got rid of a good deal of the poison, but still retained enough to nearly kill him. Slowly recovering from the effects of the mineral, he found that his syphilitic symptoms, which had been somewhat troublesome, had entirely disappeared; and, from that day to this, he has never detected a trace of the old malady.

CASE OF HÆMORRHAGE IN ONE LOBE OF THE CEREBELLUM.

By EDWARD MACKEY, M.D., M.R.C.P., Brighton.

DR. HUGHLINGS JACKSON says:—"Large and fatal effusions of blood limited to one lobe of the cerebellum are very rare, except from injuries. In the latter case, the blood reaches the surface, and indeed is often rather a pulp of brain and blood than a distinct clot." And again:—"Hæmorrhage in the cerebellum is very rare, and it is very difficult to diagnose it. I have not yet seen an instance. Sometimes there is hemiplegia, and sometimes there is not. One mark is vomiting." (Reynolds's *System of Medicine*, vol. ii, Art. Apoplexy.) These remarks from so high an authority induce me to record the following case.

On November 7th, at 5 P.M., I first saw the patient, a strongly built man aged 32, lying on his back comatose, with stertorous breathing, swollen livid face, and clenched teeth, from which spumous fluid oozed. The pupils were equally and moderately contracted. There was no hæmorrhage from the eyes, nose, or ears. The face seemed rather flaccid on the left side. The pulse was 56, full but unequal, slightly irregular; the heart's impulse was the same; there was no *bruit*. Coarse *râles* were heard over the chest. The right arm was sometimes moved, and the hand twitched slightly. The left arm moved not at all; it fell heavily when lifted, and seemed paralysed. The legs were not moved. The bladder had emptied itself in the bed, and was not now distended. The skin was warm, not very perspiring; temperature 100 deg. Fahr.

I was informed by his companion coachman (who was with him constantly) that the patient went to bed, apparently perfectly well, at eleven, on the night of the 5th; had one or two glasses of ale, as usual; nothing more. On the 6th, at 4 A.M., he awoke, saying he had a "splitting" headache, and vomited. Vomiting and retching continued every five or ten minutes up to about 9 A.M. He was sensible, but said he was very giddy and could not see. His head-pain was like "opening and shutting at the top". Subsequent inquiry elicited the following curious statement. In the course of the morning, he got out of bed and tried to walk to the door; but, instead of doing so, turned round "two or three times" and fell. This he stated himself to his companion soon afterwards, and showed the wall against which he struck his head. From the arrangement of the room, it was clear to me that his turning would be from left to right. He never got up from bed afterwards. In the evening, he was still sensible enough to speak to his brother and hear a letter. Neither the bowels nor bladder had acted. He asked for a "composing draught"; but the druggist, who sent "something", tells me it was soda with aromatics only. About eleven, his companion went to bed with him as usual, and soon afterwards noticed that his breathing became very heavy, and he thought him asleep. In the morning (7th), he found him unconscious. He could hear; for, when loudly called, he opened his eyes, but he could not speak or swallow. He grew gradually worse through the day. The bladder seems to have acted about 2 P.M. After my visit at five, the coma deepened, and he died quietly at seven that evening. There was no convulsion.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.—November 9th (under coroner's precept). There was no external injury; no contraction of toes or fingers. On removing the calvarium, the vessels of the dura and pia mater were found gorged with venous blood. The brain-substance was not markedly congested. A normal amount of serous fluid was in the lateral ventricles. The corpora striata and optic thalami were quite healthy (to the eye). On turning the brain with its base upward, the left lobe of the cerebellum (the subject's left) was found pulpy, and about half an inch inwards was a dark red clot of the size of a small hazel-nut. This was not like an ordinary recent apoplectic clot, but, as Dr. Hughlings Jackson describes, "rather a pulp of brain and blood". It could not be washed out by a stream of water, but adhered to the brain-substance by small fibrils (capillaries). All round it, for at least half the lobe, the brain-substance was pulpy. The opposite lobe (subject's right) presented a marked contrast, being firm and apparently normal in every respect. The heart was large and loaded with much external fat; all the cavities were flaccid and empty; the valves were healthy; the endocardium and inner coat of the aorta were very

deeply stained. The lungs were intensely congested, dark-coloured, crepitant. The bronchi contained much secretion. The stomach was empty, rather patchy, not inflamed. The liver was large, healthy, or at least not at all cirrhotic. The spleen was engorged, pulpy. The kidneys were intensely congested, of dark purple colour, but the pyramids were distinct enough; the pelvis of one kidney was distended, containing urine. The bladder was level with the pubes. (The urine was not examined for albumen.)

