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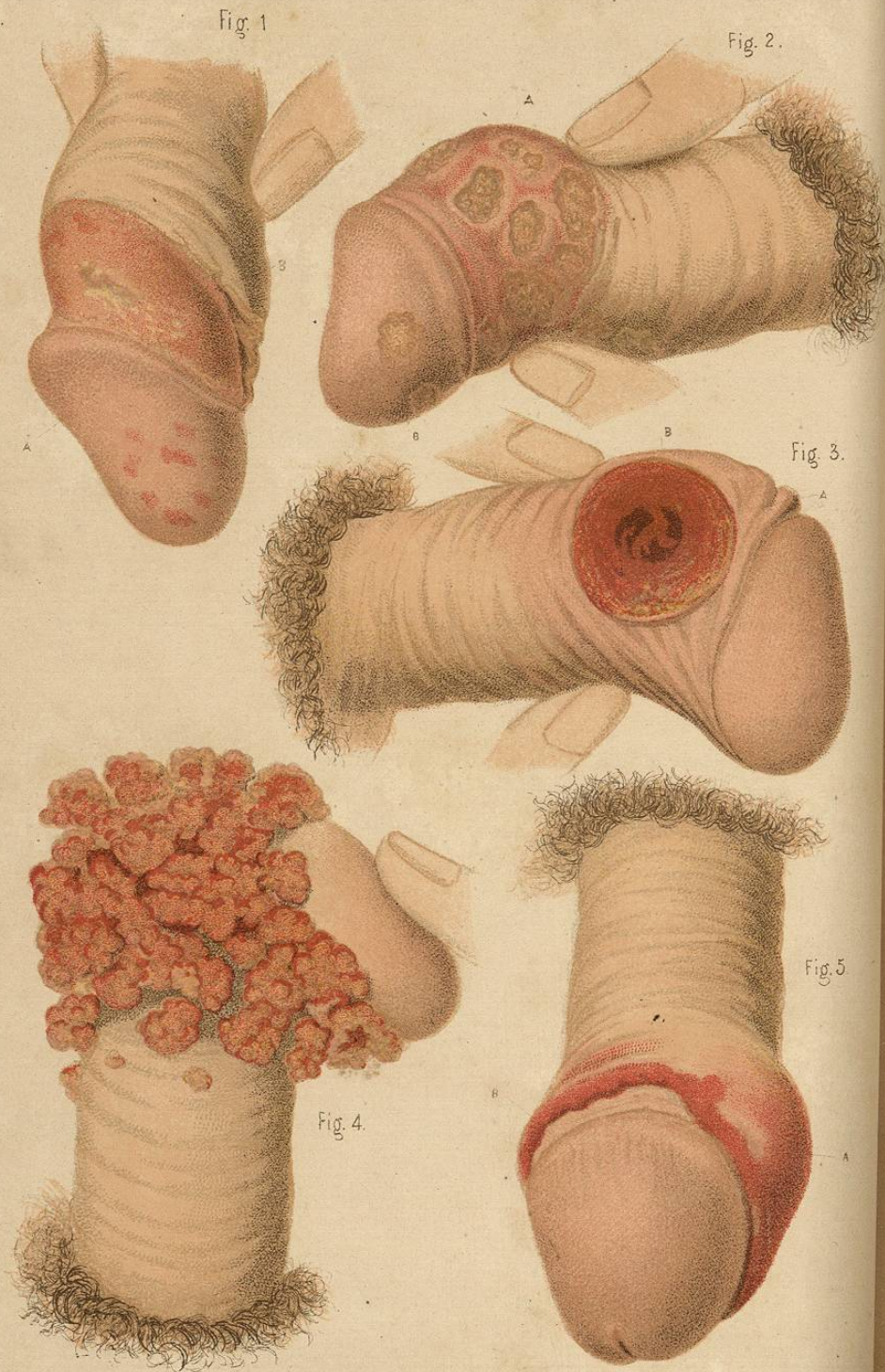
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PLATE I.



