To few diseases have a greater number of names been applied than to the one which I have proposed to myself as the subject of my thesis. And yet amongst these, I cannot select one which is unobjectionable as its title, it has been called by the authors who have described it, according to their several opinions of its nature, Leucema, Odema Neonatorum, Chorionitis, Endurecement des nouveau ne, and Apopnie const des nouveaux na. In England it is vulgarly known as the hidde bound or skin bound disease, and the last name though unmedical I shall adopt, for it implies no theory, and does not prevent the carrying out my intention of describing it in the adult as well as in the infant. In whom until within the last few years it was supposed exclusively to occur.

The first notice we have of the disease is from the pen of Genzbergian, who writer in 1718 it is so imperfect that he leaves us in doubt about it being more than a simple Odema which he describes. Toward the end of the century he was followed by several authors in France, and by Underwood and Helme in our own country, since then nothing but new facts have been added to advance
our real knowledge of the disease, I have avoided many of their writings, whenever I found they threw a light upon the subject, and shall endeavour to draw a clear description, from what I find, a mass of conflicting statements and arguments, in which the parties were not agreed upon the terms.

The anatomical lesions generally found are the following, affection of the subcutaneous cellular tissue, which according to the disease is of the concrete or compact variety, may consist in transformation of the fat into a granular layer, in which the granules are detached by large intervals of denud and no longer appear a continuous tissue, and edema of the lamellar layer, which acquires a thickness of from one fifth to one half, or it may be a hardening and condensation of the whole tissue, preventing all distinction of its component parts, and resembling it to the flesh of a chicken, or to the structure of a larval or a neuron. Pernic, alone, states, that the intermuscular cellular tissue is similarly affected. The denud contained in it, besides, is of a bright yellow color, and in the concrete variety flows out on the least incision. Cherrett has discovered in it, the presence in considerable quantity of the colouring matter of the bile, it is readily evaporable on the application of heat, and from hence arose the opinion, that the hardening of the skin, was caused by a...
coagulation of the demm. The lungs are engorged, most especially in the dependent parts, they present the following characters. Tissue blackish red, soft, giving out a dark brownish blood which is not purty, but contain a few bubbles of air suspended. Puromine is frequent. Pallacie found but two cases of induration in twenty-one patients, with others it has been nearly constant. In a large proportion of cases, portion of lung may be seen which have not been permeated by air, Thymus and larynx injected and cords adenatous in one case in five. The pleura in general contain serum, in all respects like that in the cellular tissue, it is also found in the pericardium in three fourths of the patients, all the cavities of the heart are distended by black blood, which is nearly always liquid, when clot exists, they have such little consistency, Foramen ovale is said by some writers to be nearly always open, but this is denied by others, and from the proportions mentioned by both parties I should think it is not often more frequently than it would be found to be in death from other diseases. even if usually examined. The whole circulatory system is greatly distended by blood, which inundates the tissue in the opening of a vessel, The peritoneum contain the same demm as the other cavities, the intestines are injected, though not inflamed, and do they present the ulceration described by Denin
In the 77 cases quoted above, Ballard met with 5 of infection of the stomach and intestines, of which however he does not distinguish the nature. The glands of Buesinen are sometimes found greatly developed. Lefevre says that the intestines much exceed their natural length in this disease. The following is a table which he gives of their measurement in 100 cases, 4 ¾ feet in one case, 4 10 inches in two, from 3 4 to 5 ¾ in five; from 5 to 6 in seven; from 6 to 6 ½ in nine, from 6 ½ to 7 in ten, from seven to seven and a half in fifteen; from 7 ½ to 8 in sixteen, from 8 to 8 ½ in fourteen; from 8 ½ to 9 in nine; from 9 to 9 ¾ in eight; from 9 ¾ to 10 in two, from 10 ¾ to 11 in two. Vallin found that in ten out of fourteen cases, they are two or three inches shorter than in healthy children. The liver was always seen highly congested, but unaltered in structure, bile green natural, kidneys congested but healthy, Bladder always full of urine, its mucous membrane cedematous, hypertrophic and mepenteric glands congested, between congestion of the meninges of the brain, and occasionally effusion of serum into the ventricles, these are the anatomical lesions generally met with, and the following are often of the opinions of the pathologic of the disease, which have been derived from them. Lefevre concludes that it consisted in a stagnation and thickening of the blood and that it was a disease of intracerebral life, but he was not present at the delivery and his opinion is disproved, by its never having been observed in the birth of
the Maternity in Paris, Underwood thinks it resembles it, a tissue the PBocassos, leg or elephantiasis of the Sate.

