fibres to the bronchioles. The broncho-dilator nerves are sympathetic in origin proceeding from the first three dorsal rami, and after connexion with the stellate ganglion, proceed to the lungs with the cardiac accelerators. The vagus nerve contains only constrictor fibres.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Harley-street, W., August 24th, 1915.

A. G. AULD.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will insert this correction, for the eyes of those interested in the diagnosis of phthisis, of certain unfortunate errors in the reproduction of the diagrams in my paper "A New Sign and its Value in the Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tubercle," which appeared in your issue of August 21st. Figs. 1 and 3 have been interchanged, so that it is Fig. 3 (which should be Fig. 1) that illustrates the upper and lower areas of percussion impairment about which the paper chiefly concerns itself. In addition, Fig. 4 should have contained, as well as a front view, a back view identical with that in Fig. 3.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Queen Anne-street, W., August 23rd, 1915. CLIVE RIVIERE.

THE LATE DR. MARCUS J. EUSTACE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I was deeply touched to read the notice in THE LANCET of August 21st of the death of Dr. Marcus John Eustace. May I add my tribute to his memory? Though it is now some 17 years since I last saw him, he was formerly my colleague for six years in Baluchistan, and a very good friend. We worked together in the same hospital and lived together in the same bungalow. He enjoyed a wide popularity which was largely due to his genial manner and constant cheerfulness. Life was full of interest to him, for he had varied talent and was resourceful. As a surgeon he was an enterprising operator. In his leisure time I have known him as a successful fruit-grower, doing his own grafting and budding. The first telephone that I ever used was one made by him to connect our bungalow with our hospital; it was quite useful, though it consisted of absolutely nothing but a couple of empty cigar boxes and a bit of string. He was one of my lieutenants when I commanded the Baluchistan Rifle Volunteers; and as a surgeon he accompanied Sir Henry MacMahon in his mission to Seistan. As I look back to the days of twenty or five-and-twenty years ago there arises still the vision of Irish humour, overflowing geniality, and imperturbable good spirits.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

S. W. SUTTON, M.D. Lond.

Bishop's Caundle Rectory, Sherborne, August 23rd, 1915.

SHELL SHOCK.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I notice there is a good deal of correspondence in the papers about "shell shock." Permit me to mention an incident with reference to the old belief that the wind of a round shot was often fatal to show that it was in former days compression of the air, and doubtless is so now, which kills.

In July, 1882, I was a special service officer on the staff of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour on the *Invincible*, when we were attacking the Mex Forts at Alexandria, distant 1500 yards. I happened to be

in the main top giving the ranges over the smoke of our guns. Several heavy round shot from the great smooth bore guns came pretty close. They did not trouble me, but one heavy projectile came so close, and with a rush like a railway-train passing me, that I staggered back. It was so close that it cut the signal halyards, and therefore must have been within a few feet. I at once came to the conclusion that it must have been a shell from one of the two 18-ton rifled guns which I knew were in the battery, and that I did not feel the wind of it because, being a rifled projectile, it, so to say, bored its way through the air instead of compressing it as round shot were believed to do, with fatal effect to anyone close to.

I have had a good deal of experience of round shot and shell fire, which began in the Crimea and ended near Soissons. I had a special pass then to get information if possible of a nephew wounded and missing; but the only projectile in which I ever took special interest was the big shell in 1882. One of my sons is an invalid from concussion of the brain from a shell bursting just as it cleared his head; but that is another matter.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ALEX. B. TULLOCH,

Major-General, retired.

Glaslyn Court, Abergavenny, August 26th, 1915.

THE NEGLECT OF VACCINATION.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—For some time vaccinations have been steadily decreasing in numbers, owing to the ease with which the so-called conscientious objectors evade the law. Now we public vaccinators are faced with further losses in bonuses. For four years past no Local Government Board inspection has taken place in this district, and no explanation of this neglect can be elicited.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

August 27th, 1915.

PUBLIC VACCINATOR.

* * The Local Government Board inspections for purposes of award have been delayed on account of other pressing duties which have devolved upon the Medical Department of the Board, partly in connexion with the war. At present a number of unions are under inspection, and we believe that before long the arrears will to a large extent have been overtaken and the long delayed grants awarded to the public vaccinators whose work is of a sufficiently high class to merit them.—ED. L.

PRESENTATION TO PROFESSOR J. RUTHERFORD MORISON.—On August 18th an interesting ceremony took place in one of the operating theatres of the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On that occasion as many of Professor Morison's house surgeons as could be present met for the purpose of unveiling a life-size medallion in bronze which had been erected in the theatre where he worked to commemorate his retirement from the acting staff of the infirmary. The medallion bore the inscription:—

Rutherford Morison.

A tribute from his House-surgeons,
1888-1913.

In making the presentation, Mr. G. Grey Turner said that it was with the greatest pleasure that Professor Morison was asked to accept that medallion "as a token of admiration and gratitude for his invaluable teaching, esteem for his worth, and affection for those qualities which had endeared him to all." In accepting the memorial, Professor Morison said it was difficult for him to express his thanks, but he felt that if his house surgeons had learnt as many lessons from him as he had done from them, it might after all be worth while to commemorate their association. On the same occasion Dr. Alfred Parkin asked Professor Morison to accept a group photograph of his house surgeons as a personal memento of their very happy association with their teacher.