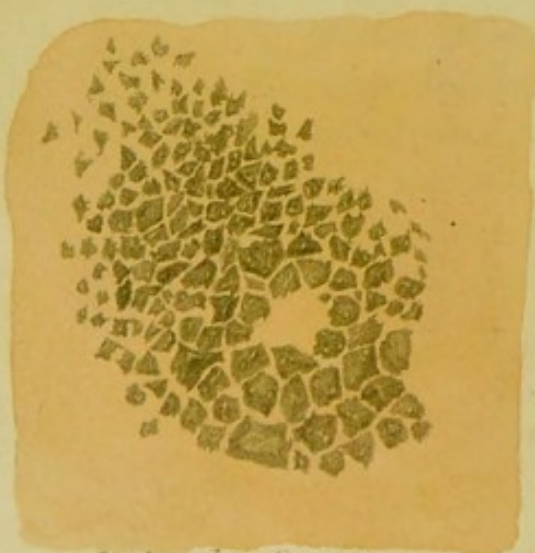
Pityriasis capitis.



P. versicolor.



I. simplex.



I. simplex faciei.



I. simplex cruris.

PLATE VII.

PITYRIASIS AND ICHTHYOSIS.

PITYRIASIS.

SPECIES 1. *PITYRIASIS capitis*, DANDRIFF OF THE HEAD, is a slight whitish or dirty-white scurf appearing on the scalp of the forehead and the temples, and increasing to large, flat, semitransparent scales on the occiput. It chiefly affects children: although occasionally it occurs on the scalp of old persons.

SPECIES 3. *P. versicolor*, VARIEGATED DANDRIFF, appears chiefly on the breast and epigastrium, in patches of various colours: films of cuticle are separated when it is rubbed. It is sometimes accompanied by slight itching, which is increased by the warmth of bed, and after drinking hot or strong liquors. It may be mistaken for a syphilitic eruption.

Treatment. The eruptions of Pityriasis are rarely connected with any disorder of the general system that requires the administration of internal medicines. External lotions (1, 2, 3,) are occasionally useful.

- (1.) R Aluminis ʒiij,
Spiritus Vini Rectificati fʒj,
Aquæ Rosæ fʒv;

Fiat lotio, ope spongiæ sæpe applicanda.

- (2.) R Acidi Nitrici,
—— Muriatici ā ā m̄xvj,
Aquæ Distillata f̄zvj;
Misce, ut fiat lotio.
- (3.) R Liquoris Potassæ f̄ziv,
Misturæ Amygdalæ amaræ f̄zviiij;
Misce, ut fiat lotio, bis in die utenda.

ICHTHYOSIS.

SPECIES 1. ICHTHYOSIS *simplex*, SIMPLE FISH SKIN. At first, this state of skin assumes the appearance rather of soiling or want of cleanliness than of disease: by degrees, however, the cuticle thickens, hardens, and becomes covered with small, dark-coloured, hard warts, or corneous papillæ, that extend, become thicker, and give the part the aspect of shagreen. These horny papillæ enlarge and acquire the appearance of overlapping scales on the limbs (see the Plate), and wherever the clothes press: on the contrary, they are more distinct and assume an angular aspect on the face (see the Plate) and uncovered parts of the body; each warty point being moveable and supported on its own neck, like a minute mushroom or fungus, when closely examined with a good glass. When the disease attacks the joints, as frequently happens, it admits more freely of the flexion than of the extension of the limb, owing to the lateral expansion of the heads of the warty bodies. (See Plate VIII.) The warty bodies sometimes increase so much as to produce a horny state of the integuments, which has induced Dr. Bateman and other authors to regard this

variety as a distinct species (see Plate XXV. of this Atlas): it is, however, probable, that these horny affections, of which many instances are recorded, are mere extensions of *Ichthyosis simplex*.

Treatment. General medicines have been productive of little benefit in simple Ichthyosis: Pitch made into pills with flour, and taken to a great extent, has been much praised; but the only internal medicine which I have ever seen prove useful, is the decoction of the sharp-pointed Dock, *Rumex acutus*, either alone or conjoined with Arsenic (1). If it purge too much, this effect may be moderated by the addition of a few drops of Tincture of Opium to each dose of the decoction. The best external remedies are the warm bath, moderate friction, and pressure by means of adhesive straps and bandages, keeping the parts cool by evaporating lotions applied over the bandages.

(1.) R Radicis Rumicis Acuti recentis, ℥j,

Aquæ ferventis O ij;

Concide radicem et decoque ad octarium unum, et cola.

R Liquoris colati f℥viij,

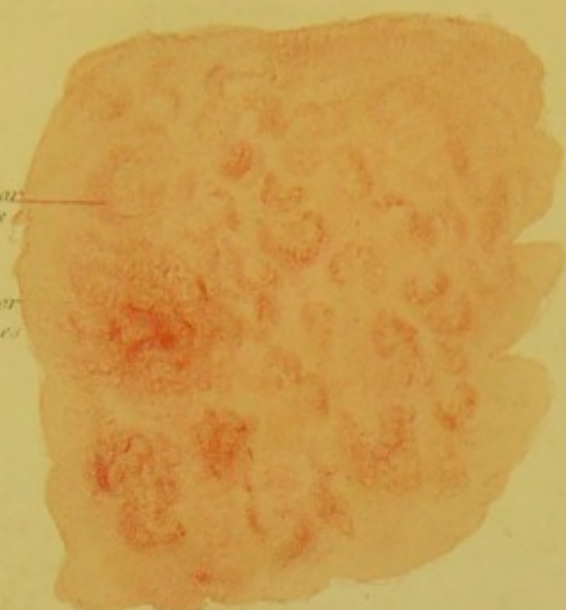
—— Arsenicalis ℥xij;

Misce, 4ta pars ter quotidie sumenda.

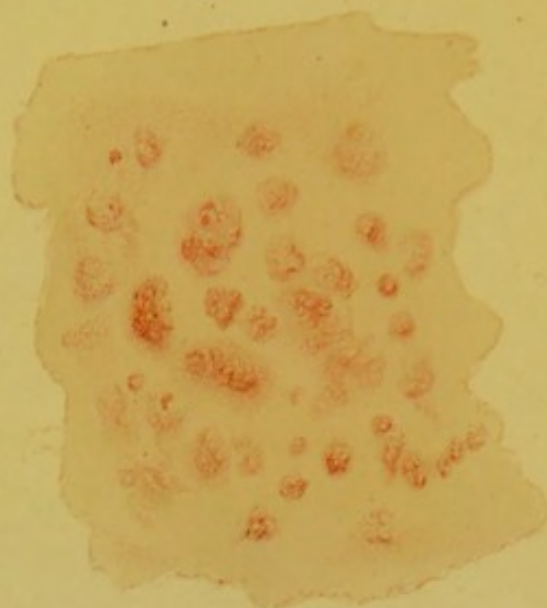
RUBEOLA.

*Semicircular
patches*

*Raised or
papular patches*



R. vulgaris 5th febris die.



R. vulgaris 5th vesiculis 5th die.



R. vulgaris 8th die evanescens.



R. sine catarrho.



R. nigra.

PLATE VIII.

RUBEOLA.

SPECIES 1. *RUBEOLA vulgaris*, COMMON MEASLES.

The rash which accompanies common measles appears at first (on the fifth day of the fever) like flea-bites, clustering into irregular, crescent-shaped patches about the forehead, and spreading downwards: on the eighth day it gradually disappears. In general the patches on the face are slightly raised, so as to feel rough under the finger: sometimes miliary vesicles appear, as represented in the Plate. For an account of the febrile symptoms, the Synopsis may be consulted.

SPECIES 2. *R. sine catarrho*, IMPERFECT MEASLES.

The rash is in general less papular, while the patches are more crescent-shaped than in *R. vulgaris*, which this otherwise closely resembles, with the exception of the absence of the catarrhal symptoms.

SPECIES 3. *R. nigra*, BLACK MEASLES. This is rather a peculiar state into which measles sometimes falls than a distinct species, owing to the fever assuming the typhoid type.

Treatment. Bleeding and purging are necessary if the catarrhal symptoms and the febrile excitement be considerable, particularly if the cough be hard, with pains of the chest; and if the inflammatory action threaten the cerebral membranes. Should the erup-

tion suddenly retrocede, the tepid bath must be employed, with sinapisms to the chest, after bleeding. A diarrhœa, at the close of the eruption, should not be checked, unless it run on for several days; but, at the same time, the strength of the patient must be supported with nutrient diet and light cordials. When the fever assumes a typhoid character, or, the habit of the patient being greatly weakened, the rash becomes livid, the decoction or infusion of Cinchona Bark, or the solution of Sulphate of Quinia (1), with the mineral acids, and wine and other cordials, are required.

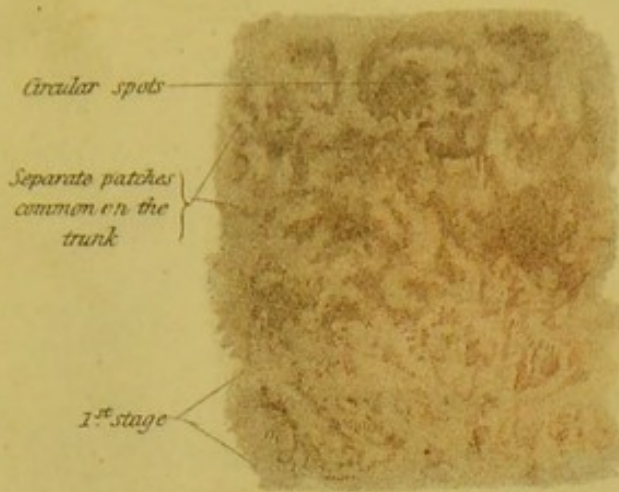
- (1.) R. Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ corticis in pulvere ʒvj,
Confectionis Rosæ ʒj,
Aquæ ferventis Oj;

Tere optime et digere per horam, in vase clauso, dein cola.

R. Liquoris Colati fʒiv,
Sulphatis Quiniæ gr. vj,
Acidi Sulphurici diluti mxx;

Misce, ut fiat mistura, cujus 4ta pars 3tia quaque horâ sumenda.

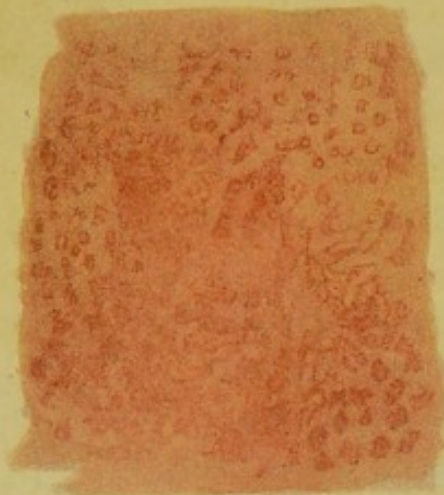
SCARLATINA.



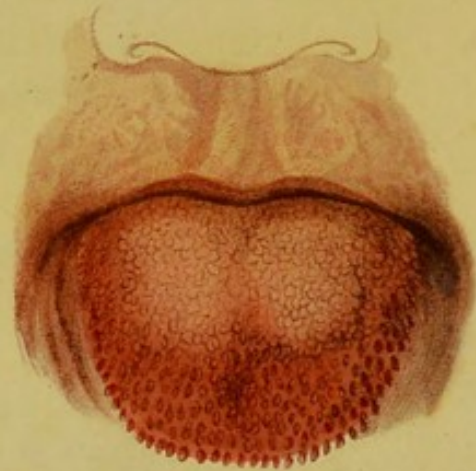
S. simplex.



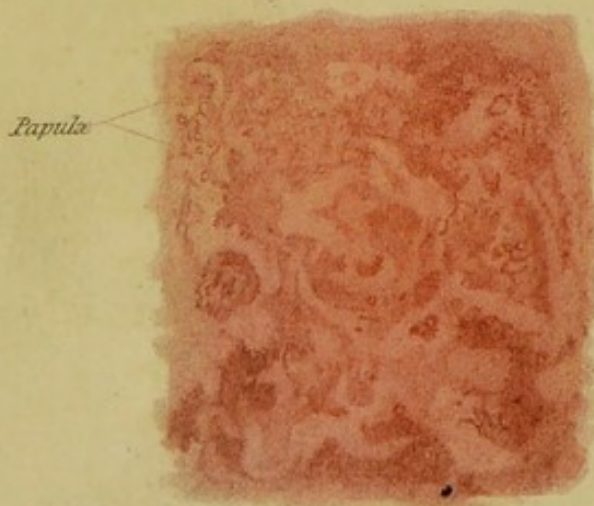
S. simplex.



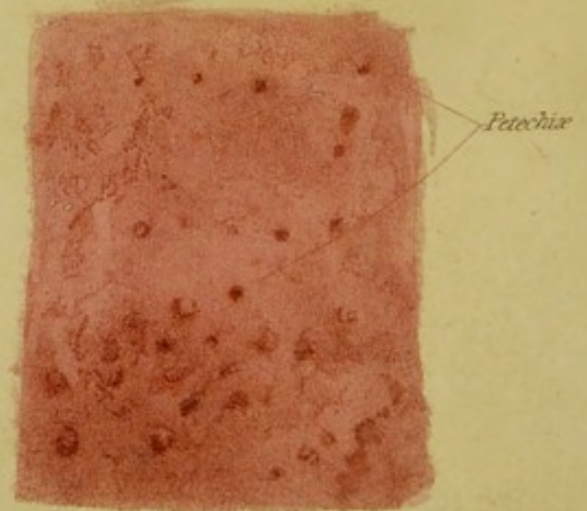
S. anginosa.



*Appearance of the Tongue in
Scarlatina Anginosa.*



S. simplex plena.



S. maligna.

PLATE IX.

SCARLATINA.

SPECIES 1. *SCARLATINA simplex*, SIMPLE SCARLET FEVER, first shows itself in innumerable minute red points, that gradually spread from the neck and face over the whole surface of the body, coalescing into patches and circular spots. Minute vesicles occasionally appear, which sometimes contain serum, and sometimes are empty; and, which on desquamation, leave a peculiar scaly state of skin, as represented in the Plate: occasionally the eruption is papular, and of a darker hue than usual. This species may be easily confounded with Roseola; but the progress of the rash is from the face to the trunk and extremities, whilst the reverse of this occurs in Roseola.

SPECIES 2. *S. anginosa*, SCARLET FEVER WITH SORE THROAT, is characterised by more severe febrile symptoms than in the former species; much inflammation of the fauces, also, accompanies the eruption: the voice becomes rough, and deglutition painful; whilst the breathing is oppressed, with sickness, headach, restlessness, and delirium. The rash has a more papular or dotted aspect than that of *S. simplex*; and the papillæ of the tongue become elongated and inflamed (see the Plate). Coryza sometimes occurs on the third or fourth day, and always indicates danger. Ascites, with a foetid purulent discharge from the ear, are not unusual sequelæ of this species of Scarlatina.

SPECIES 3. *S. maligna*, MALIGNANT SCARLET FEVER, commences like the preceding species. The eruption appears in patches, which are irregular, and of a dark or livid red hue. The heat of the skin is less intense than in *S. anginosa*; the pulse is small, feeble, and irregular; sometimes there is delirium; sometimes coma: the eyes are suffused; the mouth is furred, and a black streak appears in the centre of the tongue. The fauces are covered with dark, livid, sloughy ulcers: the Schneiderian membrane is affected and discharges, by the nostrils, an acrid, often foetid serum: diarrhoea, petechiæ, and hæmorrhagies occur, prognosticating a fatal termination. If the patients do not fall victims to the severity of the disease, glandular swellings, cough, dyspnoea, and great debility often supervene, causing a tedious convalescence, if they do not render it uncertain.

Treatment. The first species requires nothing more than a cool apartment, light coverings, acidulated drinks, and abstinence from animal food whilst the rash continues; and the administration of gentle purgatives after it disappears. In the *S. anginosa*, the cooling or antiphlogistic treatment is requisite in the commencement; and, indeed, on the proper management of this stage of the disease the fate of the case chiefly depends. Emetics are frequently given; but moderate purging, with Calomel and Rhubarb, or Jalap (1), may supersede these with advantage. After the bowels have been well cleared, the fever and morbid heat are most rapidly and safely subdued by the cold affusion, or by cold sponging; moderate doses of Calomel and Antimony (2), cool regimen, acidu-

lated drinks, and a weak solution (3) of the Oxy-muriatic Acid (Chlorine); with gargles (4), containing a moderate quantity of Tincture of Capsicum. As soon as the fever and eruption have disappeared, if much debility remain, some tonic is indicated (5); but if dropsical symptoms present themselves, the tonics should be combined with Calomel and diuretics (6).

In the malignant form of the disease, although the antiphlogistic plan is not altogether admissible, yet Calomel, given to the extent of eight or ten grains for a dose, without the aid of a cathartic on the subsequent morning, is serviceable. The use of local applications, as gargles (see 6, 7) and injections (8), when Coryza occurs, are required more early in this species of Scarlatina than in the former: fumigations (9) in the chamber of the patients are also very useful, and often supersede the necessity of gargles. The strength requires to be supported by cordials, wine, opium, and the mineral acids. When the disease leaves behind it that state of the ear in which a chronic foetid purulent discharge takes place, *Otorrhæa purulenta*, besides keeping the meatus clean, by syringing with warm water, a mixture of Balsam of Peru and Ovgall (10), dropped into the ear, is the best mode of correcting the foetor, and lessening the quantity of the discharge.

- (1.) R Submuriatis Hydrargyri gr. vj,
Pulveris Rhei gr. xij,
Aquæ q. s.;

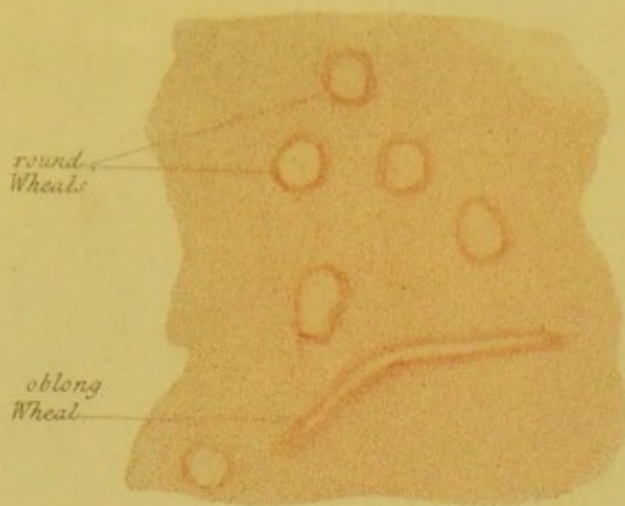
Fiant pilulæ iij æquales, horâ somni sumendæ.

- (2.) R Submuriatis Hydrargyri gr. ij,
Pulveris Jacobi veri gr. iij;
Misce, sit pulvis horâ decubitus sumendus.
- (3.) R Acidi Oxymuriatis fluidi f3 ss,
Aquæ Distillatæ f3 xij,
Syrupi Papaveris albi f3ss;
Misce, ut fiat haustus 6ta quaque horâ sumendus.
- (4.) R Tincturæ Capsici f3ij,
Infusi Petal. Rosæ Gallicæ f3 vj,
Acidi Muriatici diluti f3 ss,
Mellis 3iij;
Fiat gargarysma sæpe utendum.
- (5.) R Acidi Muriatici diluti f3j,
Infusi Cinchonæ f3 vj,
Syrupi Papaveris f3ij;
Misce, ut fiat mistura, cujus sumat æger cochlearia
ampla iij 4ta q. q. horâ.
- (6.) R Submuriatis Hydrargyri gr. iij,
Pulveris Scillæ gr. v,
Extracti Conii gr. iij;
Fiant pilulæ ij hora somni sumendæ.
- (7.) R Liquoris Chloro-sodaici (Labarraque) f3 xij,
Aquæ distillatæ f3 v ss,
Mellis 3iv;
Misce, ut fiat gargarysma sæpe utendum.
- (8.) R Liquoris Chloro-sodaici f3 vj,
Aquæ Rosæ f3 vss;
Fiat injectio, qua nares sæpe injiciantur.

(9.) R Sodæ Muriatis ℥x,
Manganesii in pulvere ℥iv,
Potassæ Nitratis ℥ij,
Acidi Sulphurici ℥j;
Misce simul sales ac Manganesium, dein adde acidum
pro fumigatione.

(10.) R Balsami Peruviani f℥ij,
Fellis Bovinæ f℥j;
Misce :
instillantur ℥ij vel iij auribus omni mane et nocte.

