

(6) In excessive quantity it may increase perspiration and cause hyperidrosis, etc.

(7) Pressure of clothing, tight sleeves, boots, etc., may produce erythema, callus, eczema, venous congestion of the skin, etc.

(8) The pressure of articles of clothing on special parts determine the localization in some cases; e.g., syphilitic paronychia is much commoner on the toes, where the shoes exercise pressure, than on the hands, where there is no pressure; where the clothes press is where the itching and resulting blood-capped marks appear in pruritus senilis.

(9) It may serve as a carrier of infectious and contagious diseases.

(10) By increasing the blood supply, the irritation of clothing or wearing heavy garments, flannel, etc., increases the itching of the part.

*Poisonous dyes in clothing.*—Arsenic is the ingredient in the majority of cases. There is scarcely an article worn next the skin that has not at some time or other been made the vehicle for transmitting poison to the body. Red chest-protectors, bright red-tinted flannel shirts, socks and stockings of the same color, black silk gloves, magenta colored wool and even hats have given rise to cutaneous eruptions. Bichromate of potash, lead chromate, eosin, etc., are sometimes factors. Dr. Harrington\* of Boston was at a loss to explain certain cutaneous eruptions characterized by ulcers; when he discovered that the patients had been wearing stockings, etc., dyed with bichromate of potash. All colored clothes should be boiled before wearing. The dyestuffs in the lining of shoes may permeate the stockings and produce a dermatitis of the feet and legs. Duhring reports such cases. The cuffs may irritate an eczema of hand or arm. A rough collar or clothing around the neck may irritate an eczema or dermatitis of that region. The bedclothes may irritate an eczema. Irritation of stays near breast, friction of under-clothing, may induce a circumscribed scleroderma—(Crocker). If there is much exudation in an eczema and a powder is applied,

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\* Boston Med. & Surg. Journal, Aug. 12, 1886.