

Fever; Dr. Smart contributes a long and important paper on the Climatology of Hong Kong, etc.; next comes a note from Dr. Livingstone on Fever in the Zambesi; and some Remarks on Yellow Fever in the West Indies by Dr. A. Smith; and the number concludes with a paper by Dr. Duncan on the Fever introduced into Liverpool by the crew of an Egyptian Frigate, a paper full of interesting matter.

If Mr. Acton will again read the article to which he refers, he will find that our words scarcely bear the interpretation he puts upon them. We said: "M. Ricord appears still to hold well to his former articles of faith. He now, however, adds to his creed a partial belief in the inoculation of secondary syphilis. He believes, at least, that under certain circumstances mucous tubercle—the most primitive of secondary appearances of syphilis—may be inoculated." If we remember rightly, when a warm discussion was agitating Paris a few years ago on this very subject, M. Ricord, in admitting the inoculability of mucous tubercle, repudiated the idea that he never could alter his opinions; and, to show how free he was from such bigotry, quoted the famous line of a French poet to the effect that "fools alone never change their opinions". As regards the transmissibility of venereal virus with vaccine matter, the question is, no doubt, one of the deepest interest, and we must boldly look it in the face. But, even if the fact be admitted as true, there is no need to pull down Jenner's statue. We know that vaccine matter can be obtained elsewhere than from the arms of children tainted with syphilis. The very case—the Rivolta affair—to which M. Ricord alludes in his lecture, has just afforded further most startling details. In the *Gaz. dell' Assoc. Med. degli Stati Sardi* of the 5th inst. are to be found some fresh facts relative to the history of the vaccinated children of Rivolta. M. Pacchiotti, on an official visit made on January 5th, ascertained that seven of the forty-six children "who had been rendered syphilitic by the vaccination" were dead. Moreover, nineteen mothers had been infected by their infants, and one nurse. Two husbands of the infected mothers had become affected with syphilis; and two sisters, twelve and thirteen years of age; and one brother of eleven also. One of the sisters had a chancre on the tonsil from kissing the child; and the other on the arm, from carrying it (as was supposed). In consequence of the excitement produced by these facts, M. Ricasoli has issued an order to all *prefets*, enjoining the exercise of the most extreme measures of caution in reference to vaccination. However painful to our wishes such a case as the above is, we must nevertheless meet it boldly and discuss it fairly. Mr. Acton must remember that M. Ricord, in the face of the facts before him, feels bound to admit the possibility of the double

inoculation. "C'est possible." A summary of the case on which M. Ricord's lectures were founded was given at p. 150 of the present volume of the JOURNAL.

M. Nélaton, commenting on the unsuccessful case of ovariectomy performed in Paris, remarked at the Academy of Medicine, that so far from discouraging the operation, the case was an encouragement to its repetition. The cause of the death of the patient was evident, and might be avoided in future. "Our English neighbours count their successes," he adds, "by the hundreds, in an operation which we in France fear even to try. It is now an ascertained fact, that on the other side of the straits a disease is cured, which in France is looked upon as beyond the reach of art." The great surgical fraternity of the Academy were not, however, to be drawn into a discussion on the subject. To M. Nélaton, they replied by a complete silence.

M. Emile Blanchard has been elected member of the Academy of Sciences, in the place of M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

## Association Intelligence.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

#### EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Saracen's Head Inn, Ashford, on Thursday, March 13th, at 3 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend to read papers, are requested to forward their titles to the Secretary before the 6th proximo.

Dinner will be provided at 5 o'clock.

THOS. BOYCOTT, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*, Canterbury.

### BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

A GENERAL meeting of the above Branch was held in the Medical Department of the Birmingham Library, on February 13th, 1862; BELL FLETCHER, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present twenty-two members.

*Resignation of the President-elect.* Mr. Pemberton (the Honorary Secretary) read a letter from Dr. Spencer Thomson, of Burton-on-Trent, in which he resigned his office of President-elect, on account of ill health.

