

inches in diameter. There was much pain on pressure, and distinct egg shell crackling, shewing that there was an osseous shell covering the tumor. Removal of the tumor was at once recommended, and to this the patient made no objection, as he was unable to work, and the pain was becoming more and more severe. Drs. Fenwick, Rogers and Kennedy saw the case with me, and kindly assisted by them, on 18th June, I removed the whole metatarsal bone of great toe, disarticulating it at the tarso-metatarsal articulation. The incision through the skin was made over the upper part of the growth between the great and second toes, around lower part of toe and thence along upper part of outer border of foot to the articulation. By this means the integument or tissues of the sole of the foot were preserved. The operation was performed without difficulty, two ligatures were applied to arrest hæmorrhage, and the parts closed by metallic sutures. The wound healed up by granulation, and the man returned to his home on 12th July.

On examining the growth after its removal, it was found to be limited to the metatarsal bone, the whole medullary portion of which was filled with that grayish shining substance with blotches of blood color; the granulations were soft and easily broken down; the whole osseous envelope was enlarged, as already described, and the bony structure not much thicker than an egg shell.

The tumor is to be seen among other preparations in the museum of Bishop's College.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Canada Medical Record.

Marbleton, Quebec,
August 27, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—In the July number of the *Record*, I saw an article recommending the use of sulphate of quinine in whooping cough. Soon after I had a case, and determined to test its efficiency. It has even exceeded my anticipations. I have had quite a number of cases since, and have used the quinine treatment alone, and in every case have found it to cut short the disease within a week. I therefore ask you to kindly insert in the *Record* my experience of the new method of treating a disease which has hitherto proved most intractable to the remedies usually employed. I use it in solution, from five grains to eight grains to an ounce of water, dissolved by means of a little dilute acid.

In conclusion I would say that the *Record* is

worth fully ten times its price to me in my practice. I could not do without it.

Yours, etc.,

F. CHARLES LAWRENCE, C.M., M.D.

To the Editor of the Canada Medical Record.

DEAR SIR,—We hear men talking every day of the dignity of the medical profession and of the importance of upholding it, of what should guide medical men in their conduct to one another, and of sundry other things about which they know very little and practice still less. Their rule is, don't do as I do, but do as I tell you. When the status of the profession on this continent is compared with that in Europe, we are forced to confess there is a wide difference, and all the advantage is on the other side of the Atlantic. There must be reasons for this, as the profession has the same liberties here as there. We are afraid we have not to go far for those causes, in fact, they are in the profession itself. The profession, and particularly that portion in the Dominion, may be likened to a large family and the public its dying parent, whose property will soon be divided. The members of this large family, with their respective desires and ambitions to be satisfied, are striving and straining every nerve to undermine and undervalue the pretensions of each other, so as to gain the car of this rich parent. They hesitate at nothing; it does not matter whether truth is to be distorted and their own self-respect lost; the means are nothing, so long as their end is accomplished. They will meet in daily intercourse, present all the appearances of polished gentlemen as far as exterior goes, will even meet amicably together for the discussion of scientific subjects, but alas, when the common parent is interviewed, how different. If it should happen that one in this family, who by his honesty and abilities succeeds a little better than the others in propitiating the goodwill of this parent, what follows? The others still carry on the same intrigues against each other, but they combine as well against the fortunate brother, and perhaps are more successful if they can combine religious and national feeling. Occasionally we may hear one telling some of the younger brothers to be upright, to keep steadily before them the good of the parent and the dignity of the family, and to do unto others as they would be done by; but how soon forgotten, and too frequently even by the teacher. The profession has partly to thank itself if it does not take the same standing here as in Europe. There is too much undermining of each other, and it very rarely hap-