

## MEDICAL NEWS.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

For the week from 29th July to 4th August (both inclusive).

Taken at Kew, by Dr. TREUTLER, Fellow of the Meteorological Societies of England and Scotland.

Mean height of barometer corrected and reduced to 32° F. and mean sea-level .....	30.064
Highest reading (corrected and reduced), on July 31st, at 10 P.M. ....	30.299
Lowest ditto Ditto on July 29th, at 2 P.M. ....	29.692
Range of pressure during week .....	00.607
Mean temperature of air in shade .....	70.6
Mean temperature of evaporation .....	64.3
Mean temperature of dew-point .....	59.5
Mean degree of humidity (saturation=100) .....	68
Maximum temperature of week .....	79.9
Minimum temperature of week .....	55.9
Calculated mean temperature of week .....	67.9
Maximum in shade, on August 4th .....	85.7
Minimum (protected), on August 1st .....	47.9
Minimum (exposed on grass), on August 1st .....	42.7
Range of temperature during week .....	43.0
Highest reading of black bulb, solar radiation, thermometer <i>in vacuo</i> , on August 2nd .....	148.9
Mean amount of clouds (0-10) .....	1.7
Total rainfall (which fell on July 29th) .....	0.19 inch
Mean amount of ozone (0-10) .....	2.9

#### WIND.

Mean Force

N NE E SE S SW W NW Calm. (0-12)

10 A.M. .... 0 ..... 1 ..... 1 ..... 2 ..... 0 ..... 0 ..... 1 ..... 2 ..... 0 ..... 3.4

2 P.M. .... 0 ..... 0 ..... 0 ..... 4 ..... 0 ..... 0 ..... 2 ..... 1 ..... 0 ..... 3.4

10 P.M. .... 1 ..... 0 ..... 1 ..... 2 ..... 0 ..... 0 ..... 0 ..... 1 ..... 0 ..... 1.9

Mean force of wind (0-12) .....

The week has been characterised by warmth, dryness, and clear skies. The coolest day was July 29th, on which the maximum temperature in the shade was only 63.7, and the black bulb solar radiation thermometer 84.0; the sky being for the greatest part of the day covered with clouds. Atmospheric pressure increased rapidly, attaining its maximum on the night of July 31st. Since then, it has been gradually and steadily diminishing. Winds have been moderate, and for the most part from the S.E. The general health continues good. Grass and vegetation generally are suffering much from the drought.

Kew, August 5th, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At a general meeting of the Fellows, held on Thursday, July 30th, 1868, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, were duly admitted members of the College:—

Moxey, David Anderson, M.D. Edin., Edinburgh House, Turnham Green  
Payne, Joseph Frank, M.B. Oxon., St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington  
Phillips, John Jones, M.D. Lond., Guy's Hospital  
Pigg, Thomas, M.D. St. Andrew's, Manchester  
Rutter, Joseph, M.D. Lond., Brighton  
Wright, Robert Temple, M.D. Edin., 10, New Ormond Street

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Licentiates in Midwifery at a meeting of the Board, on Aug. 3.

Cartwright, J. A. T., Spalding, Lincolnshire; diploma of membership dated May 7, 1868  
Earle, T. A., Euston Road; July 24, 1868  
Grose, S., Royal Marines, Woolwich (a Fellow of the College); June 11, 1868  
Rix, Charles J., Manchester; May 6, 1868  
Roberts, W. L., Spilsby, Lincolnshire; May 5, 1868  
Searle, Francis F., Exeter, Devon; July 31, 1863

In the list published on August 1st of candidates who passed their examinations for the membership on the 23rd ult., the name of Mr. William Morris, Birmingham, of the London Hospital, was accidentally omitted.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Tuesday, July 28th, 1868.

Brocklehurst, Thomas Howard, Manchester  
Chabot, Herbert, 129, Camberwell Road  
Chapman, John, Burlington Road, Bayswater  
Green, John, Dudley, Worcestershire  
Herbert, Samuel Lyman, Demerara

Madeley, George Sherwin, Pelham Street, Brompton  
Taylor, John Richard Algonon, Infirmary, Halifax  
Wood, Charles, Welbeck Street, London

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination.

