

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE Committee of Council will meet at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday, the 25th day of October, 1867, at 3 o'clock precisely.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, October 8th, 1867.

SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH.

THE annual general meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Monday, October 21st, at 2 P.M. Dinner will be provided punctually at 4 P.M. Tickets 7s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or to be present at the dinner, are requested to communicate their intention, at their earliest convenience, to

JUKES STYRAP, } *Hon. Secs.*
EDWYN ANDREW, }

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE first ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the York House, Bath, on Tuesday evening, October 31st, at 7.20 P.M.; R. W. COE, Esq., F.R.C.S., President.

R. S. FOWLER, } *Hon. Secs.*
C. STEELE, }

SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Monday, November 4th, at 2 o'clock. Dinner at 5 P.M., to which each member may introduce friends.

Gentlemen intending to be present, or having papers to read, are requested to communicate with the Secretary at their earliest convenience.

SAMUEL WOOD, *Hon. Sec.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROFESSOR HUMPHRY ON THE EFFECTS OF BOAT-RACING ON THE HEALTH.

SIR,—You ask my opinion on the effects of boat-racing upon the health as shewn by members of this University. I have no statistics wherewith to fortify it; but my opinion, based upon the experience of more than a quarter of a century, during which I have been acquainted with a large number of members of the University, including, of course, boating men, is that the ill effects of boat-racing are not so great as Mr. Skey and some London physicians seem to think. They perhaps see the few sufferers, and are impressed thereby. We see, in addition, the many who pull year after year in the races and take no harm, but rather thrive upon it. On the whole, boating is unquestionably a great physical and moral good to the students, affording a healthful, agreeable recreation, and imparting vigour both to body and mind. A sight of the eight-oars on the Cam would convince any one of that. There ought to, there must be something of the kind; and it diverts from more questionable amusements many who have little taste, perhaps because they have little fitness, for cricket and other games. That it should share the character of all subliminary things in having some evil mixed, inseparably mixed, with the good, is not only to be expected, but necessary. To say that it entails no evil would be to admit that it does no good; still, to place the evil prominently and nakedly forward, and so cause a needless amount of alarm, is likely to destroy or diminish the good. We cannot have boating, such spirited boating as we ought to have, without boat-racing; and the contests between the Colleges naturally lead to the much-abused contest on the Thames, which is no doubt a considerable effort. If it were not an effort it would not be worthy of the Universities; it would be merely the exhibition of a failure on their part to obey the good injunction that they should do with all their might whatsoever they take in hand; but, it must be remembered, the pullers in that race are carefully selected—a few from among the great many who have been long and gradually trained in the college races—with especial reference to their qualification of heart and lung, as well as of muscle, for such a contest; and they are diligently prepared for it. Thus the evil is reduced nearly to the minimum compatible with the good that is done by the race in maintaining a healthful spirit of emulation among our men; and judging from my own experience (I have on

several occasions known all or nearly all the Cambridge men) I should say that it is seldom productive of serious bodily mischief, either immediate or subsequent. I do not dispute the less favourable statements of others. On the contrary, I bear them in mind in the advice I am called upon to give; and I tender here merely the result of my own observation.

The fact is, undergraduates are, as a general rule, when not under the eye of their parents, cautious in what concerns their health, perhaps cautious enough; for too great timidity in that may degenerate into a moral weakness, of which I should say there is as much danger at the present time as of personal damage from boat-racing. They are prone to seek advice when they are in doubt as to their fitness for boating, and are for the most part willing to follow it, provided they feel that it is unprejudiced and grounded upon the real merits of the case. Being regarded as responsible agents and allowed to judge for themselves, they are amenable to reason, and usually take the right course. At least, I have found so; and as my counsel, I need scarcely say, always inclines to the safe side, I have often had to test their forbearance. If we are to train in our Universities, as we wish to do, and as the country needs, an independent, noble and brave, as well as intelligent and industrious youth, we must leave them, to some extent, free to encounter the risks of sport as well as of work which their energies involve. Mediocrity in play is inferior only to mediocrity in work; and excellence in neither can be attained without some risk. The nation that is best in one is likely to be best in the other. It is among the glories and hopeful features of England that she excels in sports. Woe betide her, when timid counsels damp the ardour of her youth! Whether it is better that their energies should be stimulated by boating with occasional failure of heart, by alpine climbing with occasional loss of life, by hunting, shooting, etc., with their several attendant risks; or be restrained by timidity, and doomed to the dully secure saunter, with small stick and cigar, in High Street, King's Parade, or Regent Street? The struggles on the Isis and the Cam are the counterparts of those in the schools and in the Senate House. Both play their rôle in developing the man, and preparing him for the struggles of life; and both do so partly by the courage-exciting risks which they involve.