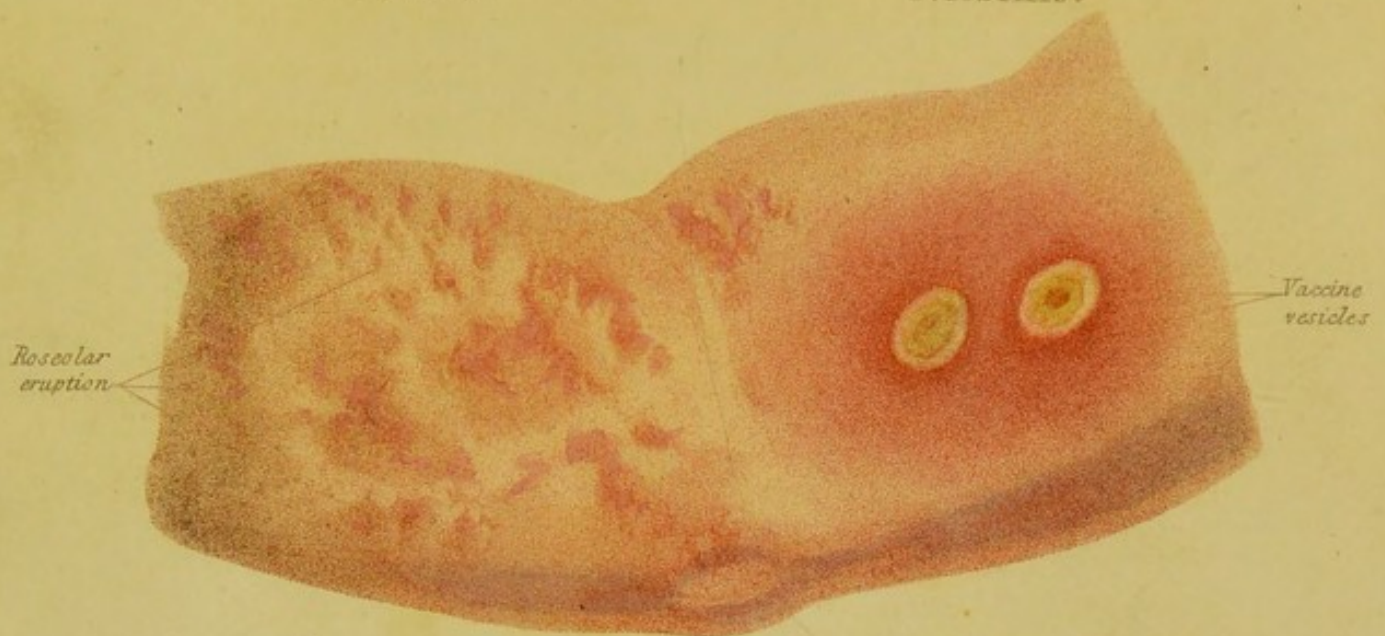
URTICARIA AND ROSEOLA.



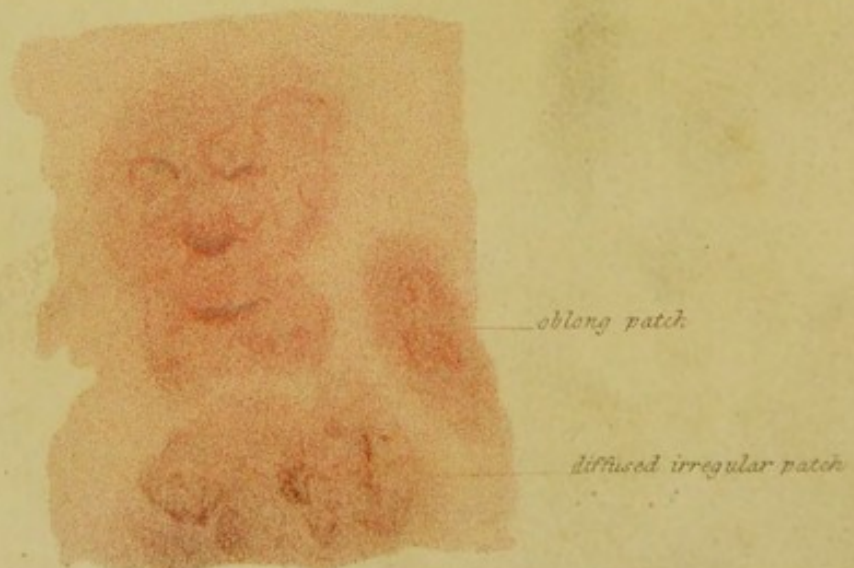
U. evanida.



U. febrilis.



R. vaccina.



R. variolosa.

PLATE X.

URTICARIA AND ROSEOLA.

URTICARIA.

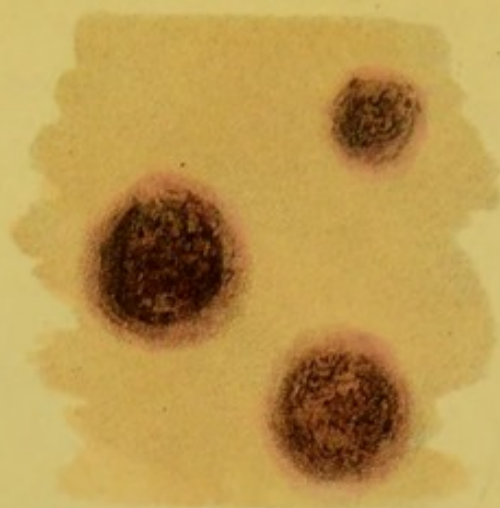
SPECIES 1. URTICARIA *febrilis*, FEBRILE NETTLE RASH. After febrile symptoms, which continue for two or three days, wheals of various figures, round, oval, and oblong, appear in the midst of vivid, red, slightly-elevated patches, accompanied by great itching and tingling, particularly on exposing the covered parts of the body by undressing. The wheals subside during the day, and re-appear at night. This eruption is often symptomatic of other diseases, or of much mental anxiety; or is the effect of certain articles of diet, on habits influenced by peculiar idiosyncrasy. It sometimes appears in children during dentition, or in whom the bowels are disordered.

SPECIES 2. U. *evanida*, EVANESCENT NETTLE RASH, is a chronic affection, in which the wheals appear and disappear at short intervals, according to the heat of the weather, the exercise and the diet of the patient. Like the former species, it is often the result of idiosyncrasy.

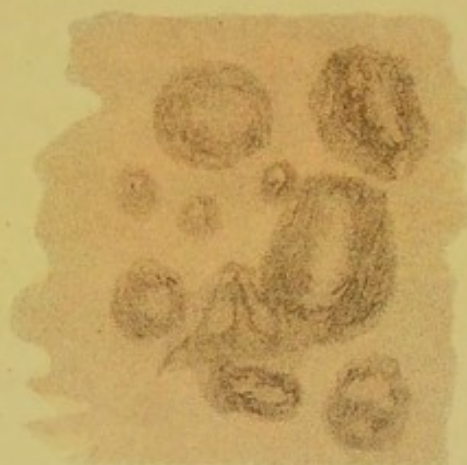
Treatment. The method of treating Urticaria varies according to the nature of the exciting cause. If this be any thing offending the stomach, especially if it be putrid fish, the first object is its removal by an emetic (1, 2), followed by a brisk cathartic; after



R. aestiva.



R. autumnalis.



R. annulata.



R. infantilis.



R. variolosa.

PLATE XI.

ROSEOLA.

SPECIES 1. *ROSEOLA æstiva*, SUMMER ROSE RASH, appears first on the arms, face, and neck, thence it spreads over the whole body, producing much tingling and itching. It is usually preceded by febrile symptoms. The rash appears in small irregular patches, paler than those of Measles, and of a more decided roseate hue. There is some degree of hoarseness present, owing to the fauces being slightly inflamed. The rash never continues more than five days, unless it be merely partial, when it sometimes appears and disappears at intervals for weeks. The retrocession, generally, produces some disordered state of the stomach, headach, and faintness, which are relieved by its re-appearance. It occurs in irritable females, mostly in summer, from drinking cold liquids after violent exercise.

Treatment. Light diet; acidulated drinks; gentle laxatives.

SPECIES 2. *R. autumnalis*, AUTUMNAL ROSE RASH. This rash is in more distinct patches than the former, of a circular figure, slightly elevated, and of a dark-damask rose hue. There is occasionally, but not often, febrile symptoms; seldom any itching or tingling; and the period of the rash never exceeds a week.

Treatment. The acidulated infusion of Cinchona Bark with the Confection of Roses (see p. 26.); or the following mixture, expedites the decline of this rash :

R Infusi Gentianæ Radicis f ʒ vj,

Magnesiae Sulphatis ʒ iv,

Acidi Sulphurici diluti m xvj;

Misce: sumantur cochlearia ampla iij, 6ta quâque horâ.

SPECIES 3. *R. annulata*, ANNULAR ROSE RASH, closely resembles *R. æstiva*, except that it is in rings, with the central areas the natural colour of the skin. Slight feverish symptoms are sometimes present; the stomach is out of order, and languor, dizziness, and pains of the limbs supervene. It sometimes becomes chronic.

Treatment. The warm bath, gentle laxatives, and the mineral acids. In the chronic form of the disease, sea-bathing affords the most effectual relief.

SPECIES 4. *R. infantilis*, INFANTILE ROSE RASH, resembles *R. æstiva*, of which, indeed, it appears to be a mere variety, attendant on dentition, and other irritations peculiar to infancy and childhood. It appears in no regular manner, and sometimes appears and disappears at intervals for several successive days, accompanied with much fever.

Treatment. That which is necessary for the state of habit which produces the rash; but purgatives and occasionally Calomel and Cretaceous Powder, where there is much acidity of the primæ viæ, are requisite.

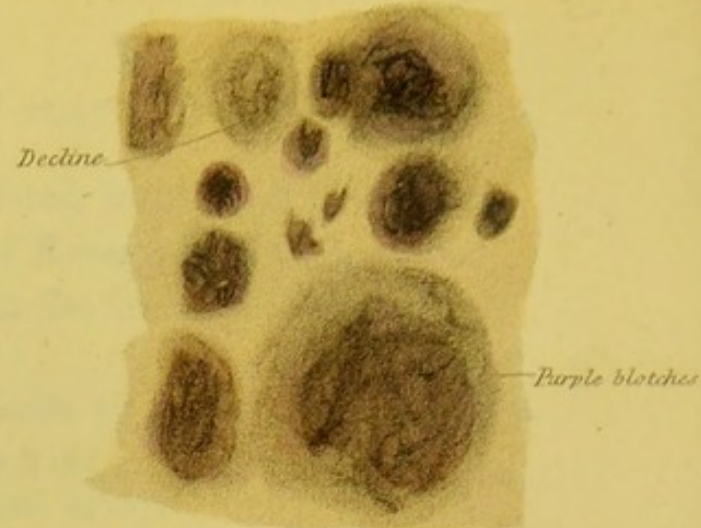
R Pulveris Contrayervæ compositi gr. xij,

Potassæ Nitratis gr. iv;

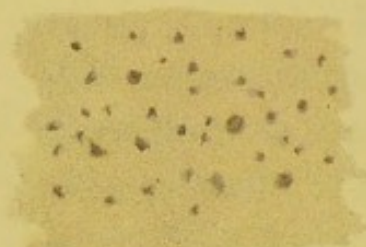
Misce: sit pulvis 4ta quâque horâ sumendus.



P. senilis.



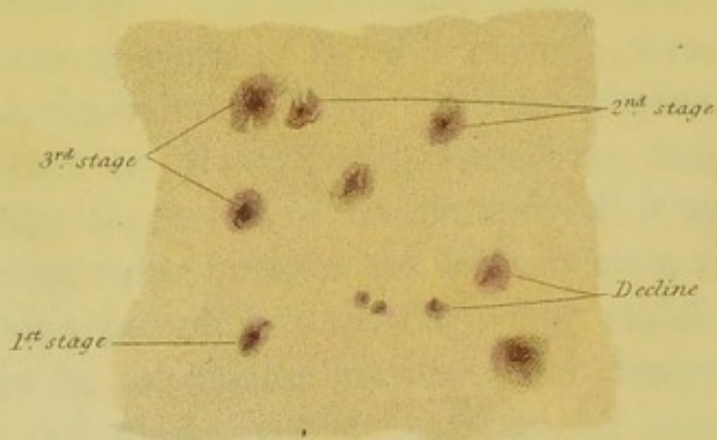
P. hæmorrhagica.



petechiæ.



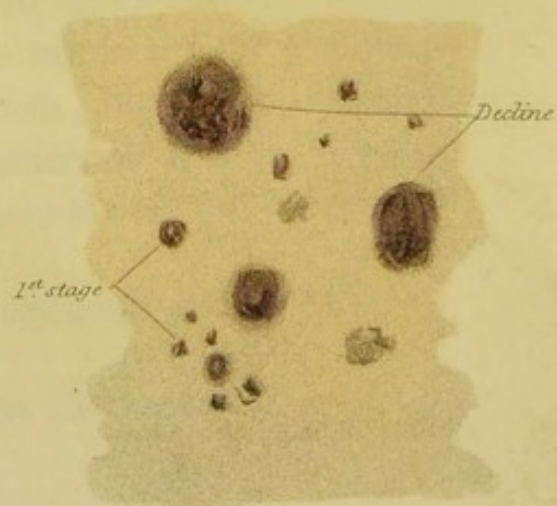
pulicis morsus.



P. hæmorrhagica.



P. simplex.



P. urticans.

PLATE XII.

PURPURA.

SPECIES 1. *PURPURA simplex*, PETECHIAL SCURVY, occurs in habits weakened either by disease or over exertion. The petechiæ of which this eruption is constituted appear at first like flea-bites; from which they are distinguished by being more livid, and free from the central puncture evident in the wounds inflicted by the flea. The petechiæ of *Purpura simplex* are free from fever, and also from itching or tingling.

SPECIES 2. *P. hæmorrhagica*, LAND SCURVY. The patch in the centre of the Plate is an accurate representation of the early appearance of this disease. At first the spots are scarcely larger than flea-bites: but by degrees they acquire the extent and aspect of the patches in the other specimen of this species, on the same Plate. The spots appear first on the legs, and spread to the thighs, arms, and trunk of the body: at first they are of a bright red; they soon become purple, and ultimately assume a yellowish hue, when they begin to disappear: and as the eruption is often renewed, all these colours are seen at the same time, on the same person. Sometimes, but very rarely, vesicles rise containing a bloody serum. Discharges of blood take place spontaneously, and on the slightest pressure, and are difficult to restrain. Bleedings also occur from the gums, tongue, throat,

ears, and intestines; indeed, from every cavity of the body. The eruption is preceded and attended with great languor; a feeble pulse, though sometimes it is small, hard, and quick; rigors, flushing, perspiration, and other symptoms of low febrile action.

P. hæmorrhagica occurs at every period of life, in both sexes. It is more frequent, however, in women confined to sedentary occupations; or who undergo much fatigue and watching, as nurses: it supervenes on salivation; and, sometimes, appears as a sequel of severe diseases. It, nevertheless, occasionally appears without any apparent cause in healthy persons, indicating an inflammatory state as an occasional exciting cause of the disease: but, in the majority of cases, it seems to be connected with a depressed state of the system.

SPECIES 3. *P. urticans*, NETTLE RASH SCURVY, is distinguished from the former species by the eruption, at the commencement, appearing in the form of small tumours, without itching or tingling, that gradually dilate, become flat and livid. As the eruption appears in successive crops, these tumours and livid spots occur at the same time, and show the disease in all its stages. The extremities are commonly the site of the eruption, which continues coming and going, from three to five weeks. It occurs chiefly in summer and autumn, and in habits similar to those who are liable to the two former species.

SPECIES 4. *P. senilis*, SCURVY OF OLD AGE. This form of Purpura seems peculiar to elderly females, occurring on the arms, and having the appearance of common ecchymosis. It does not seem to depend on any particular state of health.

Treatment. Simple Purpura requires little more than an improved diet, and a course of light tonics combined with the mineral acids; regulating, at the same time, the state of the bowels.

In the hæmorrhagic form of the disease, when the exciting causes and the condition of the patient indicate depression of the vital powers, tonics, wine, cordials, with the mineral acids (1), are necessary, in conjunction with exercise in the open air. Oil of Turpentine, either in combination with Castor Oil (2), or in a simple form, has been successfully administered in this variety of the Purpura hæmorrhagica.

When it occurs in stout young people, and is accompanied with febrile symptoms, mercurial purges, such as are fitted to induce copious and repeated evacuations, are indicated; and, if the pulse authorize it, both local and general blood-letting may be employed with benefit, in the robust adult. But even when there is simple congestion only, the use of the lancet, by relieving the oppressed vessels and aiding absorption, will be found useful, although it may be necessary to follow it with Cinchona or Sulphate of Quinia, with the mineral acids and cordials (3).

(1) R Infusi Corticis Cascarillæ f ʒ v ss,

Tincturæ Cinnamomi f ʒ iij,

Acidi Sulphurici diluti f ʒ j;

Misce: sumat æger cochlearia ampla iij 4ta quâque horâ.

R Infusi Quassiae f ʒ x ss,

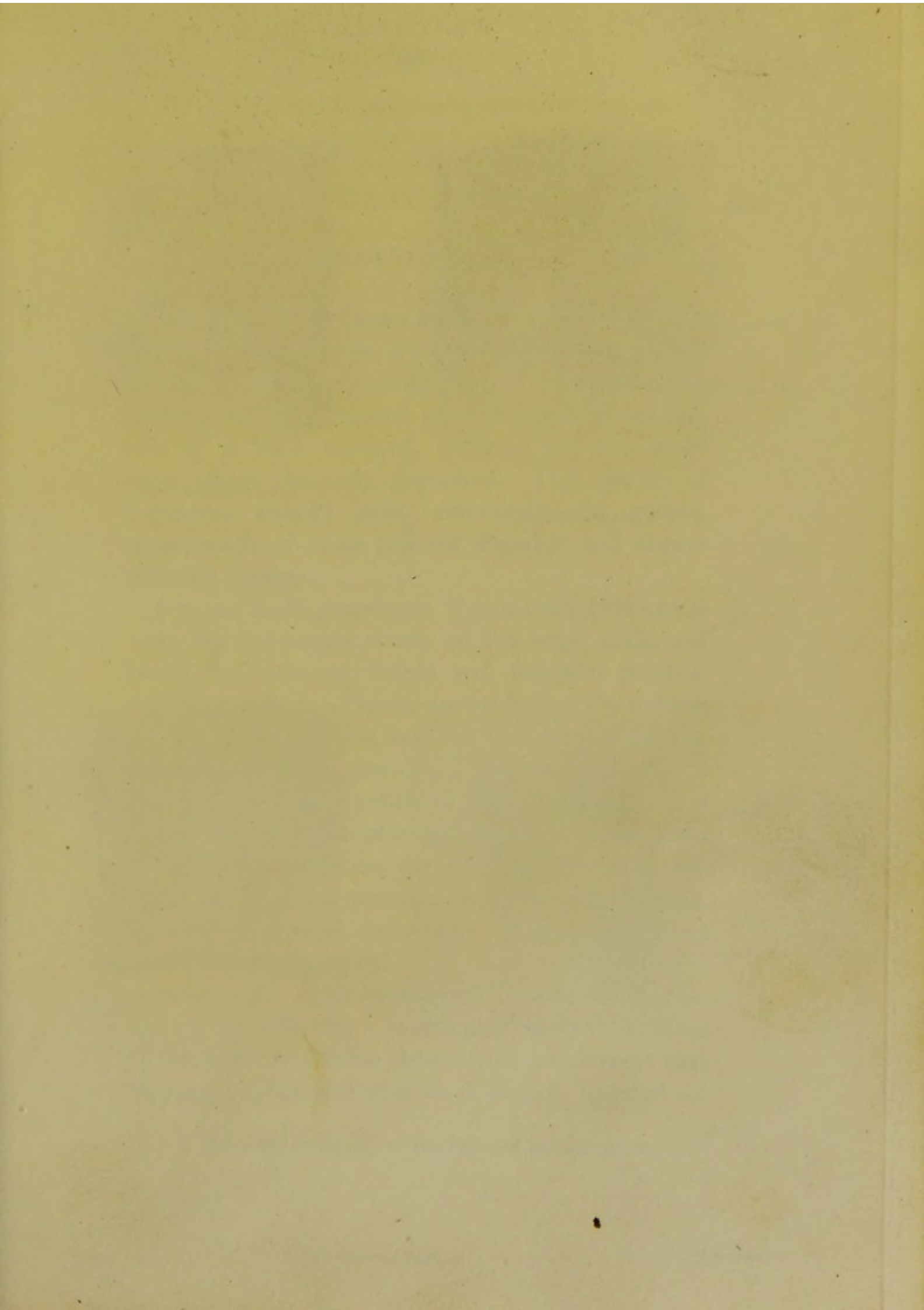
Tincturæ Gentianæ compositæ f ʒ j,

Tincturæ Ferri Muriatis m xx;

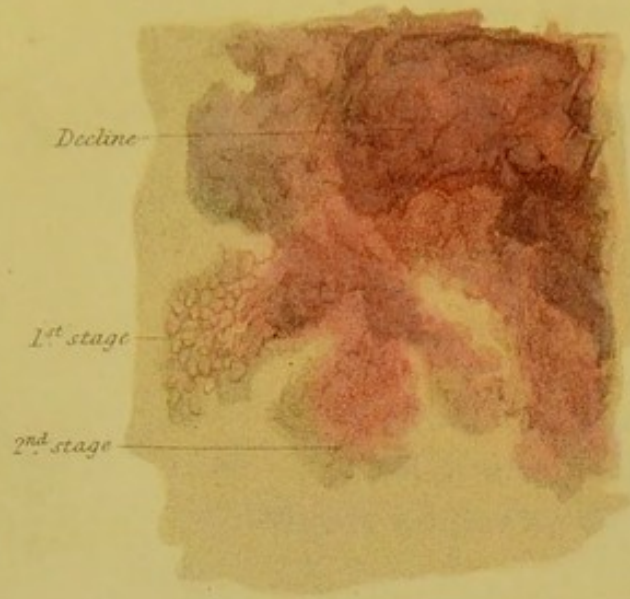
Fiat haustus, bis quotidie sumendus.