It was proposed by Dr. FLETCHER, seconded by Mr. WILLIAMS, and carried unanimously—

"That Dr. Spencer Thomson's resignation of the office of President-elect be accepted by the Branch, with an expression of deep regret at its cause."

*New Member.* Mr. Francis Albert Nesbitt, of Wolverhampton, a member of the Association, was unanimously elected a member of the Branch.

*Communications.* The following communications were made:—

1. Practical Remarks on Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, with a Case of Vesico-Vaginal and Vesico-Uterine Fistula, where the Opening was Closed by Operation. By FURNEAUX JORDAN, Esq.

2. History of a Remarkable Case of Lithotomy. By O. PEMBERTON, Esq.

some, who have had doubts on the subject, that vaccination is not proved to have ever yet been the means of introducing syphilis into the system. We must wait for facts a good deal more trustworthy, and a good deal more decisive, before we dethrone Jenner, and abandon ourselves and our children to small-pox.

I am, etc.,

W. ACTON.

## Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON. At the Comitia Majora, held on Saturday, February 15th, the following gentleman was duly admitted a member of the College:—

Purdie, Robert, M.D., Blackheath

At the same Comitia, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, and satisfied the College of their proficiency in the science and practice of Medicine and Midwifery, were duly admitted to practise physic as Licentiates of the College:—

Agar, Frederick, Tottenham  
Buszard, Frank, M.B., Lutterworth  
Campbell, Robert Lyons, Inverness  
Muscroft, Henry, Pontefract  
Sandford, Horace Vavasour, M.D., Hatfield, Yorkshire  
Walford, Walter Gilson, Sittingbourne

The following passed the *first part* of the professional examination for the licence of the College, on the 7th inst.:—

Bartlett, Joseph James Henry, University College  
Bottle, Alexander, University College  
Carter, Frederick, London Hospital  
Steward, Joseph Septimus, Medical School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH. The gentlemen whose names are subjoined, having passed the necessary examinations, have been admitted Licentiates of one or both of the above Colleges, as indicated by the initials following each name, viz.:—

Cowan, William Dudgeon, Musselburgh, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.  
Jackson, Burton, co. Kerry, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.  
McDonald, William, Limerick, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.  
Pullar, William Young, Edinburgh, L.R.C.S.  
Sandison, John, Arbroath, L.R.C.S.  
Suther, James Benjamin Fraser, Edinburgh, L.R.C.S.  
Wilkinson, William Edward, Dublin, L.R.C.S.

### APPOINTMENTS.

\*GREENHOW, Edward H., M.D., appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the condition of Mines in Great Britain, with reference to the health and safety of persons employed in such mines.

PEARCE, John W., Esq., elected Consulting-Surgeon to the Infirmary, Peterborough.

SPURGIN, Frederick W., Esq., elected House-Surgeon to the Poplar Hospital.

\*WALKER, Thomas J., M.B., elected Surgeon to the Infirmary, Peterborough.

\*WAY, John, M.D., elected Honorary Attending Medical Officer to the Royal Pimlico Dispensary, in the room of C. J. B. Meadows, M.D., resigned.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

BAXTER, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon P. C., M.B., half-pay, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. H. Porter.

BRAYBROOKE, Surgeon W., Military Train, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* H. H. Jones, M.D.

D'ARCEY, Staff-Surgeon O'Connor, M.D., to be Surgeon Military Train, *vice* W. Braybrooke.

GUY, Surgeon T., M.D., Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years full-pay service.

PORTER, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. H., to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* O'C. D'Arcey, M.D.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.=Artillery Volunteers; R.V.=Rifle Volunteers):—

SAVERY, J., M.D., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Cinque Ports R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon:—

MONRO, J., M.D., 7th North Riding R.V.

### BIRTHS.

HARRIES. On February 14th, at Shrewsbury, the wife of \*J. D. Harries, Esq., of a daughter.