F. Moras lith. Phil.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

FIG. 1. *Slight Balano-posthitis*.—The mucous membrane of the glans is reddened and eroded at several points; that of the prepuce also presents superficial and more numerous erosions, in some of which the secretion is muco-purulent, though slight.

FIG. 2. *Balano-posthitis, with ulcerations simulating mucous patches*, showing an abundant secretion of muco-pus. No affection of ganglia.

FIG. 3. *Indurated chancre of the internal surface of the prepuce*.—Slightly prominent, with its edges gradually continuous with the integument. The centre is the seat of slight molecular gangrene.

FIG. 4. *Vegetations on the glans, the corona, the frænum, and on both sides of the prepuce*.

FIG. 5. *Showing the cicatrix of a chancre of the prepuce, with persistent induration*.

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PLATE II.

FIG. 1. *Infecting chancre of the prepuce, of six or eight days' standing, in the state of erosion. In the centre of the lesion is a so-called diphtheritic membrane, spoken of on page 489. It is thicker at the centre than on the edges, which are of a deep red.*

FIG. 2. *Two indurated chancres, one on the prepuce, the other on the skin of the penis, of three weeks' duration, with typical induration, and peculiar so-called diphtheritic membrane.*

FIG. 3. *Indurated chancre, with phagedenic tendency, of the glans and prepuce.*

FIG. 4. *Chancroid of the lips of the prepuce, of nearly a month's duration. Artificial inoculation on the skin of the penis; appearance at eighth day.*

FIG. 5. *Chancroid, with tendency to extend on the preputial mucous membrane.*

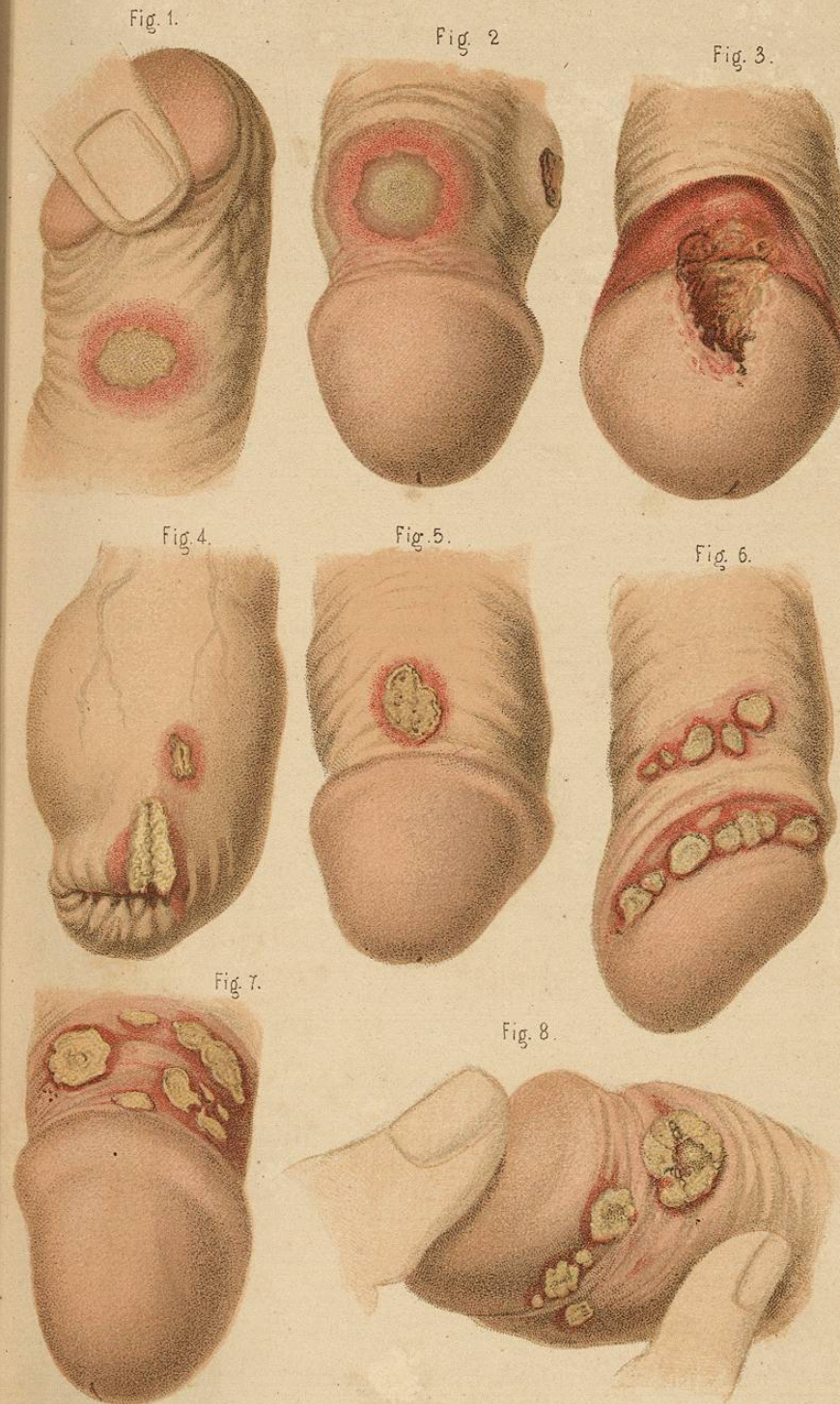
FIG. 6. *Multiple chancroids of preputial mucous membrane and on the skin of penis.*

