

eating promiscuously, he is more fat, rubicund, vigorous, and energetic than he used to be previously to having been attacked with diabetes. Professor Cantani presented, also, to our notice other patients; as, for example, a parish clergyman, also cured in the clinic, and various other persons treated by him privately. Amongst these, a most interesting case is that of a proprietor from Aversa, the Cavaliere Romano, who, after having suffered for about a year, was cured of the melituria in only four days; and who, when he had recommenced eating farinaceous food after a lapse of sixty days, especially French beans, preserved his urine free from every trace of sugar.

That lactic acid is really an important remedy in diabetes, Professor Cantani concludes, from the fact that even in the cases in which the patients are not subjected to a rigorous and exclusively meat diet, the use of the lactic acid, although it does not exercise its influence so far as to prevent the melituria, nevertheless arrests many of the unfavourable consequences of diabetes, improves the nutrition, increases their strength, and evidently prolongs their life. The Professor showed us a young man in the clinic, an *employé* from Melfi, who, from the state of emaciation, wasting, exhaustion, to which he was reduced by polyuria, thirst, hunger, etc., not observing the treatment rigorously, did not recover from the melituria, but with the lactic acid regained all his strength, became once more powerful, florid, and robust, with the subjective feeling of being in perfect health, and with the disappearance of all the truly diabetic phenomena, such as hunger, thirst, polyuria, exhaustion, emaciation, etc., so that he believed himself to be perfectly cured. Two other diabetic patients, already consumptive, treated in the clinic, although the sugar had not completely disappeared from the urine, nevertheless improved in strength, and gained within from three to four months, one of them, one and a half, the other, two and a half *kilogrammes* in weight.

These results are so admirable that they seem to me worthy of being made known in England, in order that the conclusions of the Neapolitan Professor may be tested upon an extensive scale.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE next meeting of the session will be held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday evening, March 2nd, at 7 o'clock; CHARLES BLEECK, Esq., President.

R. S. FOWLER, } Honorary Secretaries.  
E. C. BOARD, }

### METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

AN ordinary meeting of this Branch will be held at the Charing Cross Hotel, on Friday, March 3rd, at 8 P.M.; T. HECKSTALL SMITH, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Fairlie Clarke will read a paper on the Medical Aspects of Pauperism.

A. P. STEWART, M.D. } Honorary Secretaries.  
ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. }  
London, February 9th, 1871.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE March meeting of members of the above District will be held on Wednesday, March 8th, at 3.30 P.M., at the Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells: CHARLES TRISTRAM, Esq., in the Chair.

Gentlemen willing to contribute papers, etc., will greatly oblige by letting me know at their earliest convenience.

Dinner will be provided at 5.15 precisely. Charge 5s., exclusive of wine.

FREDK. CHAS. MUDD, Honorary Secretary.

Albion Villa, Uckfield, February 7th, 1871.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of the members of the above District will be held at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Thursday, March 16th, 1871, at 3 o'clock: Dr. BOWLES, of Folkestone, in the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at 5 o'clock precisely. Charge, 5s., exclusive of wine. All members of the South Eastern Branch are entitled to attend, and to introduce friends.

Gentlemen who wish to make communications to the meeting, are requested to inform me *at once*, in order that a notice thereof may be included in the circular concerning the meeting.

CHARLES PARSONS, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

2, St. James's Street, Dover, February 18th, 1871.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. PARTRIDGE.

SIR,—Will you allow me to make your JOURNAL the medium for expressing my thanks to those friends and present pupils who originated and subscribed to the very handsome testimonial which has been presented to me through the Chairman and Treasurer of the Committee? The value of the gift, great in itself, is in my estimation much enhanced by the spontaneous kindness which prompted it. With all those whose names I read in the subscribers' list I have had intimate and pleasant relations, and many of these I count among my dearest friends.

It is difficult to express how much I appreciate this testimony of their regard, but I may at least say that I shall always hold it in grateful remembrance.

I am, etc., RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

17, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., Feb. 21st, 1871.

### FASTING OF NEW-BORN CHILDREN.

SIR,—I wish to put the following question to medical men accustomed to attend lying-in women and their infants.

