period the use of quinine should be commenced seven or eight days before its expected appearance.

At the end of three years, I have been able to give up its use with one patient. In periodical diseases, whatever their nature, whether purely nervous or congestive, an interruption of the morbid habit during a certain time, sometimes suffices to put an end to it.

If the catarrhal element is well marked, and especially if it outlasts the attack, a sulphurous or arsenical treatment is indicated.

Even during the paroxysms, I should try arsenic if the quinine failed or seemed less indicated.

We should not forget to examine the pharynx and to check the granulations, if they exist.

In this case the perchloride of iron or the nitrate of silver are preferable to the tincture of iodine, on account of the action of this metalloid upon the pharyngeal and naso-ocular mucous membranes.

The diet should be as nourishing as the state of the digestive organs will permit.

Such are the therapeutical teachings which can be derived from my cases. As in the treatment of many diseases, our present knowledge is but a stepping-stone. The construction of the edifice would require more and better arranged materials.

Bibliographical Notices.

A NOTICE OF SOME NEW WORKS ON SKIN DISEASES.

1. *Lehrbuch der Hautkrankheiten.* Von Dr. ISIDOR NEUMANN, Docent an der k. k. Universität in Wien. Mit 49 Holzschnitten. Wien: 1869. Pp. 368.
2. *Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis.* Herausgegeben und redigirt von Dr. HEINRICH AUSPITZ, Docent an der Universität Wien, und Dr. FILIPP JOSEF PICK, Docent an der Universität Prag. 1. Jahrgang. Erstes Heft. Prag. 1869. Pp. 162.
3. *Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie.* Publiées par le Docteur A. Doyon. Première Année. No. 1. Paris. 1869. Pp. 64.

The great number of books on Skin Diseases published now-a-days must astonish one whose knowledge of the literature of this branch of medicine is limited to what existed only a short time since. Not ten

years ago, in fact, the only modern works on these affections at all known were the small works of Hardy and Bazin in France and the frequent editions of Wilson in England; but since the publication of the first part of Hebra, and especially within the past year or two, they have appeared with a rapidity which indicates a proportionate increase in the attention they are receiving in all parts of Europe. Journals, too, exclusively devoted to their study have been recently started in England, Italy, France and Germany. Special departments for their investigation are everywhere being established in connection with hospitals and clinics, and their treatment is universally falling more and more into the practice of men devoted to this specialty alone. In character and merit these books differ widely. Several of them are of little value, except to the authors, perhaps, as advertisements of their specialty, for they contribute nothing to our previous knowledge that is reliable; others are largely controversial, written to uphold individual theories respecting the pathology or nomenclature of this or that disease; a few are carefully prepared and valuable monographs on single affections or classes of affections; while but one or two only contain the recorded observations of master-minds in the whole field of cutaneous medicine.

The most recent of these publications are those the titles of which are above given. The first, just received through a friend in Vienna in advance of its publication there, is written by Dr. Neumann, a former assistant of Hebra, to whom the book is dedicated. As might be anticipated, therefore, its doctrines are found to be mainly those of his distinguished teacher, although published in a condensed form. It is on this account, and for two reasons, especially valuable; first, because half only of the great work of Prof. Hebra has yet appeared, and his views in relation to a large and important portion of skin diseases will remain unknown, therefore, to the profession generally for an uncertain period in the future; and, secondly, when finished it will be so comprehensive and inaccessible to general practitioners that a condensed *résumé* of his views will be greatly needed. It is chiefly in this respect that Dr. Neumann's book is useful, but not wholly so. He is the first to attempt to represent the changes in the tissues of the skin in the various diseases which affect it by figures drawn from microscopic sections, and although many of these illustrations are really more diagram than actual picture of the ap-

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pearances to be seen in the field of the microscope at a single view, still they serve the purpose for which they are intended much better than any verbal description, and are undoubtedly the result of reliable observation. The normal anatomy of the skin and its appendages, too, is well illustrated by figures taken mostly from the best works on histology. The study of the structural changes of the skin in disease has been hitherto almost wholly neglected; but recently particular attention has been directed to this branch of pathology in Vienna, as the paper on Keloid, by Dr. J. C. Warren, of this city, noticed in a previous number of this JOURNAL, and a similar article on Lupus erythematosus, by Dr. Geddings, of New York, both of which are illustrated by elaborate microscopic drawings and were published in Vienna, are examples. Such illustrations are of far more value to the student than the poor and highly colored pictures of the external lesions to be found in his text-books as characteristic of skin diseases.

The book is divided into a general and a special portion. The first contains a description of the anatomy of the skin and its appendages, of the various forms of eruptions or lesions it exhibits, and chapters on diagnosis, ætiology, therapeutics, and classification. In the second or special portion, the individual affections are arranged under the twelve classes of Hebra's system and described in a simple and condensed style, but yet at sufficient length to answer the purpose of a text-book for the student and a hand-book for the practitioner. The very latest views of the many observers who have grown up under Hebra's tuition will be found here recorded, some of which, as we shall see elsewhere, differ from those of their distinguished master. The matter of treatment is handled with that regard to detail so essential to the value of this part of the subject, and which distinguishes the writings of German dermatologists from those of other nations. A very full and valuable list of recipes useful in the treatment of skin diseases is appended to the volume. There are many points in the book which deserve a special reference, but as this is a notice and not a critical review, they must be passed over.