(2) R Olei Terebinthinæ f 3 ss,
—— Ricini f 3 iv,
Mucilaginis Acaciæ f 3 iij,
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ f 3 v;
Misce, ut fiat haustus 6ta quâque horâ sumendus.

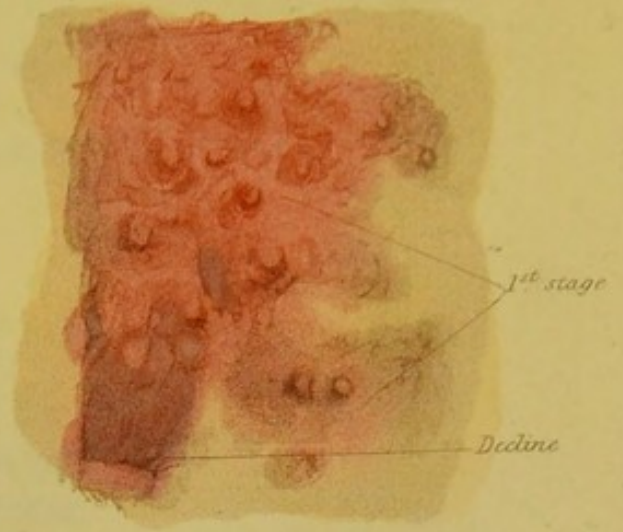
(3) R Sulphatis Quiniæ gr. ij,
Infusi Cascarillæ f 3 vij,
—— Serpentariæ f 3 iij ss,
Tincturæ Cinnamomi f 3 j,
Acidi Muriatici diluti m vj;
Misce : haustus ter die sumendus.



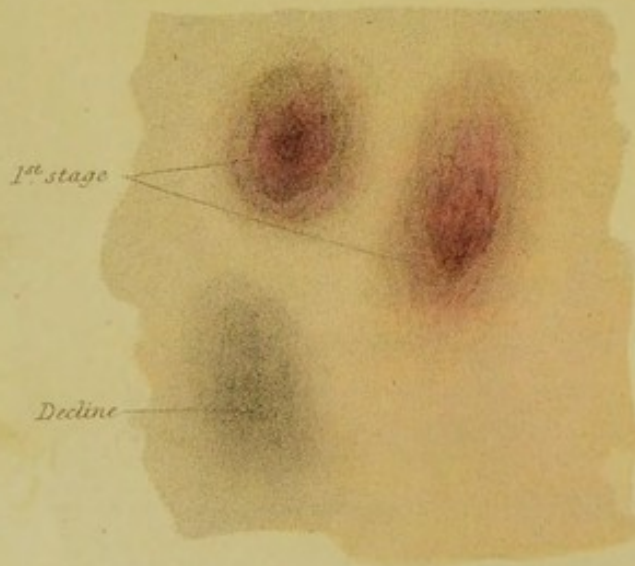
ERYTHEMA.



E. papulatum.



E. tuberculatum.



E. nodosum.



E. marginatum.

PLATE XIII.

ERYTHEMA.

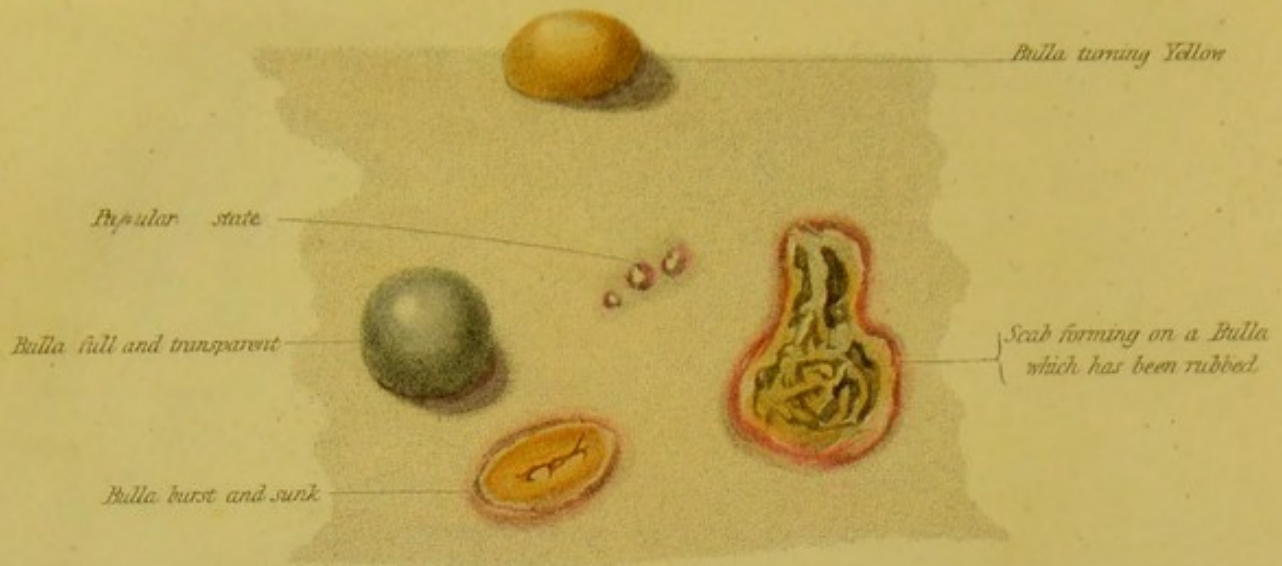
SPECIES 3. * *ERYTHEMA marginatum*, MARGINATED INFLAMMATORY BLUSH, is a mottled, red, smooth fullness of the skin, occurring on the extremities and loins, in irregular figured patches, bounded on one side by a hard, elevated, tortuous red border, in some places obscurely papulated. This species of Erythema attacks most commonly old people, symptomatic of some internal disorder, and always indicates danger.

SPECIES 4. *E. papulatum*, PAPULATED INFLAMMATORY BLUSH, occurs chiefly on the arms, neck, and breast, in extensive, bright red, irregular patches, slightly elevated. Papulæ appear before the redness attains its height; this next acquires great vividness, continues about a fortnight, and then assumes a purplish hue in the centre of the patches. At first there is tingling, and ultimately soreness of the parts. The general symptoms are pains of the limbs, frequent small pulse, anorexia, watchfulness, and depression of strength and spirits. I have seen it an attendant of pregnancy.

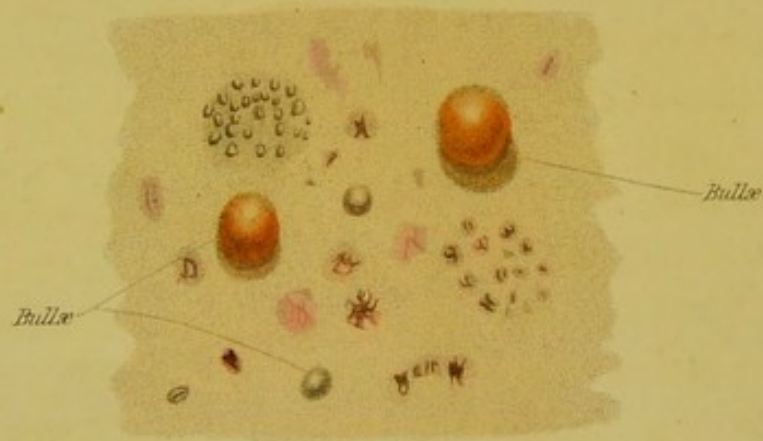
SPECIES 5. *E. tuberculatum*, TUBERCULATED INFLAMMATORY BLUSH. In size and aspect the patches of this species resemble those of the last, except that they are interspersed with small, slightly elevated tu-

* There are no figures of the first and second species.

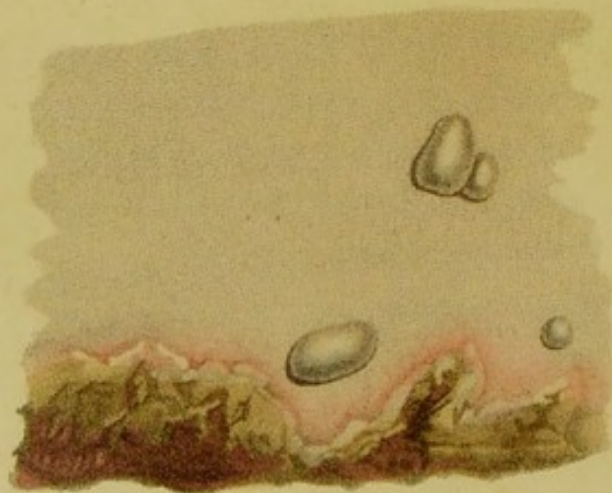
POMPHOLYX.



P. diutinus.



P. diutinus connected with Prurigo.



P. diutinus. var.

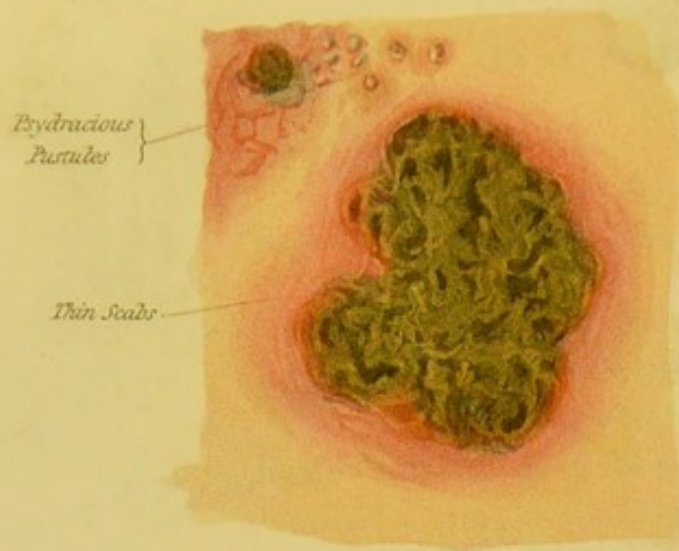
PLATE XIV.

POMPHOLYX.

SPECIES 2. POMPHOLYX *diutinus*, CHRONIC WATER BLEBS. The eruption in this disease is preceded for some weeks by languor, lassitude, headach, and other febrile symptoms ; a sensation of tingling is then felt over the skin, and a number of pimples appear, which quickly pass into transparent vesicles, or bullæ, attaining, sometimes, the size of a walnut : these, if they burst or are rubbed, ulcerate, producing much uneasiness. In some instances, the bullæ are accompanied with Prurigo, and the restlessness caused by incessant itching is the source of great misery to the patient ; while the bullæ are scarcely attended with any uneasiness unless they are rubbed.

Treatment. The warm bath is productive of much comfort. When excoriations occur, dressing the ulcers with some mild ointment (1), or touching the parts beyond the excoriated surface with Nitrate of Silver, aids greatly the healing process. As internal medicines, unless the febrile excitement requires the use of the lancet and depleting measures, a light infusion of Cinchona, with gentle cordials and diuretics (2), are indicated. When the habit is very delicate, the Sulphate of Quinia, in conjunction with mineral acids, will be found highly beneficial. Much purging is generally injurious. The disease, however, is often obstinate, resisting every means to relieve it.

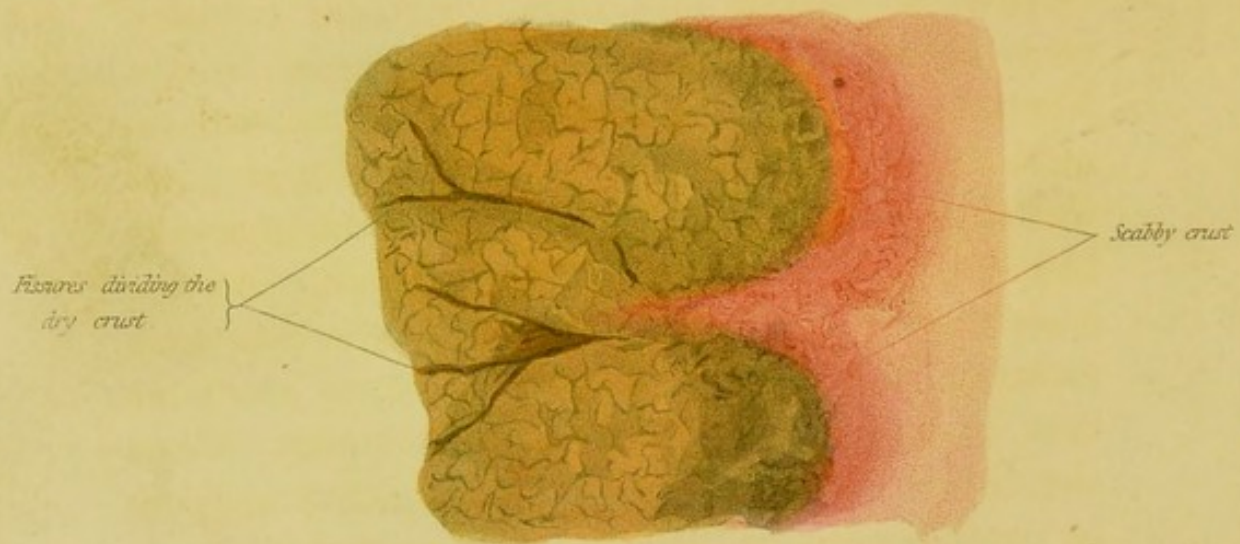
- (1.) R Oxydi Zinci 3j,
Unguenti Cetacei 3j;
Tere optime ut fiat unguentum, ulceribus applicandum.
- (2.) R Infusi Cinchonæ f3x ss,
Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi f3ss,
Tincturæ Cascarillæ f3j;
Misce: haustus bis in die sumendus.



I. figurata.

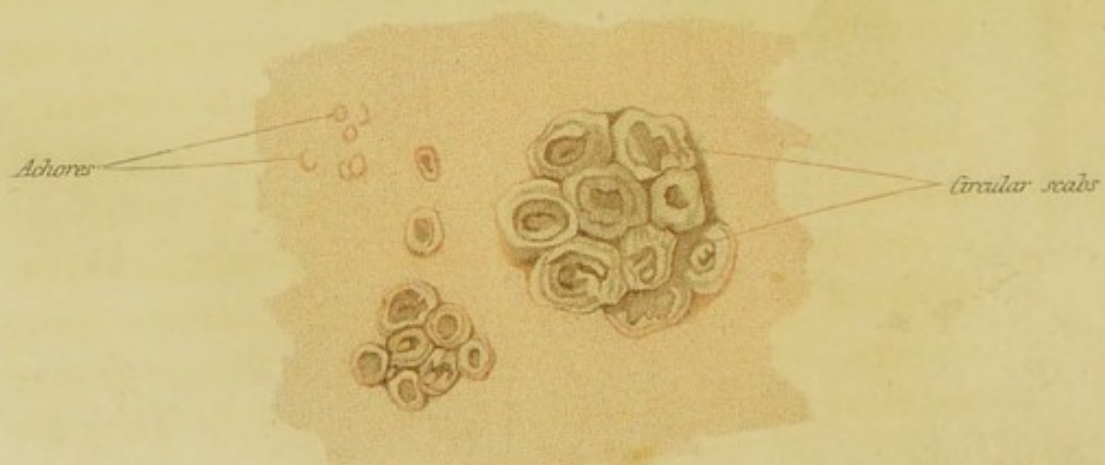


I. sparsa.



I. scabida.

Porriago.



P. lupinosa.

PLATE XV.

IMPETIGO.

SPECIES 1. *IMPETIGO figurata*, FIGURED or HERPETIC SCALL. This eruption consists at first of clusters of psyracious, slightly-elevated pustules, often closely congregated, with an inflamed border. These break, and the surface becomes red, excoriated, shining, and cribriform, or perforated with pores that discharge a thin, ichorous fluid, which gradually concretes into dark, yellowish-green scabs. After a short time the scabs crack, fall off, and a new crust forms on the abraded surface; whilst, at the same time, fresh psyracious pustules often appear. When the disease begins to yield, the skin first acquires its natural aspect in the centre of the patches.

This disease attacks the cheeks, lips, and sides of the nostrils more frequently than other parts of the body: sometimes, however, it occurs on the hands, about the knuckles and sides of the fingers. When the disease becomes vesicular, the burning and itching attending the first rise of the vesicles is extremely distressing, and much aggravated by almost every application, however emollient.

SPECIES 2. *I. sparsa*, SCATTERED RUNNING SCALL, differs from the former species, by the patches being smaller, more distinct, and irregularly dispersed over the face, neck, shoulders, and extremities. They are

also more apt to be interspersed with deep fissures, and to be accompanied with œdema. It may be mistaken for Porrigo or Scabies : from the first of these diseases it is distinguished by the discharge being ichorous, not purulent, and the crusts being thin or scaly instead of thick, soft, and accumulated : the distribution of the eruption in patches, the copious exudation of ichor, the absence of itching, the presence of great heat and smarting, and its non-contagious nature, distinguish it from Scabies.

This form of the disease is always preceded by some derangement of the digestive organs, languor, and headach. It often seems to arise from diet, especially salt or tainted food ; sometimes from violent exercise, intemperance, depressing passions, as fear and grief, and occasionally from cold. It frequently appears in young children during dentition ; and often as a local disease connected with the application of some irritant to the skin ; thence it has got the name of *Grocer's Itch* and *Bricklayer's Itch* ; the first arising from the acrid stimulus of sugar, the second from that of lime, on the hands of those who work among these articles. The pustular eruption caused by Tartar emetic, and the vesications from Cantharides and other local stimulants, sometimes degenerate into Impetigo.

SPECIES 4. * *I. scabida*, CRUSTED RUNNING SCALL. This form of the disease chiefly attacks the limbs, commencing with crops of psudracious pustules which successively form, break, and ulcerate ; incasing the whole limb with a thick crust, divided by

* There is no figure of the 3d and the 5th species.

deep fissures, from which an ichor is poured out that concretes into fresh crusts.

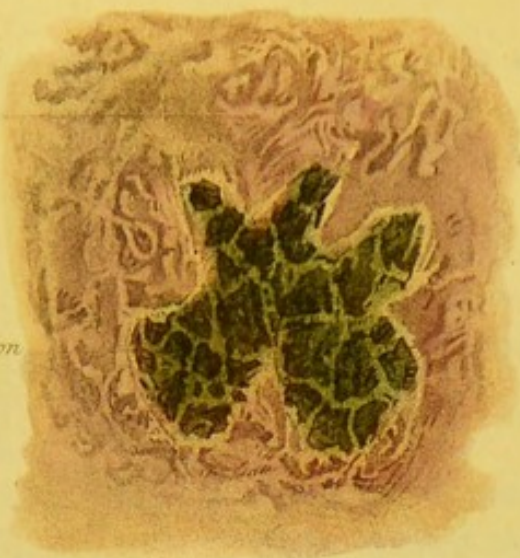
Treatment. In the first two species, Sulphur, in combination with Soda, or with Nitrate or Bitartrate of Potassa, is useful in the commencement: or the vegetable acids, in combination with Conium (1), may be given. When the case is obstinate, Decoctions of Sarsaparilla and of Cinchona, with the fixed alkalies (2), and antimonials (3) are required. As external applications, ointments composed of Oxide of Lime, or the White Precipitate of Mercury (4), are useful when excoriation takes place; and when there is less irritability, the Tar ointment, or the ointment of Nitrate of Mercury, diluted with five or six parts of simple ointment. In some instances, however, when there is much vesication, all these ointments are too irritating, and only the mildest applications, such as decoctions of Marshmallow, Foxglove, and Poppyheads, can be borne: but nothing is so serviceable as the Hydrocyanic Acid, properly diluted, with the addition of the Acetate of Lead (5). In the drier states of these two forms of Impetigo, the external use either of Harrogate water, or the tepid sea water bath, or the Sulphur vapour bath, will be found most beneficial.

The 4th Species requires the same management as the two other species, as far as regards internal medicines. The chief object of the local treatment is to remove the incrustations, which is effected by means of the vapour of hot water and emollient poultices; and afterwards covering the cleared surface with the Unguentum Zinci, or any other mild cerate.

- (1.) R Succī Limonum recentis f̄j,
Aquæ f̄iv ss,
Tincturæ Conii f̄j,
Syrupi Papaveris albi f̄iij;
Fiat mistura, cujus cochlearia duo ampla 6ta quâque
horâ sumantur.
- (2.) R Decocti Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ f̄v ss,
Sodæ Subcarbonatis 3ij,
Tincturæ Cascarillæ f̄iv;
Fiat mistura : cochlearia ampla iij ter in die sumenda.
- (3.) R Antimonii Tart. gr. j,
Extracti Conii gr. xvij;
Fiat massa in pilulas sex equales dividenda; sumat j
mane et nocte.
- (4.) R Hydrargyri Præcipitati albi 3j,
Unguenti Cetacei 3viij;
Tere pro unguento.
- (5.) R Acidi Hydrocyanici f̄ij,
Plumbi Acetatis gr. xvj,
Aquæ Distillatæ f̄vij ss,
Spiritus Vini rectificati f̄ij;
Fiat lotio, parti affectæ applicanda.