FIG. 7. *Multiple chancroids of preputial mucous membrane.*

FIG. 8. *Multiple chancroids, ulcerating, yet elevated (the *ulcus elevatum*).*

The figures of Plate I. are from Cullerier's and Bumstead's Atlas of Venereal Diseases; those of Plate II. are from the *Traité des Maladies Veneriennes* of M. Clerc.

PLATE II.



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VENEREAL DISEASES.

INTRODUCTION.

VENEREAL DISEASES, so called from their most frequently originating in the pleasures of Venus, are the following :

- I. GONORRHOEA.
- II. THE CHANCROID.
- III. SYPHILIS.

Other affections may indeed be contracted in sexual intercourse, but those above mentioned, which depend more exclusively upon this mode of origin, and which are commonly recognized as *The Venereal Diseases*, will form the subject of the present work.

The distinct nature of these three diseases, and especially of the latter two, has not always been admitted, and still finds opponents. Many volumes have been written, and much bitter controversy indulged in by the advocates of either side.

In the earlier editions of this work this subject received considerable space and attention. Indeed, ours was the first *comprehensive treatise* upon Venereal diseases, published in any language, in which the distinct nature of the Chancroid and Syphilis, so ably advocated by Bassereau, was made the basis of the work ; and we have reason to believe that to the satisfactory manner in which this new theory explained many facts, before obscure, was to be attributed the favorable reception of our earlier efforts.

In the present edition we do not intend to enlarge upon this question ; we shall, on the contrary, curtail or omit much that we have said before. We must reserve our space for the many practical points, which have been accumulating during the last ten or fifteen years, and which are now engrossing the thoughts of those interested in Venereal. We claim that the distinct nature of the Chancroid and Syphilis is a question already settled in the affirmative, as recognized *absolutely* by the great majority of the profession, and as recognized *practically* by all with a few rare exceptions. Dr. Frederick Zinsser,¹ in an admirable review of this subject, makes the following true remark : *So simply and naturally the double contagion explains the dif-*

¹ The Doctrines of Unicism and Dualism of the Syphilitic Contagion, Am. J. Syph. and Derm., N. Y., vol. i., 1870, p. 238.

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