

eration of a hyperplastic growth in the interpapillary rete cells.

Török and Tommasoli, while strong believers in contagion, were unable to obtain cultures from the contents of the little tumors. They found, also, that the strongest acids and alkalis had little or no effect upon these contents. In their opinion these bodies are the result of colloid degeneration.

Pick gives an instance of successful inoculation and ranges himself amongst the believers in the parasitic theory.

Neisser believes that the bodies are parasitic because no products of degeneration look like them; because analogous bodies may be observed in other psorosperma; because the cells, which are without analogy in human pathology, are met with in a truly contagious and inoculable process; and because the conditions existing in this tumor, as compared with those of other epithelial new growths, are unique. As regards this latter point it may be said that we are dealing with a new growth whose cells are in part only affected with degeneration, whose nucleus, although pushed to one side, remains always intact, and whose mode of growth is quite different from that which occurs in carcinoma and all other epithelial hyperplasias.

Bender calls attention to another point of difference from other epidermal new growths, viz., that whenever mitosis occurs it is limited to the palisade layer. He believes also that the molluscum body is a parasite because it takes the aniline gentian-violet stain as do other parasites; because it is so sharply separated from cell protoplasm; and, finally, because the large number and the great variety in the shapes of these bodies in a given cell point only to segmentations of a parasite.

Drs. White and Robey,⁵ of Boston, find that the new growth is formed by hyperplasia of the rete cells which push the mass downward and outward, producing a globular tumor. They fail to find any bodies which by any possibility they can call gregarinae, or anything like a division of a nucleolus. The so-called molluscum bodies are, in their opinion, simply keratin, identical with the horny layer, except in the shape of the individual cells. Dr. Robey's bacteriological study resulted in finding only the staphylococcus epidermidis albus of Welch. The result, then, of this most recent careful investigation leads to the conclusion that, although a parasite probably exists, it has thus far not been successfully demonstrated, and that "the change is not a colloid or hyaline degeneration, but rather an extraordinary metamorphosis of rete cells into keratin."

TREATMENT.—Internal treatment is never required, and while it may be possible at times to remove the lesions with applications of ammoniated mercury, sulphur, or resorcin ointments, or by the free application of green soap, still the simpler and easier method is to scoop out each separate lesion with a curette, and wash the parts with bichloride solution (1 to 500-1 to 1,000). The contents of the lesions may be squeezed out readily between the finger nails of opposite hands, preferably the thumb nails, but this makes the operator liable to infection, and I have been called upon to treat an ophthalmologist for a lesion upon the thumb which he had acquired in this way.

Unless the lesion is large or of long standing and wart-like, removal by the knife, scissors, or ligature, or by the application of a caustic after curetting, is not called for. Electrolysis may be used, but is seldom required. After the removal with the scissors or knife there is apt to be free bleeding from the base, just as there is after the removal of warts, to which mollusca bear such similarity. The silver stick may be employed with the object of checking annoying hemorrhage.

Charles Warrenne Allen.

¹ Annales de Dermat. et de Syph., No. 4, 1900.
² Journ. des Maladies Cutanées et Syphilitiques, July, 1899.
³ Trans. British Journal of Dermatology, December, 1899.
⁴ Trans. Amer. Dermat. Assn., 1898.
⁵ Journal of Medical Research, vol. vii., No. 3, April, 1902.

MOLLUSCUM FIBROSUM.—This affection has been variously designated as *M. simplex*, *M. pendulum*, *M. areolo-fibrosum*, *M. albuminosum*, and *fibroma molluscum*. It is a chronic hypertrophic affection of the skin which manifests itself in the form of multiple soft, sessile, or pendulous tumors; rarely in that of a single,