Hume and Trescon imagine, that the alteration in the state of the skin is a critical complication of some chest affection. Rochaix thinks the disease to consist in:

1. Alteration of the chemical composition of the blood,
2. Inflammatory state of the pulmonary parenchyma,
3. In the imperfect development of the intestinal canal.

Dubin of Amiens thinks its essence is an incomplete haematoxin or emulsion of the blood. Poiteau gives it the name of Scirrhosara, suspecting it to be a diaphane of the muscular fibres. Fauréau lays it in an engorgement of the galvan and the dorienus glands. Denis thinks, that the primary disease is a gastointestinal inflammation, and Ballyn indisposed to regard the cadena as the origin of this other affection. Billard states, that the induration is but a cadaveris phenomenon, but he could have been.

only the variety in which the skin is simply altered, without presenting any traces of induration. Chiriau thinks that in infantile scirrhus, consist of two principal mothelement, an induration skin generis of the skin, and a congested or asphyxiated state of the respiratory organs.

he says that the cedema concrete, this variety mentioned by Billard is the asphyxiated state without the derema, such as a summary of the opinions of the writers whom I have been enabled to consult, to one they appear all unsatisfactory, and most of them untenable. I shall soon endeavour to state succinctly, the one.
...
proper of the case. He imagines the affection to be an
inflammation of the subcutaneous cellular tissue,
under its peculiar form, to the delicacy of the general
integument, in infants, and the peculiar constitution of
their blood, but I am not aware that anyone else
has stated, that inflammation in subjects of the age
differs from the usual form which it presents in adults.
For the delirium is entirely a lesion of calcification
or such a hindrance to respiration, as includes the
chemical changes going on throughout the body,
which result in the production of animal heat;
it is unnecessary to enter in an essay of this kind,
into the physiology of the process, and I shall endeavour
to explain myself as I go on. The children who are
the subjects of the disease, are nearly always prema-
ture or weakly, and in every way unfitted to suffer
the battle of life into which they are suddenly thrust,
and to struggle in all the disadvantages of a
foundling hospital, against the difficulties of
existence, which only a mother can enable them to overcome, and sometimes to their
advise exposure to the cold of winter during the
first hours of their being, but this early occurs in
Paris, where the disease is the most frequent, for here
a mother has but to state the unwillingness to support
the offspring of sin and shame, or a burden of
poverty, and the outcast is at once adopted by the
State, but to proceed to the symptoms of the disease.
The first indication we have of the approaching malady is the lowering of the temperature of the infant, and on this point, Regem has given us some interesting and important information in his work on the changes of temperature in infantile diseases. He says that the coldness in general, it begins in the lower extremities and rapidly extends itself, not leaving the interior as far as can be determined by exploration, for he found that a thermometer placed in the mouth, marked even a lower degree than one in the axilla. The average temperature which he found, in fifty-two experiments made at the hospital de Enfants Rouve, was 96 or 21½ degrees below the normal standard, the lowest degree of cold was 94½ of Fahrenheit, when pneumonia supervenient in the course of the disease it does not affect the temperature, but when uncomplicated by deliria it invariably elevates it by several degrees. As regards warmth, the child's body acts as all life does, paper when placed near the fire it imbibes heat, but it commences to radiate the moment it is removed from its influence, and returns to the temperature of the surrounding medium, from this fact and from the coldness of the mouth, I am disposed to regard the air of winter as but a secondary cause of the disease, true it is that it seem a most potent one, as the following table will show, of 100 cases of deliria taken at random in...
but 10 came from the Maternity, where every care is taken to protect the children from external influences, and this not only in that hospital, but also in their passage to the Enfants Trouvés, to which they are transferred at the wish of their parents, and this been the stronger as in that year, of 1982 foundlings admitted, 2050 or nearly one half were received from the Maternity,

<table>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>51</td>
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The table shows the frequency of different diseases:

- 2 disease in the warm months
- 59 children in this table, among
- 44. the evil effect of cold and
- 22. viable, but it is not
- 15. sufficient to lead us to think
- 14. with many authors, that
- 13 it is the sole or cause the
- 40. principal cause of the
- 62. disease, we know whether
- 51. temperature of July, August,

and September in Paris, and yet with every advantage of warmth, we still find the disease existing.