Boddy, Hugh Walter, Manchester School of Medicine  
Phillips, John, Guy's Hospital  
Roberts, Arthur Copleston, Guy's Hospital  
Roberts, John Dungey, Guy's Hospital  
Robinson, George, London Hospital  
Rope, Henry John, King's College Hospital

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY, Glasgow—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.  
BARRA, Inverness-shire—Parochial Medical Officer.  
CHERTSEY UNION, Surrey—Medical Officer for No. 4 or Windlesham District.  
CORK UNION—Junior Medical Officer, Cork Dispensary District.  
DEVON COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Exminster—Assistant Medical Officer.  
DUDLEY DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer.  
GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY—Surgeon.  
KILKEEL UNION, co. Down—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and Fever Hospital; Medical Officer for the Kilkeel West Sub-Dispensary District.  
KIRKMABRECK, Kircudbrightshire—Parochial Medical Officer.  
LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY—Assistant Resident Medical Officer.  
LOCHBROOM, co. Ross and Cromarty—Parochial Medical Officer.  
LONDON HOSPITAL—Assistant-Physician; Assistant-Surgeon.  
MACCLESFIELD DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon.  
MONAGHAN COUNTY INFIRMARY—Apothecary and Registrar.  
NEWMARKET UNION—Medical Officer for District No. 9.  
OUGHTERDARD UNION, co. Galway—Medical Officer for the Oughterard Dispensary and the Workhouse.  
RATHRUM UNION, co. Wicklow—Medical Officer or the Aughrim Dispensary District.  
ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY, Bartholomew Close—Physician; Assistant-Physician.  
ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY—Two Medical Officers for Greenwich.  
SCOTLAND—Surgeon-Oculist in Ordinary to the Queen.  
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL—Lecturer on Botany.  
ST. GILES and ST. GEORGE, Bloomsbury, Parishes of—Resident Assistant Medical Officer.  
TRINITY COLLEGE, Glenalmond—Resident Medical Officer.  
UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW—Waltonian Lecturer on the Eye.  
WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY, Marylebone Rd.—Physician in Ordinary

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BOROUGH, Edw., Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., late Senior House-Surgeon to the Leeds Dispensary, has been appointed House-Surgeon to the Leeds Fever Hospital, *vice* Henry C. Libbey, Esq., resigned.

#### ARMY.

COLLIER, Assistant-Surgeon H. C., 4th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. Collins, M.D.  
KEMP, Assistant-Surgeon R. D., M.B., 33rd Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* G. F. Adams, M.D.  
MACLACHLAN, Assistant-Surgeon H. K., 74th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* F. G. Power, M.D.  
POWER, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon P. G., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 74th Foot, *vice* H. K. MacLachlan.

#### ROYAL NAVY.

MOCKRIDGE, John, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *St. George*.  
SICCAMA, Rinso R., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Myrmidon*.  
TURNBULL, Alexander, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cracker*.

VOLUNTEERS.—(A.V., Artillery Volunteers; R.V., Rifle Volunteers.)  
FERGUSON, J., Esq., to be Assist.-Surg. 1st Administrative Battalion Elginshire R.V.  
GRAY, Alexander C., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 38th West Riding of Yorkshire R.V.

GROOM, W., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon and Cambridgeshire R.V.  
HOYLE, Wm., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 60th Lancashire R.V.  
LANG, H., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 9th Middlesex R.V.  
LEWIS, John P., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 6th Kirkcudbright R.V.  
LIVETT, Henry W., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Administrative Battalion Somersetshire R.V.  
SMITH, R., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Elginshire R.V.  
STOCKWELL, G. M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 7th West Riding of Yorkshire A.V.  
SWETE, Edward H. W., Esq., to be Surgeon 3rd Administrative Battalion Somersetshire R.V.

### BIRTHS.

ADLEY.—On July 14th, at Maida Hill West, the wife of W. H. Adley, Esq., Surgeon Bengal Medical Service, of a son.  
CURGENVEN.—On July 28th, at Craven Hill Gardens, the wife of \*J. Brendon Curgenven, M.D., of a son.  
FAIRBANK.—On July 19th, at Windsor, the wife of Thomas Fairbank, M.D., of a daughter.  
FRANCE.—On July 18th, at Hampstead, the wife of Robt. R. France, M.D., of a son.  
MAY.—On July 10th, at Tottenham, the wife of E. H. May, M.D., of a daughter.  
SMITH.—On July 26th, at Eton, the wife of J. Smith, M.D., of a son.  
WILBE.—On July 26th, at Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, the wife of Richard H. Wilbe, M.D., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

\*EDDOWES, William, Esq., Surgeon, Shrewsbury, to Maria Lavinia, only daughter of Horace M. HUMMELL, Esq., Brixton, on July 23rd.  
\*FOX, Edwin Fydel, Esq., Surgeon, to Ellen, youngest daughter of William WARRINGTON, Esq., of London, at Keenham, on July 14th.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

**MONDAY** .....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

**TUESDAY**.....Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—National Orthopaedic Hospital, 2 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M.