Early state

Incrustation



P. larvalis.



Pustular state

Laminated scab

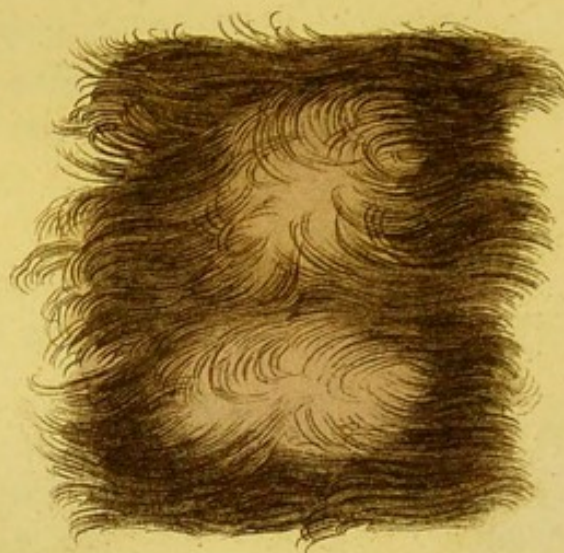
Exfoliating stage

P. furfurans.

Pustular state



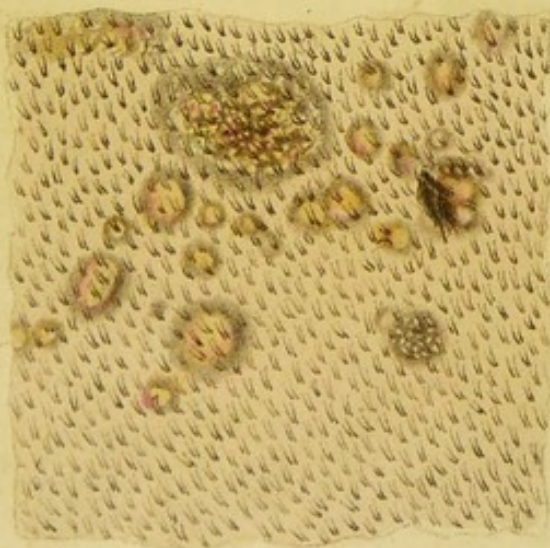
P. scutulata.



P. decalvans.

Achorous
Patch

Favi



P. Scutulata c favis.



Honey-comb

P. favosa faciei.

PLATES XV. XVI.

PORRIGO.

SPECIES 1. *PORRIGO larvalis*, MILK SCALL, is a pustular eruption, almost exclusively occurring during the period of lactation ; thence its common name. It appears first as clusters of whitish pustules, or aches, on a red surface, which break, and discharge a viscid fluid that concretes and forms yellowish or greenish scabs. These are increased in thickness, and extend, forming almost a mask over the face. A rank, peculiar odour is exhaled from the eruption. When the scabs fall, and the disease is on the decline, the cuticle is red, tender, marked with deep lines, and exfoliates several times. Sometimes the eruption extends to the neck and chest : in severe cases, also, the parotid glands, and indeed the whole glands of the body, become affected : marasmus and hectic supervene, and cut off the patient. When recovery takes place, no permanent scar or deformity ensues.

The principal exciting cause of this form of Porrigo is improper food, particularly that of an acescent character.

SPECIES 2. *P. furfurans*, FURFURACEOUS SCALL, commences with an eruption of minute aches, which break and form thin, dry, laminated, exfoliating scales. It generally attacks the scalp, extending downwards round the external ears. When the discharge is acrid, the glands of the neck swell, and are painful. It

occurs chiefly in females of adult age. It may be mistaken for Pityriasis, or Psoriasis, affecting the scalp; but as these are not pustular diseases, and discharge no viscid fluid, the distinction is evident.

SPECIES 3. *P. lupinosa*, LUPINE-LIKE SCALL, (Plate XV.) is characterised by the *achores*, forming circular scabs, with elevated edges, and a cup-like depression, resembling the seeds of some Lupines; whence its name. It is accompanied with great itching; exhales an odour resembling the urine of the cat; and sometimes pediculi appear in the crevices of the scabs. This form of Porrigo more frequently attacks the scalp; but sometimes the shoulders, loins, and extremities: if neglected, it is tedious; and in old cases, where the scalp is the seat of the eruption, complete baldness or *alopecia* occurs.

SPECIES 4. *P. scutulata*, RINGWORM OF THE SCALP, is seated chiefly upon the scalp. It commences with clusters of minute *achores*, that break and form thin scaly scabs; on the removal of which, the surface appears studded with elevated suppurating papulæ on a red ground. The pustules rise at the roots of the hairs, which become lighter, often break short and fall off over the patches: and this falling off of the hair is, often, the first indication of the presence of the disease. Sometimes *favi* occur along with patches of *achores*, as represented in the portion of shaved scalp in the Plate.

This form of Porrigo chiefly attacks children, and is very contagious, being communicated from one part to another of the same head; and by the medium of combs, towels, and hats to other heads. It occasionally appears on the neck.

It most commonly attacks weak, flabby children ; but sometimes the healthy suffer. It is the most difficult of all the forms of Porrigo to cure.

SPECIES 5. *P. decalvans*, BALD SCALL. The only appearance in this species of Porrigo is patches of baldness, of a more or less regular circular form, smooth, shining, and white. If any minute achores exist, they discharge no fluid. It does not appear to be contagious, although it occasionally occurs in the same families in which *P. scutulata* is present.

SPECIES 6. *P. favosa*, HONEYCOMB SCALL, consists of an eruption of large, soft, straw-coloured favi, without any very apparent previous inflammation. They generally are at first distinct ; but, on the face in particular, they become confluent, break, and concrete into greenish, semitransparent scabs ; which by successive eruptions thicken, assume a spongy or honeycomb aspect, cover the face, and occasionally the scalp, matting together the hair, exhaling a most disgusting odour, and affording a harbour for pediculi, which generate in vast numbers. Sometimes considerable ulcerations form on the lower extremities, especially about the heels and the roots of the toes.

The discharge exhales an offensive rancid vapour ; and when absorbed affects the lymphatic system. If the scalp or the face be the seat of the eruption, the glands of the neck sometimes swell and harden ; occasionally they inflame and suppurate slowly, with pain and irritation : when the eruption appears on the trunk, the axillary glands are liable to be affected.

Children, especially those ill fed and badly nursed, are more liable than adults to this eruption. When it occurs in adults, it is generally preceded by consider-

able constitutional derangement, and fever: the pustules are surrounded by inflammation, and are harder and more prominent than in younger subjects. It attacks every part of the body, but most commonly the face and behind the ears. Its duration is uncertain.

Treatment. The removal of *P. larvalis* is best effected by the administration nightly of alterative doses of Submuriate of Mercury, or of Hydrargyrum \bar{c} Creta; with a combination of Carbonate of Soda, Calumba, and Rhubarb during the day (1): sometimes the precipitated Sulphur may be substituted for the Rhubarb when the case is severe. In delicate children the Ferrum Tartarizatum or the Vinum Ferri will be found useful. If the child be young, and at the breast, the nurse should be changed, especially if the milk be thick: when the child is fed, the diet should be altered, and made as light as possible. External applications have been objected to, from a dread of repelling the eruption, and producing internal diseases of the head; but my experience has not confirmed this opinion. The best external remedies are frequent ablution with tepid water, or gruel, or decoction of bran, or a cataplasm of oatmeal and butter; and afterwards the application of the Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, diluted with seven parts of cetaceous ointment.

In *P. furfurans*, the same internal remedies used in *P. larvalis* are to be employed. As regards the local treatment, the scalp should be shaved; the branny scales removed by gentle washing with mild soap and water, and a lotion (2) with Sulphuret of Potassa applied. When the surface is moist and tender, the Zinc ointment, or an ointment with

Cocculus Indicus (3), is the best local application : but when it is less irritable, more stimulant ointments, as the Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi, Unguentum Picis, the common Sulphur ointment, or an ointment with Nitric Acid (4), are preferable.

In *P. lupinosa*, also, the same internal remedies employed in the two former species are required. The first object in the local management is to remove the scabs by ablution and poulticing ; or, if they do not yield to these applications, by a lotion with Liquor Potassæ (5), or they may be touched with diluted Muriatic or diluted Sulphuric Acid.

The *P. scutulata* requires no internal treatment, unless the children be weak, or cachectic symptoms are present ; when Cinchona and alkalies should be prescribed. The bowels, however, must be regulated ; and all crude and acescent diet avoided. Almost every external application, both stimulant and emollient, has been tried, with very uncertain benefit, in this obstinate disease. As far as my own experience has extended, the most successful method of managing it, is first to remove the hairs either by means of the forceps, or by the application of a poultice at night, and of a lotion with Liquor Potassæ (6), or a mild depilatory (7), in the morning. When the achores are large, or when favi are present, these should be punctured before applying the Liquor Potassæ or the depilatory.

In the *P. decalvans*, nothing is so useful as shaving round the bald spot, and applying over it Spirit of Turpentine, or any volatile oil, assiduously, until the hair grow and attain its usual strength and colour.

P. favosa requires the daily use of some alterative, as, for example, Plummer's Pill, or Hydrargyrum c̄ Creta, at bedtime, with Subcarbonate of Soda, Cascarilla, and Rhubarb (8) during the day, until the crusts fall off; when other tonics, as infusion of Cinchona, or the Sulphate of Quinia, or solution of Muriate of Barytes are requisite to confirm the health and vigour of the habit. The simple warm or tepid bath is useful; but the Sulphur baths are injurious. As local applications, Unguentum Zinci, Unguentum Hydrargyri Præcipitati albi, Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis dilutum, and the Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis will be found useful. The Tar Ointment with Sulphur, an obsolete formula (9), is also a good application. When there is much irritation, poultices are required; and afterwards sprinkling the excoriated surface with Carbonate of Lead (Cerrussa).

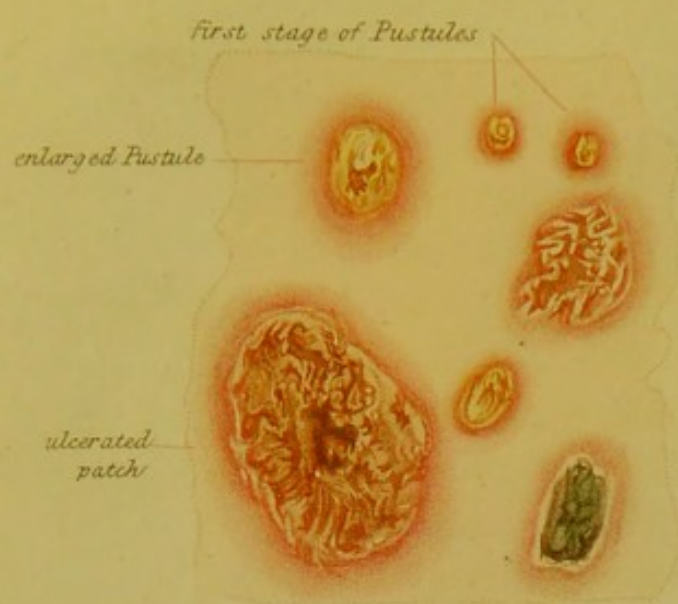
- (1) R Subcarbonatis Sodæ gr. xij,
Pulveris Calumbæ gr. vij,
—— Rhei gr. v;
Sit pulvis, ter in die sumendus.

- (2) R Potassæ Sulphureti (recentis præp.) ʒ iij,
Saponis Mollis ʒ j,
Aquæ Calcis f ʒ viij,
Spiritus Rectificati f ʒ ij;
Misce, ut fiat lotio, partibus capillitii affectis applicanda.

- (3) R Baccharum Menispermii Cocculi in pulvere ʒ ij,
Adipis ʒ j;
Tere pro unguento.

- (4) R Acidi Nitrici f ʒ j,
Adipis ʒ xij;
Tere optime, ut fiat unguentum.
- (5) R Liquoris Potassæ f ʒ ij,
Olivæ Olei f ʒ iij,
Aquæ Rosæ f ʒ j;
Misce pro linimento, crustis applicandum.
- (6) R Liquoris Potassæ f ʒ j,
Aquæ Rosæ f ʒ j;
Fiat lotio, partibus capitis affectis ope spongiæ applicanda.
- (7) R Calcis (non recentis) ʒ ij,
Aluminis
Ferri Oxydi ā ā ʒ j,
Potassæ Carbonatis ʒ j,
Carbonis Ligni ʒ j,
Adipis q. s. ;
Ut fiat unguentum.
- (8) R Subcarbonatis Sodæ gr. xij,
Pulveris Cascarillæ gr. vj,
—— Rhei gr. v;
Fiat pulvis, ter in die ex quolibet idoneo vehiculo sumendus.
- (9) R Picis Liquidæ ʒ iv,
Ceræ Flavæ ʒ iv;
Solve lento igne, et sperge ante frigescat
Sulphuris Vivi ʒ j;
Fiat unguentum, quo partes affectæ inungantur.

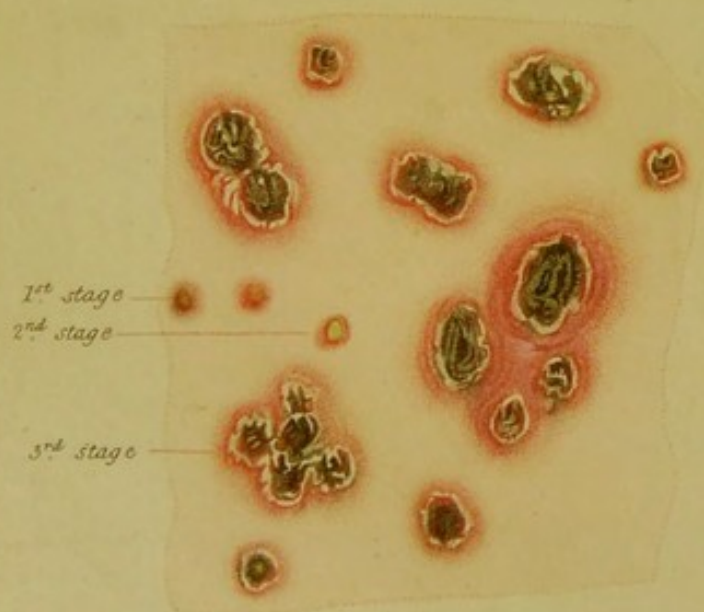
ECTHYMA.



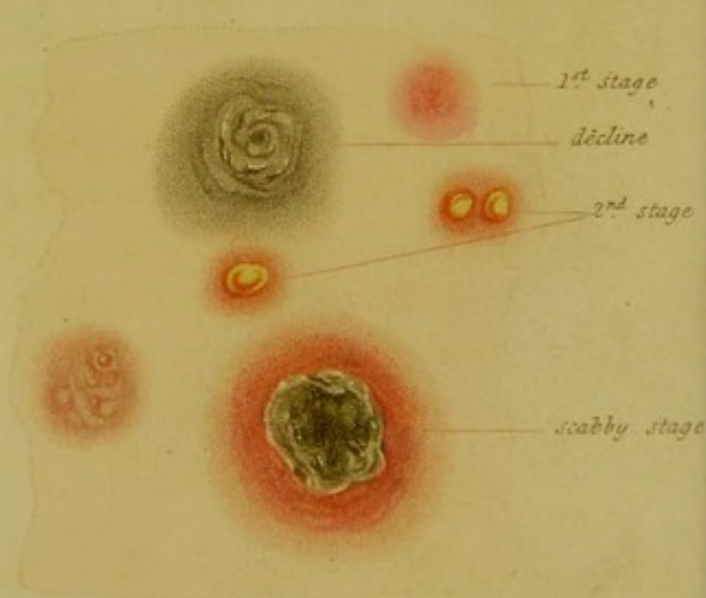
E. vulgare.



E. cachecticum.



E. cachecticum, var.



E. luridum.

PLATE XVII.

ECTHYMA.

SPECIES 1. *ECTHYMA vulgare*, COMMON PAPULOUS SCALL, is a partial eruption of small hard pustules, which gradually enlarge, inflame at the base, and break, pouring out pus mixed with a thin fluid, which concretes into brown scabs, that fall off in the course of a week afterwards, and leave no mark behind. They sometimes ulcerate, and are accompanied with stinging pains.

This eruption generally appears on the extremities, or on the neck and shoulders. It is connected with some disordered state of the digestive organs, which generally is relieved before its decline.

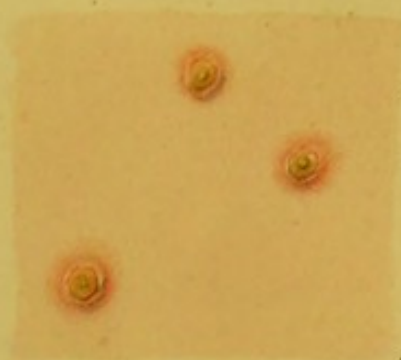
SPECIES 3. *E. luridum*, LURID PAPULOUS SCALL. In this species, the phlyzacious pustules have a much darker red, and harder base than those of *E. vulgare*. They are slow in their progress; break in eight or ten days, and discharge a curdly, sanious matter; the ulcerated cavities, extending, become filled with hard dark scabs, that are slow in separating. When removed forcibly, the scabs leave tedious ulcers, with callous edges and a sanious discharge.

This form of Ecthyma most frequently occurs in elderly persons with broken down constitutions. A symptomatic variety of it sometimes appears after

VARIOLA.



V. discreta.
(3rd day.)



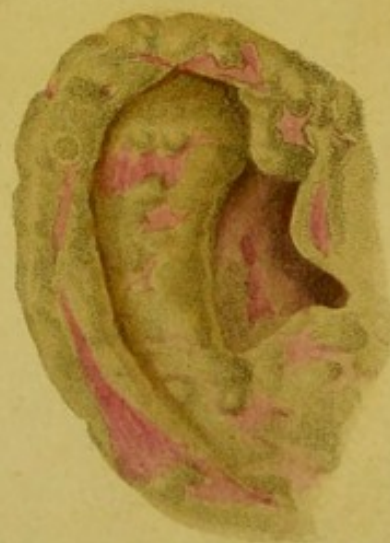
V. discreta.
(7th day.)



V. discreta.
(5th day.)



V. confluens.
(first stage.)



V. confluens.
(mature stage.)

J. Stewart fecit.

Pub^d by Longman & Co.

PLATE XVIII. *a.*

VARIOLA.

VARIETY 1. *VARIOLA discreta*, DISTINCT SMALLPOX. The eruption is preceded by acute febrile paroxysms, accompanied with pains of the back, limbs, loins, and chest, dryness of the fauces, and drowsiness; occasionally by an epileptic fit: sometimes bilious vomiting and diarrhœa supervene. Roseola occasionally precedes or accompanies the eruption.

The pustules are at first small, red, isolated pimples, appearing on the face and scalp, thence spreading over the body; and, internally, over the mucous membrane of the mouth, pharynx, bowels, prepuce, and vulva. These pimples gradually assume a pustular character, are slightly depressed in the centre, until on the eighth day, when they become spherical and are turgid with pus. The face swells: as it subsides the hands and the feet swell; and, if not in excess, this swelling is a favourable symptom. After the pustules begin to shrink, these swellings and a slight hoarseness and salivation which attend them subside, and on the fourteenth day the crusts fall, leaving reddish, brown marks, which slowly disappear.

VARIETY 2. *V. confluens*, CONFLUENT SMALLPOX, differs greatly in the severity of the precursory febrile symptoms, which generally assume a typhoid character. The eruption appears earlier, the incipient

(1) The first part of the life of the subject is devoted to a description of the early years of his life, from his birth to his education at the University of Cambridge. The second part of the life is devoted to a description of his career in the service of the State, from his appointment as Secretary of State to his death.

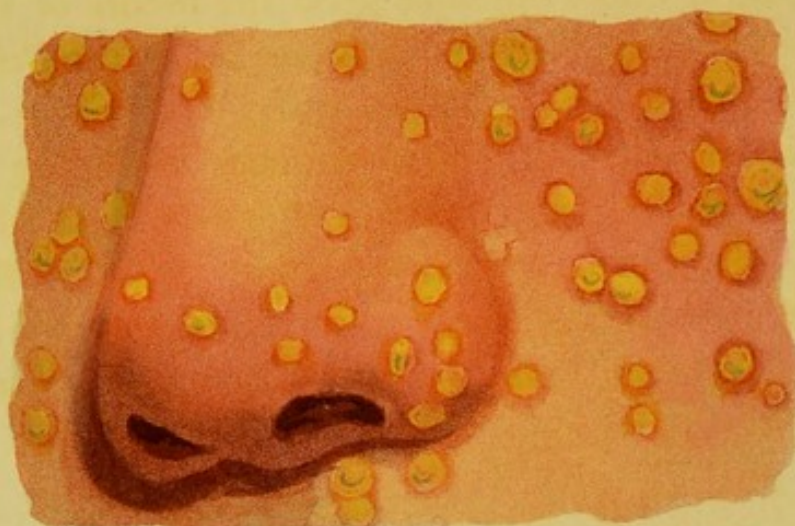
(2) The second part of the life is devoted to a description of his career in the service of the State, from his appointment as Secretary of State to his death. The third part of the life is devoted to a description of his private life, from his marriage to his death.

(3) The third part of the life is devoted to a description of his private life, from his marriage to his death. The fourth part of the life is devoted to a description of his death and burial.

VARIOLA POST VACCINIAM.



Third day of the eruption.



Fifth day of the eruption.



Ninth day of the eruption.