Richardson mentions that of 94 infants, who died at the Enfant Trouvés in 1825, 21 died of pleurisy, and

Padois and other Italian physicians, support this statement by others of a similar result, Pape states that an abatement of four to six degrees of temperature
will greatly compromise the life of an infant, and I am willing to admit, that where from premature birth or malformation of the thorax, there is no incipient for the production of animal heat, then the occurrence of cold will in general prove fatal. But while Edward has shown in his experiments on the production of heat in young animals, that after they have lived fifteen days, they are able to maintain their temperature, with equal facility, with adults of the species, and as all writers are agreed that delirium shows itself in general before the fourth day, and rarely or almost never after the tenth day after birth, it seems to me evident, that the rarity of the disease in the summer months over its origin to the warmth of the temperature of the season enabling the children to live on until nature gradually besides upon them a power of calcification sufficient for their maintenance, and that its frequency in the winter, arising from the want of this power placing them as it were in a state of indifferent equilibrium, which is overthrown as soon as they are exposed to the influence of the weather. in the former case the nonoccurrence of cold enables them to live on till they have obtained a power to support it, in the latter it finds no power to oppose it, blights its development and the patient sinks into delirium, and hence I infer that coldact as the secondary and not as the primary
causes of its development. The next symptom which appears after the cooling of the body is the affect of the skin, which is of two kinds, each constituting a variety of the disease, in adenoma, pleurema or the adena concrete of Bantin, the skin presents a dry, stiff, consistency, preserving though not for any length of time the impression of the finger, it has not the softness or transparency of ordinary adema, but like it begins in the lower extremities and advances upwards, it first shows itself on the dorsum of the foot, then successively attacks the external surface of the leg, the hand, the external side of the forearm and arm, the face, neck, back, abdomen, genital organs, and lastly the thorax. In concrete pleurema or adena concrete, to which variety only the name of pleurema is really applicable, the affect of the skin, which is a hardening, and not an adema, begins in the cheeks, and involves, in succession the forearm, thighs, external surface of the limbs, back, abdomen, neck and thorax, it is incapable of pinching or pinching, and manifestly restrains the movements of the infant, motion and swallowing are rendered difficult, and respiration seems to be impeded by the immobility of the thorax, the eyelids in general closed and when opened they are not maintained so, but return at once to their former position, this symptom is common to both varieties, as is the occurrence of the jaundiced colour, which is as frequent as to have led some author
to imagine that it is, was, the cause of all the other symptoms, and the primary disease, to me it seems but another proof of the insufficiency of the combustion process, for we find no disease of the liver or obstruction of the ductus communis to account for it. I confess myself completely at a loss for a reasonable explanation of the hardness; it is not inflammatory, for it comes on slowly and without acceleration, but rather with lessening of the pulse. Lancy, I have not been able to add the proof which Professor Bennett has shown to be infallible the occurrence of excitation corporal sometimés, corporal, appears on the foot already indicated, and then adds the phenomena of heat and redness to those already existing. I need not say that when it occurs early in the disease, it greatly complicates the diagnosis. The respiration presents a great variety of symptoms, and amongst them as belonging to the respiratory organs, I will class one of the most characteristic of Trencher, the alteration of the voice, I believe, says that when once heard it can never be forgotten, and that it is quite a characteristic of this disease, as the grapy voice is ofcroup. The cry is harsh, weak, interrupted, and often stifled and muffled, it has been attributed to edema of the glottis, but post mortem examination, have shown the lesion to be far from constant, I believe it is caused by the tightness of the child obliterating it to use all its muscles of inspiration in crying, and I find...
his opinion upon the fact, that the cry of healthy children is always sharper during the act of evacuating the bowels, inspiration is short and the chest dilates with difficulty. Roger found that it occurs less frequently than in the same age in health, in 20 cases in 89, that in six of these, there were between 20 and 15 inspirations in a minute, and in one half 12. Roxon says, they generally range between 18 and 10 in that period, inspiration is slow and laborious. Auscultation reveals that portion of lung can under treatment, or it may afford in all these points if the presence of pneumonia, the frequency of respiration as well as that of the pulse is always proportionate to the extent of the affection of the skin and cellular tissue.