Is it possible, or probable, that a newly born child would survive during twenty-four hours the total deprivation of all nourishment?

My reason for asking this question has arisen in the following way. I read, in the *Sunday at Home*, a paper entitled "Samaria," giving an account of the manner in which the so-called "Samaritans" of the present day are accustomed to celebrate their Day of Atonement. I pass over the particulars of their religious service; the only observance with which I have to do is the twenty-four hours' fast which accompanies it. The author of the paper states that "the youngest infant is as strictly precluded from being nursed, or from having its lips moistened, as the high priest himself." I do not suppose, by the way, that this functionary is accustomed to the former of these indulgences. Now, that all the newly born infants of a community should pass through such an ordeal as this, struck me as utterly impossible. What the mothers would suffer from the retention of their milk during twenty-four hours I did not inquire, but I wrote to the author of the paper, the Rev. H. B. Tristram, to say how staggered I had been, as a medical man, by this statement about the infants, and I asked on what authority it was made. In a courteous reply Dr. Tristram referred me to a paper by Mr. George Grove, published in *Vacation Tourists*; and there I certainly found the statement just as Dr. Tristram has given it. On applying to Mr. Grove, he informs me that he received the information from a certain Jacob esh Shelaby, the leading man among the Samaritans, at whose house he was staying when he wrote the account in *Vacation Tourists*. Mr. Grove thinks that I "may rely upon the statement being true;" but I cannot do so without further evidence. Had Mr. Grove been able, which of course he was not, to ascertain the facts for himself by actual observation, I need not say that his report would have satisfied me; but he only relates what Jacob esh Shelaby told him. Am I unreasonably incredulous in this matter?

I am, etc. JAMES DIXON.  
Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, Feb. 21st, 1871.

### THE SUBCUTANEOUS DIVISION OF THE NECK OF THE THIGH-BONE.

SIR,—My attention has been directed by Mr. William Adams to a letter which he has addressed to you, and which appears in your current number in the following terms. "I think it right to direct your attention to a letter written to the editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, and which is printed in the JOURNAL of to-day (February 18th), with respect to a claim you have set up in your recently published work on *Deformities* to an operation of a similar character to that performed by myself, and described as subcutaneous division of the neck of the thigh-bone." And in his letter to you, Mr. Adams states: "In the paper read by me at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Newcastle on August 10th, 1870, and published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL on December 24th, 1870, I described what I believed to be a perfectly new and original operation, by which, in certain cases of bony ankylosis of the hip-joint with the limb in a deformed position, the neck of the thigh-bone might be divided subcutaneously by means of a small saw, a quarter of an inch in width, and having a cutting edge a quarter of an inch in length, introduced through a punctured wound made with an enlarged tenotomy knife a little above the great trochanter, and carried directly down to the centre of the neck of the bone. By this operation, which I performed at the Great Northern Hospital on December 1st, 1869, cases of extreme deformity may be immediately rectified, and the limb brought into a straight position."

Count Wollowicz was not only an adept in his profession, but was also a profound scholar in general European literature. His classical attainments were of the highest order; and, in addition to the Russian and Polish languages and the language of his adopted country, he spoke fluently French, German, Spanish, and Italian. With all his varied attainments, no man was ever more modest and unobtrusive. He was so gentle in disposition, so sympathetic in friendship, so true and noble in all his conduct, that he was truly loved by all with whom he was associated. His friends fondly looked forward to his becoming a distinguished ornament not only of the department to which he had become affiliated, but of the medical profession at large. The sad event, which has now dissipated all these hopes, has caused a void which it will be difficult indeed to refill.

The deceased officer left minute directions, among other matters, regarding the examination of his body after death. The symptoms left no doubt that a faecal fistula had become established between some portion of the intestines far beyond reach, and the fundus of the bladder; and at the *post mortem* examination it was found that the lower part of the ileum was the portion thus involved. Although there were extensive close adhesions between the organs just indicated, there had not been any general peritonitis, although there were other great complications.

