

**SKIN DISEASES OF PARASITIC
ORIGIN: THEIR NATURE AND
TREATMENT, INCLUDING THE
DESCRIPTION AND RELATIONS OF
THE FUNGI FOUND IN MAN**

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Skin Diseases of Parasitic Origin: Their Nature and Treatment, including the Description and Relations of the Fungi Found in Man by Tilbury Fox

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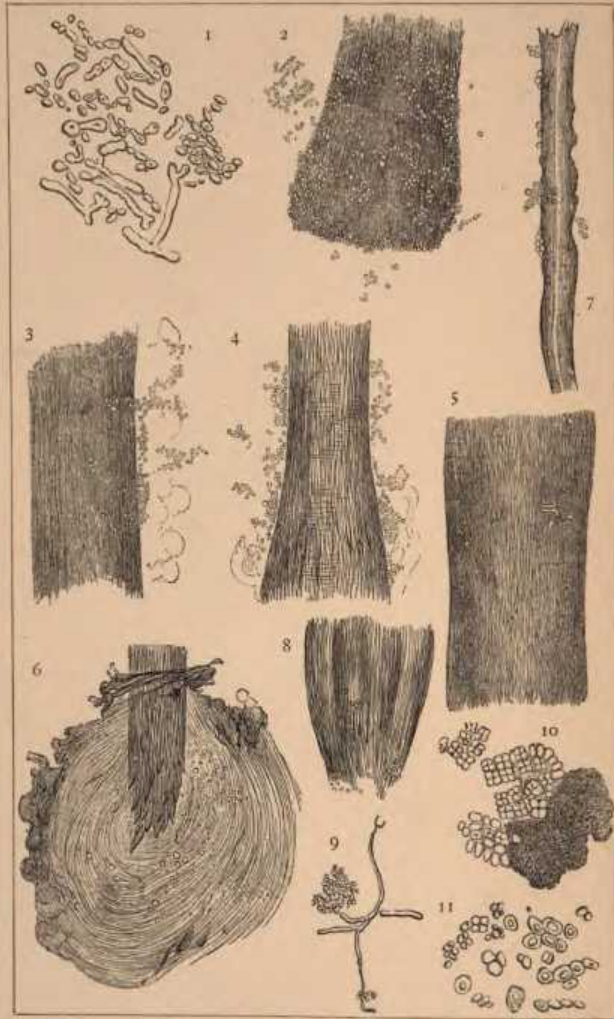
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TILBURY FOX

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PLATE I



HANFRED JONES SCULPT.

DEL. ET SCULP.

SKIN DISEASES
OF
PARASITIC ORIGIN:
THEIR NATURE AND TREATMENT.

INCLUDING
THE DESCRIPTION AND RELATIONS OF THE
FUNGI FOUND IN MAN.

BY
TILBURY FOX, M.D. LOND., M.R.C.P.

PHYSICIAN TO ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE QUEEN'S MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY; MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; MEMBER OF THE PATHOLOGICAL
AND HAYFELLEN SOCIETIES, ETC., ETC.

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BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

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SKIN DISEASES (A MANUAL), THEIR DESCRIPTION, PATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT, with Numerous Prescriptions; being a Comprehensive Account of the Diseases of the Skin, according to the leading English and Foreign Authorities.

"The monograph by Dr. Fox will supply him (the student) with all that he can want. All may safely trust to this, that they will be made by the book quite as *contrast* with the most advanced dermatological doctrines of the day."—*Lancet*.

"Dr. Tilbury Fox is already well known in his profession for the zeal and energy with which he has prosecuted the study of skin diseases, especially those forms which are the result of the attacks of vegetable parasites. In this volume Dr. Fox has surveyed almost the whole field of dermatology, and recorded in a larging and comprehensive manner the results of his own and others' researches."—*Athenaeum*.

"A book like that which lies on our table has long been a desideratum, and we are glad to see that Dr. Fox has been the person to supply what was required. Its merits will be soon and extensively appreciated."—*Popular Science Review*.