**WEDNESDAY**..St. Mary's, 1.15 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.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.

**THURSDAY**....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.

**FRIDAY**.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.

**SATURDAY**....St. 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 London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

## 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.*

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

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

AUTHORS OF PAPERS, desirous of having extra copies printed for their own use, are requested to communicate with the printer, Mr. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street.

## THE REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

MR. TERRY (Northampton).—The Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council was reviewed from a copy which reached us, before it was published, from a member of the House of Commons. It is now published, and may be purchased from Hansard's, Great Queen Street; price 4s. 6d. The mode of publication lies not with the Medical Officer, but with the Parliamentary Printers and Publishers.

## SOCIAL DIALECTICS.

SIR.—When my book on prostitution was first published, I was quite prepared to find that many of my proposals for the diminution of contagious diseases would be pooh poohed, and the author roughly handled by his critics. After eleven years' agitation and discussion on the subject, most of the reforms I therein advocated are about to be adopted, on the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Lords, which has just issued its report. I cannot, therefore, in justice to myself, allow the opinions I expressed lately before the Dialectical Society to be misreported, since these represented my matured views on the subject. I value too much the good opinion of my profession to allow the following observations in one of your minor articles to pass unchallenged, especially as there must have been some serious error in the report of what I said, and on which you founded these comments.—"There is in London a Society called the Dialectical, where ladies and gentlemen discuss together the most delicate subjects." The prevention of venereal disease was one of the recent subjects, when, after various ladies had given their opinions, *Mr. Acton advised that ladies generally should use their influence with prostitutes to keep themselves clean, and to inspect the men with whom they had connection.*" What I really did say, I here repeat, viz., that the prostitute has it in her power to most effectually prevent the extension of venereal disease. I gave the following illustration. During a late visit to Paris I was invited by Dr. Denis to assist at the examination of over one hundred and fifty registered women. I was much struck with the few cases of venereal affections to be seen among these avowedly dangerous classes, and to satisfy my doubts, my French *confirre*, calling one aside, asked her how long she had been in the habit of attending his weekly inspections. The woman replied fourteen years. I then asked her how she had escaped, her reply was, "just as others should do; I take care that no man has relations with me if he is diseased."

I have for more than twenty years maintained, that on SANITARY GROUNDS, the surgeon may, does, and I trust will continue to advise, any prostitute coming under his care, to attend particularly to injections and ablations, as the best means of preventing the extension of venereal diseases. If the doing this is to be permitted to the medical man, *à fortiori*, it becomes a duty to the midwife—the profession, I presume, of those ladies who were present at the meeting of the Dialectical Society. I may add, that I was merely invited as a stranger, expressly to take part in a discussion on prostitution at the meeting referred to.

It is almost an affront to the judgement of your readers, that I should point out what is the only alternative, if my suggestion is considered to be very unprofessional, unusual and shocking. The law now recognises the prostitute as a being who gains her living in a manner which entails on her a risk of being the agent by which serious mischief may be inflicted on members of the community, and whose lives have a value to the state. If, therefore, these wretched women are not to be informed of the means by which they may in some measure protect themselves from infection—if they are to be denied all knowledge, and are to leave the hospital, or pass from under private advice without a word of warning, I imagine that the real purpose and object of all sanitary improvement of the subject would be defeated, and the blame would not rest with the woman.

17, Queen Ann Street,  
August 3, 1868.

I am, etc.,  
W. ACTON.

\* \* Mr. Acton first contradicts and then justifies the recommendation attributed to him. Is he satisfied of the accuracy of his assumption that all the ladies present were midwives? and even so, what have midwives more than other women to do with prostitutes?

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.