KEVERN. At Hull, on February 7th, the wife of \*C. T. S. Kevern, Esq., Staff-Surgeon R.N., of a daughter.

### DEATHS.

AINSWORTH. On February 15th, at Lower Broughton, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of J. Ainsworth, Esq., Surgeon, of Manchester.

ECCLLES. On November 30th, 1861, on board the *Chile*, on her voyage to New Zealand, Maria, wife of Alfred Eccles, Esq., Surgeon.

GARNER, Robert, C., Esq., Surgeon, on board the *St. Lawrence*, at Calcutta, aged 23, on December 26, 1861.

KEVERN. On February 16th, at Hull, aged 39, Harriet, wife of \*Charles T. S. Kevern, Esq., Staff-Surgeon R.N.

ROSE. On February 17th, at High Wycombe, aged 12, Robert Walter, second son of \*William Rose, Esq.

NAVY ESTIMATES. The estimate this year for medicines and medical stores for the navy is £66,000; being the same as last year.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. Professor Gulliver, F.R.S., will commence his course of lectures on the Blood of Vertebrata on Tuesday next, the 25th inst., at four o'clock.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. In the House of Commons, on Friday week, Sir G. C. Lewis, in reply to Colonel Sykes, said that it was not intended to admit natives of India to compete for the situation of army surgeons, the Medical Board having reported that the natives of India or other tropical countries would never be able to sustain the climate of a northern region. With respect to that part of the question which related to the coloured subjects of Canada being allowed to compete, he was not at all aware whether the hon. gentleman meant red Indians or free negroes. He was not aware that such a class of persons could compete.

A TEST FOR ARSENIC. Dr. Letheby recommends the following method of detecting the presence of arsenic in wreaths and dresses: "Put a drop of strong liquid ammonia (liquor ammoniac, the druggist calls it) upon the green leaf, or dress, or paper, and if it turn blue, copper is present; and copper is rarely, if ever, present in these tissues and fabrics without arsenic being also present—the green compound being arsenite of copper. I have tested papers and dresses in this manner more than a hundred times, and have never failed to discover arsenic when the ammonia changes the green into blue. It is, therefore, indirectly, a very reliable test; and if every lady would carry with her, when she is shopping, a small phial of liquid ammonia, instead of the usual scent bottle, the mere touch of the wet stopper on the suspicious green would betray the arsenical poison and settle the business immediately."

A PYTHONESS. The Pythoness in the Zoological Gardens, is one of the large varieties of the great boa family. It was born in West Africa, and has been 11 years in the gardens, during which period it has thriven well, waxing yearly in strength, girth, and length, until now it is a very giant among the serpents in the Zoological Society's collection. It is better off than many animals in the gardens, which live in single blessedness in their narrow prison-houses, for the great lady Python has a husband. We must say, however, as will be seen presently, she does not seem to derive any great comfort from his society. It may be that, because her mate is much less than herself, she regards and treats him with contempt. He is a dwarf compared to her, being a kind of reptilian Brummell, toying, as it were, with peas while his wife eats scores of animals. She has gorged ten full-grown rabbits at a sitting, or coiling rather; and on the last occasion that we saw the interesting couple at their dinner (provided every Friday at the fashionable hour of 7) she stowed four rabbits in her elongated maw in an ama-

singly short time (how many more followed we know not), while her husband not only turned away from a rabbit, but was absolutely insensible to the attractions of a dainty duck which quacked provokingly under his very nose. Do not, however, suppose that the male serpent is puny or powerless. Waterton himself, who came forth from a cavern with a boa encircling him with its muscular coils, would have succumbed under the grip of such a reptile as this. We only wish it to be understood that he is small compared to the Pythoness. (*Athenæum*.)

