

Dr. Shepherd then exhibited specimens as follows :—

1. *Abnormalities of Aortic Arch.*—(a) A case of large middle thyroid artery. It passed up the middle of the neck lying on the trachea, and divided about half an inch below the cricoid cartilage into two branches, which went to right and left side of the trachea. (b) Two examples of the left carotid arising from innominate artery instead of from the arch. This was mentioned as being the normal arrangement in many animals, as the dog, rabbit, &c. (c) One example of a left vertebral arising from the arch of aorta instead of from the subclavian. It was of large size. The right vertebral was very small, not being larger than a crow quill. The branches from the right subclavian in this case came off separately, no thyroid axis being present.

2. *Persistence of the Left Duct of Cuvier, or double superior vena cava.*—This specimen was obtained from a female subject aged about 65. The vein was about the size of a pen-handle. The left vena innominata was not much reduced in size, as is the case when the persistent duct is large. This was the second example of this anomaly that Dr. Shepherd had met with. The left duct of Cuvier persists normally in birds and some mammals.

3. *Dissection of a case of Talipes Varus.*—Dr. Shepherd obtained this specimen from a subject in the dissecting room, aged about 45. The foot had never been operated on, and was a pure case of talipes varus. The deformity was due principally to the contraction of the tibialis anticus, extensor proprius pollicis, and extensor communis digitorum, tendons.

4. *A preparation of an abnormal right obturator artery* given off from the epigastric and passing to the inner side of the femoral ring.

5. *An Inferior Maxilla*, having a large sinus in the body leading down to the decayed root of an incisor tooth.

6. *The Uterus of a Young Girl*, aged about 16, which had the os uteri so narrowed as to admit a fine probe with difficulty.

Progress of Medical Science.

DIAGNOSIS OF LUPUS.

By DR. MCCALL ANDERSON, in *Medical Times and Gazette*.

Lupus Vulgaris.

1. Commences usually before the age of twenty-five, and often much earlier in life.
2. An indolent, painless affection.
3. Edges of patches, though often round and elevated, are soft.
4. Ulcers in most cases superficial, soft, throwing out profuse granulations, and edges often undermined.
5. The nose is the part of the face oftenest attacked.

Epithelioma.

1. Occurs usually in persons getting up in years.
2. Tingling, and pain often lacerating in character, common.
3. Edges hard, everted, and often having a glistening, translucent appearance.
4. Ulcers oftener deep, hard, with uneven, finely granular appearance, and exuding a sticky fluid, which gives a varnished appearance to the surface.
5. The nose is not more frequently involved than other parts of the face.

Lupus Vulgaris.

1. Commences early in life, generally before twenty-five.
2. Often a history of hereditary tendency to strumous affections.
3. Oftenest met with on the face.
4. Ulceration has tendency to throw out profuse granulations, and edges often undermined.
5. Color of eruption yellowish red or violet.
6. Often of many years' duration.
7. Cured by the use of caustics and anti-strumous remedies.
8. Often other manifestations of the strumous diathesis.

Late Manifestations of Syphilis.

1. Appears usually after the age of twenty-five.
2. History of syphilis having been acquired.
3. On any part of the body, though often upon the face.
4. Ulceration as if cut out with a punch, and base ash-gray.
5. Color of eruption in the chronic stage usually coppery.
6. Chronic, though not nearly so much so.
7. Cured by mercury or iodine.
8. Generally other manifestations of syphilis.

—*Louisville Med. News.*