Count Wollowicz requested that his heart might be preserved and sent back to the place of his paternal estate in Poland. He was the last male member of his family; his only brother, a Lieutenant in the Russian Imperial Guards, having died at St. Petersburg about two years ago. The title was a German one, the deceased being a Count of the German Empire.

#### WILLIAM RICHARDSON, L.S.A.

MR. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, L.S.A., died at Stockton on February 18th, of paralysis at the age of fifty-seven. For upwards of thirty-five years he had successfully practised in that town, of which he was mayor in 1857-8; he was also for many years alderman and justice of the peace. Mr. Richardson was well-known in the north of England as an ardent supporter of all manly games, and in 1856 a testimonial of the value of a hundred guineas was presented to him in recognition of his patronage of English sports. He was a good friend to the poor in Stockton, and from the kindliness and superiority of his character was held in affectionate esteem by all classes. He was for many years a member of the British Medical Association, and a constant supporter of the Royal Medical Benevolent College.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, February 16th, 1871.

Briggs, George Chapman, Hornastle

Burroughs, George Edward Elton, Little Hampton, Sussex

Renwick, William, Tyr Phil, Glamorganshire

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first professional examination.

Piggott, Edward Alfred, St. George's Hospital

Salmon, Alfred Lidgey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

As an Assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Savory, Harry Banting, Painswick, Glamorganshire

#### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

**EARL OF DARNLEY LODGE**, Manchester Unity, Gravesend—Surgeon: applications, to T. Champion, Sec., 34, Cobham Street, Gravesend, 27th.

**GENERAL HOSPITAL**, Birmingham—Assistant Dispenser (£40 per annum): applications, March 9th, to F. Fowke, House Governor and Secretary: election, 17th.

**EDINBURGH DENTAL DISPENSARY**—Two Medical Officers: applications to William Kelso Thwaites, Secretary.

**HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST**, Brompton—Physician: applications, to Henry Dobbin, Sec., March 8th.

**KENT COUNTY OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL**, Maidstone—Consulting Surgeon: March 18th.

**NOTTINGHAM DISPENSARY**—Hon. Physician; Four Hon. Consulting Surgeons; Assistant Resident Surgeon (£120 per annum); election, 27th. Applications to Martin J. Preston, Secretary.

**QUEEN ADELAIDE DISPENSARY**, Bethnal Green Road—House-Surgeon (£100 per annum, with furnished apartments, coal, and light): applications, 28th, to Rev. T. Peckston, Hon. Sec., 260, Cambridge Road; election, March 3rd.

**MALE LOCK HOSPITAL**, 91, Dean Street, Soho Square—House-Surgeon: applications, to Henry J. Ker Porter, Sec., 27th; vacancy, March 1st.

**ROYAL SOUTH LONDON DISPENSARY**, St. George's Cross—Honorary District Surgeon: applications to Mr. Hentsco.

**RUGBY SCHOOL**—Medical Officer.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL**—Casualty Physician: applications, to Wm. Henry Cross, Clerk, March 11th; appointment, 14th.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE**—Professor of Chemistry and Practical Chemistry: applications, to J. G. Wilkinson, Secretary, March 6th.

**ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE**, etc., Berners Street—House-Surgeon (£50 per annum, with rooms and breakfast): applications to the Secretary.

**SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY**—Surgeon-Accoucheur: applications, 27th, to J. C. Hall, Secretary; election, March 1st.

**STOCKPORT INFIRMARY**—Assistant: applications, to S. W. Wilkinson, Secretary, 27th.

**WATERLOO DISPENSARY**, Liverpool—Honorary Medical Officer: applications to the Secretary, 28th.

**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL**—Resident Obstetric Assistant: applications, to F. J. Wilson, Secretary, 28th.

**WICKLOW**, County of, **INFIRMARY**—Apothecary: applications to Rev. Henry Rooke, Secretary; election, March 1st.

**WORCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY**—House-Surgeon's Assistant and Dispenser (£50 per annum, and board and washing): applications, to Alfred P. Watkins, Secretary, March 1st.

**YORK DISPENSARY**—Resident Medical Officer: applications, to Sec., March 4th.

[For Poor-law Vacancies see Poor-law Department.]

#### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.