**ETHNOLOGISTS AND THEIR TRANSACTIONS.** The ethnologists are excellent company, for they are mostly men who have travelled, and noted the characteristics of divers races, and they have kept for their society the cream of their observations. This first volume of the new series of their Transactions does not extend to 400 pages, but it contains the substance of many books of ordinary and extraordinary adventures. Thus, Mr. Atkinson gives us an account of an ascent with the Kirghis through the mountain passes to their summer pastures at the foot of the snowy peaks of the Ac-tou, in Chinese Tartary. Sir Edward Belcher discourses on the manufacture of works of art by the Esquimaux; Mr. Lockhart on the Miantsze, or Aborigines of China; Mr. Parker Snow on the wild tribes of Tierra del Fuego, from his personal observation; Captain Burton and Mr. Du Chaillu on the tribes of Africa, and others on other ethnological phenomena, collected either in reading or actual explorations. Dr. Latham, Dr. Beddoe, Mr. Crawford, Admiral Fitzroy, Mr. Dunn, and others have speculated more widely, and here we see the higher province of this society, where facts and observations are not only recorded, but canvassed, sifted, and formulated into theories. And there is clearly no indetermination with any set of doctrines, for these theories in a corporate sense are so impartial that in some instances they directly contradict each other.

**VITAL STATISTICS.** A new volume, issued by the Registrar-General of Scotland, gives the result of some inquiries upon several subjects of much interest. One among them is the fruitfulness of marriages. The usual mode of calculating is by observing the proportion of legitimate children in a year to the year's marriages; that proportion in Scotland, in the year under review, was considerably greater than in England or in France, and it is thought probable that the married Scottish woman is more prolific than the English or the French. But an attempt has been made to ascertain the fruitfulness of every fruitful marriage. In Edinburgh the women who bore children in 1855 had borne altogether, upon an average, 3·7 children, and in Glasgow the proportion was 3·8; the largeness of the numbers in these cities gives the calculation a value much beyond that of any similar statistics hitherto published. So far as may be inferred from the returns at present obtained, it appears that the proportion of unfruitful marriages increases with a higher rank in life, and is probably less in Scotland than in England. Some curious facts came out in preparing the Glasgow table. One mother who was only 18 had four children, one who was 22 had seven children, and of two who were only 34, the one had 13 and the other 14 children; and, on the other hand, two women became mothers as late in life as at 51, four at 52, and one mother was registered as having given birth to a child in the 57th year of her age. Another subject to which attention is called, is the conspicuous proof upon these registers of the less waste of female life than of male; at every age, taking quinquennial periods up to 20, and then decennial, the proportional mortality among women in Scotland is less than that of men.

**ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT.** The Registrar-General for Scotland, in his annual report to Parliament, just issued, draws the following comparison between illegitimacy in Scotland and on the Conti-

ment of Europe: "As it has been shown that illegitimacy in Scotland is somewhat different from what it is on the Continent, it might be expected that this difference would be exhibited in the different proportions of the sexes of the illegitimate children at birth. On the Continent of Europe (according to the statistics published by Quetelet), while legitimate births generally give about 106 males for every 100 females, illegitimate births only yield 103 males for every 100 females. In Scotland, however, while the legitimate birth yielded 105·2 males to every 100 females in 1856, the illegitimate births yielded 106·1 males to every 100 females; or the proportion of males to females was higher than among the legitimate births. This was strikingly the case with regard to the insular births. In the insular districts, while the legitimate births yielded 107·7 males to every 100 females, the illegitimate births were in the proportion of 114·2 males to every 100 females. In the main-land and rural districts, the proportion of males to females was almost the same in the legitimate and in the illegitimate births, being 104·9 males in the legitimate, and 105·0 males in the illegitimate births to every 100 females. In the town district, on the other hand, the proportion of males predominated among the illegitimate births, seeing that 105·4 males were born for every 100 females among the legitimate births, while in the illegitimate births the proportion was 107·5 males to every 100 females."