It is nearly impossible to count the pulse in this disease, but when it can be done, it shows a slow auscultation of the heart, a manifest lowering of the rapidity of the circulation, Roger found that in 3 cases, it was 15 times only above 100, 13 times it was between 80 and 100, 12 times below 80, and in 2 cases it never reached 80 beats in a minute, Roxon thinks it between 60 and 80, the character of the pulse cannot be determined, foam is frequently seen to escape from the corner of the mouth, and many authors include the presence of delirium amongst the symptoms of delirium, but it is not well marked, and with emphysema, phthisis, and convulsions may be placed amongst the occasional complication of the disease.
With these symptoms, there is also fever always present, which as the disease advances terminates in complete coma, the child lies listless and inanimate; it seems to have no wants, and excessively when disturbed, these signs, the affection of the skin, its unnatural coldness, the peculiar cry, the state of the respiration and circulation, and other symptoms are sufficient to warn us of the approach of the disease, and to distinguish it from all others with which it may be confounded; it is unnecessary to dwell upon its disappearance, as with the slightest examination there is no possibility of the occurrence of a mistake; it is known at once from symptoms by the state of the pulse, and the coldness of the surface, from pneumonia also by the pulse, and from albuminuria by the absence of albumen in the urine. The same symptoms will separate it from all other acute diseases, and the rapidity of its onset will exclude the idea of its being a chronic affection. It rarely shows itself at all; it does not commence after the fourth day after birth, and four days are generally sufficient to terminate its course, though the child sometimes lives exceedingly rarely longer than until the tenth or twelfth day. In these cases recovery is to be hoped for. When the disease is advancing, the cold increases in intensity, the pulse becomes slower, respiration from impeded, and the stupor deepens into coma.
But if on the contrary an improvement is taking place, it manifests itself first by an elevation of temperature, then by relieved respiration, and if it continues, the edema or hardening of the skin and cellular tissue is gradually removed, disappearances being first felt in the parts which were last invaded. Roger insists strongly and justly upon the importance of using the thermometer as a means of forming a prognosis in case of delirium. He says that our hopes may always ascend with the mercury, and that its rising a single degree or two, should give us confidence to continue the treatment, which is working favourably, though otherwise it appears perfectly ineffectual. The real first appearance in the fever, and then of course the bull of the thermometer should be placed to give us the earliest indication of its return. The prognosis should be in nearly all cases, most grave, for death is undoubtedly the rule, and recovery the exception, and when the disease is complicated with pneumonia the former is almost certain for should the patient get over the delirium, it will yield to the complication, or its duration will be insufficient to support the absorption of the fluid effused into the cavities, and it will succumb in Marasmus. Roger has seen but two cases of recovery, and Chopart relates in favour of his treatment his having been successful.
s in three out of twenty-three cases, Pellegrini states that
he cured 12 out of 23 patients, but he, in addition, met
with downright disbelief from the French writers,
however strong like most others who have introduced
new remedies to the profession, he supported his method
of dealing with the disease by the relation of a
strangely vast number of cases of success, still as the
case I will relate presently will show it is by far
the best with which we are acquainted.

The treatment which has been proposed by different
authors is most various, the early writer, with but
few exceptions thought that the chief indication
to be fulfilled was the removal of the coldness of
the body, and thus they endeavored to dissipate
by cold or hot water baths. Vapor bath, aromatic
fumigation, holding the child before the fire, but it is evident that external heat will be of but
little service, when the child is unable to retain
that which it has absorbed, but quickly loses it, when the mean while afforded have removed
stimulants. Tumours are recommended by
other, and with no better reason for their
adoption, the favourite doctrine of Rici
are not forgotten, and even later from Rici
aye melée and her disciples find their
supporter, and amongst these in Denin, who
haunted with the idea that an intestinal affec-
tion is the essence of delirium, directs his chief effort,
to combat it, Roper recommends a means for raising the heat to the surface friction with snow or pounded ice, but could it ever be of any service, the weakness of the child is too great, to apply such a violent measure or to produce the reaction which he expects. Milmoe remarks that great care should be taken to prevent the disease, by avoiding as far as possible exposure of the child to any change of temperature. To foot and breast presentations, the part which first appears should be carefully covered with warm clothes. The employment of cold affusion after tepid baths, for the revival of asphyxiated children should be restricted to very rare cases. In the first degree the most successful treatment consists of warm dry and aqueous fomentations; friction with flannel sprinkled over will cover, tepid baths and diaphyses. In the second degree treatment is seldom beneficial. Paletta's plan is to use bleeding abundantly, he remarks, that it is borne much better by delirious than by healthy children, and that it affords almost immediate relief. Its rationale seems to be that it relieves the congestion of the lungs where it has taken place, or should not exist by removing a portion of the blood; it enables the deficient respiratory power more fully to oxygenate the remainder, and without entering into the much disputed question of the state in which the oxygen exists in the blood; I conceive that an elevation in the temperature would be more readily produced, by
by a small quantity of blood perfectly than by a larger quantity in perfectly occluded. The method of withdrawing
the blood is that usually adopted with children the placing
of leeches behind the ears, or over the sternum. The following
case will illustrate both the disease and its treatment.