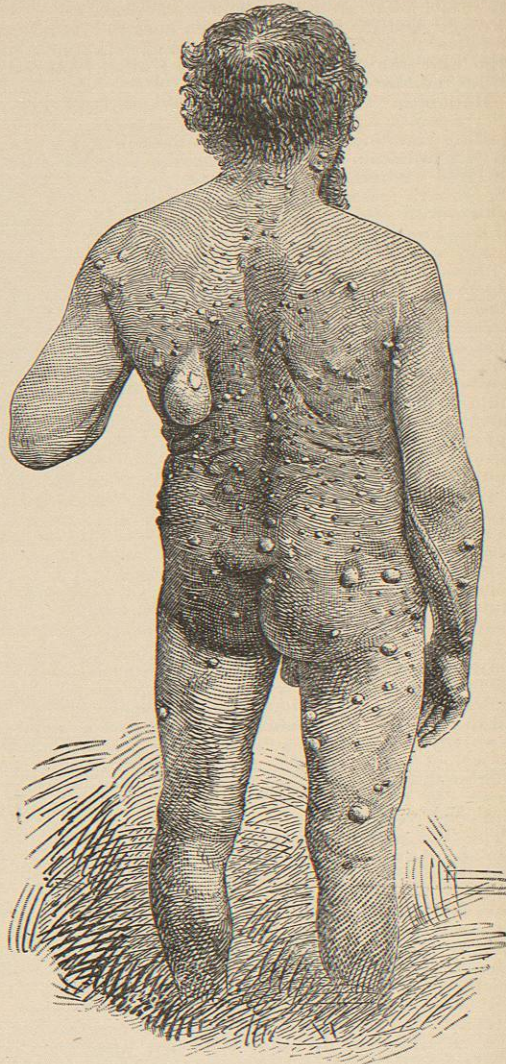


FIG. 3361.—Generalized Fibroma Molluscum. (After Wigglesworth.)

pendulous mass of connective-tissue structure. The two varieties are often found in association; the patient presenting perhaps one or more large pendulous masses from the side of the head, neck, or trunk, with smaller lesions scattered over other surfaces.

The lesions are solid or semi-solid, more or less rounded or elongated growths varying from the size of a pea to that of a tumor weighing perhaps several pounds. The younger lesions occur as subdermal nodules, while those of long standing may hang by a thin pedicle. Pear-shaped lesions, hanging, as it were, by the stem, are not

uncommon. The color is that of the natural integument, and the skin covering is usually soft and supple, though perhaps marked with blood-vessels and enlarged openings of sebaceous glands. Subjective symptoms are usually wanting.

When grasped between the fingers, the tumors are found to be firmly elastic, soft, lobulated, somewhat like a fatty tumor, or they present the feel of a cord-like body which can be rolled under the finger between the folds of skin. When they have existed for a long time, degenerative changes, of a fatty, calcareous, or (very rarely) bony nature, may occur. While they may exist from birth, in most instances they are of later development. They begin at times as a slight uplifting of the skin over a circumscribed rounded area. Pressure upon this pinkish soft spot gives the impression of an atrophy or thinning of the skin beneath, or of a pitting, in the deeper central part of which the raised area may be invaginated. When tumors have attained some size they may present to the touch the sensation of containing bundles of fibres. As a rule, the younger the subject the softer the lesions, those of old age being usually firm. Besides the circumscribed and disseminated forms of fibroma, we have closely allied conditions of pachydermatocele (dermatolysis, chalzodermia), which may occur as a sequence or as a condition *per se*, or it may result from states other than that of *M. fibrosum*. Pendulous masses of thickened skin or even areas showing no marked thickening are endowed with such elasticity that they may be drawn far away from the body's surface, and when released they spring back into place. This condition is not to be confounded with the changes which occur in senility, pregnancy, etc. While it is usually congenital, it may be, though rarely, an acquired state.

DIAGNOSIS.—The occurrence of protruding and pendulous tumors, pink or flesh-colored, occasionally reddish or brownish, is not to be confounded with multiple sarcoma which has a violaceous or more markedly red hue, and the lesions of which are not pedunculated. Moreover, sarcoma shows a tendency to ulceration, and other evidences of malignancy are not long absent. Sebaceous cysts, which if present in large numbers simulate the disease, contain a soft material which can be pressed out. Multiple fatty tumors (a comparatively rare condition) are characterized by the peculiar lobulation of these growths and by being flatter and usually much broader at the base. Leprosy is to be excluded by its general constitutional effects, by the tendency of the lesions to become confluent, and by their peculiar brown and reddish hues and at times waxy appearance. Molluscum contagiosum is the least likely of the affections enumerated to be confounded with it. As a rule, the lesions in generalized molluscum contagiosum are decidedly smaller, and close inspection reveals the central opening, while pressure causes at least a milky drop to ooze from it. Neuroma is distinguished by the pain attending the tumors, and gummata by the evidences of constitutional lues. Verrucae have their characteristic warty summit and practically never occur in such a generalized way.

