

learned physician should confer or communicate." A history of the case in French and in Latin was written by Mayerne, who procured from the king a certificate expressing the most perfect satisfaction with his conduct, and two others from the lords of the council and the officers and gentlemen of the prince to the same purpose. In Mayerne's case-book, the entries relating to the death of Prince Henry have all been torn out, most probably by Mayerne himself. Curiously enough, in connection with this fever of the Prince of Wales, I find in a recent publication of the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports an article by Dr. Norman Moore, entitled "An Historical Case of Typhoid Fever." The author considers that to Mayerne is due the credit of having been the exact describer of the earliest case of typhoid fever on record in England. Dr. Moore criticises the history of the case as written by Mayerne, and reduces it to the concise shape of a modern case report. The diagnosis, in the light of subsequent experience, is beyond a doubt. The autopsy is confirmatory of this view. The work from which Dr. Moore's history is taken is entitled "Theo. Turquet Mayernii Opera Medica." Ed. J. Browne, London, 1701. I do not think there is a copy of this book in America.

James I., at the age of 59, after having been subject to attacks of ague and gout at different periods of his life, met his fatal illness on the 12th March, 1625. On that day Mr. Chamberlen, in one of his letters, states that "the king was overtaken on Sunday with a tertian ague," and on the 16th Mr. Secretary Conway, in a letter to the Earl of Carlisle, speaks of "the sharp and smart accesses of his Majesty's fever, though a pure intermitting tertian, whereof this day early he had his seventh fit." Affairs went badly with the king. On the 12th night of the illness, the last sacrament was administered. He appears to have died insensible. There are several records of the examination of the king's body. The most rational one is that found in Nicholl's "Progresses of James I. Death resulted from a form of what is now called Bright's disease. One kidney was found to be much atrophied; two calculi were found in it. The heart was enlarged. Sir Simon D'Ewes records that "the greatness