December a boy two days old was brought to the hospital
presenting a skin of a violet colored red with some yellow
spot, hands and feet white, and excessively adenotous,
especially on the right side. Legs, thighs, arms and forearm
infiltrated as to appear hard to the touch. Throat slightly
adenotous, chest dilatous throughout, respiration
almost incesible, inspiration short, and at long intervals,
expiration a little lingering on the left side and behind.
Eye very acute, and stiffened, pulse imperceptible
eyelids closed and a little tumefied. Extremities
cold, especially the feet. Ordered a leech behind each
ear, infusion of Tincture and gum myrrh for drink.

Blood poured from the leech bites yesterday for
several days, much difficulty was found in clothing
it; however the violet color is not lifted, it is not
altogether disfigured, the integuments are left devolving.
Respiration very easier. Abundant evacuation of
urine, no stools, friction and drink to be continued.
Injection of a solution of a dram of chloride of potash
to combat the constipation.

11 better, steeper, much left, cavities produced.
Several abundant and half liquid stools, continue.
12. All the symptoms of the first day have reappeared, with even greater intensity. A reddish density, florid on the mouth, and extreme angle of the right eye, lachrymation having been forgotten, there were no thirst, cry, stiffness, cold, and lividity of the integuments, a bleed to the arm, lachrymation with chloride of sodium, to be given a teaspoonful of dry pared wine.

13. State much better, face less vivid, superior extremities returned to their natural state, skin flabby and warm, the colour and edema still persist in the feet, cry, press and stronger, thighs are opened occasionally, bleed and lachrymation to be continued, to dose Avenue milk three times a day.

14. Yesterday after the dropping off of the blood, and the flowing of a great quantity of blood, the child appeared in the most satisfactory condition, opened its eyes took the breast readily, and drank with facility, the eye, shrive and free, but today the blister has returned with all the other symptoms, the same treatment to be continued.

15. After the bleeding the condition was much improved, and were it not for the edema of the hands and feet, the child might be thought cured. The skin was of good color, and even a little red, but without lividity, as blood without the lachrymation, on the following day the function were well performed, with the exception of defecation which required the use of irritant injection, the edema of the legs persisted.

16. The infiltration of the legs has increased, restriction
is impeed, it occurs at long intervals, and in short deftng
and droying, the skin is hot and bed dlightly, coloured, all its
left side gives a dull sound behind, a dry quaking râle
extends over all the upper part of this side, foam at the mouth
or death, An autopsy besides the usual evisceration
which it is needless to recapitulate, shewed the presence of
depilation of the upper half of the left lung,
The case I have narrated, uncertainly and the one the
most calculated to support my opinion of the disease,
which I might have detected, but it has been chosen
without regard to it, but rather as exemplifying
the method of treatment, which after all is the matter
of the chief importance, it illustrates well the importance
of blood letting and it shews also a point which has not
been insisted on by any author with whom I am acquainted,
the necessity of the use of purgatives. I do not think
the laevament employed in this case could have been
difficult, for as might be expected they called for
continual repetition; I should add to these remedies, in
every case a dose another milk, for nature in the
properties while the has bestowed upon its colostrum has
furnished us with the best means of keeping open the
bowels of the infant; and affording a nourishment
adapted to its age, I think that the use of diuretics and
diaphoretics might likewise be of service, regard being
had of course to the strength of the child and the variety
of the disease, in order an alteration in diet as the case
described, I should give diuretics, and i. condure diaphoretics,
Having now given a short account of delirium and its occurrence in children, I am anxious before arriving at its usual limit, of at least, to say a few words about the form of the affection which is met with in adults. In the period of life it is exceedingly rare, and though most puzzling and but little understood in children, it is given us lack of opportunity for studying the disease, here it is absolutely inexplicable, as we have very insufficient information about it from its rarity, and from its never proving mortal, I have therefore but little to offer on the subject but a remote and the history of a few cases, which I hope may come directly fall into other hands, and assist in forming the groundwork of a theory. Last winter I had a well-marked case of this form of delirium, in the wards of Dr. Patterson in the Edinburgh infirmary, and as I may not return in time to consult the books of the hospital for its history, will give my recollection briefly as they are, and will append a correct account should I be fortunate enough to obtain it. The patient was a washerwoman of about 30 years of age, in the fifth or sixth month of pregnancy, she stated that three months ago, when engaged in her occupation, she caught cold from wet and exposure, and a few days after, she perceived that her feet were stiffer than usual, the stiffness gradually advanced to the limbs, and finally enveloped the entire body, its progress was unaccompanied by pain or ill of any kind, on entering she presented the following
appearance, her skin was of a dirty, yellowish colour, resembling yellow, it was drawn tightly over the body, making her appear as if she had been bound in calico. Muscular movements were greatly restrained by its tension, and the features were perfectly immovable; she could not smile or laugh, and the jaws were separated with a little difficulty, the skin did not receive the slightest depreficion from the pressure of the finger, and retained its normal temperature, no other malady could be detected.