PATHOLOGY.—While there is still a question of the exact tissue in which the growth originates, some cling to Rokitsansky's view of its origin being in the connective tissue of the corium, and some hold, with Virchow and Kaposi, that it starts around the fatty tissue or about the hair follicles, as Fogg believed. It is now generally accepted that the connective-tissue elements undergo a transformation into bundles of fibres and that fibrous tissue predominates in the outer, while a protoplasmic mass makes up the inner portion of the tumor, which is bound down by its pedicle to the subcutaneous tissue. Incision shows an encapsulated fibrous mass of peculiar whiteness. The central portion is soft and pulpy, and on pressure a small amount of yellowish fluid exudes. Old tumors show dense fibrous tissue and at times are quite vascular about the base. Newly formed tumors show spindle cells in a loose fibrous network. There unquestionably exists a variety of fibroma originating from a nerve sheath, and because of nerve-contained filaments it

is worthy of the name neurofibroma. Other mixed forms contain vessels, glandular structure, and muscle.

ETIOLOGY.—While little is known of the true cause for the development of these peculiar formations, Hebra's acute powers of observation were well displayed when he directed attention to the physical and mental condition of subjects of this affection. Patients are either dwarfish or poorly nourished individuals showing a low grade of mentality. The disease is at times seen in several successive generations and its heredity seems quite well established. The thyroid gland is often so poorly developed as to be with difficulty palpated.

PROGNOSIS.—Fibroma is a life-long affection, unless relieved by surgical procedure, or, as extremely seldom happens, it disappears spontaneously. Life is in no wise jeopardized by the progress of the tumors even to an enormous size, unless in so growing they encroach upon some vital organ or important function. Naturally, an enormous tumor acts as a drain upon the constitution, requiring blood supply for its nutrition, and it may so deplete an already frail constitution as to occasion marasmus or pave the way for an intercurrent deadly affection. A further source of danger lies in the possibility of a degenerative process or of septicæmia.

TREATMENT.—If the number of growths is limited, they may be removed by excision or by the galvanocautery. Very small, pendulous tumors are best snipped with scissors. Large single growths may be treated upon surgical principles, while widely disseminated multiple lesions, especially when heredity is a factor and there are marked constitutional symptoms, are best left to themselves.

Charles Warrenne Allen.

MONO-ACETYL-RESORCIN, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH_3CO(OH)_2$, is used like resorcin in skin diseases. W. A. Bastedo.

MONOBROMACETANILID.—(Antiseptin, Asepsin.) Very soon after the therapeutic value of acetanilid had been recognized, this bromine compound was introduced as an anodyne, analgesic, and antiseptic. It is formed from acetanilid, $C_6H_5NHCO_2H$, by the substitution of one atom of bromine for one of hydrogen, its formula being $C_6H_4BrNHCO_2H$. It occurs in white acicular crystals, and is tasteless; it is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in glycerin, and very soluble in alcohol and ether.

In doses of five-sixths of a grain, four times a day, it lowered the temperature in phthisis, typhus, and typhoid fever, slowing the pulse at the same time, but not affecting the respiration. In pneumonia it was found liable to produce cyanosis. It was also used in neuralgia with success, in doses of from five to eight grains.

The employment of this compound has failed to become general, as it was found that prostration and cyanosis frequently accompanied its use. Cases have been reported in which two doses of five grains, taken at long intervals, produced very alarming symptoms (*British Medical Journal*, February, 1890, 357). Beaumont Small.

MONO LAKE.—Mono County, California. This remarkable body of water is located near the centre of Mono County, about ten miles south of the town of Bodie. The length of the lake from east to west is about fourteen miles, and its greatest breadth nine miles. Its altitude is 6,370 feet above the sea level. In his article on the "Mineral and Thermal Springs of California," read before the Ninth International Medical Congress, Prof. W. F. McNutt likens this lake to the Dead Sea of the Holy Land. The analysis shows, however, that the waters of this lake (see below) are not so salty as those of the ancient Palestine sea. The lake receives much of its water and its salts from the rivers and creeks which flow through volcanic soil and empty into it. Numerous springs are found all over the lake. The most curious of these are some of the fresh-water springs, holding in solution small quantities of calcium carbonate, which precipitate and deposit around the openings of the springs, forming irregular tubes clustered together in columns. These vase-shaped structures are from ten to forty feet

