

and other mountain climbers in respect of the perception of distance:

"I do not know that the attention of psychologists has been sufficiently called to the experience of mountain climbers as bearing on the problem of the perception of distance. Both SIR MARTIN CONWAY in his recent book, 'The Alps from End to End,' and M. BONVALOT, in his book, 'Across Thibet,' have some suggestive remarks of the same general tenor on this subject, but I will quote only those of M. BONVALOT, as they seem on the whole the most pertinent. Speaking of the highlands of Thibet, he says:

"It is difficult to imagine how hard it is to find one's way among these highlands, where a man loses all sense of perspective, his eye wandering over immense spaces without seeing, at given distances either trees, houses, human beings, animals or edifices, the height of which is known to him. It is by the incessant and unconscious comparison of such objects as these that he has learned to form an idea of distance. Here in the desert we have in a few weeks lost this sense of distance which we had gained by the experience of our lifetime. All that one sees is so alike; one hill is like another; according to the time of day a frozen pool either sparkles in the sun or disappears, so that one does not know whether it is large or small; a little bird fluttering its wings upon a clod of earth looks like a wild animal which has been lying down and is getting up; a crow flying away with its prey in the morning mist seems to be a gigantic condor carrying off a lamb in its claws, while at sunset this same crow, cleaning itself on the summit of a rock, looks the size of a yak or a bear."

"It is plain from this experience that M. BONVALOT happened upon a new spatial world of size and distance, which he had to learn by a method of local visual signs, just as in infancy he learned the space world of the nursery room. It would be interesting to inquire of such travelers the exact nature of the signs they used in constructing the new space world."

THE UNWELCOME "EX."

We observe with sincere regret that a few of our exchanges are regularly printing items from the JOURNAL, and simply crediting them to "Ex." Under our copyright and the order of the Trustees, we will be obliged to bring to legal notice those who continue these annoyances. The Trustees have given free and full permission to medical journals to republish any item that appears in the ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, but it is intended as a matter of common courtesy that due credit shall be given, and the general permission contains a proviso to that effect.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION will meet on Monday, May 4, at 4 P.M. Gentlemen going by the JOURNAL Special will arrive in Atlanta in ample time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"She has Suffered Many Things." Another Case.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1896.

To the Editor:—By request I report a case to go along with that of Dr. Cory's reported case, Vol. xxvi, p. 587 of our JOURNAL.

Some ten years ago a middle-aged widow presented herself for treatment, and the examinations disclosed the following:

1. Antelexion and hyperesthesia of the uterus.
2. Asthma, shown by dyspnea.
3. Bright's disease of the kidneys, shown by albumin, casts and fatty epithelia.
4. Fibroid tumor attached to the fundus of uterus, globar, pedunculated, about three inches and a half in diameter.
5. Pleuritis, shown by pain and friction sounds, about lateral third of chest.
6. Tuberculosis of lung, shown by impaired resonance on percussion, crackling respiration, elastic and inelastic lung fibers in sputum and the morphology of tuberculous blood.

This case was treated on the Salisbury plan. 4, disappeared in two months; 1, was hard to cure; 5, speedily disappeared; 3, also; 2, occasionally reappears; 6, disappeared and has reappeared, but now is in abeyance.

This case shows what perseverance will do in most unfavorable circumstances, where the principle is adopted of stopping causes, sustaining nature, oiling the machine with medicines, saving and conferring vital force and letting nature do the cure, as she always will if she has a chance.

Respectfully yours, EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.

Transactions Pan-American Medical Congress.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 5, 1896.

To the Editor:—Will you kindly inform me through the JOURNAL, whether members of the Pan-American Medical Congress who paid their \$10 fees are entitled to the Transactions of the meeting? If so, are they published yet, or if not, when and where can we obtain them? I have written to Dr. Reed, the Secretary, twice, but can not get an answer from him. If I am entitled to a copy, and they are published, I would like very much to have my copy.

Yours truly, J. WALTER PARK, M.D.
ANSWER: Write to Professor Wm. Pepper, Philadelphia.

A Wise Suggestion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1896.

To the Editor:—In view of the vital importance of the subject others of your readers like myself would doubtless like very much to have from Dr. Halderman himself the details of the case of "Death from Antitoxin," reported by Dr. James L. Taylor in the correspondence of your issue of April 4.

Respectfully, JAMES TYSON.

"Our Journal."

FARMLAND, IND., March 10, 1896.

To the Editor:—Like the "general practitioner" of medicine in a backwoods district, I presume the editor of a medical journal at his desk, is not burdened with compliments of his success, but I wish to say to you that I appreciate the ability with which "our JOURNAL" is conducted, and the advanced views and literary skill of its editorials.

Very respectfully, LEWIS N. DAVIS, M.D.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1896.

By the way, the issue of March 21, which I have just received, is the best for a long time. The topography is beautiful, the make-up admirable, the cuts clean, the contents interesting. Well done, thou g. and f. s.

Yours truly, A. L. G.