

moved, a solution of corrosive sublimate or of acetate of copper is to be applied by means of a sponge or a fine brush. The strength of the former may vary from 15 to 30, and up to 75 grains to a pint of water, according to the irritability of the skin in the individual case; that of the acetate of copper is directed to be fifteen grains to the pint. When the corrosive sublimate is used of the greatest strength mentioned, it sometimes gives rise to a fine pustular eruption, which soon subsides without trouble. In one case, M. Bazin noticed commencing pyralism from its use. The removal of the hair in mentagra is said by M. Bazin to be followed by an improvement which is really surprising. Even in the worst cases, the cure will be complete in eight or ten days. When no cryptogami or but few are present, the removal of the hair alone may be sufficient; but it is always safe to apply the lotion once or twice. Dr. Jenner, of London, has recently introduced the use of a solution of sulphurous acid gas for the destruction of the vegetable parasites which are now known to infest the hair in this affection, and in some kindred forms of disease of the scalp, of which I will speak more particularly on some future occasion.

Our patient is a man between thirty and forty years of age, of regular habits, so far as I can learn, in the enjoyment of good health, and who has suffered from the disease about six years, having been at times much better than he is at present. The eruption extends over about one third of the lower part of the face and of the upper lip (the parts occupied by the beard), and consists of patches covered with pustules, most of them pierced through the centre by a hair, with more or less induration at the base, the diagnostic mark which distinguishes this affection from impetigo, a disease purely pustular in its nature, and having no connection with any cryptogamic parasite, and unattended by induration about the bases of the pustules.

I prescribed for him some pills, containing blue pill, colocynth, and ipecac, a few days since, two to be taken every second night, followed by a Seidlitz powder the next morning; and directed him to bathe his face in warm water, and then apply, night and morning, an ointment of acetate of lead and stramonium ointment (3 j. to 3 j.). I then directed him to take a mixture of citrate of iron and iodide of potassium in compound tincture of gentian, intending to treat him for a time as though it were not the contagious form. He feels better than he did, and the eruption is less inflamed, and causes him much less uneasiness, and I propose to continue the same means, or those of the same general character, for a week or two, and then, if there is no evidence of a favorable change, shall remove the hair, and apply a wash of corrosive sublimate, as recommended by M. Bazin.

Our next patient is a young man with lupus; and in connection with his case, and, indeed, I may say, in contrast with it, I will show you a woman with the same disease, presenting such striking differences that you would hardly recognize them as belonging to the same class.

The case which I first show you is one in which the ulceration is confined to the surface, and is characterized by a remarkable hypertrophy of the ulcerated surfaces, a peculiarity which I never before saw to such an extent in this disease. Our patient is a young man twenty years of age, with light hair and complexion, and of strumous diathesis, on whom the