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.** A memorial has been addressed by the medical and surgical officers to the president and governors of this institution, in reference to the present position of the charity in consequence of the approaching occupation of the site by the Charing-cross Railway Company. After briefly referring to the past history of the hospital, the memorial states that "in the impending change there is a singular and splendid opportunity for increasing the usefulness of the institution," and then goes on to state that the intentions of the founders and benefactors of the charity would be almost irreparably defeated, and the priceless public boon of a great school of medical and surgical science would at the same time be sacrificed, if the new hospital were to be planted in any locality where physicians and surgeons of a high metropolitan standing could not be expected to serve it with assiduous attention, or where masses of the labouring population would not have easy access to it for relief in all their emergencies of sudden illness and injury." The memorialists proceed to express their opinions that everything possible should be done to insure a free and full discussion of the important issues which will be raised; and that this object cannot be attained unless the several issues are made public for some reasonable time before the day when the general Court of Governors will have to decide on them. With this view they suggest that when the report of the committee on the site of the new hospital is made, the governors, before deciding, shall cause such report to be printed and published, and then allow an interval of at least a month to elapse, in order that the merits of the several proposals may be open to public criticism; and also that when the governors have it in view to determine on what plan the new hospital shall be built, they will, for at least a month before they purpose to decide this question, permit public exhibition to be made of all plans which shall have been proposed for their acceptance. Should the governors judge proper to ask the opinion of the memorialists on the different sites that may be proposed, or on other matters at issue, they offer to give the results of their joint deliberations. It appears from the memorial that the income of the hospital since the beginning of the present century has, mainly through the falling in of leases, increased from about £12,000 to £32,000 per annum, and further increase at the same rate is in constant progress.

**MEDICAL FEES.** "*O tempora! O mores!* Can it be believed that 1s. 6d. is considered over-remuneration for the skilled labour of a M.R.C.S.E. and L.R.C.P. Edin. (Exam.), and that two honorary surgeons could be got in the most enlightened country in the world to swear that they believed such charges exorbitant? We have heard of such fees as 2s. 6d. amongst the *inferior* Irish, and of, we are happy to say, a very few fully qualified practitioners who descend to the degradation of 'advice and medicine at 5s. *per*'. But we rejoice to say that we live in a land where the open acceptance of an eighteenpenny fee would secure the summary ejection of the offender from any of our licensing bodies. Verily, the general practitioner's career in England must be the *facilis descensus Avernii*, when we find such an *exposé* of practice as the above. (*Dublin Med. Press.*)

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.** A course of eight lectures on the Anatomy of the Liver, with observations on certain changes occurring in disease, was commenced at the College, on Monday evening last, by Dr. Lionel S. Beale. The subject of the lecture was: The bearing of minute research on the progress of medicine: the liver "cell" or "elementary part" composed of germinal matter and formed material. The subjects of the remaining lectures, which will be delivered on Monday evenings at half-past eight, will be—2. The invertebrate liver: the vertebrate liver: general arrangement: preparation of specimens: portal canals: hepatic venous canals. 3. The lobules of the liver: distribution of vessels: portal vein: hepatic artery: hepatic duct: vasa aberrantia: lymphatics: nerves: vessels of gall-bladder. 4. Glisson's capsule: the intricate structure of the lobules: capillaries: cell-containing network: the liver "cells" of vertebrate animals. 5. Ultimate ramifications of the ducts, and their connexion with the cell-containing network, in mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes: the conclusion of previous observations. 6. Circulation in the liver: the position of the liver as a secreting organ: the liver and kidney compared: congestion of the liver. 7. Diseases of the liver: formation of cysts in the liver: fatty liver: deposition, *a.* at the circumference of the lobules, *b.* in the centre of the lobules. 8. Diseases of the liver: waxy, albuminous, or amyloid degeneration of the liver: structural changes occurring in cirrhosis of the liver: conclusion. Twelve preparations illustrative of the observations will be passed round, during each lecture, in portable microscopes.