long and rise from the bottom of the lake upward and above the surface. In the centre of these columnar pillars are small holes through which flows this sweet water. In Mono Lake we find several islands, some of them two or three miles in length. Their composition is of volcanic material, and all over the surface are hot springs and jets of hot steam, making the surrounding water quite warm. On several of these little islands are small craters, fifty or more feet in diameter. They are now filled with water. All around Mono Lake are unmistakable evidences of great volcanic activity during the tertiary and post-tertiary periods, and there are the best of reasons for believing that the lake itself is a large extinct crater. The water, being likened to the Dead Sea, was supposed to be destitute of life. There are found, however, numerous worm-like minute organisms, plainly visible to the naked eye in the water near the surface. The larvæ of these animals are thrown upon the shores of the lake by the waves, and there accumulate in large quantities. The fact that snow-capped mountains surround Mono Lake lends a grand and impressive character to its scenery. To the taste the water is more like a bitter brine than a mineral water. The action of the water, even when it is taken in small quantities, is exceedingly diuretic. Several analyses of this water have been made. The following one by Dr. Winslow Anderson is, perhaps, the most complete and comprehensive:

ONE UNITED STATES GALLON CONTAINS:	
Solids.	Grains.
Sodium chloride	795.24
Sodium carbonate	26.40
Sodium sulphate	17.10
Sodium phosphate	5.93
Potassium chloride	281.17
Potassium carbonate	10.60
Potassium phosphate	3.05
Magnesium chloride	365.60
Magnesium carbonate	9.45
Magnesium sulphate	127.50
Calcium chloride	1,073.55
Calcium carbonate	32.76
Calcium sulphide	Trace.
Calcium sulphate	57.07
Ferrous carbonate	7.14
Alumina	26.83
Borates	19.75
Silicates	9.62
Organic matter	24.60
Total solids	2,915.16
Gases.	
	Cu. in.
Free carbonic-acid gas	17.16
Free sulphureted hydrogen	.62
Temperature of water, 63° to 80° F.	

The composition will probably vary somewhat in different localities, being influenced by the proximity of the various springs. *James K. Crook.*

MONO-PHENETIDIN CITRIC ACID, apolysin, $C_8H_9O_2N$, $NH.CO.C_6H_4.OH$, is a citro-phenetidin which differs from phenacetin in the substitution of the citric for the acetic acid radical, and from citrophen, which is a triphenetidin citrate, in that only one-third of the acidity of the citric acid is satisfied. It is a light yellowish or whitish crystalline powder of acid reaction, and is soluble in fifty-five parts of cold water, its own weight of boiling water, and in alcohol, glycerin, and strong nitric and sulphuric acids. Nencki, Jaworski, Seifert, Louis Fischer, and others testify to the valuable antipyretic and analgesic effects of the drug, and Cerna reports its comparative lack of toxicity among the phenetidin compounds. Cerna's investigations show that medium doses have no effect on the circulation, while large quantities reduce blood pressure by cardiac depression. Respiration is stimulated. Forty-five grains in small doses administered intravenously to a ten-pound dog produced failure of circulation and respiration, cyanosis, and death. For influenza, migraine, neuralgia, neuritis, etc., it may be used as an analgesic and sedative, in acute rheumatism as a sedative and antipyretic, and in tuberculosis and

other fevers as an antipyretic. Dose 0.3 to 2 gm. (gr. v.-xxx.). *W. A. Bastedo.*

MONSTERS. See *Teratology.*

MONTEBELLO SPRINGS.—(Formerly Newbury Springs.) Orange County, Vermont.

Post-Office.—Newbury. Hotels.

Access.—Via Boston and Maine Railroad, Passumpsic division. These springs are located in the midst of pleasing and picturesque scenery in the northern Connecticut valley. From no other point does the White Mountain range present more majestic and impressive views than from "Montebello," or Beautiful Mountain, and from no other point on the river are more varied, extensive, and charming valley and meadow landscapes visible to the eye. Two springs are mentioned in the geological reports, but it appears that only one is developed. The water was analyzed by Professor Hall about 1866 with the following result:

ONE UNITED STATES GALLON CONTAINS:	
Solids.	Grains.
Sodium carbonate	0.40
Magnesium carbonate	.24
Calcium carbonate	17.60
Potassium nitrate	.40
Sodium sulphate	.24
Iron phosphate	.40
Sodium chloride	.32
Sodium sulphide	.32
Iron oxide	Trace.
Insoluble silica	8.80
Organic matter and ammonia	.24
Loss	8.64
Total	37.60

This analysis presents a mild alkaline-calcic water. It ought to possess diuretic and light antacid properties, besides being somewhat tonic. It has long been resorted to, especially for the treatment of rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. Excellent bathing facilities are provided for guests. *James K. Crook.*

