

THE MEDICAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

SIR,—Whilst taking exception generally to the leader in your issue of to-day, there is one complaint I have to make against it, which for the moment (according to my mind) stands out prominently from among the rest, and that is, the want of fairness which is shown by the quoting of only a part of a sentence contained in a circular letter now being issued by the "Medical Alliance" Society to the profession, and then commenting upon it, as though the comments were upon the completed sentence. Is this honest or fair? The writer of this article at the part of which I am now complaining, says that it has been asserted, that the Bill "compels medical students after passing other portals, to pass a final examination by a State Board," thus keeping from the students the information conveyed in the remainder of the sentence, which states that "after passing the said examination they will not be entitled in virtue of such examination to take or use any medical title whatever." The sentence in the Circular runs thus: "The Bill compels medical students after passing other portals to pass a final examination by a State Board, in return for all of which, as now 'amended' it gives them no medical title whatever." The sentence was written for the purpose of drawing the attention of students to it. A time will come most assuredly, when the profession will learn to their cost, how they have been deceived by those in whom they have placed trust, and from whom they have received the most fervent promises of help and watchfulness over their interests. There is just one point more to which I would refer, and that is to inquire how is it that if the Bill is what it has been represented to the profession to be, by the Reform Committee, whose pages of proposed amendments have appeared in the JOURNAL, which if adopted, would so alter the principles and details of the Bill as not only to render it a new and different, but a wholly antagonistic Bill to the Bill now in the House of Commons.—I am, sir, faithfully yours,

June 2nd, 1883.

CHAS. CHAPLE, M.D., St. Andrew's, M.R.C.P. Ed.,
Member of the British Medical Association.

* * * The question of the title of the future licentiates of the Medical Council will no doubt be further discussed. The Association supports the Bill, because it embodies two cardinal points for which the Association has always contended: 1. The increase of the power and the modification of the constitution of the General Medical Council; and 2. The establishment of a conjoint examining board in each division of the kingdom as the portal to the *Medical Register*. In the publication of correspondence bearing on medical reform, publicity is given to the suggestions made for amendments in the Medical Bill. That the Bill will be subjected to amendments when passing through Committee in the House of Commons, is inevitable, and it was therefore right that proposed amendments should be laid before the profession.

WYE.—The Bill can be ordered from Hansard's, through your bookseller. The text and amendments have appeared in the JOURNAL.

SYCOSSIS.

SIR,—In answer to "Monreale," in reference to his case of syccosis, I have always found epilation the most effective, sure, and speedy remedy.—I remain, yours truly,
E. E. CRASTER.

59, Grange Road, Middlesbrough, May 27th, 1883.

WHITE SUBSTANCES IN THE THROAT.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of "Beta," I would say that I have frequently found the white substance of which he speaks in the throats of patients. They are in the form of white pellets, consisting of sebaceous matter with a peculiar foul smell, most akin to that of the matter which collects in the cavity of a decayed tooth. They lie in the meshed depressions upon the tonsils, and appear to me to be of the nature of secretion from those glands. If they be abundant or troublesome, relief may be given by astringent applications.—I am, sir, yours truly,
OMEGA.

ORCHITIS FOLLOWING PAROTITIDIS.

SIR,—I was recently called to see a married policeman, aged 26, who was suffering from double parotiditis, accompanied by a considerable amount of constitutional disturbance. The mischief had commenced after exposure to very severe weather three days before. Upon seeing him next day, he drew my attention to the fact that he also had orchitis. I charged him with having had a gonorrhoea. This he stoutly denied; but upon my next visit he voluntarily acknowledged he had had intercourse with a strange female six weeks before, but still denied having had any urethral discharge. There was not the slightest evidence of the existence of any discharge, and upon the decline of the orchitis, there was not the least return of the accustomed discharge, although careful and frequent examination was made to make sure upon this point.

At this time an epidemic of parotiditis was prevalent amongst children, and I have every reason to think that, in this case, the orchitis was a concomitant of the parotiditis, and not a consequence of gonorrhoeal contagion.
Sandycroft, Shaw. J. FIELDER HOWARD, M.R.C.S.E., etc.

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BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence. By the late Alfred Swaine Taylor, M.D., F.R.S. Third Edition. Edited by Thomas Stevenson, M.D. London. Vols. I and II. London; J. and A. Churchill. 1883.
A System of Surgery, Theoretical and Practical; in Treatises by Various Authors. Edited by T. Holmes, M.A. Cantab., and J. W. Hulke, F.R.S. Third Edition, in Three Volumes. Longmans, Green, and Co. 1883.
Food and Home Cookery: Comprising the Cookery Scheme of the Leeds School-Board. New Edition. By Catherine M. Buckton. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1883.
Parkes's Manual of Practical Hygiene. Sixth Edition. Edited by Professor de Chaumont. Churchill and Co. 1883.
A Manual of Pathology. By Joseph Coats, M.D. With Three Hundred and Thirty-Nine Illustrations. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1883.
Alcoholic Inebriety from a Medical Standpoint; With Cases from Clinical Records. By Joseph Parlihi, M.D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son, and Co. 1883.
Principles of Health in Childhood, Manhood, and Old Age. By Louis King, M.R.C.S. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Bath: William Lewis and Son. 1883.
Observations on Lithotomy, Lithotripsy, and the Early Detection of Stone in the Bladder, With a Description of a New Method of Tapping the Bladder. By Reginald Harrison, F.R.C.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1883.
The Sanitary Contrasts of the British and French Armies During the Crimean War. By Surgeon-General T. Longmore, C.B., Q.H.S., F.R.C.S. London: Charles Griffin and Company. 1883.

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