

and a long time was taken up in removing these fragments. For an hour after, it was only with the closest attention that the patient was prevented from dying from the effects of the chloroform. However, notwithstanding all these complications, he rallied and made a very rapid recovery, going down to the country five weeks from the day of operation. Care was taken to keep the passage well open by passing a catheter every second day, so that when the parts were healed a number ten could be introduced with ease.

To be continued.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Canada Medical Record.

MR. EDITOR,—Would you kindly inform me if the "*Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*" is the authorized and accepted organ of the Medical Faculty of McGill College.

SIGMA.

Montreal, 7th May, 1873.

[Our correspondent puts a straightforward question, and if we were inclined to judge the case from circumstantial evidence, we would answer that the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal* is the organ of McGill College. We have, however, made some inquiries, and we are assured upon good authority, that the highest medical officer of McGill College states that the Medical Faculty of that institution do not in any way recognise the *Journal* as their organ; in fact, that they repudiate any connection with it. We confess that this information surprises us; but, as our authority is unquestionable, we cannot doubt it. Such being the case, we hope that its editor will remember that there are several medical schools in the Dominion, and that common justice demands that he should give the names of those who have successfully passed their examination, or as many as he can obtain returns from. If he does not do this, he cannot complain if the medical public think, notwithstanding what we have said, that at least he is not an impartial recorder of events.]

To the Editor of the Medical Record.

DEAR SIR,—In my address to the graduates of Bishop's College, on the 3rd of April last, I stated that Professor Gardner was the first physician in the

city who treated Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. I should have said he was the first physician who brought the disease before the notice of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal. By making this correction in your next number you will oblige,

Yours very truly,

R. T. GODFREY, M.D.

Montreal, 27th May, 1873.

Progress of Medical Science.

CLINICAL LECTURE ON LUPUS.

By HENRY JAMES, M.D., Dub.,

Physician to Mercer's Hospital, Lecturer on Practice of Medicine in the Ledwich school, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—From time to time you have had many opportunities of observing and studying this disease of the skin. The name I need hardly tell you is derived from the Latin, signifying either a wolf or a pike, both distinguished for their voracity, and hence comparable to this malady. Not indeed, as Divergie seems to suppose, from a visual resemblance, when he asks—"What analogy is there between the face of a person affected with lupus and that of a wolf?" The *noli me tangere* of the Romans is by most believed to have been this disease. The old English name was "the eating tetter."

There are three species of this disorder—*L. exedens*, *L. non-exedens*, and *L. erythematosus* or hypertrophicus. I shall give you a brief account of each of these disorders.

L. exedens is the most destructive and disfiguring variety. It most commonly commences on the face, though its ravages are by no means limited to that part; extending in the case before you to the neck, and appearing in large isolated patches on both hands and forearms. The exact situation that it selects by preference for its assaults is one or other ala of the nose. The destructive process is sometimes almost simultaneously commenced on the inner and outer aspects, and advances equally from both sides till the cartilage is entirely destroyed, the result being such deformity as is well seen in the case of T. E. The commencement of the disease is usually a small papule or nodule, which is brownish red in colour, and causes no pain or itchiness. It appears hard, but if you press it with the point of a probe you find that it is easily penetrated and bleeds freely. Other similar papules from around this first one, all, in some cases, shedding continually dry scales of epithelium. The disease may remain for a long time in this stage. These papules are composed of numerous cells proliferated from the rete Malpighii, mingled with granules of sebaceous matter, and traversed by a large number of blood vessels, many of which are of new formation, chiefly derived from the papillary vessels which have increased in size. At the same time fibrous