

course, required no external treatment except a small dressing of ungt. ammon. hydrarg. for the ulcer. Mr. Morris recommended a tonic of iron and nux vomica, with a view of improving his general condition.

*Dermatitis Herpetiformis*.—Here the patient was an infant of about twelve months. The eruption was pretty well distributed over the whole body, and, considering the age of the subject, the intense pruritus present, and the fact that such a very large percentage of vesicular eruptions in children are due to scabies, one might be pardoned for thinking of the latter, at first glance. But its situation on the face, a region nearly always exempt from the ravages of the *acarus scabiei*, makes a closer examination desirable, which results in entirely negative evidence as to the presence of burrows. This is the *hydroa herpetiformis* of Crocker, the *herpes gestationis* of Bulkley, and the *pemphigus circinatus* of the Germans. As is well known we owe nearly all our accurate and definite information concerning this disease to the able and celebrated articles by Duhring, of Philadelphia.

*Hereditary Syphilis*.—The patient was a girl of fourteen, and the lesions consisted of perhaps half a dozen small ulcers on the anterior aspect and middle third of the right leg over the tibia. The point of interest was the entire absence of that time-honored but extremely fallacious sign of hereditary syphilis—the “peg”-shaped teeth of Hutchinson. In this instance the teeth were quite remarkable for their regularity and beautiful uniformity. That the absence of the foregoing dental defect is by no means to be looked upon as excluding the hereditary disease was emphasized by Mr. Morris, who, although he postponed his positive diagnosis for a week, yet, apparently from the very characteristic appearance of the ulcerative lesions, had very little doubt as to the nature of the trouble. The case well exemplified the fact that syphilis may lie latent for many years after birth before manifesting its presence.

*Lichen Urticatus*.—This is the *urticaria papulosa* of Crocker, and was seen in an infant of three years. The wheals were in most instances not larger than hemp seeds and were nearly always papular in character. What helped to clear up the diagnosis were three or four typical lesions on the palmar-dorsal surface of the right hand. Apart from this, to the inexperienced observer the case presented serious difficulty in diagnosis. Crocker says “it is due, doubtless, to the tissues of the child being more ready to resent irritation than those of adults. And, instead of there