Even from a medical point, we must not omit to take this view into consideration. I trust the ventilation which the matter has undergone will have the effect of reassuring the public, as well as of increasing the discretion of the young, which, even in them, is so important an adjunct to valour, and so may tend to maintain the manly pastime of boating in our Universities.

Cambridge, October 1867.

I am, etc.,

G. M. HUMPHRY.

THE CASE OF WIGHT V. FIELD.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me through the medium of your pages to offer my heartfelt thanks to those of my professional brethren and friends, as well as to the editors of the medical journals, for their generous help to me, and their kind support and sympathy at a time when I most needed help and encouragement. Overwhelming as at one time the trouble seemed to me, I was sustained in the belief that all along I had with me the good wishes of my professional brethren, and the honest and powerful advocacy of the medical press.

43, Sussex Gardens, Oct. 1867.

I am, etc.
OCTAVIUS A. FIELD.

IS PHTHISIS A ZYMOTIC DISEASE?

SIR,—I have no intention of "going to war for an idea"; but, as *priority* has been claimed for Dr. Wm. Budd as the suggester of the "idea" that "tubercle is a zymotic disease", I simply wish to be allowed, through your columns, to put it on record that the "idea" was published by me prior to the date of Dr. Budd's *lettre cachée*, just opened and published by Dr. Paget. Dr. Budd's letter is dated December 1866. In my little work on *Tuberculosis*, second edition, dated April 1866, the following passages will be found.

"A secondary state is superadded when tubercle has been carried into the circulation, which constitutes tuberculemia or tuberculous blood-poisoning. *It is not certain whether or not absorbed tubercle has a zymotic action. I suspect that it has.*" (P. 6.)

"From my own observation, I am disposed to think that laryngeal phthisis will be found to occur more frequently in persons who have slept, night after night, with patients suffering from the last stage of consumption, than in other persons; and that molecules of tubercle may, in this way, be occasionally transplanted by the breath from the lungs of one person to the respiratory passages of another; then being carried by the lymphatics into the circulation, producing tuberculemia and secondary deposits." (P. 43.)

I am not at all prepared to assert that the "idea" will prove to be correct to the extent which Dr. Budd suggests; but I am very pleased to find that it is receiving the consideration of one whose peculiar talents and acquirements make him so much better qualified than myself to work out this difficult problem.

Harley Street, October 1867.

I am, etc.,

HORACE DOBELL, M.D.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIP OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY.

At the meeting of the Council of the College on Thursday evening, the 17th current, Mr. Frederic Le Gros Clark, Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery to St. Thomas's Hospital, was elected Professor of Surgery to the College, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hancock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At a general meeting of the Fellows, held on Monday, October 14th, the following member of the College was duly admitted a Fellow of the same:—

Harley, John, M.D. Lond., 78, Upper Berkeley Street

At this meeting, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, and satisfied the College of their proficiency in the science and practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, were duly admitted to practise physic as Licentiates of the College:—

Anderson, Robert, St. George's Hospital
Bourguignon, Honoré, M.D. Paris, 45, Great Marlborough Street
Keagey, David, M.D. Victoria College, Canada
Rolph, John Widmer, M.D. Victoria College, Canada
Rootes, George, 46, Doddington Grove, Kensington
Tattersall, William James, Bacup, Lancashire
Wiseman, John Greaves, Ossett

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, October 10th, 1867.