MONTE CARLO AND MONACO.—These two promontories separated by the little plain of La Condamine, occupy one of the most beautiful positions on the Riviera. Monte Carlo, the more important of the two, is a small town of about 3,800 inhabitants, but is said to have upward of 1,000,000 visitors yearly; the larger number being attracted by the "Casino," the notorious gambling palace. From Nice on the one side Monte Carlo is only nine miles distant, and from Mentone on the other, six miles. The general climatic characteristics are essentially the same as those of Nice and Mentone, and the reader is referred to the articles upon these places in the HANDBOOK for meteorological data. The mean winter temperature is 48° F., and the rainfall and proportion of sunny days to cloudy ones is about the same as at Nice and Mentone. Every writer emphasizes the beauty and attractiveness of this region, and the present writer from personal acquaintance heartily confirms this opinion.

Monte Carlo is considered one of the warmest winter stations on the Mediterranean coast, and is well protected from the cold winds, this being particularly true of the little plain of the Condamine lying on the harbor and bay of Monaco. The northwest portion of this quarter is protected by the rock of Monaco to the west and southwest, and by the high mountains, which approach within a short distance of the sea, to the north and northwest. Also on the opposite side of Monte Carlo good protection is afforded from the cold winds. The sea bathing is excellent, and the accommodations are abundant and good, but perhaps rather more expensive than some of the other Riviera resorts. Naturally, Monte Carlo is one of the best winter stations on the coast, but the moral atmosphere of the place, on account of its unenviable reputation as a gambling resort, is hardly conducive to the well-being of an invalid.

Although the situation of Monte Carlo is one of great

natural beauty, art has done much to add to the attractiveness of the place. In corroboration of the truth of this statement I have only to point to the beautiful gardens in front of the "Casino," in which gardens are to be seen many exotic trees and plants. The excursions round about are many and varied; the most beautiful of all being the one to La Turbie and the walks from that point. La Turbie is 1,594 feet above sea level, and is reached in twenty minutes by a mountain railway

great; the roads are good and the drives most attractive, while boating, bathing, and fishing can be enjoyed in the bay. The Hotel Del Monte is a vast structure attractively situated in a great park of several thousand acres with lawns, flower gardens, and groves of various trees, and it affords excellent accommodations.

For those desiring rest in a sedative, mild, equable climate, amidst beautiful scenery of sea and land, Monterey offers an ideal retreat. It is said to be "an excellent



FIG. 3362.—General View of the Principality of Monaco.

from Monte Carlo. The views both in the ascent and at the summit are superb, and from La Turbie one can see the famous Corniche road in either direction.

The maladies for which one seeks the resort of Monte Carlo are such as are benefited at the other Riviera stations, such in brief as require a mild sunny winter climate. The malady of gambling, however, is likely to meet with a fatal issue at this resort where

"Every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

Edward O. Otis.

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.—This old Spanish settlement is one hundred and twenty-five miles south of San Francisco by rail, and is situated on a peninsula which forms one of the sides of the Bay of Monterey, Santa Cruz forming the other. The climate is moist, equable, and mild, and outdoor life can be enjoyed throughout the year. The annual mean temperature (Solly's "Medical Climatology") is 56° F.; maximum, 88° F.; minimum, 26° F. The mean temperature for January is 50° F. and for July, 65° F. The mean annual rainfall is 14.4 inches. Fogs are more or less prevalent.

The scenic attractions at and about Monterey are very

place" (Hinsdale "A System of Physiologic Therapeutics," vol. iv., Book II, "Climatology") "for the relief of insomnia and for building up the *neurasthenic.*" It is obviously not so well suited for the consumptive on account of its dampness. *Edward O. Otis.*

MONTESANO SPRINGS.—Jefferson County, Missouri. Post-Office.—Sulphur Springs Landing. Hotel. Access.—From St. Louis via St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, twenty miles south; also by steamers on the Mississippi River. The springs are situated in a broken but picturesque region, about 600 feet above the sea level. They are twelve in number. The flow of water is estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000 gallons per hour.

The waters are laxative, and also possess alterative properties. Their continued use in small doses produces favorable results in cases of chronic constipation and dyspepsia, and in disorders of the blood, liver, and kidneys. The accommodations for visitors are limited as yet, consisting of a small hotel and a few private houses where boarders are taken. The water is shipped from the springs in pint, quart, and half-gallon bottles. A peculiar creamy substance, the natural product of one of the springs, is also used commercially. It has not been