J. Stewart sculp.

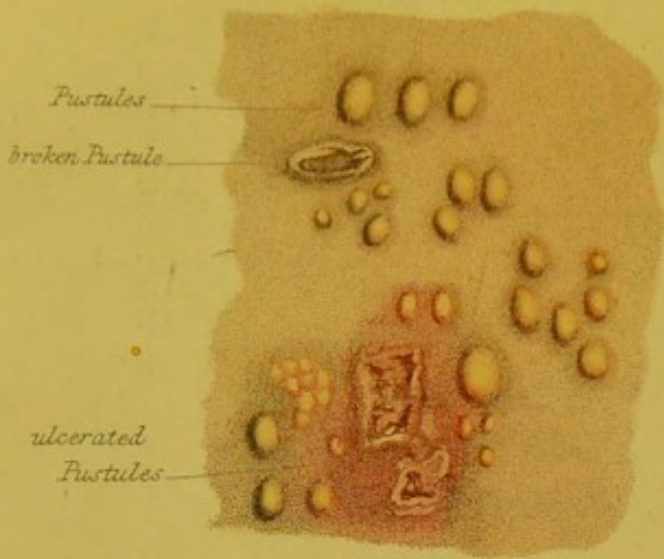
PLATE XVIII. *b*.

VARIOLA POST VACCINIAM.

THIS Plate represents three distinct stages of a case of Smallpox after Cow Pox, which occurred in the practice of my learned friend, Dr. John Thomson of Edinburgh, whose opinions upon the nature of these eruptions, or modified Smallpox, are before the Public, and well known to the Profession.

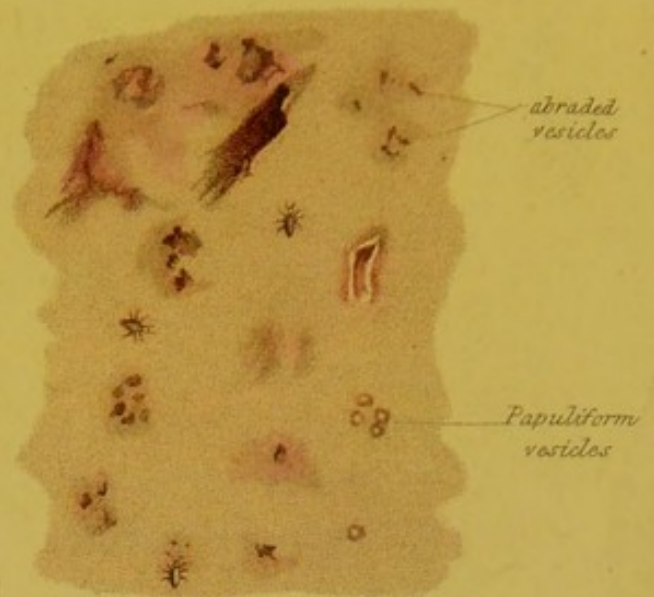
The most striking circumstances attending the eruption are the smallness and irregular forms of the pustules, the circumscribed nature of the inflammation surrounding them, and the manner in which they shrivel and desquamate : features which readily distinguish them from regular, distinct Smallpox.

SCABIES.



Pustules
broken Pustule
ulcerated
Pustules

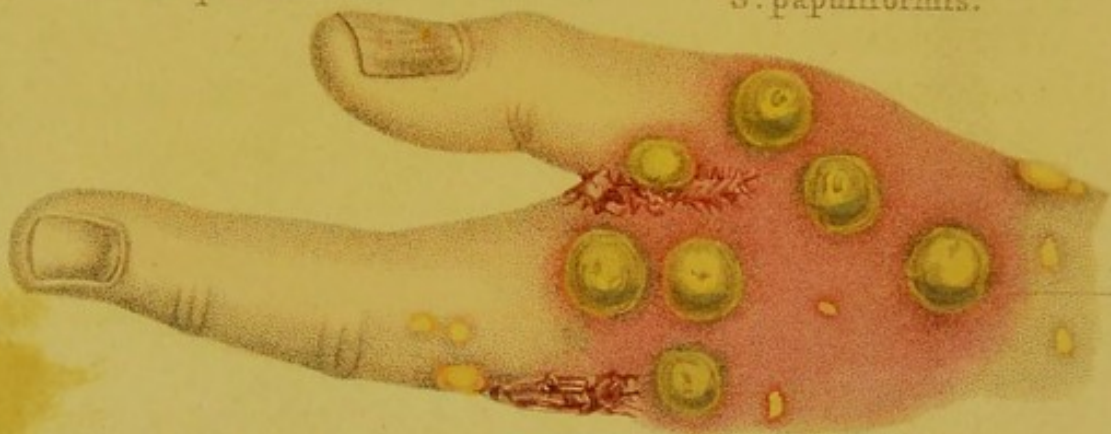
S. purulenta.



abraded
vesicles

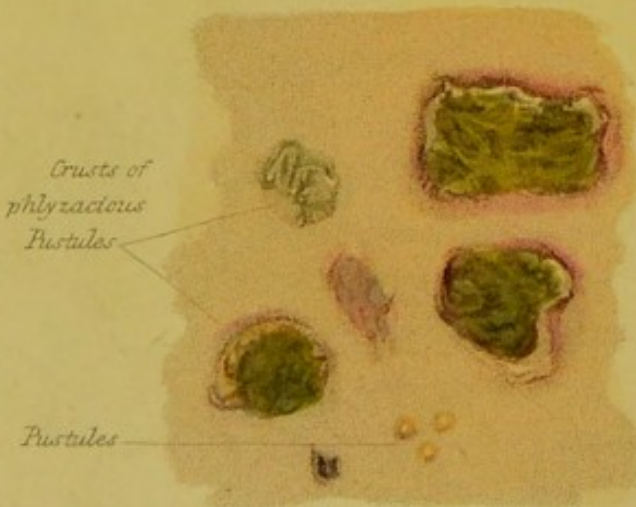
Papuliform
vesicles

S. papuliformis.



globular
Pustules peculiar
to the hand

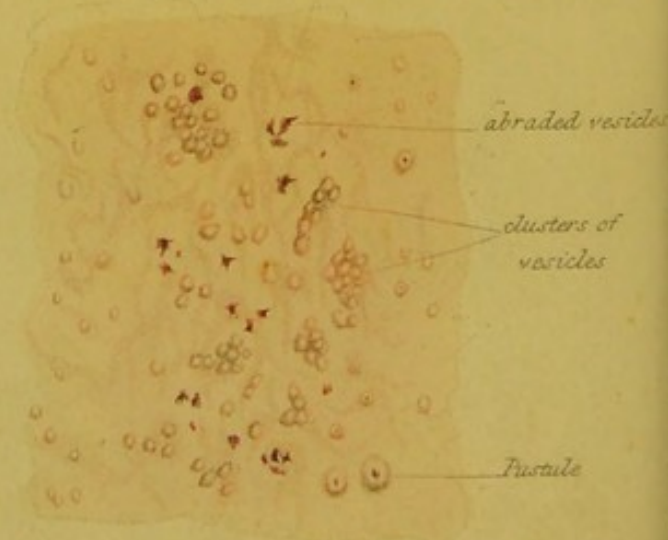
S. purulenta.



Crusts of
phlyzaceous
Pustules

Pustules

S. cachectica.



abraded vesicles

clusters of
vesicles

Pustule

S. lymphatica.

PLATE XVIII.

SCABIES.

SPECIES 1. SCABIES *papuliformis*, RANK ITCH, consists of an extensive eruption of acute itching vesicles, resembling papulæ, when examined with the naked eye. They are sometimes intermixed with a few phlyzacious pustules; and from the extreme itching, abrasions take place, and blood concretes upon the vesicles, forming little brown and black crusts. The eruption appears chiefly about the wrists and between the fingers; on the epigastrium, about the axillæ, nates, and every flexure of the extremities. Pediculi are frequently found in this form of Scabies, arising from the uncleanly habits of those whom the disease most usually affects.

S. papuliformis is, under certain circumstances, difficult to distinguish from Lichen, especially from that species which is termed *Urticatus*, and which has been often confounded with Scabies; but when the two eruptions are carefully examined, that of Scabies will be found to be vesicular and contagious, whilst that of Lichen is papular, and not contagious. It has also been mistaken for Prurigo: in this eruption, however, the papulæ retain the colour of the skin, are flat, and contain no moisture.

SPECIES 2. *S. lymphatica*, WATERY ITCH. In this form of Scabies the vesicles rise in clusters, and are devoid of inflammation at their base: in a day or two

some of them break and form minute crusts or scabs on their summits; others inflame, become pustular, and discharge a yellow, purulent matter. As in the former species, the vesicles appear on the wrists, the backs of the hands and between the fingers; on the feet and between the toes. They occur, also, about the axillæ, in the flexures of the extremities, and fossa of the nates; but not on the breast and epigastrium, nor on the thighs and upper part of the arms.

S. lymphatica may be confounded with Herpes and Eczema: the former differs from this species of Scabies in the regularity of its course and termination, and in the circular form of its clusters, and appearing on those parts which Scabies rarely attack. In Eczema there is little itching, but an intense tingling and smarting.

SPECIES 3. *S. purulenta*, POCKY ITCH, consists of distinct, prominent, yellow pustules, inflamed round their bases, and which break and ulcerate with increased pain and inflammation. These pustules attain a larger size on the hands and feet than elsewhere; they are particularly full and globular between the fore-finger and thumb, often exceeding a quarter of an inch in diameter: in other parts, as the flexures of the limbs and fossa of the nates, they are smaller and of an oval figure. They appear, occasionally, though rarely, on the face.

This form of Scabies may be confounded with *Porrigo favosa* affecting the extremities; but *Porrigo* is seldom situated on the hands, in the flexures of the joints, the axillæ or fossæ natum; on the contrary, it attacks the face and ears, where Scabies seldom ap-

pears. The crusts also, in purulent Scabies, are hard and prominent; those of *Porrigo favosa* are soft and deciduous. The slow maturation of the pustules, and the deep ulceration which sometimes follows them, distinguish Ecthyma from purulent Scabies.

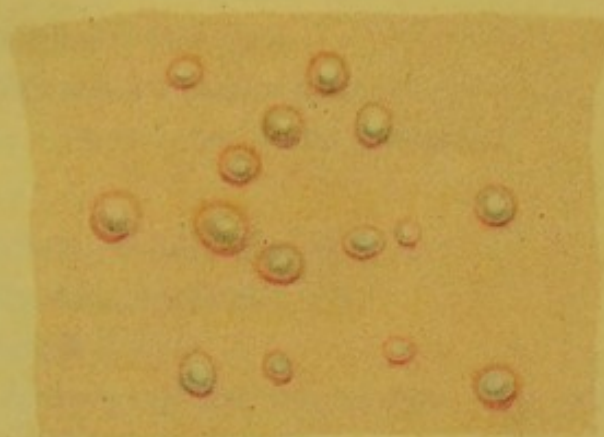
SPECIES 4. *S. cachectica*, CACHECTIC ITCH, exhibits all the appearances of the three former species: the pustules are much smaller than those of purulent Scabies; and as they appear in clusters, they form broad, irregular scabs on breaking.

All the species of Scabies may be produced by the same virus, the differences in the character of the eruption depending on the state of the habit of the individual who is affected.

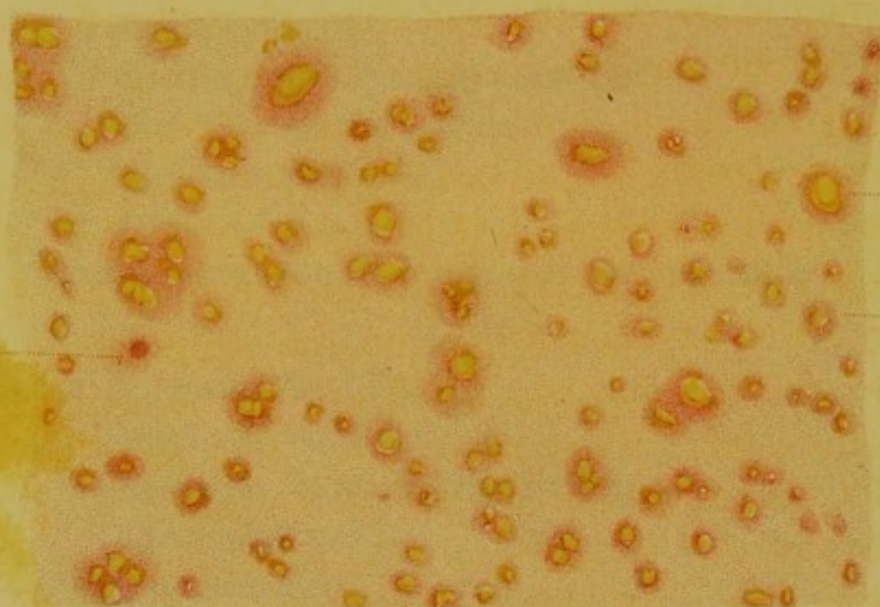
Treatment. Sulphur, both internally administered and externally applied, has been long deemed a specific in every form of Scabies. The admixture of the Sulphur with Bitartrate of Potassa is the mode in which it is most generally exhibited (1). As an external application, Sulphur is conjoined with Muriate of Ammonia (2), the Subcarbonate of Potassa (3), several of the mercurial preparations, and Sulphate of Zinc (4): the Powdered Root of *Veratrum album* (5), Laurel Berries, and the mineral acids (6), have also been found beneficial: more lately the solution of Chloruret of Lime, in the proportion of $\bar{z}j$ to Oj of water, has been tried with success. I have seen a strong decoction of *Digitalis* prove useful when other means failed: but the most cleanly, and, perhaps, the most successful method of treating Scabies is the Sulphur vapour bath.

- (1) R Sulphuris loti \mathfrak{z} ss,
Bitartratis Potassæ \mathfrak{z} ss;
Misce : sit pulvis ter in die sumendus.
- (2) R Sulphuris (vivi dicti) \mathfrak{z} iij,
Muriatis Ammoniae \mathfrak{z} ij,
Adipis \mathfrak{z} xij;
Tere optime, ut fiat unguentum, quo partes affectæ
maneque nocte inungantur.
- (3) R Potassæ Subcarbonatis \mathfrak{z} iv,
Aquæ Rosæ f \mathfrak{z} j,
Hydrargyri Sulphureti rubri \mathfrak{z} j,
Olei Volatilis Bergamotæ f \mathfrak{z} ss,
Sulphuris Sublimati,
Adipis ā ā \mathfrak{z} ix;
Tere et misce secundum artem ut fiat unguentum.
- (4) R Sulphatis Zinci \mathfrak{z} j,
Sulphuris Sublimati,
Baccarum Lauri Nobilis ā ā \mathfrak{z} ij,
Olivæ Olei q. s. ;
Ut fiat unguentum.
- (5) R Pulveris Radicis Veratri albi \mathfrak{z} jss,
Hydrargyri Præcipitati albi \mathfrak{z} j,
Olei Citri Limonis f \mathfrak{z} j,
Adipis \mathfrak{z} xiv;
Tere ut fiat unguentum, bis in die utendum.
- (6) R Acidi Sulphurici diluti f \mathfrak{z} ss,
Adipis \mathfrak{z} j;
Sit unguentum, partibus affectis applicandum.

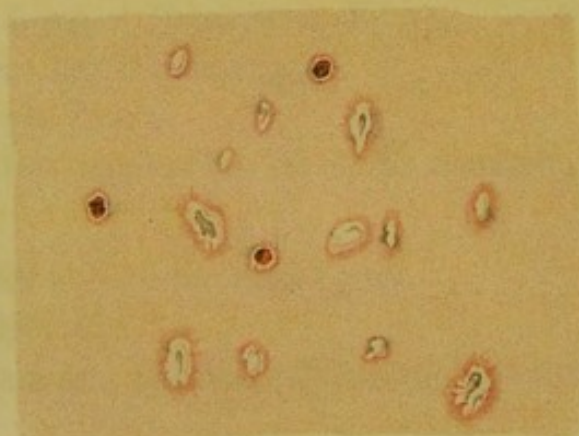
VARICELLA.



V. coniformis.
1st and 2nd days.



V. lentiformis.



V. coniformis.
3rd to 5th day.

PLATE XIX.

VARICELLA.

SPECIES 1. *VARICELLA lentiformis*, LENTICULAR CHICKEN POX. The first appearance of this eruption resembles that which would follow the sprinkling of boiling water over the skin from a loose brush. On the second day, the vesicles become turgid with a semitransparent lymph, which becomes slightly straw-coloured on the third day. On the fourth day the vesicles subside, and become puckered at their edges; or they break, and form crusts on the sixth day; and on the seventh and the eighth these dry into yellow scabs, which fall off, leaving red marks on the tenth. They rarely pit. This form of *Varicella*, generally, appears first on the back.

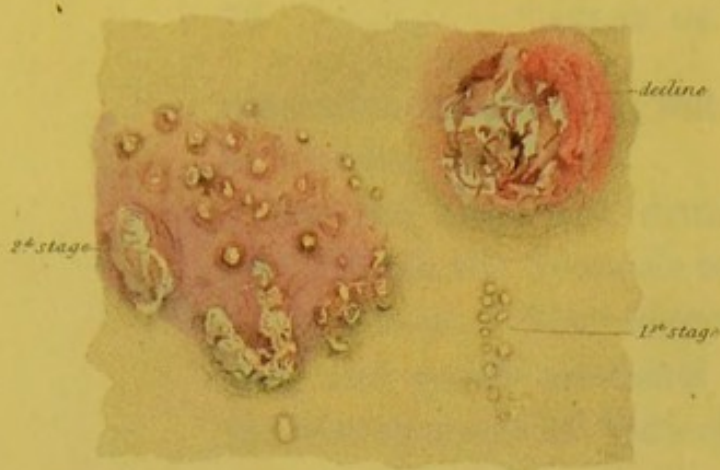
SPECIES 2. *V. coniformis*, CONOIDAL CHICKEN POX, SWINE POX. In this species the vesicles rise suddenly, have a hard, slightly-inflamed border, and contain a bright transparent lymph, which becomes light-straw-coloured on the second day: they generally burst on the third. After the fourth day, thin dark-brown scabs appear, mixed with the shriveled vesicles, and separate and fall off in four or five days. Fresh crops of vesicles rise on the second and the third days; and thence the eruptive stage is extended to six days: the last-formed crusts do not fall until the eleventh or the twelfth day.

The scabs frequently leave pits; and, when rubbed,

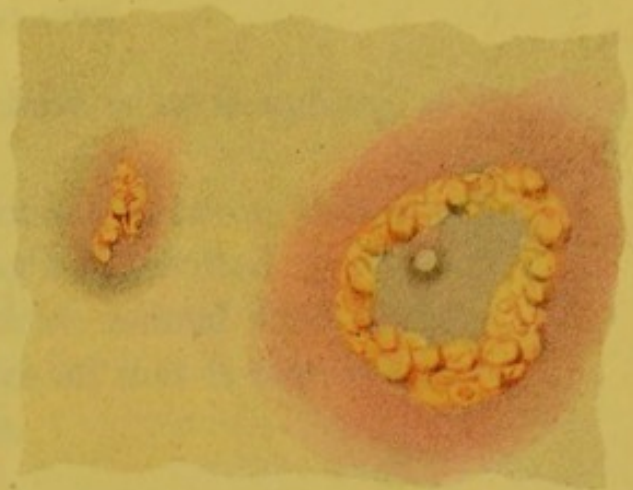
ulceration takes place; but there is no sloughing, as in Variola.

For the diagnostic distinctions between Varicella and Variola the Synopsis may be consulted.

Treatment. Abstinence from animal food, light diet, and gentle aperients are all that is requisite in the management of Varicella.



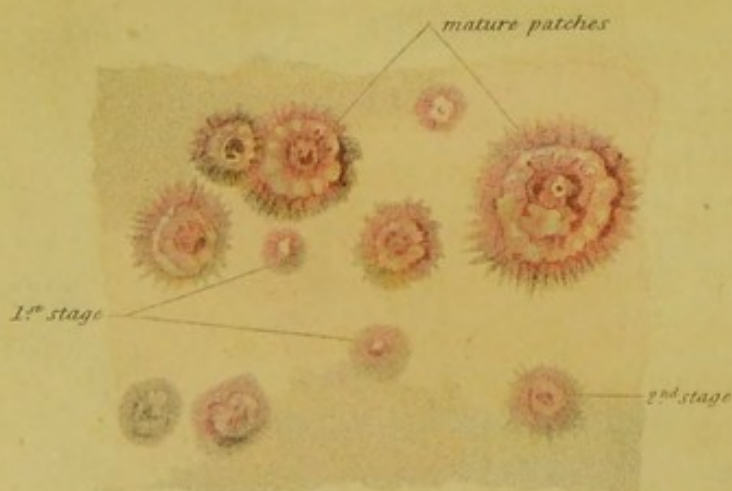
H. phlyctænodes.



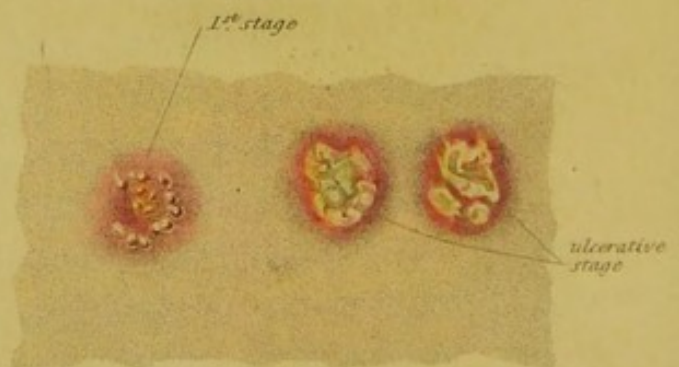
H. circinatus.



H. Zoster.



H. iris.



H. præputialis.

PLATE XX.

HERPES.