## SUICIDE AND LUNACY.

SIR.—Noticing the paragraph in the JOURNAL of July 11th, headed "Suicide and Lunacy", it suggests itself that if medical men would note where suicide occurs in cases that ought to have been previously put under restraint, and so prevented, a formidable list would soon be made out, and means provided to prevent such a state of things. In my own experience, I can refer to at least six cases of suicide in which the restraint of the patient had been suggested; but, from prejudice or otherwise, not carried out. I am, etc., T. G.

## IMPROMPTU CATHETERS.

SIR.—I have read the letter of Mr. Stephenson, and also that of Mr. Williams, in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNALS, the former recommending a tobacco-pipe, the latter a goose-quill, as substitutes for the female catheter. It has been my practice for years to follow the suggestion of Dr. Evory Kennedy, formerly one of the masters of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, who used to recommend, in his lectures, gentlemen who might be engaged in midwifery practice to place a male gum-elastic catheter inside their hats under the crown. If gentlemen will do this, I venture to state that the elastic catheter will answer the purpose better than the tobacco-pipe or goose-quill, and not be liable to the objections to which these substitutes are open, of being, to say the least, not elegant. Besides, if they should happen to be called during their round to a case of retention of urine in the male from spasm, or from enlarged prostate, they may find themselves able to assist.

The gum-elastic catheter may also be used as a make-shift for plugging the posterior nares in epistaxis. A piece of fine twine of sufficient strength and length should be tied in the middle, over the eye of the catheter, with sufficient firmness. The catheter thus armed, with the stilet giving it a gentle curve at the point, may be passed along the floor of the nose; and, when it has reached the pharynx, by drawing the stilet, not withdrawing it, a sufficient curve may be obtained to pass it over the soft palate, so that it may be reached with a forceps—perhaps with the finger—and the operation completed in the usual way. I am, etc., Sibley, Loughborough, July 1868.

PATRICK DOWNEY.

SIR.—I am amused at the correspondence I have from time to time seen, upon the various methods of improvising a female catheter. I have for the last twenty years carried an ordinary female catheter with my pencil-case and caustic-case in my waistcoat-pocket. If your correspondents will do the same, and turn their attention to improvising a male catheter for an emergency, I, for one, should be glad. Mansfield, Notts, July 1868. I am, etc., THOS. GODFREY.

SIR.—Seeing in the JOURNAL of July 11th, a letter on "Impromptu Catheters", in which a goose-quill is recommended, I wish to state that I know a case in which the medical man not having a catheter with him, and being far from home, was tempted to use a couple of goose-quills—one inserted into the end of the other, to make the instrument the required length, and which he introduced in the ordinary way; but, upon withdrawing the quills, the lowermost one slipped off, and got into the bladder, the patient having to undergo an operation for its extraction. July 1868. I am, etc., B.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AS PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL. SIR.—In a recent number of the JOURNAL, you suggested the advantages which might accrue if the President of the Medical Council were a connecting link between the Government and the Council. I think this could be easily effected by the Medical Council electing as their President a medical gentleman having a seat in the House of Commons. There are two gentlemen at present holding that position, either of whom is well qualified for the office of President of the General Medical Council. I refer to Mr. Brady and to Mr. Clement. The latter gentleman would at the same time be a fitting representative of the general body of practitioners in the Medical Council.

The new Parliament now in prospect will likely furnish additional medical men, from which the Medical Council could on a future occasion elect a President. July 1868. I am, etc., J. W.

## CARBOHEMIA.

SIR.—As "M" does not now press the cases of Messrs. Hengell and Russell, I might pass them over. He persists, however, in saying that the evidence which proves that they died of phthisis without breathing pre-respired air would, *mutatis mutandis*, satisfy me next the facts tell in my favour. But, then, he has not adduced any evidence. "M" next proceeds to other matters, not perhaps strictly relevant. Does he mean or not mean to say—for he is not at all explicit—that animal life can be sustained without renewed air. For myself, I assert that animal life cannot be maintained, at all, if the air breathed be entirely pre-breathed; and next I assert that pre-respired air, or part pre-respired, if habitually breathed, inevitably induces tubercle. The conditions of existence in warm and cold blooded animals differ somewhat; but, if "M" will bottle up a serpent or a newt, so as to exclude the atmosphere, he shall find that he will also exclude life. If "M" mean to say that Africans and Indians, "whole races" is his expression, can subsist healthily and yet sleep in such fashion as to rebreathe air nightly, I must wholly differ from him. I have myself seen much of the Negro race, both in Africa and in America, and have been often in their sleeping places; but I have never witnessed anything very peculiar in their mode of sleeping.