\*CLARKE, W. Fairlie, M.B., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital. TOMES, C. S., Esq., appointed Assistant Dental Surgeon to the Dental Hospital of London, vice T. H. Harding, Esq.

WHETTLE, W. G., appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, vice \*Vacy Ash, M.B., resigned.

WILLIAMS, J. Llewelyn, M.B., appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Wrexham.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the communication.

#### BIRTHS.

**CHARTERIS**.—On February 19th, at Hipperholme, near Halifax, the wife of \*Wm. Charteris, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

**ELLIOTT**.—On February 1st, at Chichester, the wife of George H. Elliott, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

**GARDNER**.—On February 16th, at Glasgow, the wife of \*W. T. Gairdner, M.D., of a son.

**KNOTT**.—On February 18th, at Bugbrooke, near Weedon Royal, the wife of \*W. P. Knott, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

**WINTERBOOTHAM**.—On February 20th, at Cheltenham, the wife of \*Lauriston Winterbotham, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

\*CHESTERMAN, Shearman, Esq., Surgeon, of Banbury, suddenly, at Newbury, Berks, aged 65, on February 1st.

\*EVANS, John, Esq., Surgeon, at 40, Queen's Road, Bayswater, aged 46, on February 18th.

\*HATTON, John, M.D., late of Belvedere, Kent, at Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, on February 1st.

SMITH, Joseph, Esq., Surgeon, at Milford Place, Brixton, aged 78, on Feb. 7th.

Mr. HELLCAR and Mr. Hill, both of Bristol, have contributed upwards of £3000 towards the new building fund of the West of England Sanatorium, Weston-super-Mare. Plans have been prepared for the enlargement of the building, which is to be made available for 100 beds. The Prince of Wales is to be invited to lay the foundation stone.

#### OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

**MONDAY** ..... Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

**TUESDAY** ..... Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.

**WEDNESDAY** ..... St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—King's College, 2 P.M.

**THURSDAY** ..... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.

**FRIDAY** ..... Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.

**SATURDAY** ..... St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 1 P.M.—Lock (Clinical Demonstrations and Operations), 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 9.30 A.M.

#### EXPECTED OPERATIONS AT THE HOSPITALS.

**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL**, Saturday, February 25th, 2 P.M. Removal of Sebaceous Tumour from Face (three cases), by Sir W. Fergusson; Removal of Tumour (Scirrhus) from Breast, Removal of Tumour from Back, by Mr. Smith; Excision of Elbow, Excision of Hip, by Mr. Wood.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

**MONDAY.**—Medical Society of London, 8 p.m. Mr. J. W. Barnes, "A Case of Suffocation by a portion of Orange lodged in the Rima Glottidis"; a communication from Mr. Erasmus Wilson; Mr. John Pennefather, "Obstructions of the Eustachian Tube"; Dr. Edwards Crisp, "On Small-pox: its prevention."

**TUESDAY.**—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Dr. Althaus, "On Neuritis of the Brachial Plexus"; Dr. Hilton Fagge, "On the Sporadic Cretinism occasionally seen in England";—Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 8 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY.**—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Mr. James Bell, "Notes on the Microscopical Examination of Water for Domestic Use";—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 p.m. Annual Meeting.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 p.m.

**THURSDAY.**—Harveian Society of London, 7 p.m., Council Meeting, 8 p.m., Dr. Tilbury Fox, "On the Lichen Planus of Wilson."—Royal Society.—Chemical Society.—Linnean Society.

**FRIDAY.**—Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 p.m.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**All Letters and Communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.**

**CORRESPONDENTS** not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

**To PURCHASERS.**—To insure attention, it is requested that all orders sent to the Office for extra copies of the JOURNAL, be accompanied with stamps for the amount.

**WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.**

**CORRESPONDENTS**, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

WE do not concur in Dr. Greene's warm denunciation of the use of postal cards for conveying to the Medical Officer of Health of the Parish of St. Saviour information of the localities of infectious disease, whether in the houses of the rich or the poor. These are not among medical secrets at all; and no one ought to, or we suppose does, make a compact with his patient to keep them secret. We should be glad to see lists published in the most open manner, and see no objection to the postman knowing the fact as well as everybody else.

