

some writers as a lepra, it is clearly not the unclean leprosy of the Bible.

Leprosy proper, *lepra melas*, is a very severe and incurable disease. It is characterized by much constitutional disturbance. There is loss of strength, fever, loss of appetite, drowsiness and chilliness. Three principal forms are met with: the tubercular, the non-tubercular and anæsthetic. In the tubercular form the eruption makes its appearance on the face, eyelids and ears, and then on the anterior surfaces of the limbs. The eruption varies in color from a bright red to a purplish red. The leprous deposit is a well-defined, shiny, raised patch, from one to several inches in diameter. Papules appear and increase sometimes to the size of a hen's egg. They are of a yellowish to a brownish color. Finally ulceration sets in, and the disfigurement becomes extreme. The sufferer dies exhausted. The non-tubercular form usually appears on the back, shoulders and back of the limbs. There is an eruption of spots from one to two inches in diameter. These are not raised, and of a pale yellow color. The anæsthetic form involves the surface nerves. There is pain at first; but later on, the patches lose sensation; hence the name. These are the conditions that are known as *Elephantiasis Græcorum*.

In the 13th and 14th chapters of Leviticus we have the signs given that were to guide the priest in forming his opinion as to the nature of the case. If the bright spot was deeper than the skin and the hair was white then he was to regard it as a leprosy. Here the main test was the occurrence of a tubercle, with the dead white hairs so often seen on a leprous tubercle. In vitiligo the patch neither rises above the surface, nor is it deeper than the skin.

Then follows the description of a suspected case. The bright spot is white, but is not deep and the hair is not dead and white. The person is placed under watch. If the plague be somewhat dark, and not spread in the skin, the priest shall declare him clean. In this case the priest is dealing with some minor skin disease, as a common psoriasis, an eczema with crusts, or some inflamed patch of skin.

If, however, it continues to spread in the skin, he is kept still under observation. When it became clear that the