**SIGNS OF THE WEATHER.** Admiral Fitzroy, in his instructions to meteorological observers, is careful not to cut off any source of information, as he especially notes that the observations of nature are to be watched. Thus, when sea-birds fly out early and far to seaward, fair weather may be anticipated; on the contrary, when they hang about the land or fly inward, stormy weather is indicated. When animals, instead of spreading over their usual range, seek sheltered places, storms may be expected. Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog; but clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon is a sign of wet. When a mountaineer sees the hills cutting sharp against the sky, he wraps his plaid around him. A good hearing day is also an indication of coming wet. The public will feel all the more confidence in the head of the Meteorological Department for not disdaining these phenomena noted by the weatherwise, as they rest upon exactly the same foundation as what may be termed the more scientific signs—namely, experience. Now that meteorology is elevated into an applied science, we feel confident that immense progress will be made. It is a great thing to know that there is a central department instituted purposely to collect all information bearing upon the subject, and that it has a chief like Admiral Fitzroy, whose heart is in his business, and who seems never better pleased than when he is collecting from any source, however insignificant, a fact that is noteworthy,

unless it be when he is diffusing his knowledge so attained either to individuals or the public at large. The growth of this new department seems to bear the same relation to the Shipwreck Relief Society and the Life-boat Society that preventive medicine does to remedial medicine. Indeed, as we progress in knowledge, we are beginning to find out that prevention is better than cure, and, what is more to the purpose, we are becoming enabled to put this prevention in practice. (*Once a Week.*)

#### OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.15 P.M.  
TUESDAY. .... Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.  
WEDNESDAY... St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.  
THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.  
FRIDAY. .... Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.  
SATURDAY.... St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Geographical, 8.30 P.M.—Institute of Actuaries, 7 P.M.—Medical, 8.30 P.M.: Mr. H. Thompson, Lettsomian Lecture "On Lithotomy and Lithotripsy."  
TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical, 8.30 P.M.: Dr. H. V. Carter, of Bombay, "On the Connection of a Local Affection of the Lymphatic System with Chylous Urine"; Dr. A. T. H. Waters, "On a Case of Chylous Urine."—Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.—Zoological, 9 P.M.  
WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts, 8 P.M.—Geological, 8 P.M.—Royal Society of Literature, 4.30 P.M.—Archaeological Association, 8.30 P.M.  
THURSDAY. Philological, 8 P.M.  
FRIDAY. Royal Institution, 8 P.M.  
SATURDAY.—Army Medical, 7.30 P.M.

#### POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

		Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys..1018 Girls.. 948 }	1966	1345
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61 .....		1945	1377
<b>Barometer:</b>			
Highest (Sun.) 30.425; lowest (Wed.) 29.633; mean 30.085.			
<b>Thermometer:</b>			
Highest in sun—extremes (Mon.) 79 degs.; (Tu.) 43 degs.			
In shade—highest (Wed.) 44.5 degrees; lowest (Sun.) 25.7 degs.			
Mean—36.2 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—2.2 degs.			
Range—during week, 18.8 degrees; mean daily, 10.1 degrees.			
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 87.			
Mean direction of wind, N.W. and N.E.—Rain in inches, 0.03.			

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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

M. C. POUPINEL DE VALENCÉ. Your letter and enclosures were duly received.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—PROFESSOR SYME; DR. GRAILY HEWITT; MR. C. T. S. KEVERN; MR. LANGSTON PARKER; MR. WILLIAM COPNEY; MR. A. B. STEELE; DR. EDWARD COPEMAN; DR. STEPHENS; MR. J. D. HARRIES; DR. J. WAY; MR. T. P. DICK; MR. ACTON; DR. BOYCOTT; DR. W. ADDISON; MR. PITTOCKE; DR. HOOPEE; MR. J. G. PARSONS; MR. MARTEN PERRY; MR. R. B. TULLOCH; MR. JAMES TAYLOR; M.R.C.S., L.S.A.; MR. JAMES COLE; DR. HYDE SALTER; DR. THOMAS WILLIAMS; M. C. POUPINEL DE VALENCÉ; LEICESTERSHIRE PRACTITIONER; MR. HAYNES WALTON; and MR. T. M. STONE.