Gilland, Robert Bryce, Brentwood
Houston, John Henry, Ballinahally, Armagh

AN OPERATION FOR OVARIOTOMY, by Mr. Canton, is expected to be performed at Charing Cross Hospital on Saturday.

YELLOW FEVER.—The number of persons who have died of this epidemic at New Orleans from its first appearance this season down to the 22nd ult. amounts to 1291. During the forty-eight hours ending on the morning of that day 146 died from the fever.

A RUSSIAN LADY DOCTOR.—A Russian lady, Mdme. Sousof, has it is stated, just obtained the diploma of doctor of medicine from the University of Zurich. Five years back, this lady was pursuing her studies at St. Petersburg, and since then she attended the medico-chirurgical lectures at the academy of that city, until the attendance of women at these courses was interdicted by the government.

THE LATE LORD HERBERT.—The total cost of the public memorial raised to Lord Herbert has been rather over £8000, namely, £4838:17:1 for the Convalescent Seaside Home, just opened at Bournemouth; £2021:18:10 for the statue of "Sidney Herbert," by Baron Marochetti, erected in the Market Place at Salisbury, and the remainder for printing and incidental expenses. The subscriptions falling short of the expenditure, the deficiency (nearly £2000) has liberally been made up by the chairman of the Memorial Committee, the Right Hon. T. Sotheron-Estcourt.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—During the past year, 144 new works in 490 volumes, and 316 tracts, pamphlets, and theses, have been added to the library of the College, which now contains 31,647 volumes, consisting of 13,220 works, and 34,689 tracts, pamphlets, and inaugural theses. The library has no pretensions to be regarded as a curious or antiquarian collection. It contains few books that are either typographical curiosities, or remarkable for their rarity. But on the contrary it is eminently practical; it contains a very large proportion of the books which the student, whether in pursuit of the history, the science, or the practice of medicine and the collateral sciences, desires to consult. Its collection of periodical works, *Transactions* of learned and scientific societies, and journals, is very large and remarkably perfect. It has the *Transactions* of almost every society of any note upon its shelves. The library was opened to members in 1828; there have been three librarians; Dr. Robert Willis, Mr. T. M. Stone, and the gentleman who now holds that office, Mr. John Chatto.

PROLONGED EXISTENCE.—Some extraordinary illustrations of old age have lately appeared in the obituary of the *Times*, of which an analysis was made on Monday last, showing the deaths of five ladies and two gentlemen, whose united ages amounted to 598 years, giving an average of more than eighty-five and five months. Of the fair sex the eldest had arrived at the age of 90, and the youngest at 82; of the two gentlemen one had reached 89 and the other 81 years of age. On Tuesday last, the great ages were still more extraordinary, for in the same number of persons, namely, four ladies and three gentlemen, six hundred and four years had been reached, giving an average of eighty-six years, three months, and twelve days, to each. One gentleman had arrived at the patriarchial age of 100 years, and the youngest had reached 81. Of the ladies one had attained 87, and the youngest 82 years.

THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.—At a meeting of this corporation, held on the 7th instant, the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*—J. G. Fleming, M.D. *Visitor*—Andrew Anderson, M.D. *Treasurer*—J. Coats, M.D. *Hon. Librarian*—G. Rainy, M.D. *Vaccinator*—J. Dunlop, M.D. *Councillors*—The President, *ex officio*; the Visitor, *ex officio*; W. Weir, M.D.; J. Watson, M.D.; R. S. Orr, M.D.; J. Coats, M.D.; G. Robertson, M.D. *Board of Examiners*—A. Anderson, M.D., and J. B. Cowan, M.D., Medicine and Materia Medica; W. Leishman, M.D., and R. D. Tannahill, M.D., Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence; W. Lyon, M.D., and J. Morton, M.D., Surgery; A. Buchanan, M.D., and G. Buchanan, M.D., Anatomy and Physiology; R. Perry, M.D., and A. Fergus, M.D., Chemistry. *Clinical Examiners in Medicine*—The Physicians of the Royal Infirmary. *Clinical Examiners in Surgery*—The Surgeons of the Royal Infirmary. *Examiners in Arts*—J. Coats, M.D., and J. Steven, M.D. *Clerks*—L. Hill, LL.D., and W. H. Hill. *Librarian and Secretary*—A. Duncan, B.A. This is the ancient Incorporated Licensing Body. The "Glasgow Faculty of Medicine," a list of whose office-bearers we published last week, is, we understand, a private society.