During her stay in the hospital she was bled andunctioned, but without the slightest benefit. The disease grew more and more intense, the tightening of the skin caused to produce abortion by the pressure which it occasioned on the uterus, and she was delivered of a stillborn child. She complained greatly but chiefly of the stiffness, and the difficulty of respiration, and not long after her delivery she took fever which she succumbed to. All in function had been performed naturally, the circulation respiration with the exception of the jejunal muscles, digestion, secretion, except in the bronchial glands, were all unaffected, in five the disease seemed completely bounded to the skin. The postmortal examination was looked forward to with great interest, as likely to account the lesion, but we were disappointed nothing was discovered, and save in the condensation of the skin and its cutaneous cellular structure, the appearance presented were those which are found in typhus fever and presents itself in Scotland.
Trivial relates the following case. November 24, 1838, a girl aged 21 entered the Hotel Decu. She was by occupation a domestic, of moderate stature, middle embonpoint, and mean countenance. She stated that five months ago her menses were suddenly stopped from some unknown cause; and she was shortly afterward seized with a stomach complaint, which was cured by the use of antiscorbutics. A month afterward she returned again, joined with a fatigue, cough, she entered the Hotel Decu and in three weeks was dismissed as well, she returned with the same affection, and about a month past left the hospital. She suffered with anorexia and some slight functional disturbances of the chest and stomach. 15 days ago she perceived that her neck was becoming stiff; she knew that in three days, the stiffness involved the whole superior half of the body; she presented herself in the state of the cutaneous surface from the demodium of the forehead to the inferior extremity of the sternum, and from the neck below the thoracic parieties, offered a singular imbibation, it felt like that of a frozen current, but the temperature was normal, the windpipe failed to pinch up the skin, its folds were completely effaced when they usually exist. Her face is quite expressionless, she can breathe only with difficulty; she has lost all power of laughing. The indication of the arms is almost as that of the thorax, but it is most marked on the external side. There is great declamation of the chest.
body, the is intensely pale, and this with the rigidity of part of the muscles gives her the appearance of a water-bearer. In front of the mammary region, the skin is tightly stretched, it is tender, retains slight, an impression of the finger, if the pressure was forcible and prolonged (paracentesis was unfortunately forgotten), there is a slight augmentation of sensibility in the part affected, then is, as fever, the appetite is preserved. This require is easy and perfect, and the patient complains solely of a slight headache. Treatment directed entirely to the removal of the amenorrhoea, to have stits of tincture of iodine, two demi clavams, containing tincture of ephedra, castor oil, and tincture of aloes, a a pyramidal. The iodine produces colic, and pain in the loin, a slight dysmenorrhea redness was observed on the back of the neck, due perhaps to position (lying on the back). December 3, there is alike as alteration amenorrhoea having proved in inefficacy, were abandoned, and the skin was to be treated by rub the better, but as there could not be obtained directives were given, they were continued for fifteen days when the patient left the hospital in exactly the same state in which she entered, and was lost depth of. Chirac thinks that in this girl the disease was essentially chlorotic, and she should have been treated with iron and tonics.

1844 Hospital Hecker, Marie Lafleine aged 15 years and 6 months, an iron of linen interstices from 14, and enjoys habitually good health. Her hair is dark.
electrical, the hair a good and soft figure, the cornea plain in focus and coloured, the eyebrow middle.

The manner of their first appearance were irregular, but at first they were almost normal. Then another symptom in the period of the second attack, the patient being in cold water and then checked their occurrence, almost immediately afterwards, she began to perceive a general stiffness in her neck, and supposed that she had been attached with torticollis, it gradually increased, but was unaccompanied with pain, and the continued in occupation, in about a month the movements of her arms were impeded by the rigidity, and shortly afterwards it gained the shoulders and chest, a medical man was now consulted, who ordered calm baths and liniments and purgatives, but they were not of the slightest service.