The Archiv for Dermatology and Syphilis meets a want which has long been felt by those interested in the study and treatment of these two classes of disease; for not only does it present in a connected form all that the reader has hitherto been obliged

to cull from an immense and ever-extending field of periodical literature, but it enables those who have hitherto recorded the results of their observations only at rare intervals in book form, to give them to the public without such delay, and stimulates others to publish what might otherwise never be made known. It is in no way like its English relative, a journal largely devoted to the dissemination of the views of any one man or school, or tinged through and through with editorial prejudice or egotism, but a fair and dignified channel, free to all who may justly claim to speak through it. Its value and success are assured by the character of its editors and the distinguished names associated with them as co-operators—among them Anderson, Bazin, Biesiadecki, Boeck, Hallier, Hebra, Köbner, Kohn, Landois, Mosler, Neumann, Reder, Sigmund, Wertheim, and Zeissl.

The promise which such names offer is fully sustained by the contents of the first number. As an introduction, we have a modest preface by the Editors, and a communication from Prof. Sigmund upon the necessity of special clinical departments for the study of venereal and skin diseases. The first regular article is from Prof. Hebra, upon the use of rubber cloth in the treatment of skin diseases, and of which a translation will appear in a future number of the JOURNAL.

Dr. Köbner, of Breslau, follows with a communication on parasitic Sycosis, the existence of which, as is known, is denied by Hebra and other authorities. It seems to me beyond question that there are two distinct affections of the beard, closely resembling each other, one of which is an idiopathic inflammation of the hair follicles, while in the other the same pathological condition is caused by the presence and growth of a fungus, and we cannot forbear expressing a critical opinion in this connection. I do not agree with Dr. Köbner in regarding this fungus as identical with that of Herpes tonsurans or ringworm, the Trichophyton tonsurans. I have often seen the rings of *H. circinatus* extend from the face into the beard, and there remain for many months, causing the destruction of the hairs, but never under such circumstances produce any of the peculiar and characteristic appearances of sycosis, and it seems highly improbable that the trichophyton, which always gives rise to a constant series of effects upon the scalp, as *H. tonsurans*, and as undeviating a succession of appearances upon the skin as *H. circinatus*, should upon the beard at one time

cause one peculiar set of symptoms, and at another time others entirely unlike them.

The next article is on *Lupus erythematosus*, by Kohn, in which the treatment of this disease is very fully discussed, and the action of caustics upon the skin considered at length. The surprising action of mercurial plaster in this affection, accidentally discovered by the writer, is for the first time announced; cases which had resisted treatment in Hebra's wards for years yielding to its use in from six to twelve weeks.

Prof. Hallier, of Jena, furnishes a long communication on the vegetable parasites of the human body, in which his peculiar views with regard to the nature and importance of these now much-talked-of growths are given, but differing in no way from those contained in his former writings on the same subject, which have been noticed to some extent in this Journal (October 1, 1868).

Dr. Zeissl contributes a short article on the so-called subcutaneous condyloma, which, according to him, is a monstrous hypertrophy of the cellular portion of the follicle.

The last of the original articles, on *Eczema marginatum*, by one of the editors, Dr. Pick, is important, as it must be looked upon as definitely settling a question about which there has been much difference of opinion. This affection was first described by Hebra as a peculiar variety of eczema, characterized by its localization upon the inner surface of the thighs, buttocks and lower abdomen, by its slow peripheral extension outwards while healing in the centre, the well-defined and elevated margin which marks its limits, and by the discoloration it leaves behind in its course. Some striking pictures of it will be found in Hebra's plates. In 1864 Köbner announced the discovery of a parasitic fungus in this elevated border, and his opinion that this plant was the cause of the disease. This Hebra stoutly denied, but since then experiments and investigations carried on by the former and Pick, the results of which are here given, show conclusively that *E. marginatum* is really a parasitic affection of the skin, caused by the presence of *Tricophyton tonsurans*, or, in other words, that it is only a variety of *Herpes tonsurans*, the peculiar appearances of which depend chiefly upon its seat, and are those of "a *Herpes tonsurans vesiculosus* combined with those of an *eczema intertrigo*."

The second part of the volume contains an exhaustive and carefully prepared notice of all recent articles in any way connected

with dermatology and syphilis, arranged under appropriate divisions, and is of very great value. The whole deserves the highest praise.

The French Journal, the *Annales*, also presents upon its title-page a long list of collaborators, among whom may be mentioned the following well-known writers on these closely united branches, dermatology and syphilis, to which it will be devoted: Bassereau, Bazin, Clerc, Devergie, Diday, Hardy, Hebra, Lancereau, Lee, Ricord, Rodet, and Rollet. With such resources at command, which, as will be seen, are the most eminent that France possesses in these departments of medicine, it can hardly fail to accomplish all that the editor promises in his preface. It is especially in syphilography, however, that we may expect, as the above list suggests, most that is novel and valuable, for it is among these observers that the widely diverse modern theories with regard to syphilis are mostly agitated. A mention of the contents of the first number will show how largely this feature will characterize the journal, and indeed, considering the state of dermatology in France at present, we could hardly expect a predominance in the other direction.

We have first a contribution to the study of *Blenorrhagic Rheumatism*, by Fournier, in which he maintains that the urethral lesion is the essential, efficient cause of the affection, that "it is the blenorrhagia which causes blenorrhagic rheumatism."

Then follows the first part of an article by Diday on the employment of ice in certain affections of the testicular apparatus. He finds it serviceable first, in the orchitis sometimes complicated by blenorrhagic epididymitis; second, in testicular neuralgia, (irritable testis); and third, in certain obscure states in which pain constitutes the predominant feature.

Rollet contributes the first of a very important series of papers on the venereal and syphilitic affections of the uterus; and Guibout a communication on Diatheses in skin diseases in a therapeutical point of view.

The bibliography of this number consists of a long review of Jeannel's recent work on prostitution in the great cities of the nineteenth century, and the extinction of venereal diseases. It closes with a review of matters pertaining to its specialty contained in contemporary journals.

The *Annales* will be published every two months.

JAMES C. WHITE.

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