### OUT PATIENT HOSPITAL REFORM.

**SIR.**—Kindly allow me to acknowledge in your columns the receipt of the following sums towards the expenses of the Out-patient Hospital Reform Committee:—Dr. Montague Thomas, £2 2s.; Alfred Cooper, Esq., £1 1s.; George Lawson, Esq., £1 1s.; Dr. Symes Thompson, 10s.; Dr. Rumsey, 5s.; Dr. Payne, 5s.; Dr. Samelson, 5s.

I am, etc., ALFRED MEADOWS.

27, George Street, Hanover Square.

### VACCINATION AND REVACCINATION.

**MR. J. PENNING BAKER** writes to us:—At a time like the present, when an epidemic of small-pox is still with us, and the public alarm has been thoroughly roused, it particularly devolves on the profession, not only to counteract all influences, however remote, having a tendency to increase the centres of this dread disease, but, moreover, to use the utmost exertions to calm the panic and ease the various misgivings existing in the minds of our patients.

It is with this view that I bring before your notice a course that is now being adopted by some medical men, as it was about five years ago, when small-pox was rife in particular localities. It is not an uncommon thing to hear, when practitioners have been consulted as to the propriety of revaccination, that they have expressed themselves somewhat to the effect that *there is no necessity as the arm is well marked*. I have frequently seen such arms, when one or two, or rarely three, more or less imperfectly defined cicatrices were alone visible. As examples of my statement, I have seen three persons with two fairly marked cicatrices, each with a diameter of three-eighths of an inch, and one case with one well-defined cicatrix, with the longest diameter of five-sixths of an inch, contract the disease in its confluent form, with death resulting in one of the former instances. These persons evidently were not protected as, *a priori*, they would have been had revaccination been performed. I could enumerate many instances where persons refusing secondary vaccination subsequently had the disease, and in whom the marks of primary vaccination were more or less clearly to be seen.

My experience, obtained during the present and former outbreaks of the disease, will not enable me to be lulled into a feeling of security when I see arms presenting two, or even three, so-called good marks; and I almost daily witness instances where subjects having such marks are successfully revaccinated. By successful revaccination, I, of course, mean where the local manifestations are characteristic, with, in some cases, more or less constitutional disturbance—effects that usually run their course more rapidly, in some instances arriving at maturity on the sixth or even an earlier day; modifications due, probably, to the diathetic influence (insufficiently protective) of the early cow-pox disease.

Mr. Marson, to whom we are greatly indebted, says that "vaccination may be relied on when four or more vesicles have formed which have left good dotted cicatrices"—clearly inferring that he mistrusts the protective power indicated by the presence of less than that number. An instance is afforded in my own person of the perfectly protective influence given by the possession of five good cicatrices, as I have been exposed to the disease many hours daily for several months (even when in indifferent health), and, although revaccinated on three occasions, not the least effect was ever produced. I believe that the marks resulting from a successful primary vaccination can never be effaced; and their disappearance affords me indisputable evidence of what has been proved to be too common—the number of imperfectly protective vaccinations that we are daily testing by the crucial experiment. And, in cases of secondary vaccination, in one instance only have I seen the typical vesicle free of areola on the eighth day, where appreciable signs of the primary vaccination could be distinguished. Nevertheless, I am convinced of the insecurity of our reliance on the existence of primary marks, even though they be well-defined and characteristic; they are no evidence that the protective power once given still exists; for it is but too clearly proved that many who are

susceptible to an impression, more or less marked, from a second vaccination, would, on ordinary exposure to its contagion, contract the disease, or be greatly endangered by such exposure.

Finally, I submit, more especially at seasons of epidemic small-pox, when the chances of infection are so much enhanced by the multiplication of centres of disease, that the practice of trusting to two or even three cicatrices, or even to marks at all, and thus neglecting a measure that, to say the least, is precautionary, is at once mischievous and full of error, and scarcely in accordance with the teachings of practical experience.

