

drawn to the overclad baby. This produces eczema intertrigo, hyperidrosis, &c.; also to overclothing in older people.

*Too little clothing remedied.*—Sedentary people, those living mostly indoors, need more clothing than those inured to cold. Infants and old people need more clothing. Frequent change of clothing from light to heavy or vice versa is bad. One should not be too ready to doff the winter flannels. The clothes should not be put on when cold nor kept in a cool place. They should be loose. On retiring, should be taken off and hung up to be aired.

*Close dresses* (Macintoshes, &c.) are objectionable. Don't allow of free transpiration. Rubber boots and gloves bad.

*The head.*—Babies should not wear caps. Boys soft felt hats—hats well ventilated and light in texture.

*The neck.*—No tight collars and nothing should constrain circulation. No rough collars.

*Night attire* should be linen, woollen only worn by old people, children and rheumatic. Linen rests the skin.

*Boots.*—Low-heeled, square-toed, laced, patent leather confines sweat; shoes healthier than boots.

*Gloves* should not be worn except in winter, and by rheumatic and those of feeble circulation.

*In infants* avoid overclothing. No binder, (contracts liver, &c.) warmly clad, No tight clothing.

*Woollen underclothing* worn; when not bearable silk worn, with it next the skin.

*In disease.*—While clothing is necessary to keep the skin in condition it is often the means of giving rise to a dermatosis.

(1.) It may irritate the skin and set up an eczema, &c.

(2.) The clothing, by friction and roughness, may set up an eczema, dermatitis, &c., in a healthy skin.

(3.) It may excite a diseased one.

(4.) The warmth of the clothing may increase the tendency to parasitic fungi, i. e., tinea versicolor, &c.

(5.) Pressure of clothing, tight sleeves, boots, &c., may cause a callus, eczema, congestion of the skin, &c.

(6.) Pressure of articles of clothing in some cases determines the localization of disease, e. g.,

syphilitic paronychia, or commences at the toes where the boots press, than on the hand, where there is no pressure.

(7.) By increasing the blood supply, the wearing of heavy garments, flannels, &c., increases the itching of the part.

(8.) It may convey contagious and infectious diseases.

(9.) In excessive quantity it may produce hyperidrosis, &c.

*Poisonous dyes in clothing.*—Arsenic is the principal ingredient. There is scarcely an article of clothing but what may convey poison to the skin. Bichromate of potash, lead chromate, eosin, &c., may also be factors. A rough collar may set up an eczema. The bed-clothes may irritate the skin. A stiff, ill-ventilated hat may produce alopecia. The soldier's helmet may produce an eczema. False hair and bad earrings may also induce it. "Bangs," "frizzes," dyed veils may cause acne.

The dermatoses principally affected by the clothing are: Dermatalgia, hyperæsthesia, hyperidrosis, bromidrosis, miliaria, urticaria, acute eczema, eczema genitalium, acne, tinea versicolor, seborrhœa corporis, Unna's seborrhoicum eczema, the so-called lichen strophulus, morphea, dermatitis, alopecia, &c.

Seeing how seriously the clothing may damage the skin it behoves one to look well to and guard against its deleterious influence.

*Rules as to clothing in skin diseases.*—It is the inner rather than the outer clothing that mostly affects the skin. If the disease be chronic and indolent, flannel worn next the skin. If acute, soft linen (an old night gown or an old pair of drawers.) Clothing should never be rough enough to irritate the skin; free from all constriction or restriction and from all poisons; frequently changed and washed. In hyperidrosis, miliaria, urticaria, &c., clothing should be light. In pruritus pedis digitorum, easy shoes. Erythema pernio, woollen and warm. All colored clothing should be boiled before wearing. In an acute eczema of the arm Buckley recommends wearing a vaccinator shield to protect the arm from the clothes. Dr. Foley suggested as a means of preventing the heat, weight and irritation of the bed-clothes in an acute eczema or any inflammatory skin disease that they should be elevated with sticks or bars bent in the form of a bow, with a bar running