SPECIES 1. HERPES *phlyctænodes*, MILIARY HERPES. After a slight febrile attack, continuing for two or three days, clusters of small transparent vesicles, filled sometimes with a colourless, sometimes with a brownish lymph, appear on the cheeks or forehead, or on the extremities, and at other times over the trunk and lower extremities. After a few days the vesicles break, discharge their fluid, and form crusts of a brown or yellowish hue, which fall off about the eighth or tenth day, leaving the surface red and irritable. The eruption is attended with heat, itching, tingling, with fever and restlessness, particularly at night. It seems to be connected with a disordered state of the chylopoietic viscera.

SPECIES 2. *H. zoster*, SHINGLES. This form of Herpes differs from the former chiefly in the greater size of the vesicles, and the extension and higher inflammatory state of the patches, which are sometimes three or four inches in length, and from one to two inches broad. The clusters generally appear on the trunk of the body; and, rising in succession, extend in a diagonal line, between the spine and the sternum, like half a sash or sword belt: occasionally they appear on the nates, and extend in an oblique direction down the thigh to the knee.

The lymph of the vesicles becomes opaque and yellowish on the fourth day; whilst the vesicles flatten or shrivel, and the inflamed surface on which they are spread acquires a bluish or livid hue. The crusts which form adhere firmly at first; but fall off on the twelfth or the fourteenth day. Sometimes, when the vesicles are rubbed, numerous small ulcers form, and continue to discharge an acrid pus for many days.

Previous to and during the eruption, deep-seated pains are often felt in the chest; particularly in old people. The disease is most frequent in summer and autumn; and the eruption is often critical in bowel affections and those of the chest.

SPECIES 3. *H. circinatus*, VESICULAR RINGWORM. In this form of Herpes, which is unaccompanied by any disorder of the constitution, the vesicles rise in the form of a ring; are small, with moderately red bases, and contain a transparent, light, straw-coloured fluid, which is discharged and forms a crust in three or four days. In a week, the crusts fall and leave the cuticle red. Successive circles appear, and spread over the face and neck, the arms, shoulders, and extremities; accompanied with severe itching and tingling.

There is no proof that this form of Herpes is contagious, as has been suspected.

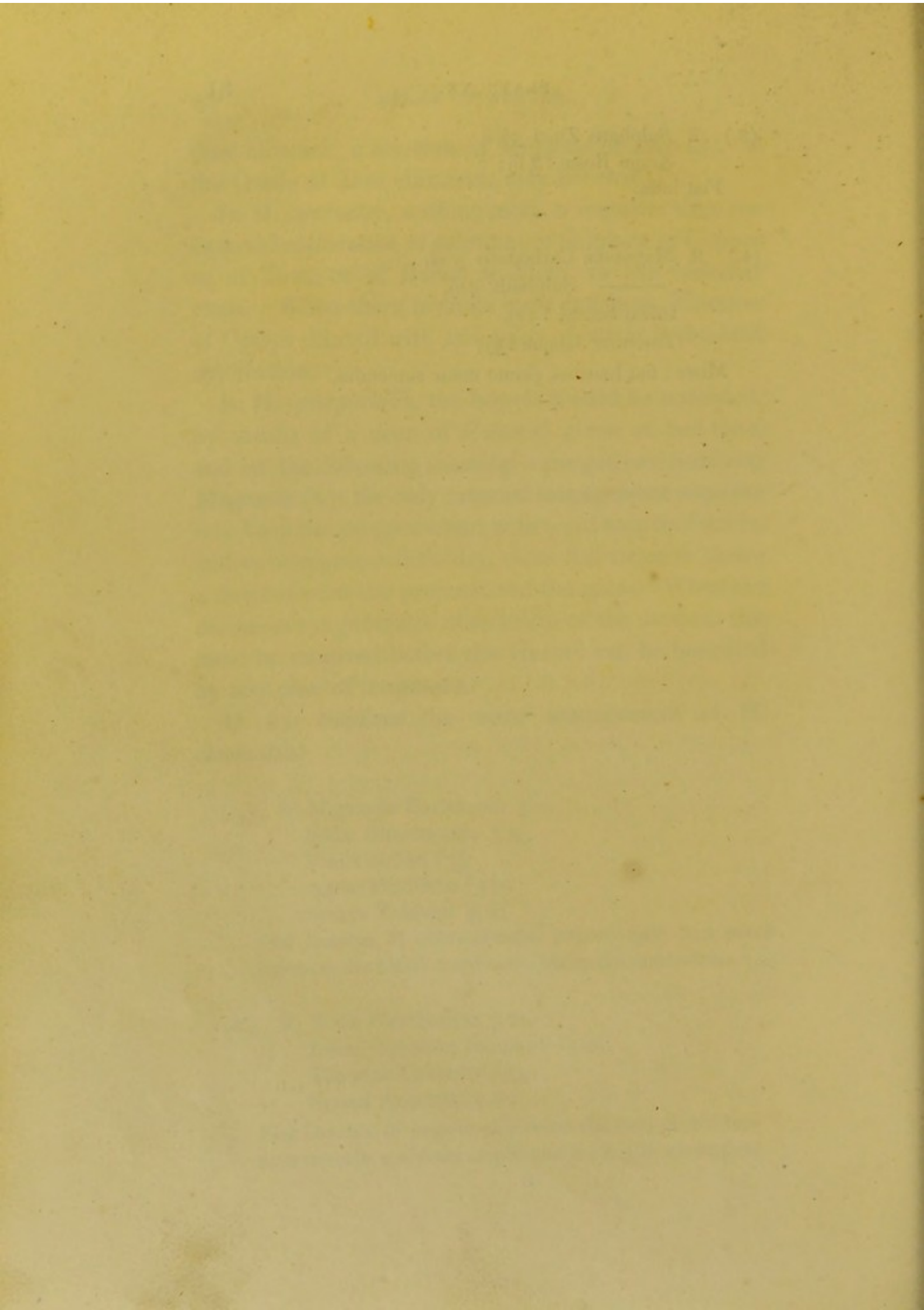
SPECIES 5. *H. præputialis*, HERPES OF THE PREPUCE. The eruption, in this species of Herpes, is preceded by itching and heat in the prepuce, on which clusters of minute, transparent vesicles appear, seated on a circular, inflamed spot about one-third to half an inch in diameter. These enlarge; in twenty-four hours they become opaque; and on the third day pustular:

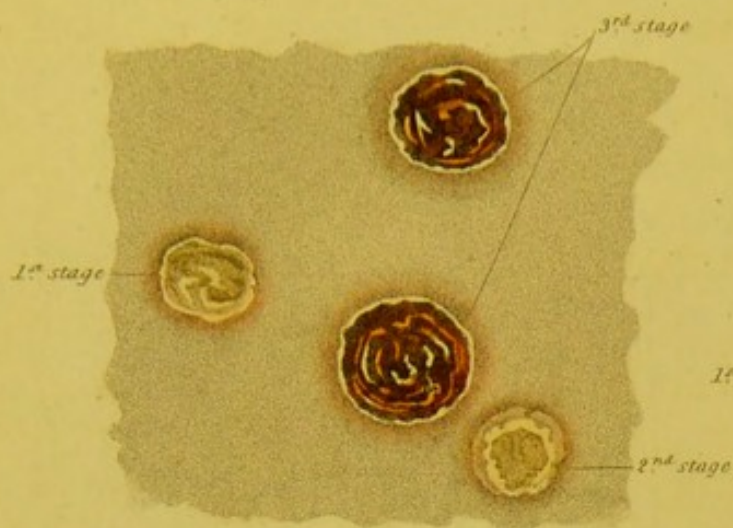
the pustules break on the fourth or fifth day, ulcerate, discharging a turbid serum, and may be in this state readily mistaken for chancre. The crusts that form generally fall off on the twelfth or the fourteenth day, if the healing process has not been interrupted by irritant or escharotic applications. A similar affection occurs on the labia pudendi.

The disease sometimes depends on sympathy with an irritable state of the stomach; but the exciting cause is not well understood.

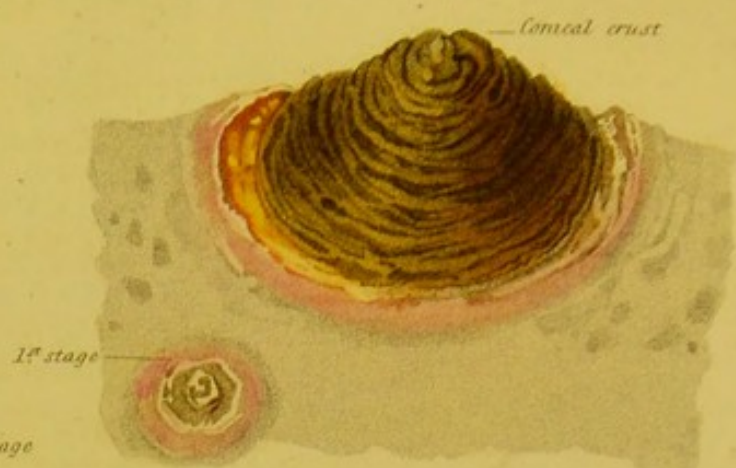
SPECIES 6. *H. iris*, RAINBOW RINGWORM, is a rare and curious form of Herpes, which appears on the back of the hands, sometimes on the palms and fingers; occasionally on the instep. It first appears like a small efflorescence, with a vesicle in the centre, round which circles of vesicles gradually form. The first ring is usually of a brownish-red hue; the second nearly white or pale yellow, the colour of the central vesicle; and the third, which is narrower than the rest, is dark red. As the patches enlarge, other circles are added, the outermost assuming a radiated aspect. This species of Herpes occurs chiefly in young persons, and has not yet been positively traced to any constitutional disorder.

Treatment. In the first and second species of the disease, the principal object is to lessen the febrile symptoms, by the administration of mild aperients (1): in obstinate cases, Hydrargyrum cum Creta will be found useful; with Decoction of Sarsaparilla or a light Tonic (2) administered on the decline of the eruption. As an external application, diluted Spirit of Wine, in the proportion of one part to three of water, forms the best lotion, while the vesicles are unbroken: should

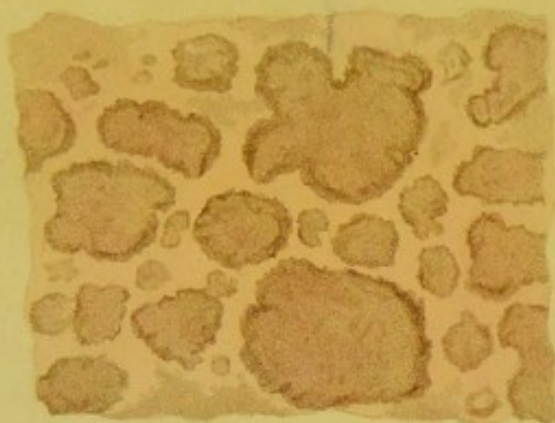




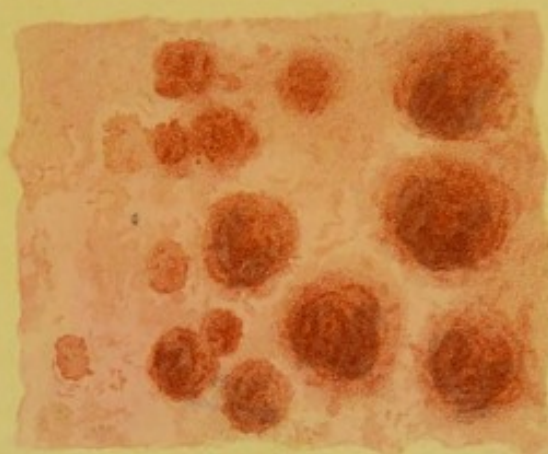
R. simplex.



R. prominens.



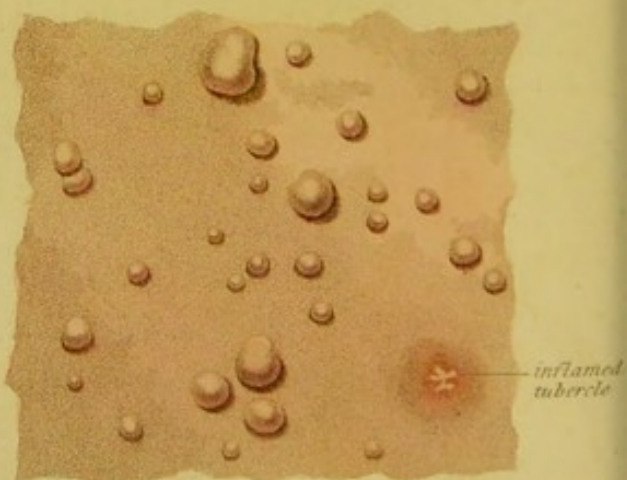
Vitiligo.



Vitiligo var.



Molluscum pendulum.



Mol. contagiosum.

PLATE XXI.

RUPIA, VITILIGO, AND MOLLUSCUM.

RUPIA.

SPECIES 1. *R. simplex*, SIMPLE RUPIA, consists of vesications containing a clear lymph, which gradually becomes opaque and puriform : ulceration of the cutis follows, with a sanious discharge and the formation of a brown, rugose scab.

SPECIES 2. *R. prominens* follows, at first, the same course as the former species ; but the ulceration extending, the fresh scab elevates the former, that which succeeds both, and thus, gradually, a pyramidal or conical crust is produced. If the crust be removed, a new one forms, and covers the excoriated surface in a few hours.

This eruption occurs generally in persons who have laboured under some chronic disease, and in old and intemperate individuals.

Treatment. A good, nutritious diet ; the use of Plummer's pill at bedtime, so as to regulate the bowels ; and supporting the constitution with Decoction of Cinchona, or with Sulphate of Quinia and the mineral acids, or with Decoction of Sarsaparilla, form the general plan of treating Rupia in all its modifications. The sores, when the scabs are removed, should be touched with Nitrate of Silver, extending the application about half an inch beyond the limits

of the ulcers. In obstinate cases of *Rupia*, the use of the tepid sea-water bath will be found beneficial.

VITILIGO.

This eruption consists of whitish, or pale-coloured, smooth, shining, flat tubercles, intermixed with shining papulæ, rising near the ears and on the face and neck. The flatter the tubercles, the longer the disease continues; but they never run into ulceration. It receives its name from the surface appearing not unlike that of the outside of veal. Sometimes the tubercles, instead of being white, are of a brownish red hue.

Treatment. Nothing certain has been determined with regard to the management of this eruption.

MOLLUSCUM.

This curious affection of the skin consists of numerous tubercles, of slow growth and little sensibility, varying in magnitude from the size of the seed of a vetch to that of a pigeon's egg. It is not connected with any constitutional disorder; and if the tubercles be not removed by the knife or ligature, they continue during the life of the patient. They contain an atheromatous matter.

Under the title of *Molluscum contagiosum*, Dr. Bateman has figured a variety of the disease which appears to be communicable by contact. The tubercles are smaller than in the common form of the disease, hard, smooth, shining, and slightly transparent. They are also all sessile; and in the case described by Dr. Bateman, some of them inflamed, and slowly suppurated: the glands also were swelled

and inflamed ; the general health impaired, and the loss of flesh considerable.

Treatment. The rarity of the contagious form of Molluscum renders it difficult to say how it ought to be treated. The above-mentioned case yielded to the use of the Liquor Arsenicalis, in small doses, continued for a month.

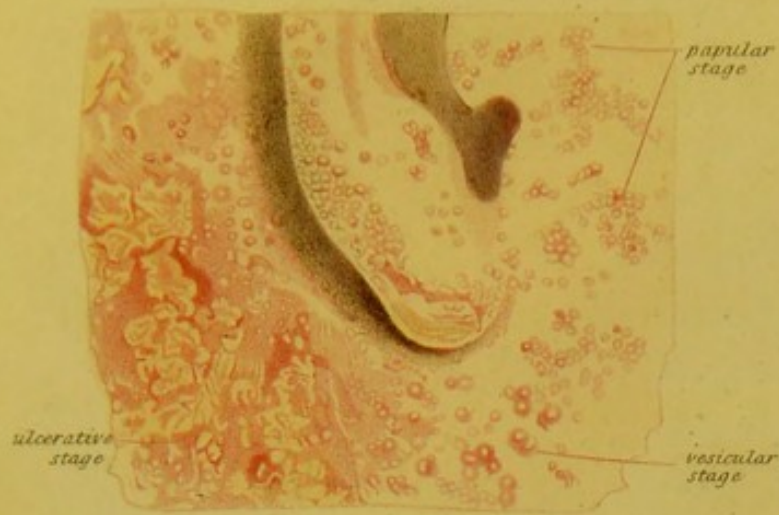
and husband: the general health improved, and the
loss of flesh considerably.
The cause of the complaint him of
Mellin's Food is thought to say how it ought to
be treated. The experimental case related to the
use of the Food: the children in small doses, con-
tinue for a month.

The Food is given in small doses, and the children
are kept in a good state of health, and the
loss of flesh is considerably improved. The Food is
given in small doses, and the children are kept in a
good state of health, and the loss of flesh is
considerably improved. The Food is given in small
doses, and the children are kept in a good state of
health, and the loss of flesh is considerably
improved. The Food is given in small doses, and
the children are kept in a good state of health, and
the loss of flesh is considerably improved.

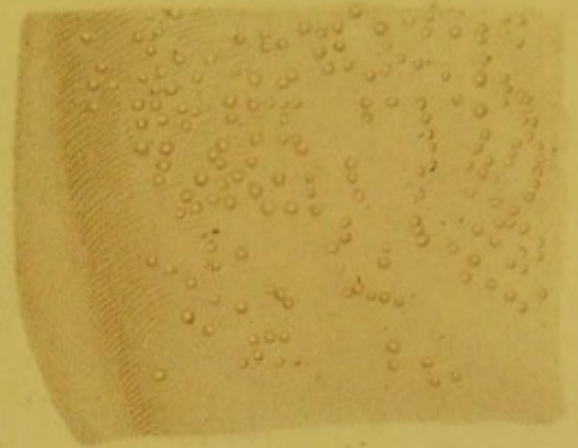
The Food is given in small doses, and the children
are kept in a good state of health, and the loss of
flesh is considerably improved. The Food is given in
small doses, and the children are kept in a good
state of health, and the loss of flesh is
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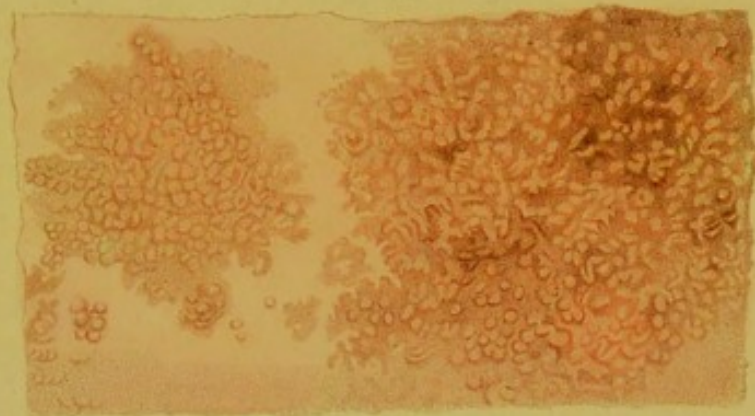
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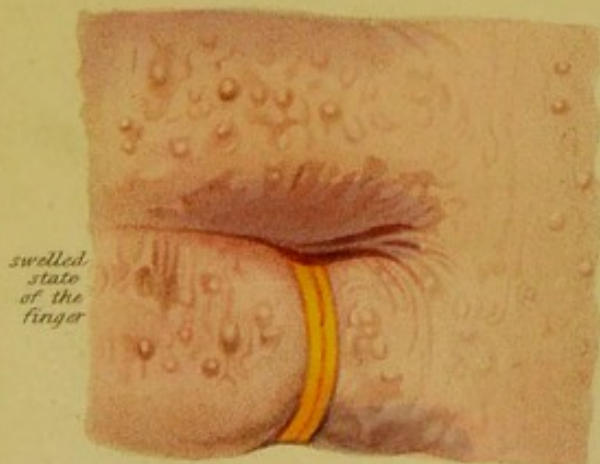
E. rubrum.



Miliaria.



E. rubrum e hydrargyro.



E. solare.



E. impetiginodes.

PLATE XXII.

MILIARIA AND ECZEMA.

MILIARIA.

AN eruption of minute, round, vesicular pimples, with scarcely any inflammation, filled with a colourless acrid fluid, terminating in scurf. It is generally symptomatic of some febrile state, and is preceded by languor, faintness, and profuse perspiration, accompanied with pricking and tingling of the skin. At first the lymph in the vesicles is transparent; in less than thirty hours, it acquires a milky opacity; the tongue is furred, its papillæ are elongated, and occasionally aphthæ appear in the mouth.

This eruption is generally the result of a stimulating regimen, and a confined atmosphere, in febrile affections. It is not an uncommon adjunct of *puerperal* fever; and used to be also of the puerperal state, when all access to fresh air was denied to lying-in rooms, and the unfortunate patients in them were smothered with bedclothes, and dosed with spiced caudles, opiates, and stimulants.

Treatment. Ventilation, a cool regimen, keeping the bowels clear, and the administration of the mineral acids, if nothing contraindicates their employment, constitute the whole of the treatment requisite in Miliaria.

ECZEMA.

SPECIES 1. *ECZEMA solare*, SUN HEAT, PRICKLY HEAT, is an eruption of vesicles, without any intervening redness, filled with a thin, opaque serum, of a white or brownish colour. The vesicles usually terminate in brownish-yellow scabs: occasionally they are intermixed with phlyzacious pustules, or with hard painful tubercles, which slowly suppurate. The eruption is successive, and there is no regular period of its duration or decline.