THE PAIN KILLER.—On Tuesday week, Mr. Humphreys resumed an inquiry respecting the death of Mr. G. A. Hill, aged 44, a commercial traveller. He was given to habits of intemperance. On Saturday week, he took a teaspoonful of "Davis's Pain Killer." On Sunday, he was found lying dead in his bed. Mr. Watson, surgeon, said that the deceased's heart was diseased. The stomach was inflamed. He could not tell the cause of death, neither could he account for the condition of the stomach. The deceased's death might have been caused by a narcotic acid poison. Dr. Henry Letheby said that he had received a human stomach and a small bottle labelled "Davis's Pain Killer." The stomach was inflamed, as if by an irritant poison. A liquid found in the stomach contained capsicum. The "Pain Killer" contained a large quantity of capsicum and camphor, and a modicum of spirit. The irritation of the stomach was due to the capsicum, but there was nothing sufficiently potent in the medicine to kill a man. Mr. Watson said that after hearing the evidence of Dr. Letheby he could come to no other conclusion than that the man had died from disease of the heart. Mr. Stanton, who appeared for Messrs. Perry, Davis, and Son, said that since the statements, which had a tendency to affect the sale of the "Pain Killer" had gone forth to the world, he wished to state that the medicine contained nothing injurious to the human system. For forty years it had been used, and during the whole of that time it had never been known to injure a person. He held in his hands many testimonials from respectable people, all speaking in the highest terms of its good qualities. The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Annual Report of the Health of the Parish of Marylebone. Rodent Cancer, with Photographic and other Illustrations of its Nature and Treatment. By Charles H. Moore, F.R.C.S. London: 1867.
Clinical Illustrations of Various Forms of Cancer, and of other Diseases likely to be mistaken for them; with especial reference to their Surgical Treatment. By Oliver Pemberton. London: 1867.
Lectures on Hysteria. By F. C. Skey, Esq., F.R.S. Second edition. London: 1867.
Illustrations of some of the Principal Diseases of the Eye. By Henry Power. London: 1867.
Organic Philosophy. Vol. II: Outlines of Ontology. By Hugh Doherty, M.D. London: 1867.
Nutrition, the Basis of the Treatment of Disease. By Graily Hewitt, M.D. London: 1867.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports. Vol. III. 1867.
St. George's Hospital Reports. Edited by J. W. Ogle, M.D., F.R.C.P., and Timothy Holmes, F.R.C.P. Vol. II. London: 1867.
The Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery in reference to the Process of Parturition. By Francis H. Ramsbotham, M.D. Fifth edition, revised. London: 1867.
Hay Asthma and the Affection termed Hay Fever. By W. Pirrie, M.D. 1867.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAYMetropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
TUESDAYGuy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
WEDNESDAYSt. Mary's, 2 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.
THURSDAYSt. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.
FRIDAYWestminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
SATURDAYSt. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock (Clinical Demonstrations and Operations), 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Henry Smith, "On the Results of Excision of the Knee-joint at King's College Hospital during the past year."

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.

Communications as to the transmission of the JOURNAL should be sent to Mr. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

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

MR. EDWARD BELLAMY.—On the first opportunity; but it will be well to remind us.

A. H. S.—1. The blocks must be forwarded with the paper. 2. Mr. Harvey Orrin Smith, engraver, Hatton Garden, Holborn.

MR. J. WARING-CURRAN (Hastings).—At the first opportunity.