In other respects, Dr. Clarke, whose remarks are published, and who spent many years as Staff-Surgeon on the Gold Coast, who also entirely endorses my views as to the production of tubercle from pre-breathed air, adverts to the prevalence of both consumption and scrofula in the negro races in Africa. They (the negroes) are not, indeed, exempt from these maladies, whether in Europe or America. Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Boston, Massachusetts, lately favoured me with some tables, from which it plainly appears that the prevalence of phthisis in America, from south to north, is in the exact ratio of the increased amount of in-door life, and consequent exposure to re-breathed air. The disease, however, is not at all absent either in South America or in India. "M" does not furnish a tittle of evidence that the black-faced, "never under cover", Highland sheep laboured under tubercle, and not cysticerci. It would have been more to the point, I submit, if "M" had adverted to the case of the inhabitants of Argyle and of the Western Isles of Scotland, exempt from consumption absolutely, while it ravages the rest of Scotland, by reason, as I maintain, of never respiring pre-breathed air. These and other relevant facts, "M" will find in my treatise on Phthisis or, if he prefer to consult them, in the Report of the Registrar-General of Scotland for 1861, and Dr. Morgan's paper in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*. I am, etc., Belfast, June 1868. H. MACCORMAC, M.D.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the JOURNAL, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 A.M. on Thursday.

#### LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

SIR,—I have had to treat two or three cases of laryngismus stridulus; and one case was so characteristic, that I think it may afford food for reflection. The attacks were frequent and severe, and often followed a meal. The child was suckled by its mother till six months old; the supply of milk then failing, and her health not being over strong, the child being remarkably fine and healthy, the parents were induced to give him artificial diet. The attacks of laryngismus began soon after this mode of feeding was adopted. Every arrangement for feeding was tried, and still no good followed. This went on till the child was eighteen months old, when a wet-nurse was procured. He took to the nurse and her supply of food immediately; and never had a recurrence of the spasms. He was kept and fed by the wet-nurse till over two years of age; and then artificial food was again given. He had no recurrence of the spasms; but a cachectic condition came on. The joints of his fingers swelled and discharged; other joints and bones also showed scrofulous signs; yet he lived for some years, and then died exhausted, with scrofulous sores all over his body. Had this child been fed by its mother, and, failing this, by a wet-nurse, till it had arrived at the age of twelve or fourteen months, would it ever have shown signs of laryngismus stridulus? Would it ultimately have been attacked with scrofulous disease of the joints, etc.? Probably the child would have grown up healthy, as it previously had been healthy, and he would have been living yet; whereas he now has left only the recollection of a terribly distressing and short life, the result of improper infantile feeding.

Carlisle, June 1868.

WM. REEVES.

#### DR. BILLING'S "PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE."

SIR,—While thanking you for the notice of Dr. Billing's *Principles of Medicine*, allow us to draw to the attention of your readers, that the book is the sixth edition, and not the fifth, as your reviewer had it, and that the work is published by  
London, July 1868. Yours, etc., BELL AND DALDY.

WE understand that Messrs. Knight and Co. are publishing for Mr. Hutchins of the Sanitary Department of the Government, an edition of the Sanitary Act Amendment Act, which has just passed.

#### THE LYMPH OF THE NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. FLEISCHMANN presents his compliments to the Editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, and will feel obliged by the publication of the following correspondence between himself and the Privy Council.

"Cheltenham, June 9th, 1868.

"MY LORDS,—Another futile and impracticable Vaccination Act having passed and become law, one of its consequences is, to throw all the union vaccination contracts in the town hitherto held by several Poor-law officers into the hands of one. I shall feel obliged if your Lordships will advise me through what channel to procure reliable vaccine lymph, as that obtained from the National Vaccine Establishment has long ceased to be so; and its use only entails trouble, annoyance, and professional injury to the user, and, I conscientiously believe, frequent constitutional maladies of the gravest order to the unfortunate person upon whom it is used. Trusting your Lordships will recognise the great public importance of the question,—I remain, my Lords, your obedient servant,  
A. FLEISCHMANN.  
"To the Lords of the Privy Council."

"Medical Department of the Privy Council Office, June 23rd, 1868.