E. solare occurs only in the summer season: it affects those parts only which are uncovered; as the face, neck, and hands, and the forearms of women. The fingers generally swell, as represented in the Plate.

SPECIES 2. *E. impetiginodes*, IMPETIGINOUS ECZEMA. This is a local eruption, consisting of separate vesicles, containing a transparent fluid, slightly elevated, attended with pain, heat, smarting, and intense itching, and swelling of the affected part. When the vesicles break, the effused lymph irritates and inflames the surrounding cuticle, which becomes red, thickened, rough, inflamed, and resembles Impetigo; whence the name of the species.

This species of Eczema often arises from local irritants; as blisters; the ointment of Tartarized Antimony; the acrid powders with which the hands of many artisans are constantly covered; as, for instance, grocers, bricklayers, and file-makers. It may be mistaken for Itch when it appears on the wrists and fingers; but, in Scabies, the itching, which returns in paroxysms, is very different from the

stinging sensation of Eczema; neither is Eczema contagious.

Treatment. In the first-described species, the mineral acids with bitters or vegetable tonic, and a light nutritious diet, are necessary; but the disease is not much affected by medicines. In severe cases, and when it has occurred after great fatigue from any cause, much benefit has been derived from Sarsaparilla. Purging is injurious. The best local application is simple ablution with tepid water. The same internal medicines are required in the second species; but the local applications are different. Lotions with the Hydrocyanic Acid (1) assist greatly in allaying the pain and tingling. A dilute solution of Acetate of Lead is also beneficial; and still more so, a solution of Nitrate of Silver (2), applied with a pencil, and extended beyond the limits of the patches. When a cachectic state of habit exists, tonics with the mineral acids are necessary, after the bowels are well cleared by means of Calomel, and a brisk, warm purgative (3).

- (1) R Acidi Hydrocyanici fʒ ij,
Hydrargyri Oxy muriatis gr. iij,
Misturæ Amygdalæ amaræ fʒ vj;
Fiat lotio, subinde utenda.

- (2) R Argenti Nitratis ʒ j ss,
Aquæ Distillatæ fʒ vj;
Solve: pauxillum, ope penciilli, partibus affectis applicandum.

- (3) R Tincturæ Aloes compositæ fʒ ij,
Infusi Foliorum Sennæ fʒ xiiij,
Syrupi Zingiberis fʒ ss;
Fiat haustus, mane sumendus.

SPECIES 3. *E. rubrum*, INFLAMED ECZEMA, is an eruption of very minute, closely-compacted vesicles on an inflamed base. In two or three days these either break and discharge a thin acrid fluid, which leaves the surface painful, inflamed, and excoriated, or the included serum becomes opaque, and the cuticle separates in large patches. The eruption is preceded by a sensation of stiffness, burning heat, and itching. It most frequently appears on the inner surface of the thighs, the scrotum, groins, and axillæ, extending to the hands, wrists, neck, and, occasionally, to the entire body. The pain and irritation of the excoriated surfaces are almost insupportable in the latter stages of the disease. The epidermis is destroyed in its organization, and becomes nearly black before it falls off in large flakes.

E. rubrum often arises from the excitement of mercury on a highly irritable habit, such as produces hysteria in women, who are more liable to the disease than men. It is, however, sometimes associated with gastro-intestinal inflammation, when no mercurial preparation has been taken; and occasionally has been observed to follow exposure to cold.

Treatment. When the disease arises from mercurial excitement, the use of the mercury must be discontinued; the patient should be removed into a pure air; the bowels kept gently open; and Opium, Cinchona Bark, Sulphate of Quinia, with the mineral acids, or Sarsaparilla, freely exhibited. As external applications, fomentations of warm gruel, or strained decoction of bran, or the frequent use of the warm bath, are necessary. When the cuticle has

exfoliated, and left the surface raw, the best application is a Mild Cerate of Litharge, Wax, and Oil (1), spread thick on linen rollers, and applied twice a day : much benefit is also derived from a liniment of Oil, Lime Water, and Extract of Belladonna (2).

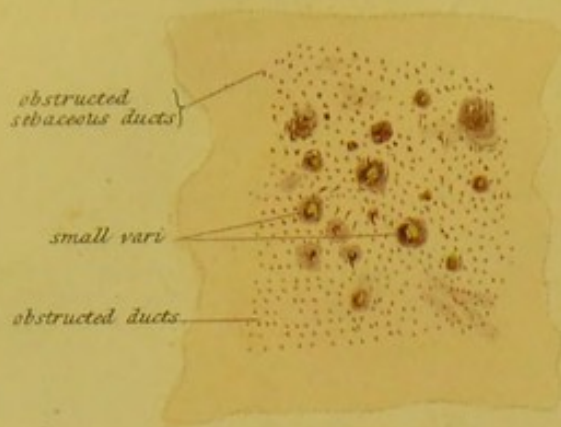
- (1) R Plumbi Oxydi Semivitrei ℥ iv,
Ceræ Albæ ℥ ij,
Olei Olivæ ℥ iij;

Solve lento igne, et tere assidue, ut fiat ceratum.

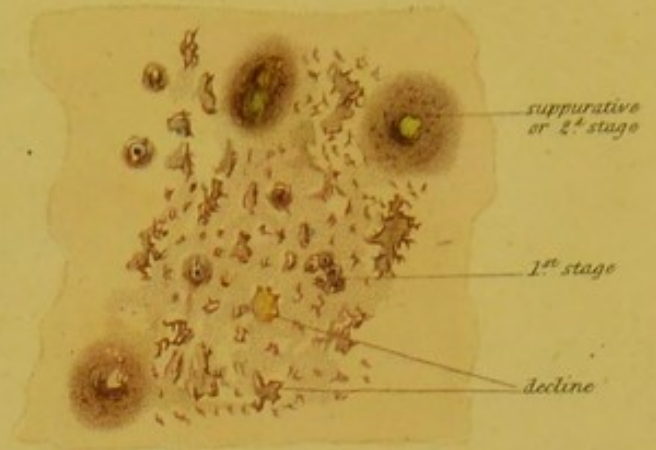
- (2) R Extracti Belladonnæ ℥ ij,
Aquæ Calcis f ℥ viij,
Olei Lini f ℥ iv;

Tere optime, ut fiat linimentum.

ACNE AND SYCOSIS.



A. simplex.



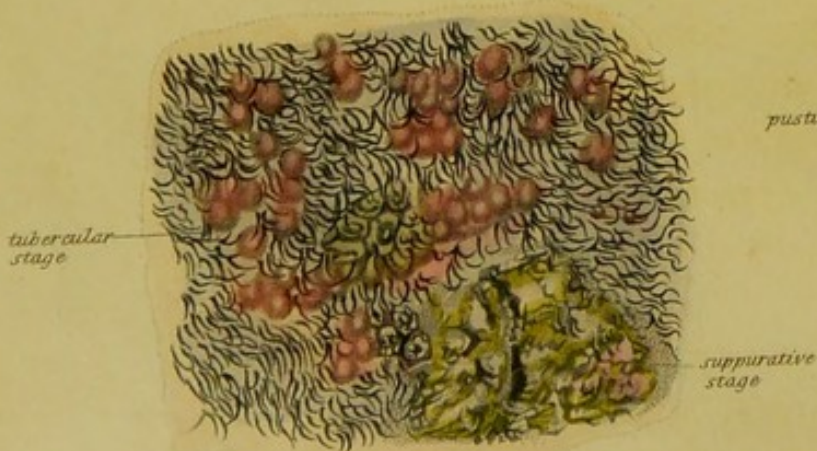
A. punctata.



A. indurata.



A. rosacea.



S. menti.



S. capillitii.

PLATE XXIII.

ACNE AND SYCOSIS.

ACNE.

SPECIES 1. *ACNE simplex*, SIMPLE PIMPLE. This is an eruption of small distinct vari, slightly inflamed at the base. Some of these suppurate; others do not, but slowly subside, leaving a transient purplish red mark behind them. They are first felt in the skin, like hard points, which enlarge into small tubercles, and inflame, becoming prominent, red, smooth, shining, and painful when they attain their greatest magnitude. When they suppurate, the pus forms slowly on their apices; and on breaking a thin humour is excreted, which soon dries into a yellowish scab, that does not fall off till the third week.

This eruption, in some persons, recurs at short intervals; in others it never wholly disappears. It seems to depend on some disordered state of the stomach, during which a draught of cold liquid, peculiar kinds of food, wine, and exercise in hot weather bring it on. It is, however, in some instances, altogether a local disease.

SPECIES 2. *A. punctata*, MAGGOT PIMPLE. In this species, which may be almost regarded as an inveterate variety of *A. simplex*, the pustules are larger and surrounded with a more inflamed base

than those in the former species. These pustules seem to be an effort of nature to rid the skin of concreted mucus, filling up the excretory ducts of the sebaceous glands.

SPECIES 8. *A. indurata*, STONE-POCK. In this species the tubercles are larger, more indurated and more permanent than in either of the former species. They rise in small groups, two or more sometimes coalescing into one, so as to form an oblong, conoidal tubercle, of a bright red hue, very tender to the touch; but with little disposition to suppurate. When suppuration takes place, the pus is long of being matured; the tubercle becomes livid or purplish, and continues hard round the base for a considerable time after the matter is discharged.

A. indurata attacks chiefly the face, breast, shoulders, and back; and as the tubercles rise in successive crops, the surface becomes spotted with red, livid, and suppurating tubercles at the same time. These are also mixed with the black puncta of obstructed sebaceous glands. This eruption is generally indicative of bad health, although it sometimes accompanies dyspepsia and hæmorrhoids.

Treatment. These three species of Acne require nearly the same management. As *A. simplex* is generally a purely local affection, external applications only are necessary: the hazard of producing Phthisis or some internal disease by repelling the eruption being more imaginary than real. Stimulant lotions, consisting of Oxymuriate of Mercury in Bitter Almond Emulsion (1), or of diluted Liquor Ammoniae Acetatis, have been found useful: but the best application is a linseed meal poultice at bedtime, and a

simple spirituous lotion during the day. In *A. punctata* the same means will be found useful; but it is, sometimes, necessary to remove the hardened puncta of the obstructed glands, by pressing on each side of the specks with the nails, or a pair of blunt, curved forceps. In order to remove the oily excretion which generally covers the skin, the surface should be daily, night and morning, well washed with soap and hot water, or with a solution of Ovgall, and briskly rubbed with a rough towel. If the stomach require tone, a mixture of Liquor Potassæ and Sulphate of Zinc (2) will be found useful.

In the third species, *A. indurata*, the inflammatory stage is so indolent, and yet the tubercles are so tender, that poultices made with decoction of Poppy-head are necessary to forward the suppurative process. The same stimulant lotions recommended in the former species will be found useful in this form of Acnè after the tubercles have suppured. This is aided by the internal administration of stimulant tonics (3), and whatever can give tone and vigour to the habit. Wine, however, and fermented liquors must be taken in great moderation; and although the diet should be nutritious, it ought not to be too stimulating.

- (1) R Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis gr. iij,
Misturæ Amygdalæ amaræ f ʒ vj,
Acidi Hydrocyanici f ʒ j;
Fiat lotio, maneque nocte utenda.

- (2) R Sulphatis Zinci gr. xxiv,
Liquoris Potassæ f ʒ xij;
Solve: sumantur m xxx ex cyatho aquæ bis quotidie.

- (3) R Sodæ Subcarbonatis ʒ ij,
Infusi Cascarillæ fʒ xj,
Tincturæ Calumbæ fʒ j;

Fiat haustus, meridiæ et 4ta p. m. horâ, quotidie sumendus.

SPECIES 4. *A. rosacea*. ROSY DROP. In this species, which chiefly attacks the nose and cheeks, in addition to an eruption of suppurating tubercles, there is a shining redness and irregular granulated state of the skin. The redness increases in intensity after meals, or after taking wine, or any stimulating liquor, or on sitting near a fire. In some instances the nose becomes of a fiery red colour, and enlarges to an enormous size, the nostrils being distended and patulous, and the alæ fissured: by degrees the part acquires a livid hue, and not unfrequently some of the tubercles ulcerate. The disease is hereditary; but temperance in diet, and proper management, may wear out the predisposition.

Treatment. The chief object is the regulation of the diet, which should be light and free from stimulant properties: the bowels should be regulated by gentle aperients; and in young subjects the Hydrargyrum cum Creta, in doses of from ten to twelve grains, given daily at bedtime, will be useful. I have found no internal medicine, however, more useful than the Liquor Potassæ, in the Bitter Almond Emulsion; but the dose of the alkali must be gradually carried to the extent of sixty or eighty minims three times a day. The best external application is a weak solution of Acetate of Lead with distilled Vinegar (1), applied in a tepid state.

- (1.) R Plumbi Acetatis gr. xij,
Aquæ Distillatæ f℥iv,
Aceti Distillati f℥ij;
Fiat lotio subinde utenda.

SYCOSIS.

SPECIES 1. SYCOSIS *menti*, SYCOSIS OF THE BEARD.
This is an eruption of inflamed, hard tubercles, which arise in irregular, circular clusters on the chin and the scalp: they are at first red and smooth, and of a conoidal form. They suppurate slowly and partially, and discharge a viscid matter which mats together the hairs. Women, although rarely, yet, are subject to the same disease.

SPECIES 2. *S. capillitii*, SYCOSIS OF THE SCALP.
This form of Sycosis attacks the hairy scalp, where it occurs in clusters of soft tubercles, that become confluent, break and produce a granulated ulcer not unlike the pulp of a fig; whence the name.

This eruption may be mistaken for *Porrigo favosa*, from which, however, it may be distinguished by the tuberculated, elevated base of the suppurating tumours, by the adult age of the patient, and by the absence of contagion.

Treatment. Poultices of linseed meal or of bread and milk are required to favour the suppuration of the tubercles, which should then be punctured, and the hairs extracted. After the inflammatory stage is over, the healing process is much promoted by the application of the Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, weakened with three parts of simple cerate, or the Cerate of Acetate of Lead. At the same time it is

useful to administer antimonials, with alterative doses of mercurials (1); followed by Cinchona, Sulphate of Quinia, and the fixed alkalies (2), in combination with Extract of Conium and Rhubarb.

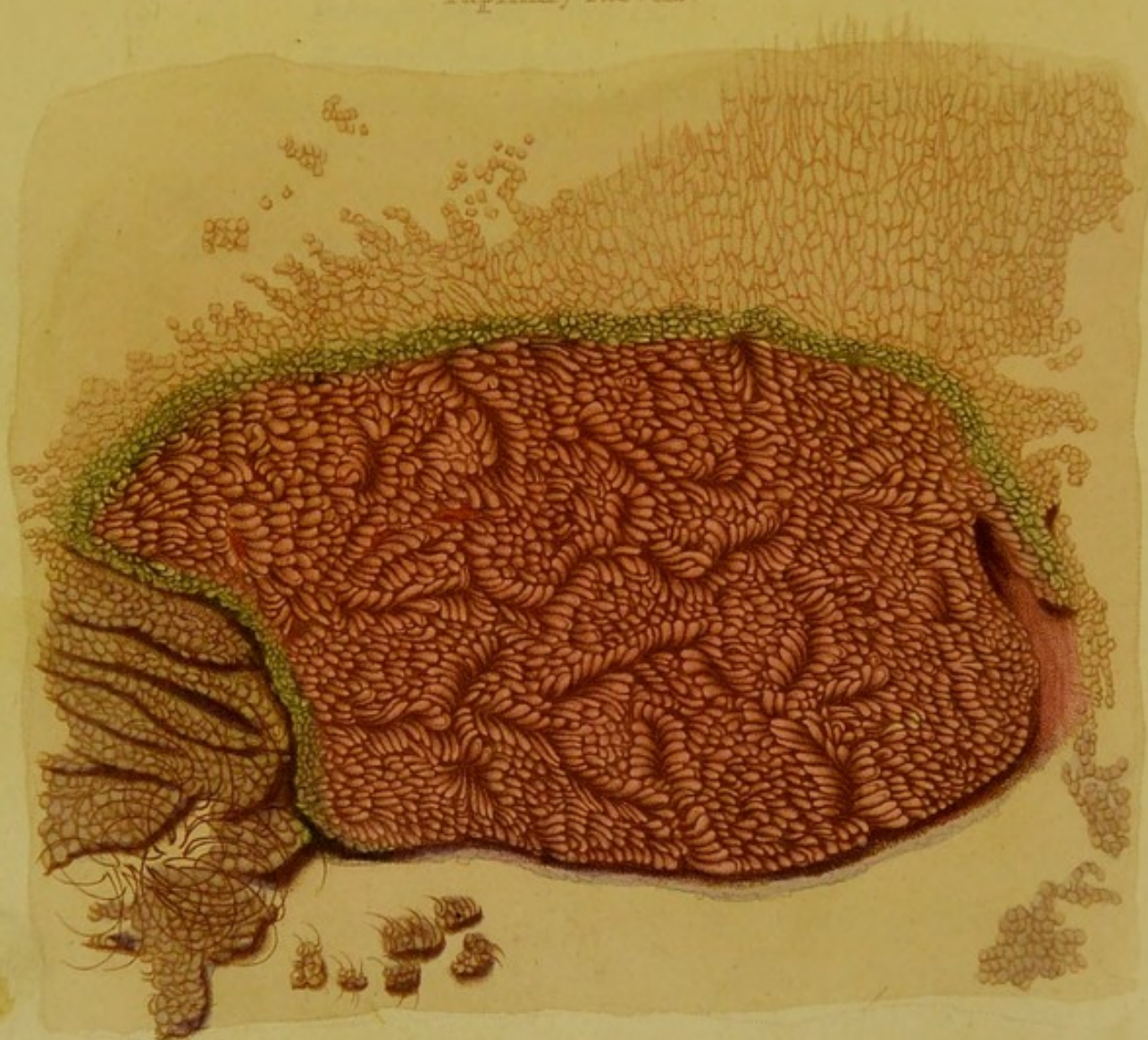
- (1.) R Pilulæ Plummeri ʒ ss,
Pulveris Jacobi veri ʒ ss,
Extracti Conii gr. xx;
Simul contunde et divide in pilulas decem æquales :
sumantur ij omni nocte.

- (2.) R Potassæ Carbonatis ʒj,
Infusi Cinchonæ f ʒv ss,
Tincturæ Cascarillæ f ʒiv;
Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur 4ta pars bis in die.

R Sodæ Siccatae ʒj,
Pulveris Rhei ʒj,
Extracti Conii ʒ ss;
Simul contunde et divide in pilulas xxx æquales :
sumantur ij ter quotidie.



Papillary Naevus.



Ichthyosis cornea.

PLATE XXIV.

SYPHILITIC PHAGEDENA AND NÆVUS.

CONICAL CRUST OF SYPHILITIC PHAGEDENA. This figure represents the general form of the crusts into which the pustules, that appear in the syphilitic affection described by Mr. Carmichael under the name "Phagedenic venereal disease," frequently degenerate. In this variety of the venereal disease, pustules appear on various parts of the body, break, and are soon covered with thick crusts that usually heal in the centre, whilst the ulceration at the circumference proceeds, bearing some resemblance to Rupia. I have seen the crusts rise more than an inch in height: they are generally slightly curved.

Treatment. As far as my own experience extends, I have seen more benefit derived, in this disease, from the use of the Oxymuriate of Mercury dissolved in Nitric Acid (1), administered in small doses, with the Decoction of Sarsaparilla, than from any other medicine. A common bread and water poultice is, perhaps, the best external application; touching the ulcerated edges of the sore with Nitrate of Silver, and extending the application about half an inch over the skin, beyond the circumference of the ulcer.

(1.) R Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis gr. x,

Acidi Nitrici f 3 x;

Solve: sumantur m vj ex cyatho aquæ bis quotidie.

H 2

PAPILLARY NÆVUS. This rare form of Nævus occurred in a stout young man, a farmer's servant, who presented himself as a patient at Addenbroke's Hospital, Cambridge, in 1826. The case is drawn up by my son, at that time at St. John's College.

“ The patient was twenty-five years of age: he complained of no derangement of health; but, on the contrary, had all the appearance of a vigorous, and somewhat powerful youth. His complexion was florid, and his hair of a light colour. He stated that his object in coming to the Hospital was to endeavour to have a Nævus, which had begun to sprout in a somewhat unusual manner, either extirpated, or so far cured as to remove an unpleasant odour, the only inconvenience resulting from this cutaneous affection. The Nævus extended from the right nipple upwards, expanding in its progress till it reached the clavicle, where it again contracted and bent over the margin of the pectoralis major muscle. Entering the axilla, and passing downwards along the interior of the humerus and fore arm, it finally spread itself upon the palm of the hand and the interior of the little and of the ring fingers. The Nævus covered a space of about eight square inches between the nipple and the clavicle, a tract of about two inches broad along the arm, the whole of the palm of the hand, and the anterior surface of the two fingers already mentioned. It varied in its appearance, being, near the nipple, scarcely elevated above the surface, of a light, reddish hue, and divided by furrows, which here and there intersected one another, and ran parallel to the clavicle: towards the axilla it was elevated into little ridges of nearly the same hue as the skin. These

elevated and papillary ridges were elastic, and when separated by raising the arm, displayed healthy skin between them, from which arose the strong coarse hairs of the axilla. These ridges ran longitudinally down the humerus till they began to curve round the insertion of the biceps muscle on to the fore arm, when they again expanded into an appearance somewhat resembling that on the breast. On the palm of the hand and on the fingers the Nævus appeared to be little more than indurated and thickened cuticle.

