

parts generally affected ; groups of small, round, pink nodules appear, which are sometimes no larger than a pin's head, but may be three or four times that size ; they break down in course of time, and after healing leave scars. Lupus usually affects children, more especially girls before the age of puberty. The extreme chronicity of the disease, the absence of pain, the age of the patient, the presence of lupus of the face or nose, along with the appearances described above, should enable the diagnosis to be made. Where there is doubt, von Pirquet's cutaneous reaction should be employed.

TREATMENT.—The nodules should be curetted, and a strong solution of lactic acid applied, or they may be destroyed by the use of the electric canter. The effect of repeated applications of x-rays may also be tried, and tuberculin injections may be given. It is of importance to attend to the general hygiene.

PNEUMOCOCCAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

Semon has described a very rare and interesting affection of the throat, which, though it is probably due to the pneumococcus, resembles in many respects a syphilitic lesion. His cases differed from any known throat condition in that they presented the most extraordinary fluctuations in severity, varying from intensely painful inflammation and ulceration to almost entire disappearance of symptoms, followed by repeated and unexpected recrudescence until a complete cure was finally attained. Two of his three cases were characterized by absence of pyrexia and by marked asthenia, and the ulceration was succeeded by loss of tissue having the punched-out appearance so characteristic of a syphilitic lesion ; in both cases the pneumococcus was found on culture, and there was no response to antisyphilitic treatment. I have also recorded a case of chronic pneumococcal ulceration of the throat (*Plate I, Fig 2*), which was wholly unaffected by treatment which included the administration of vaccines. After a year, spontaneous recovery resulted.

RHINOSCLEROMA AND LEPROSY

are met with in the throat, but these diseases are so rarely seen in this country that it is unnecessary here to give a detailed description of them. Rhinoscleroma is characterized by the presence of smooth hard infiltrations which are often symmetrical. In leprosy, infiltrations are found, followed by ulceration.