"His work partakes largely of the encyclopaedic character, for he gives simple and clear references, not only to the best authorities and published treatises on any given disease or controversy, but also to many valuable scattered papers which have appeared from time to time. We wish his good back God speed, and, as a reward for his labours, quod bonum, felix, fortunisque sit."—*British Quarterly*.

LONDON: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 123, PICCADILLY, W.



P R E F A C E.

It is a matter of frequent confession that diseases of the skin are not only little understood, and receive at our medical schools much less attention than their importance demands, but that their treatment is in great part empirical, and their classification in need of reconstruction. Much of this shortcoming arises from the fact that skin diseases form a *specialty*, and this leads observers not only to estimate them as local ailments, but shuts out of view many co-existent conditions which act as guides to treatment by suggesting a variety of causation. To separate skin diseases from out the domain, and to study them as other than part and parcel of general medicine, is utterly wrong and antagonistic to successful treatment; yet such is the marked error of the present day. Diseases of the skin are but outward evidences, in the vast majority of cases, of certain alterations of the blood, and he who would be a thorough dermatologist, must comprehend intimately, and have under constant observation, the details of medicine generally. Acne, one of the commonest and most annoying diseases of the surface, to which I have paid much attention, is an apt illustration; I believe, in the great bulk of instances, it is related as cause and effect with *definite* and remediable derangements of the *stomach* and *uterine* functions, mostly, indeed almost invariably disregarded.

The ordinary treatment by arsenic or iron is empirical, and takes no cognizance of those deviations which compose the cause. In turning my attention to skin diseases I have most sedulously avoided the error noticed.

I submit to the profession this work, which treats of vegetable parasites and the diseases with which they are associated (popularly known as ringworms), as one of a series of essays on skin diseases; and inasmuch as there is no English collective account or text-book of the kind, embracing not only the nature and treatment of tinea, but also a descriptive account of epiphytes and entophytes, and the relations which these bear severally to each other, an attempt is made to supply a want which, pretty generally felt in the schools, is a serious impediment to the study of this branch of skin diseases.

At the present time authorities are divided by two opposite views: the one that fungi play no special part in diseases, but are *accidental* products—the other that fungi are *essentially* the cause of all abnormal conditions found in connexion with their growth. These opinions are, it appears to me, neither of them exact, and the error arises from the confusion of *eruptive* and *parasitic* diseases; for, as I shall endeavour to show, the lesion of the hairs (and epithelium) is that which is *peculiarly* produced by a parasite, and by it alone.

The nature of parasitic diseases will be considered in the first place, and subsequently the question of the identity of the fungi found upon or within the human body. I claim for my facts the character of trustworthiness, since everything has been rejected which repeated observation has not in my mind satisfactorily shown to be truth. In some instances, *ex.*, under the head of torula, and sarcina, a fuller amount of detail might have been given, but it seemed to me preferable to treat the subject in a manner useful to the medical

practitioner rather than in a truly botanical sense ; however, if need be, the deficiency can be supplied.

The minute descriptions of the parasites are in reality pretty much condensations from those of Küchenmeister ; in the instance of *Chionyphe Carteri* (fungus foot of India), from Dr. Carter and Rev. Mr. Berkeley ; to the latter gentleman my thanks are due for his kindness in forwarding me the original drawing of Dr. Carter for the purpose of illustration.

The plates given represent objects magnified with a power of from 200 to 400 diameters. In part they are wood engravings, and in part produced by the recent process, *kero-graphy*, and have been executed for me by Mr. Harvey Orrin Smith, by whom most of the original drawings were made. Kerography, which is well illustrated by the contents of Plate I., and has been little, if at all used in medical works, represents most faithfully microscopic appearances, and is singularly applicable where wood-engraving fails. Many artists omit, from some cause, to portray accurately the relative size of structures and attacking fungi ; I believe that with one exception all my figures are especially correct in this respect.

W. T. F.

43 Parkville Street

18, Old-Calendar-gate,

Chancery-square, W.

October, 1868.