At the inquest, no evidence whatever of injury could be elicited; and there was a clear history of very good health for at least eleven years back. He had only occasional headache and some "trouble with his heart". The man was reckoned "very steady" by his companions; he was certainly not an habitual drunkard, though his employer said he drank sometimes. He had been married four years, and had three children. I could find absolutely no cause for the fatal seizure. It was mistaken at first by those about him for alcoholism, and afterwards for opium-stupor; but there was no real difficulty in the diagnosis of "apoplexy" when I saw him. "Death from apoplexy" was the verdict. (Two interesting cases of cerebellar hæmorrhage are recorded by Dr. Broadbent in the *Pathological Transactions*, vols. xii and xv.)

PSORIASIS PALMARIA IN MILKERS.

By GEORGE GASKOIN,

Surgeon to the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

It seems accredited by modern clinical teaching that psoriasis palmaria is nearly always syphilitic. This is hardly in accordance with my experience. In this complaint, as it comes before me, scarcely one case in four is syphilitic or has a syphilitic history. There are syphilitic and non-syphilitic cases of psoriasis palmaria, and some are of a doubtful or complex character. In these last, there is more than one element of uncertainty; for the scorbutic are liable to incur syphilis, and the antecedence of syphilis is not a certain proof, however strong the presumption may be.

Not at all unfrequently psoriasis (lepra) is seen to affect the palms as an exclusively local affection, and in the same way the soles of the feet and the nails; but always some additional manifestation should be searched for: perchance it may be found in the line of the peronæi muscles, above the external malleolus, in a patch the size of half-a-crown; or perchance it will be seen elsewhere. The character of the affection will then be made known. But where there are sore places on the tongue or angles of the mouth, or an eruption on the scrotum, moist or dry, or scars on the surface of the body, then the chances are immensely increased that the palmar affection is specific.

Moreover, the syphilitic form is more liable than the other to fall into ulceration, especially when irritants are applied. The signs which are generally relied on, as the unilateral character of the affection and the white fringe of Biett, I have not found sufficient guides. In fine, if we would be perfectly skilled in diagnosis of these cases, we should study the palms of the hands in cases of general psoriasis.

Among dairymen who take a share in milking cows, I have seen several cases of this affection, and I do not think it is uncommon among them. The service, I believe, is now commonly performed by men. Such cases are scorbutic, syphilitic, or doubtful, agreeably to the division I have made. In the first instance, the arrangement of the crusts or scales is peculiar, as they circle round the ball of the thumb; it is determined by the nature of the pressure in the act of milking. Of the syphilitic cases I may mention one as peculiarly revolting. The hands were the seat of rhagades and ulcerations, yet with the characteristic painlessness which is seen in syphilitic sores. The man pursued his task from day to day with apparent indifference, though it involved the milking of twenty cows. He had soft nodes, and suffered much from iritis, and it was this last symptom that distressed him. His wife was more recently infected.

Although the subject is of an unpleasant character, I think it would be possible to insist on a great circumspection in the choice of men who have this duty to perform. If the "neat-handed Phillis" is to be discarded, which I cannot but think of with regret, we ought to be very particular in the class of men employed. Thus, for instance, it is obvious that discharged soldiers and seamen, in whom the probability is not small that they may have had syphilis, are not the people we should make choice of for milking our cows; but, in short, whoever has had this complaint in any degree or at any period of his existence is unsuited for so delicate a duty from the following considerations.

One of the most notable effects of the syphilitic contagion is the loosening or impairment of the soft tissues, so that they fall into sudden ulcerations; and commonly enough we trace syphilis by the scars it