“ Such was the appearance of the original Nævus when I saw it; and such had it remained, from the account of the patient, ever since his birth, without giving him the slightest uneasiness. He dated the commencement of the growth of a patch of peculiar papillary projections from this Nævus to about four months back; but at the same time stated that it had given him no sort of uneasiness, and that he should not, even now, have presented himself at the hospital had not those with whom he lived complained that the odour arising from the secretion was very offensive.

“ These papillary projections (see the Plate) were individual, simple or branched, elastic, reddish, fungoid papillæ, with narrow bases, arranged so closely together as almost to stand erect from the surface. They were lubricated with a colourless discharge, which emitted an unpleasant sickly odour: most of them were about one-third of an inch long by one-sixteenth broad: when cut, they bled profusely at first, but soon ceased to do so, and became pale, yet still retained their form, though considerably diminished in size. When the bases or peduncles were

tied with a ligature, and the papillæ cut off beneath the thread, they retained their blood and colour, but lost it again immediately the ligature was clipped. A longitudinal incision being made into one of them so as to divide its cuticle, a nucleus was obtained not attached to that covering except at the base, which appeared to me, as far as I could judge with the imperfect glasses I could obtain, to be nothing more than a dense sponge of vessels. The cuticle covering this spongy body was dense, and almost cartilaginous. The whole of the tumours were arranged in one mass, of an elliptical form, about four inches long and two and a half broad, lying obliquely between the nipple and the clavicle.

“ It was first supposed that the disease was a variety of Ichthyosis; but that opinion was soon set aside. Poultices were applied for the removal of the papillæ, but without success; strong Nitric Acid, however, removed them one by one, causing them to slough off at their bases; and in about six weeks the patient was perfectly freed from this troublesome companion.

“ In the same hospital, a case nearly similar occurred soon afterwards; but in this instance the papillary patch was seated on the right side of the lip and chin, covering a space of about the size of a crown piece.

“ The subject of it was a fine healthy boy about ten years old, who had had a Nævus from birth upon the site of these papillæ: he suffered no inconvenience from them; but his mother wished, for the sake of his appearance, that they might be removed. Mr. Okes extirpated the whole Nævus by the knife, cutting away nearly one half of the lip, and a portion

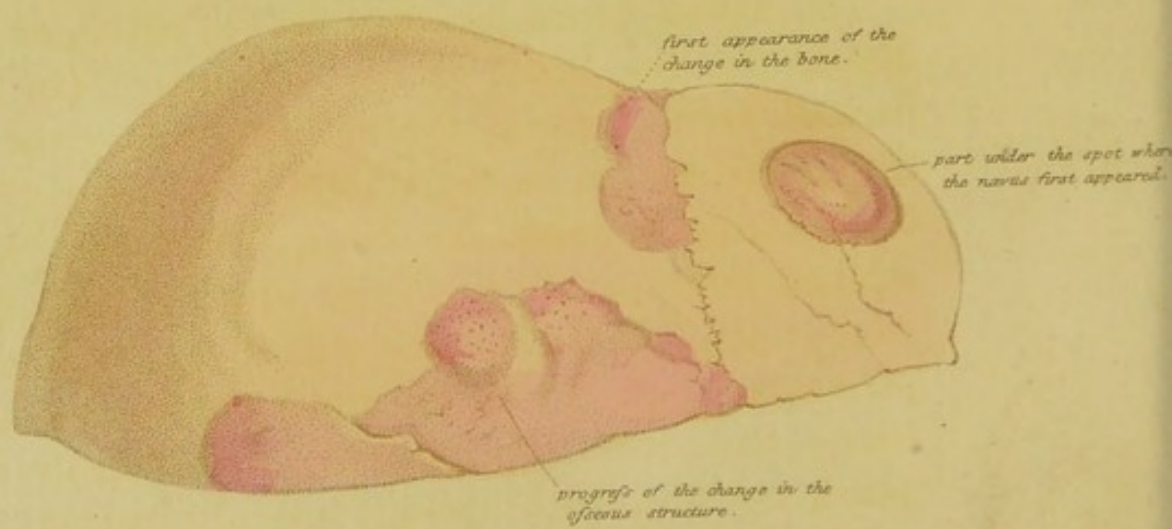
of the cheek: the edges of the wound were neatly brought together by ligatures supported on small pieces of a gum bougie, and in a few days the boy was discharged as well as ever, with a very neat lip."

ICHTHYOSIS cornea. This figure is introduced into this Plate to show the distinction between the Papillary Nævus, above described, and *Ichthyosis cornea*, of which, at first, it was suspected to be a variety, owing to the cartilaginous character of the elongated papillæ. This figure, which is copied from Alibert's Plate * of this disease, demonstrates the fact, that the motion of the joint is not necessarily impeded by the horny coating attached to the upper part of the member.

* Diss. des Maladies de la Peau, fol. 1806.

EXTENDING NÆVUS.

(Aneurism by Anastomosis.)



Appearances on the bones of the Cranium.

A.T. Thomson del.

J. Stewart sculp.

Pub^d by Longman & Co

PLATE XXV.

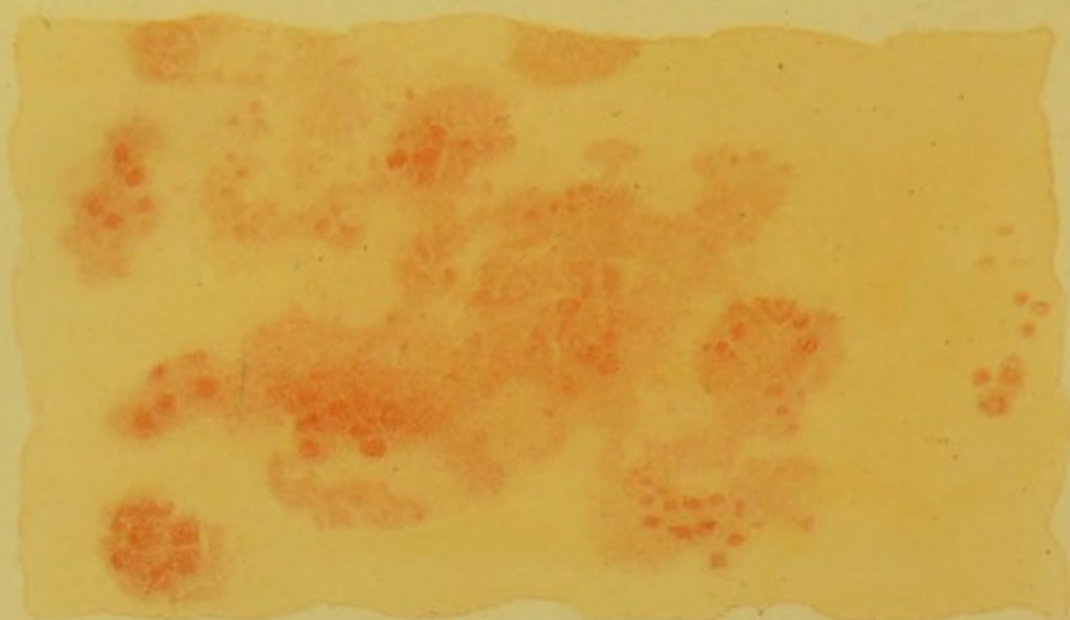
EXTENDING NÆVUS.

THIS Plate is intended to illustrate the description of the case of extending Nævus detailed in the Note, p. 448 of the Synopsis.

The *first* figure displays the extent of the Nævus at the time of the infant's death; and on the cheek is seen the manner in which it successively appeared in minute tumours, which, gradually enlarging, coalesced and extended with the general mass of the Nævus.

The two light-coloured spots within the limits of the Nævus, upon the forehead and the side of the head, show the effects of the attempt to cure the disease by exciting ulceration. The ulcers healed and skinned over, as exhibited in the Plate.

The *second* figure demonstrates the effects of the disease on the bones of the cranium. On the parietal bone, towards the fontanel, and close to the coronal suture, is the earliest appearance of the change produced on the bone, which was here thicker, more porous and more vascular than elsewhere: it gradually became still thicker and more porous, as displayed on the lower part of the same bone; and, ultimately, formed a considerably elevated, circumscribed, spongy, vascular tumour, as exhibited on that part of the frontal bone over which the Nævus first appeared.



Syphilitic Lichenoid eruption.



Syphilitic Papular eruption.



Syphilitic tubercular eruption.

PLATE XXVI.

SYPHILITIC ERUPTIONS.

I AM indebted for the drawings of this Plate, and those of the two Syphilitic Eruptions in the next Plate, as well as the following account of the diseases which they represent, to Dr. Duffin.

SYPHILITIC LICHENOID ERUPTION. In this case, an eruption, which assumed somewhat the character of Psoriasis, occurred in a young woman twenty-two years of age, married, but of abandoned character. The usual symptoms of Syphilis preceded the eruption, and were treated with mercury; but she was very irregular in taking the medicines that were prescribed, and discontinued the use of them of her own accord before she could be pronounced cured. About nine months from the appearance of the chancres, she was attacked with sore-throat; and, at the same time, an eruption appeared on the back of the neck, between the shoulders, and on the breast, which soon became general over the body, except on the face. This eruption consisted of papulæ of a dull, faint, brick-red colour, broader in diameter and flatter on their summits than the papulæ of ordinary *Lichen*. For the most part, the eruption was distinct; here and there it was composed of confluent patches of irregular figure. She was put on a more perfect mercurial course than she had been subjected to before, aided by the Decoction of Dulcamara and Nitric Acid, and enjoined to live more regularly.

As soon as she became fully under the influence of the mercury, the papulæ began to desquamate ; and, in the course of a month from this period, with the additional assistance of the Vapour bath, the eruption had entirely disappeared, when she again discontinued medical advice.

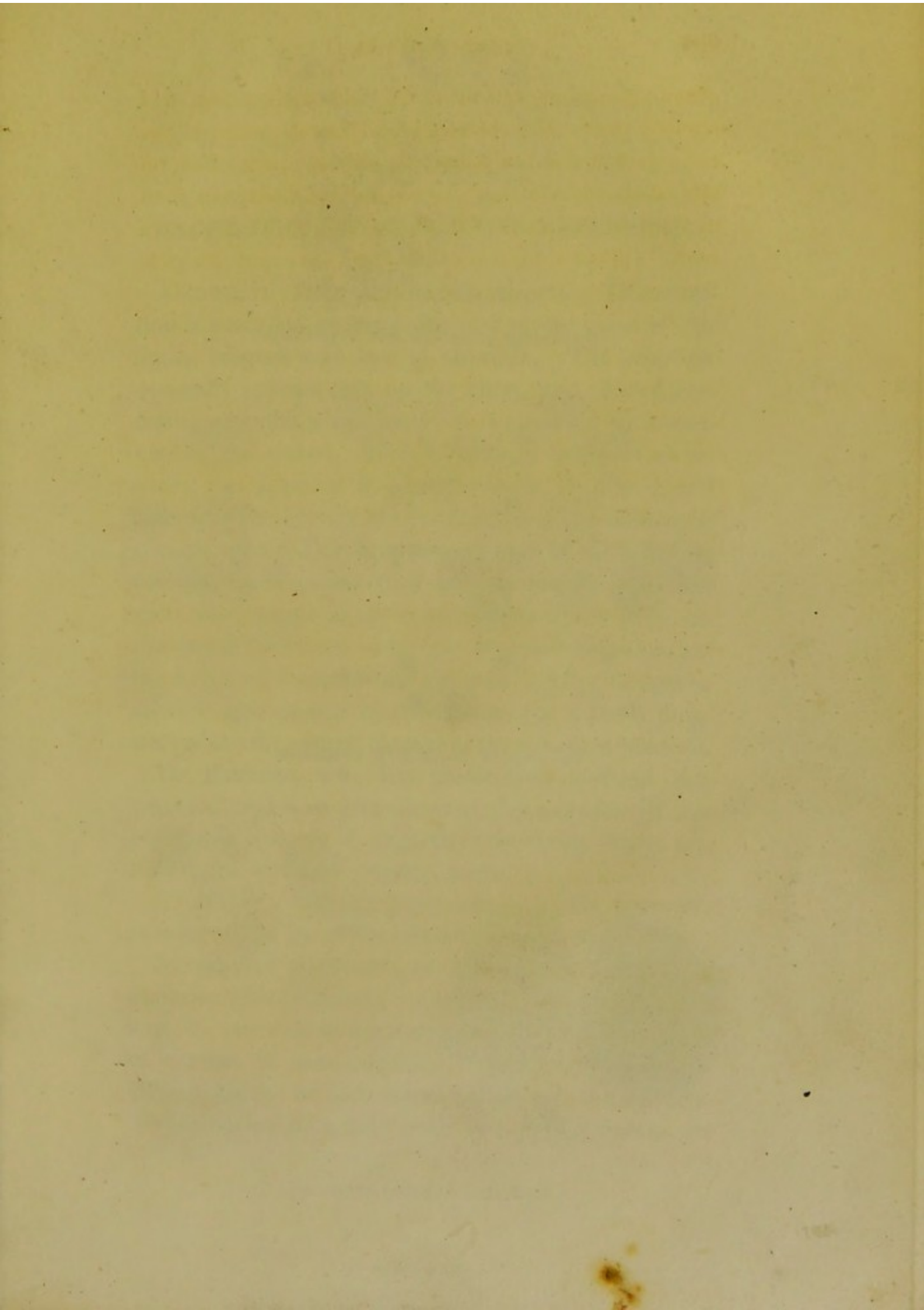
In about two months from this period the eruption returned, but came out with greater rapidity than on the first attack, and was much more confluent. Scales, such as occur in *Lepra alphoides*, but somewhat thicker, formed on the summits of the papulæ, and in a week or two many of the confluent patches having coalesced, the margins of their bases became somewhat inflamed ; and the eruption might be said to have assumed the characters of *Syphilitic Psoriasis*. The same treatment as before was a third time resorted to, and steadily persevered in for more than four months, when she was dismissed cured. I saw her some months afterwards, and ascertained that the eruption had not returned.

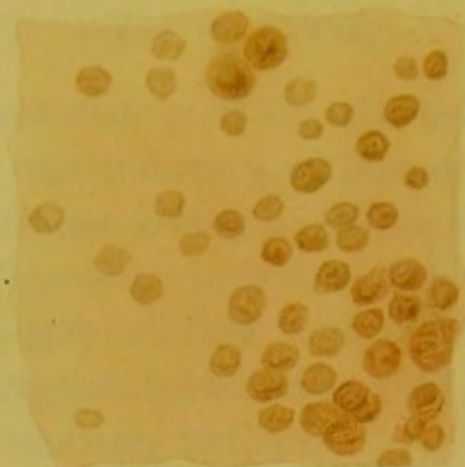
SYPHILITIC PAPULAR ERUPTION. This occurred in a woman of thirty-eight years of age, who, having contracted syphilis from her husband, had been subjected to a short mercurial course. She had had buboes, but no sore-throat nor nocturnal pains in the bones. The disease of the skin presented itself about ten months after she had been dismissed by her medical attendant as cured. Its first appearance was in minute, pointed papulæ of a dull red colour, which afterwards formed confluent patches of a more or less circular form, with the base slightly inflamed or exanthematous, terminating in desquamation, and leaving the surface, for a time, stained with a light

brownish red blotch. The eruption was most abundant on the soft and fleshy parts of the body, except on the face. It was particularly abundant on the buttocks, the inside of the thighs, and on the loins and abdomen. She was treated in the same manner as the former patient, and for a similar length of time, with perfect success.

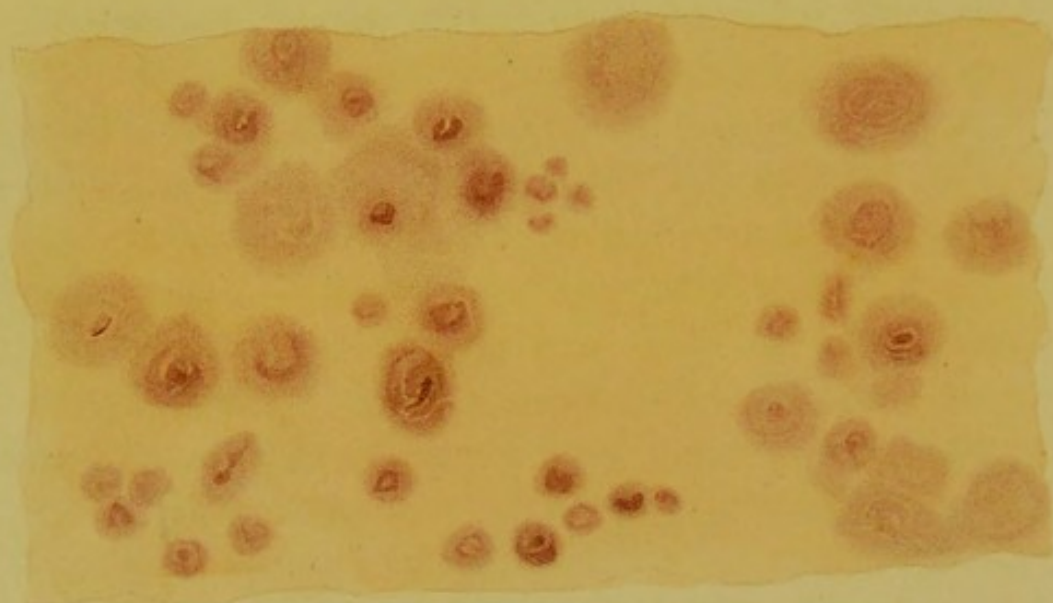
TUBERCULAR SYPHILITIC ERUPTION. The subject of this eruption was a woman forty-five years of age: she had been ill nearly fourteen months with the various symptoms of syphilis when the eruption appeared. I would name it *Syphilitic Tubercular Serpigo*, from its character and course. At first a group of five or six imperfectly-suppurating tubercles, not unlike those of *Acnè indurata*, appeared on the left side, over the false ribs. On these a dark-brown crust formed slowly and imperceptibly, which after some time peeled off, and was succeeded by a second, and a third, and so on, for several times successively. The skin on the surface of the tubercles desquamated, and finally the tubercles insensibly died away, leaving the part stained, and as it were cicatrized. At the margin of the blotch so formed, a second crop of pustulo-tubercular tumours broke out, and went through a similar course to that described, and then a third, and fourth, and so on; each successive crop enlarging the area and extending the cicatrized blotch, preserving always at the same time a serpentine circular figure, till finally the tubercles having completely coalesced, the margin was formed of an elevated, hard, encrusted, desquamating surface, with the edges here and there folded over, and incurvated. The patch finally acquired the size of a saucer: no

other one presented itself on the body. She was slightly under the influence of mercury when I saw her; but it did not seem to produce much effect on the disease of the skin: mercurial inunction was then applied to the part affected, and aided by the warm bath. The eruption soon disappeared; but her perfect recovery was very tedious.





Cachectic eruption not syphilitic.



Tubercular Syphilitic eruption.



Syphilitic Leprous eruption.

PLATE XXVII.

CACHECTIC AND SYPHILITIC ERUPTIONS.

CACHECTIC ERUPTION NOT SYPHILITIC. This eruption is preceded by headache and severe pains of the limbs, languor and loss of strength. The eruption generally appears first on the chest, and thence gradually over the whole body: it is attended with soreness of the throat, which sometimes becomes ulcerated; the appetite fails, the tongue is furred and clammy; the bowels are confined, and the debility is considerable. The eruption is first of a dull rose colour, which passes to a pale chocolate hue: the spots desquamate in the centre, particularly those on the extremities: the tubercles are most abundant on the inside of the arms and the face. After desquamation a light-brown mark remains for a short time, after which the natural texture of the cuticle is restored.

Dr. Bateman, who has particularly noticed this eruption, and who first directed the attention of the profession towards it, regards it as being totally unconnected with any venereal taint.

Treatment. This eruption usually yields, although slowly, to the use of the Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

SYPHILITIC TUBERCULAR ERUPTION. Indolent, imperfectly-suppurating tubercles, of a dull red colour, terminating in desquamation, and the formation of a crust of semi-puriform matter, and leaving a large brownish or dark-coloured stain on the surface. This eruption presented itself in a young woman on

the town, who had been labouring under the various symptoms of syphilis for more than twelve months. She had at different times taken remedies for the disease, but never persisted in their use. Her whole body was more or less affected; but the eruption was most abundant on the back of the neck, and on the fleshy parts of the arms and legs. The face, particularly the forehead, was a good deal affected. She had also sore-throat and nocturnal pains in the bones.

The cure was tedious, but effected by a due perseverance in the use of the warm bath, and a mild, but steady mercurial course, aided by ordinary means.

SYPHILITIC LEPROUS ERUPTION. This figure represents an eruption of small flat tubercles of a dark coppery hue, which coalesced in patches of a circular figure, and as large as a shilling, being elevated to about one-sixth of an inch above the surface. The skin covering these tubercles cracked and desquamated, and when the blotches disappeared, the site they occupied was left of a dirty brown colour. The eruption occurred more particularly on the face and neck; but was to be found more or less on every part of the body. The patient was a female of the most dissipated and abandoned habits, forty-seven years of age. She had suffered from every form of syphilis repeatedly, and was affected with other secondary symptoms. No amendment was produced by medical treatment whilst she was under my care, as it was impossible to effect any change in her mode of life.

THE END.

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