As an appendix to the above communication, allow me to add, that I have been in the habit for the past five or six years of always mixing my lymph with, as nearly as possible, one-third of glycerine, whereby there is not only considerable saving, but, by preventing the too rapid drying of the lymph, a more certain absorption is, I think, ensured. No failures attend this admixture. I have been very recently (even while writing this) informed that the proportion of one half glycerine and one half lymph has been of late successfully used. As I have neither seen any record of this plan, nor even heard of its adoption, except by myself nearly six years ago, perhaps you may deem it worthy of notice in these days of scarcity of, and great demands for, the vaccine matter.

**SIR.**—In a kind and prominent notice which you gave in your last number, of a paper recently read for me before the Royal Society, I am described twice as F.R.S. Will you allow me to state that I have no claim whatever to these honourable initials, which in the present instance seem to have been given to me instead of to my friend Mr. Busk, who was kind enough to introduce my paper? In the same notice, also, for "six" read "sixteen" charts of temperature.

Leeds, February 20th, 1871. I am, etc. T. CLIFFORD ALLBUTT.

**THE BABES OF COLSTERWORTH.**—"The town of Colsterworth in Lincolnshire rejoices in two, and only two, medical practitioners—one named *Priest*; the other, *Heaven*."—B. M. J., February 18th, 1871.

Bless'd are the babes of Colsterworth,

To whom alone 'tis given,

To have a *Priest* preside at birth,

Or be transferr'd to *Heaven*.—▲

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The New York Medical Gazette, Feb. 4th; The New York Medical Record, Feb. 9th; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Feb. 9th; The Madras Mail, Dec. 12th; The Shield, Feb. 18th; The Philadelphia Medical Times, Feb. 8th; The Waterford Mail, Feb. 13th; The Bridgewater Mercury, Feb. 8th; The Yorkshire Telegraph, Feb. 11th; The Brighton Examiner, Fashionable Directory, etc., Feb. 14th; The South Eastern Gazette, Feb. 18th; The Midland Counties Express, Feb. 18th; The Stroud News, Feb. 17th; The Dover Chronicle and Kent and Sussex Advertiser, Feb. 18th; The South London Press, Feb. 18th; The Liverpool Mercury, Feb. 21st; The Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator, Feb. 3rd; The Newcastle Daily Journal, Feb. 22nd; etc.

### COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, ETC., have been received from:—

Dr. Waters, Chester; Iota, Edinburgh; Dr. R. MacLaren, Carlisle; Mr. John Liddle, London; Mr. Worth, Nottingham; Mr. D. Tulloch, Lochcarron; Mr. J. B. Davies, Manchester; The Treasurer of the Leeds Dispensary; Dr. Bryan, Northampton; Dr. Gairdner, Glasgow; Dr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Mr. E. W. Howey, Bromyard; Messrs. Hitchcock and Garrad, London; Dr. E. Jones, Ross; Dr. Cumming, Edinburgh; Mr. Victor de Méric, London; Dr. Sieveking, London; Mr. De la Garde, Exeter; Dr. A. P. Stewart, London; Dr. W. Cheadle, London; Mr. W. R. Heath, Manchester; Mr. W. Elliott Porter, Lindfield, Sussex; Mr. Druce, Oxford; Dr. Grieve, Hampstead Small-pox Asylum; Mr. Barham, Bridgwater; Dr. Palmer, Manchester; Mr. F. Brocklehurst, Ambleside; Mr. St. George Mivart, London; Mr. H. Marks, Dublin; Dr. Beales, Congleton; Mr. F. T. Procter, London; Mr. Colthurst, Bristol; Mr. W. M. Crowfoot, Bexley; Mr. T. C. White, London; Mr. F. W. Brown, Uppingham; Mr. F. C. Mudd, Uckfield; Dr. Wardell, Tunbridge Wells; Dr. Crosby, London; Juvenis, Leeds; Dr. F. T. Roberts, London; Dr. W. Evans, London; Mr. W. W. Reeves, London; The Secretary of the Clinical Society; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. Cordwent, Taunton; Dr. Lyell, Glasgow; Mr. Grant, Maidstone; Mr. Winterbotham, Cheltenham; Dr. Moore, Dublin; Mr. H. Savile Clarke, Stockton; etc.

### LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures), from:—

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