"SIR,—In answer to the question asked in your letter dated June 1868, and received on the 20th June, I am directed by the Lords of Her Majesty's Council to inform you that my Lords cannot undertake to advise you of any channel, other than their own office, through which to procure reliable vaccine lymph. And, with reference to the complaint which you make of the lymph of the National Vaccine Establishment, I am to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a report made on your complaint by the inspector of that establishment.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
"A. Fleischmann, Esq., Cheltenham. JOHN SIMON."

"National Vaccine Establishment, 16, Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square,  
22nd June, 1868.

"SIR,—Referring to Mr. Fleischmann's letter, dated June 1868, I have the honour to state that, beyond duly forwarding the required supplies of vaccine lymph, I have had no special communication with that gentleman. Those supplies were as under:—Nov. 27th, 1867, points charged by Dr. Sharpe; Feb. 27th, 1867, points charged by Dr. Webb; April 15th, 1867, points charged by Dr. Sharpe; Aug. 13th, 1867, points charged by Mr. Marson; all experienced and trustworthy vaccinators and suppliers of lymph. The non-success attending the employment of the lymph furnished to Mr. Fleischmann is much to be regretted, but portions of the same lymph in the hands of other medical men have been eminently successful. With respect to Mr. Fleischmann's belief that frequent constitutional maladies of the gravest kind occur to the unfortunate person upon whom it is used, I can only remark that during the long period of my official connection with the establishment—upwards of thirty years—no such case has ever come to my knowledge.

"I remain, J. NEWTON TOMKINS, Inspector."

"1, Suffolk Place, Cheltenham, July 4th, 1868.

"MY LORDS,—I have received your communications of the 23rd ultimo containing the usual official denials to my assertions. Your Lordships will permit me to remark that a simple negative is not very logical in an argumentative, or very convincing in a scientific point of view. I repeat, the points supplied by you to me have—as a rule, and with due care on my part—been failures; that such failures result in professional annoyance and injury; and that the lymph, taken without the care I defy your Lordships to show is used in its selection, is open to suspicion, and is unworthy of general trust and confidence by vaccinators. I am not aware this matter has been fairly laid before the profession. I shall take an early opportunity of doing so, and I trust the result may be that of answering your official denials by a more authoritative opinion than my own. You will further permit me to add that, so long as men in Parliament, utterly and entirely ignorant of the science of medicine, attempt to frame laws requiring the highest knowledge, so long shall we have laws passed for men to laugh at, and be a century behind the rest of civilised Europe in useful and effectual sanitary legislation.—I have the honour to remain your Lordships' obedient servant,  
A. FLEISCHMANN.  
"To the Lords of the Privy Council."

\* Succeeded.—A. F.

† Failed.—A. F.

‡ Three points succeeded, and three failed.—A. F.

† Failed.—A. F.

#### THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

SIR,—I venture to assume that, if the votes of the Licentiates of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland had been taken "collectively before the President and Fellows had proceeded to abrogate the law which compelled all persons seeking their licence to pledge themselves to refrain from compounding medicines for sale, under any circumstances, that the wish and opinion of the large majority of the Licentiates would have been found to be directly opposed to the 'modern opinion' of the President and Fellows."

"According to the modern opinion of the Fellows, the above law or rule has been found to act injuriously; for, not only were many English practitioners thus prevented from taking the licence, but many Irish students were also precluded from entering the College of Physicians of their own country; and were obliged, by force of circumstances, to resort to Edinburgh or elsewhere for what they could not get at home."

"This seems plausible; yet it appears to imply a desire to meet competition—a spirit of traffic—rather than respect for the dignity of the President and Fellows, and of the Licentiates of the College. I am borne out by the expressed opinion of many of the Licentiates of the College with whom I have spoken on this subject, in believing that the great body of the gentlemen who hold the licence do not desire to 'cut away the ground lately (?) taken up by the Apothecaries' Company', if for that purpose it be necessary that they shall become what Dr. A. Jacob used graphically to designate 'mongrel doctors and practitioners'."

"Long observation has convinced me that, not to speak of the dignity of the profession of physic, but of a far more important consideration, public safety, the latter will be dangerously compromised by the change of the laws of the College of Physicians lately promulgated. I affirm that no physician or surgeon, or even the possessor of both these qualifications, can or ever will be a safe person to act as an apothecary. That the latter (as is alleged), ambitiously assumed to perform duties for the honest and due performance of which he is not duly qualified, can afford no valid reason that the physician should be competent to supply the requirement so much wanted (a person fully instructed in the science of pharmaceutical chemistry and the art of practical pharmacy). I know and lament that in this country pharmacy is in a most dangerous condition—disgraceful to those whose duty it should be to see that a profession so essential to the public safety should not be permitted to lapse into an utter nullity, as a scientific pursuit. I do not make this assertion unadvisedly, or without competent proof.