He entered the hospital in April, three months after the commencement of the disease, in a state very much resembling the former case, the folds of the neck were effaced, the skin could not be raised up, the movement of the neck were much restrained, the elevation of the larynx was prevented by the stiffness, and the voice was greatly obstructed, the eyelids had lost their resplence, and could be lowered only with effort, even the tongue was affected with the stiffness and rigidity of the other parts, the facial muscles disappeared, with immobility, the face into the exorbitant, the eye had lost all expression, her smile degenerated into a grimace.
The skin of the thorax is irregular and its breast through much development is of a very hardness, the redness extends to the epigastric skin in exceedingly terms, and the veins diffused itself over the whole abdomen, and is gradually lost upon the thighs. In the superior extremity the induration presents its maximum of intensity; and especially on the external surface of the arms, it is less in the forearm and singularly soles completely at the wrists, leaving the hand in every respect in its natural state. There is no swelling where the induration exists, and as often does it preserve the impression of the finger. The internal surface of the arms, instead of being more colored than natural as happens in an oedema, is a little depressed and flattened. The flesh of the skin preserves its normal sensibility, and the functions of exhalation and transpiration are in their natural state. No there in that any lesion of the tisue of the skin, neither spots nor excrescences of any kind nor abnormal colour are to be remarked. The temperature is not affected, and in the arms the intimated and unainted parts, there is a slight oedematous swelling of the anterior and posterior parts of the neck, the organic and colour functions are intact, the appetite is good, digestion easy, flesh natural, there is nothing to be remarked in the state of the heart and arteries, and with the exception of the measures which have been taken for three months, all the functions are perfectly normal, and the induration is the only mortal phenomenon.
During the first fortnight of her residence, she was subjected to a leucoricific treatment, and took ten or twelve vapour baths without the slightest benefit; she was then changed for baths of common sublimates, containing each eight grammes of the bicarbonate, of which she took four without amelioration.

April 25—Examination by heat and nitric acid contained in an emulsion; the complaint of headache and other symptoms indicating plethora, bleeding of the gums, the blood presented a Buffy coat; next day there was apparently a very slight decrease in the plethora. Alkaline baths were ordered containing each 150 grammes of the carbonate of soda, after seven days the symptoms of plethora returned and she was again bled. Acker were also applied to the upper part of the thigh, a second time the indication seemed to diminish.

May 2. The fever not having been re-established, emmenagogues were prescribed in the form of lotion, containing Liniment of Dodone and Daffron, and the alkaline baths were continued, about the middle of the month the anterior part of the neck and cheek became a certain degree of suppleness, but the back remained in the same state. The indication of the external surface of the arm diminished greatly, whilst it increased on the contrary on the internal side. Treatment continued, due to these means having proved insufficient, from the rigidity remaining stationary, and the menaces not appearing, were entirely abandoned, and replaced by
a mitigated water treatment, which consisted in making
the patient enter from a hot bath a bath of the temperature
of 59°F. of Fahrenheit, this was perseveringly continued
until 12th of July, when the meniscus appeared without
having been announced by any precursor, sign. The
bubbling discharge ceased the next day, appeared
again the day following and then ceased definitively.
As the patient kept his feet and
watched about the 25th of July, the diminution of the
pain and fever, about the 25th of July, the diminution of the
patient complained of headache and when
the patient complained of headache and giddiness.

Aug. 10th the meniscus, not reappearing of themselves,
were solicited by drastic purgatives, which produced
As the patient complained of headache and giddiness.
and all the legs, the rise of the tophi from the foot and
feet continued,

Sept. 10th the tophi. still abhor. In the middle
of the month he left the hospital with directions to
take an infusion of wormwood, and to try to the
effects of time. Fifteen days after her leaving the
Meniscus spontaneously reappeared and continued for
four days, as abundantly as before the commencement
of the disease. Since then they have appeared regularly.
As soon as the junction was re-established, a sensible diminution of the rigidity became evident, and before January the induration had entirely disappeared, with the exception of a small portion when the chin.

In both of these cases, delenoma was evidently caused upon an unanswerable, but in the first it could only be shown that it was caused by chlorosis, at least from the effects of the medicine administered which to my mind was far from being calculated to remove that affection, and in the second it seemed to take its origin in Matta, as each bleeding diminished the induration. Then cause I think must be that the first indicates for the treatment of this strange disease, is to direct all our attention to the removal of the primary male, for attempting to restore the function of the skin by attacking it directly seems to be utterly unavailing, and should we be unsuccessful we can only trust to nature for a cure, which if she has not to contend with serious complications she will sooner or later accomplish.