FEES OF POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

SIR,—Could you, or any of your readers familiar with the laws or the customary regulations amongst the Poor-law Guardians, give me any information whether the Guardians could, if so disposed, pay me, as District Medical Officer, the fee of £1, I placed amongst the other cases for extra fees, for a case of very severe and fatal burn. The Guardians struck out my claim, and stated that they could not legally do so. They have hitherto given me "extra" fees for many cases not included in the list given in the Consolidated Order, if it was of a surgical nature. Now, as it seems to me, burns are especially such; and therefore I am disposed to doubt whether the Board of Guardians are right in supposing they were legally prevented from giving me any fee for the case of burn. I have not access to any authorities on such a case. I enclose my card, and am, etc.,

October 1867.

A CONSTANT READER.

P. B.—It is quite usual and admissible in cases of difficulty requiring consultation to call in your partner. Indeed it is, in the first instance, the most natural course to adopt.

DR. AVELING (Sheffield).—We are happy to confirm the arrangement.

TEXT-BOOKS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A FIRST YEAR'S STUDENT writes:—"Would you kindly inform me in your next number as to the best author on Natural and Mechanical Philosophy, to be studied for the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination of the University of London. I should like to know whether there is a work more advanced than Newton's, and intermediate between that and the work by Dr. Golding Bird."

. Ganot's *Natural Philosophy* (second edition, translated by Atkinson, and published by Baillière, Regent Street) is an admirable text-book, and may be strongly recommended. It is in use for this purpose at more than one of our medical schools.

A METROPOLITAN STUDENT.—The registration at the College closed on the 15th instant. Having passed the preliminary for the membership, you will only have to take up the additional subjects for the Fellowship in December next. See our advertising columns.

W. B., M.D.—You will find the subject treated in "Experiments on Living Animals", in the *Curiosities of Medical Experience*, by Dr. Millingen.

X. L. (Maidstone).—The origin of spectacles is uncertain. These valuable instruments were known so early as 1317; as, in a painting of the Circumcision by Luigi Sigoli, Simeon is represented with a pair of spectacles, which, from his advanced age, it was supposed he might have needed on the occasion.

F.R.C.S.—Messrs. Luke, Skeay, and Wormald, still retain their seats as examiners, although no longer members of the Council.

THE CLUB SYSTEM AND CLUB PAYMENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT in Staffordshire writes to ask what course the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch proposes to take as to the question of club payments. Their report is anxiously looked for by many.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the Printing-Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. Richards, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

SOUTH-MIDLAND BRANCH MEETING.

SIR,—In our secretary's report of the South-Midland meeting, I am made to say that we "cannot trace the connexion between the injury of brain or nerve and aphasia." It should have been rendered, that when we cannot explain such mysterious connexion, from our limited knowledge, all such faithful reports furnish food for thought, and bring us nearer to legitimate deductions. It was to distinguish between albuminuria and uremia that I remarked on deficiency, or ischuria renalis, in contrast to the flux of serum attending Bright's disease, on which my few remarks referred, mainly to its general presence in puerperal convulsions, as long since noted by Lever.

Our conversational discussion at Towcester was brisk and instructive; but we intended not to speak dogmatically, rather suggestively, that each might benefit by another's practical experience.

Permit these simple corrections, for the credit of our Branch.

Woburn, October 1867.

I am, etc., H. VEASEY.

MR. MANNING.—It will be necessary that your son pursues his studies for four years at the hospital, after passing a preliminary examination in Arts; but, having passed this for an army appointment, it will, no doubt, be allowed by both College and Hall. If so, your son could at once enter on his studies.

H. F. S.—The vervain, held in such high repute by the Romans, was gathered after libations of honey and wine, at the rising of the dog-star, and with the left hand; and, thus collected, served for various sacerdotal and medical purposes. Its branches were employed to sweep the temples of Jupiter. Pliny tells us, "Nulla herba Romanæ nobilitatis plus habet quam hierobotane." Consult Lindley's *Flora Medica*.

DR. MEADOWS.—The blocks shall be returned. We are much indebted for the loan of them.