"In conclusion, I think that Licentiates of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, who have strictly conformed to the laws and regulations of the College, and who may consider their professional and social status lowered by the recent act of the Fellows, and who repudiate the permissive connexion with pharmacy, should be entitled to become members of the College, leaving to those gentlemen who desire it, the privileges conferred by the recent legislative act of the President and Fellows.

June 1868.

I am, etc.,

A LICENTIATE.

H. H.—The *Nomenclature of Diseases* is not yet on sale. Apply to the Registrar of the College of Physicians.

#### NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASE.

SIR,—I would suggest that the terms "cholera" and "cholérine" conveniently indicate Asiatic and English cholera. I have been in the habit of so using them.  
Birkenhead, August 1868. I am, etc., J. DE COURCY YOUNG.

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

Dr. Foster, Birmingham; Dr. Basham, London; Dr. Greenhalgh, London; Dr. Graily Hewitt, London; Dr. Holman, Reigate; Mr. Langston Parker, Birmingham; Dr. Stokes, Dublin; Mr. Wanklyn, London; Mr. Lund, Manchester; Dr. William G. Shepherd, London; Mr. C. A. Newnam, Wolverhampton; Mr. H. Stear, Saffron Walden; Dr. Reith, Aberdeen; Dr. Evans, Paris; The Secretary of the Obstetrical Society; Mr. W. Copney, London; Dr. J. Murray, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Tilbury Fox, *Lancet* Office; Dr. Heslop, Birmingham; Mr. Black, Aberdeen; Mr. G. Naylor, London; Mr. Stone, Bath; Mr. Houghton, Dudley; Mr. Wright, Derby; Dr. Kidd, Dublin; Dr. Williams, Hayward's Heath; Mr. Weeden Cooke, London; Dr. Pitt, Norwich; Dr. Charles Parsons, Dover; Mr. J. de Courcy Young, Birkenhead; Mr. J. A. Kingdon, London; Mr. Horace Swete, Weston-super-Mare.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. T. K. Chambers, London; Mr. Thomas Smith, London; Dr. R. McDonnell, Dublin; Dr. Oppert, London; Mr. Adams, Maidstone; Dr. Gull, London; Dr. A. Miller, Edinburgh; Dr. R. Hibbert Taylor, Liverpool; Mr. W. Rendle, London; Dr. Laycock, Edinburgh; Dr. Ransome, Bowden; Dr. Swayne, Clifton; Dr. Tuckwell, Oxford; Mr. Higginbottom, Nottingham; Mr. Bryant, London; Dr. Dobell, London; Dr. Ogston, Aberdeen; Dr. Dyce Duckworth, London; Dr. Septimus Gibbon, London; Rev. Professor Haughton, Dublin; Dr. Hyde Salter, London; Mr. Hulme, London; Dr. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Ikin, Leeds; Mr. W. Draper, York; Mr. Acton, London; Mr. Thomson, Ramsgate; Dr. J. R. Wolfe, Aberdeen; Dr. Woakes, Luton; Dr. B. Foster, Birmingham; Dr. Protheroe Smith, London; Dr. Eade, Norwich; Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, London; Dr. C. Taylor, Nottingham; Dr. George Johnson, London; Mr. V. Jackson, Wolverhampton; Dr. Ballard, London; Dr. W. Strange, Worcester; Mr. Jas. Paget, London; Mr. Commins, Braintree; Mr. G. Southam, Manchester; Dr. J. Kent Spender, Bath; Dr. Humphry, Cambridge; Dr. F. J. Brown, Rochester; Mr. F. Jordan, Birmingham; Dr. Ward, Bournemouth; Dr. Ballard, London; Messrs. Street, London; Mr. John Birkett, London; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Dr. John Murray, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. Wrench, Baslow; Mr. Fennell, Manchester; Mr. Borough, Derby.

#### BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Herald of Health. London and New York: June 1863.

Report of St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, 1868.

On Aniline and its Derivatives. By M. Reimann, P.D., L.A.M. London: 1868.