

DERMATOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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Ringworm from Canaries.—MACLEOD (*British Journal of Dermatology*, May, 1901), at a séance of the Dermatological Society of London, presented a photograph of a case of ringworm in a boy, aged nine years, of more than ordinary interest, owing to the unusual source of the infection. There was a well-defined plaque upon the back of the left wrist about two inches in diameter, reddish in color, uniformly elevated above the surrounding skin, with a slightly raised vesicular border. The patch, which had lasted about ten days, was peculiar in that it had not cleared up in the centre. The disease was traced to a pair of pet canaries which the patient was accustomed to feed upon his hand. The skin of the head and neck of both birds was bald, presenting here and there stumps of feathers, but was not inflamed. Microscopical examination of the stumps of feathers showed spores and fragments of mycelium. The spores were irregular in shape and size, and seemed to be less resistant than those of ordinary ringworm, breaking up readily in liquor potassæ, so that it was difficult to obtain satisfactory specimens. Attempts to cultivate the fungus were unsuccessful.

Disseminated Gangrene of the Skin in Children.—VEILLON and HALLÉ (*Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie*, 1901, No. 5) report a case of multiple gangrene of the skin occurring in a child, aged eighteen months, following an attack of measles. The measles presented nothing peculiar, the attack being of ordinary severity; but four days after the appearance of the eruption lesions filled with a bloody fluid appeared upon the back of the neck, which were soon transformed into variously-sized, round and oval ulcers involving the entire thickness of the skin. These gangrenous ulcers rapidly extended, in some instances destroying large areas of skin. Besides these ulcers impetiginous, ecthymatous, and phlegmonous lesions occurred upon the forehead, scalp, and hand. Marked elevation of temperature and dyspnoea accompanied the disease, which terminated fatally at the end of two weeks. Bacteriological examination of the pus from a number of the lesions showed the presence of the staphylococcus aureus and an anaërobic bacillus previously described by one of the authors as the bacillus ramosus; microscopical examination of sections of the gangrenous tissue showed the same bacillus. The authors conclude that their case shows that disseminated gangrene of the skin in children is not an isolated affec-