DR. McLOUGHLIN.—We fear not.

T. X.—Consult the "General Register der Jahrbücher" (Schmidt and Canstatt). Leipzig, 1867. It includes the indices of vols. 101 to 120.

A MEDICAL contemporary takes somewhat tardy exception to a biographical memoir which appeared several weeks since in this JOURNAL. That memoir, just, candid, and indulgent, has, however, not only been stamped with general approval, but called forth the special and personal thanks of approval of those nearest to the man whose services it honourably commemorated without blind or indiscriminate adulation.

R. S. (Leeds).—We cannot guarantee a fixed place or amount of space for the reports; but will do all that we can to find regular insertion for them in a condensed form.

AN Irish paper which came to hand containing an address of Dr. Shinkwin, has been accidentally destroyed.

MR. GARLAND (Yeovil).—Thanks for the cutting.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following newspapers, containing matters of medical interest:—The Bath Chronicle; The West Surrey Times; The Bath Express, October 12th; The Cork Daily Herald, October 11th; The Cheltenham Examiner, October 15th; The Birmingham Daily Post, October 15th.

MR. JAMES LITTLE will see that the papers are still in course of publication.

MR. KEMP.—We are unable to continue the correspondence.

TOXIC ACTION OF QUININE.

SIR,—I have read the letter from your correspondent X, in the last page of JOURNAL for Oct. 12th, and must say that his conclusions appear to depend on somewhat slender evidence. "Suppression of urine, with coma," is so very common where "repeated attacks of disorder of the liver and kidneys" have occurred, as to make it illogical to blame the drug, quinine, because it was previously administered. Whether death followed, we are not informed. In the second case mentioned by X, there is also a difficulty. May not the "lichen, diminution of urine, and oedema, after gastro-enteritis," be regarded as complications or sequelæ, and be quite independent of the quinine? My brethren will, I think, agree that further data are required to establish the suggestion of X, as to the "toxic action." I would remind him that "coma" is a "cerebral symptom."

Worcester, October 1867. I am, etc., PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D.

MR. CROSBY LEONARD (Bristol).—Always acceptable.

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

Mr. W. H. O'Leary, Dublin (with enclosure); Dr. C. F. Buchan, Pembury, Tunbridge; Mr. H. Veasey, Woburn; Mr. Weeden Cooke; Mr. Erichsen (with enclosure); Dr. C. F. Taylor, New York (with enclosure); Dr. Barbier Dubourg, Paris (with enclosure); Dr. H. Dobell; Mr. J. Waring-Curran, Bexhill, Hastings (with enclosure); Dr. Aveling, Sheffield (with enclosure); Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath (with enclosure); Mr. Tichborne; The Secretary of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Mr. William Copney (with enclosure); Dr. G. M. Humphry, Cambridge; Mr. J. S. Gamgee, Birmingham (with enclosure); Dr. MacLoughlin; Dr. F. T. Roberts, Liverpool; Messrs. Trübner; Mr. J. G. Beckingsale, Newport, Isle of Wight; Mr. William Poole; Dr. Michael Foster (with enclosure); Mr. Dowson, Bristol; Dr. J. G. Wilson, Glasgow; Dr. Meadows; Mr. Thomas Hunt; Dr. Augustus Brown; Dr. Stephen (with enclosure); Mr. King (with enclosure); Dr. J. B. Sanderson (with enclosure); Dr. John Murray; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. Tibbits, Clifton (with enclosure); Dr. P. H. Williams, Worcester; Mr. Garland, Yeovil (with enclosure); Mr. Little, Dublin; Mr. Ward, Peniston; Mr. James Shaw, Ayr, N.B.; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. W. Parker, Bath; Mr. John Capes (with enclosure); Mr. R. S. Cross, Petersfield; Mr. Kemball Cooke; Mr. J. T. Dickson; Mr. Crosby Leonard, Bristol (with enclosure); Mr. Octavius Field; Mr. C. L. Cook, Beckley, near Oxford; H. S., Burnley; Dr. William Eddowes, Shrewsbury.