

removed and at the same time the lupoid nests destroyed. In a few weeks the progress of the disease was effectually stopped, a pale, glistening cicatrix alone marking the site of the lupoid granulations. This lady removed to a distant part of the Province, so that I have not had an opportunity of knowing whether there has been any re-appearance of the disease.

CASE II. *Lupus Vulgaris*.—The left cheek over the buccinator muscle was occupied with a circular patch of lupus tubercles fully two inches in diameter, the skin towards the ear being of a glistening and scar-like appearance. The tubercles were closely packed together, raised one to two lines above the surrounding skin (*lupus exuberans*), of a livid red color, firm to the touch, slightly painful, bleeding easily, and, on pressure, exuding a cheesy-like pus. In this case, a healthy subject otherwise, a male, of middle age, the disease had existed for many years. It first shewed itself in front of the pinna of the ear in the form of small, pointed tubercles, at first isolated, but soon becoming confluent and covered with crusts. Fresh tubercles formed, advancing towards the angle of the mouth, and as these matured, the older exfoliated and disappeared, leaving the skin of a glistening appearance, thinned, depressed and bald. The treatment at first adopted was by caustics. Vienna paste, chloride of zinc, pernitrate of mercury, etc., tried in succession, but without making any decided impression in the removal of the diseased mass. Latterly I adopted Volkmann's plan which proved successful. The tubercles were removed one by one with the scoop end of an ordinary director, and after bleeding had ceased, a pointed stick of nitrate of silver was pressed with a boring motion into the depths of the lupus nests in the tissue of the corium. In a week or two a few fresh tubercles made their appearance on the raw surface here and there, and especially along the margins of the ulcer, but these were easily removed by a fresh application of the nitrate of silver. Cicatrization went on rapidly, and now, twelve months after all treatment ceased, there has been no return of the disease.

CASE III. *Lupus Exulcerans*.—When this case came under treatment it had advanced to the stage of ulceration. The lupoid ulcer was situated on the upper lip, near the base of the right nostril and immediately over the root of the canine tooth. The

base of the ulcer was covered with red granulations, painful and bleeding easily, the margins being well defined, firm and undermined. External to the ulcer there were several tubercles, discrete, of the size of small shot and of a yellowish red color. The granulations were removed in the usual way, after which a few applications of the nitrate of silver in stick was made to the base and sides of the ulcer. The progress of the case is satisfactory. It is still under treatment, but from the healthy granulations formed in the base of the ulcer, and the rapid closing in of the margins with healthy tissue, it is evident that the disease has been removed and that the cure is nearly complete.

In these cases the treatment adopted has been essentially that recommended by Volkmann in 1870. As is clearly stated by that distinguished authority, the treatment of lupus resolves itself into two steps: first, the removal of those tissues which are so affected that healthy permanent tissue cannot be formed from them; secondly, the destruction of the young lupoid cells. The first object may be secured, in some cases no doubt, by the use of caustics, but, as Volkmann recommends, and as my experience, though limited, has confirmed, it will be much more easily and effectively attained by the use of the scoop. For the destruction of the lupoid nests, or as Volkmann has it, the absorption of the lupoid cellular infiltration, he recommends multiple punctiform scarification with a narrow-bladed knife. I tried this method in case No. 2, but found that boring into the lupoid nests with a nitrate of silver stick was preferable. It penetrates the lupus tissue easily, but meets with considerable resistance when pressed against tissue free from the disease. It would seem, however, that in large confluent lupus in which the corium is extensively infiltrated, punctiform scarification, often repeated, would be attended by good results.

Lupus being a local disease, no special constitutional treatment was adopted in these cases, except such as was indicated by the general condition of the patients.

Correspondence.

EMPHYSEMA DURING LABOR.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR,—On the 26th of February I was summoned to attend Mrs. D., æt. 21, in her first confinement.