The following abstract of a case given by Buch at the Gazette Medical for 1849, is of this same interest as it occurred in a patient of the opposite sex, and due to establish the influence of cold as an exciting cause of delenoma, for in the Edinburgh case and the latter one mentioned by Daniel the appearance of the lesion had been preceded by exposure, both of the women being engaged in washing, but it differs from the case narrated as much as they commenced in the cold months November.
December and January, and this on appeared in a Case of a young Man aged 82 being in a profound insensibility, lay down and slept for several hours in a corridor open on all sides to the wind; he next day perceived lassitude and weakness in his movement, and thought he was a little better but not feeling himself could he continue his work that day. Insensible, the difficulty of movement increased and the skin rapidly hardened, and at the end of four days the upper part of his body was completely indurated. The skin was white without spot or marking tingling itching or feeling of pain of any kind. This induration took at the beginning of the lower extremities and movement was nearly totally prevented in the induration present, so that the jaws could no longer grind his food, his head was fixed solidly in his shoulder and was inextricable. Rotating his arm appeared in a state of paralysis in every joint, he complained of pain when bending was attempted, though the skin present but its resistance tolerance and was not painful or pruritus, his sense remained intact; perspiration was abundant in the first period of this disease, his appetite was good and his deportment kept, there was no febrile reaction, in five his general state of health was not in the least disturbed. The treatment consisted of perspiration, blister to the neck and exciting friction to the skin, but in the end of December the notion was lost. They were little in evidence. It is useless to prolong this affair, though it bears with the record of additional cases the whole member I have met with, in contined
The authorities consider this subject a

usual one in European medical

circles, and for 1845

published the first

paper on the subject.

In 1847, Forget and

Robichon published another

paper on the subject.

In 1848, the Society of

Physicians of France

published a letter

by Georges Hubert.

In 1853, a case of

lupus vulgaris was

reported by Niemeyer.

In 1853, lupus annularis

was described by Frequent

Lupus.

In 1853, the symptoms of the disease were:

- In one case, the face and the area of the mouth were involved, with two lesions on the tongue.
- The color of the skin was normal, similar to that of the normal state.
- In two cases, there was an erythematous redness of the neck, chest, and integumentery sensibility which was generally preserved.
- In one case, the arm was almost entirely involved.
- In another case, the arm was completely exaggerated.
- In two cases, the temperature of the skin was diminished in one patient. It was normal in the other.
- The perspiration was sometimes absent, sometimes diminished, and sometimes increased.
- In one case, the arm was cured, and two ameliorated.

Both containing a decoction of hemlock, or an alkaline solution appear to have been useful.

Blowing hot

generally and local was decidedly advantageous, and

drenching may be attributed to the use of mercury internally and externally. Hysteria and the idleness of potassium

in one case the water cure was of use in recalling the neuralgic fluid. Muriel mentions having been two cases

elephantiasis confined to the arms and forearms, which

had been artificially produced by regular compression of

works amounts to eight, which differ from the cases

I have quoted only in the origin of the disease and in the treatment, in all the states of the skin was identically

the same, though sometimes its boundaries were

different. The following is a resume of these cases given

In a short notice of the Deboutet by Frequent

The indication commenced most frequently in the

neck, once in the fold of the arms, in one case the face

and the area of the mouth were spared, in two the

tongue was involved, the color of the skin was then not

brown and in one patient paler than in the normal

state. In two cases, there was an erythematous redness

of the neck, the integumentary sensibility which was

generally preserved was in one case almost entirely

and in another exaggerated. In two patients, the tempera-

ture of the skin was diminished in one patient. It was normal

the perspiration was sometimes absent, sometimes

dimin ished, and sometimes increased. There were in the

eight, four cases, cured and two ameliorated. Japan

baths containing a decoction of hemlock, or an alkaline

dolution appear to have been useful. Blowing hot
the auxiliary artery to unfit the patient for service in the army as they were subject to convulsions. Should some from the case that this disease was generally produced by disturbance of the capillary circulation of the skin of the body; but I want pathological examination to give any firm ground for a theory. The following is one advanced by Dr. Floy. With which I shall conclude on this. He says that this disease is situated in the indurated and contracted choline, and that the induration and contraction are the relics of a chronic inflammation, which might be something analogous to the production of inmodular tissue, or to the reaction of ligaments and other whiter tissue, under the influence of a local inflammation.
Summary of cases. Here cases No references. Proper names illegible.

Pay the hiring.

F. Re-showed absence of hallmen to the victor.