the greatest number of observations upon the progress of the disease." He then quotes a number of cases. The caulis of the uterus flow from the vagina, says Dr. Bowerbank, in continuation of those inserted in The Lancet of January 10th, would of course be greatly enhanced if we had at the same time similar jettings from the naval and military medical officers in the island, to enable us to know the exact occurrences respecting this outbreak in other localities in Jamaica besides the town of Kingston.

If our brethren in the two public services and in civil life could uniformly act together in the way of mutual interchange of information about epidemiological phenomena, no small benefit would accrue to our knowledge of the etiology of many diseases, as well as of their topographical and geographical distribution.

"Since August last, exclusive of the Public Hospital, I reckon that there have been 22 cases of yellow fever in the city of Kingston and the parish of St. Andrews. Of these, 7 have been in females, and 15 in males. 12 of the patients were adults, and 10 youths or children, the youngest being between three and four years of age. 9 were from Europe (6 males and 3 females), 2 from Canada, and 2 from the United States. 9 were natives of Jamaica, and of these 1 was a male adult, 7 were male youths or children, and 1 was a male child. 3 were coloured; none were blacks or negroes. Of the 9 patients who died, 5 were adults (4 males and 1 female), and 4 were youths or children (3 males and 1 female). Among the adult victims, 1 was a naval officer, 1 a paymaster from Port Royal, a third was a paymaster from Port Royal, a third was a paymaster from Port Royal, and the fourth a paymaster from Port Royal; one was a paymaster from Port Royal, another was a paymaster from Port Royal, and the fifth the wife of a constabulary officer. 3 of the youths (male) who died were creoles — i.e., born in the island; and the remaining case was in a girl, about eight years of age, from New York. The 2 earliest cases which occurred in Kingston were in two young lads who, with another in company, went on to Port Royal, and exposed themselves a great deal to danger, but managed to escape. Of the 9 natives, 6 were white and 3 coloured; none were blacks or negroes.

The mortality has been as follows: — Of the 22 cases, 9 were fatal, 11 have recovered, and 2 are now convalescent. Of the 9 patients who died, 5 were adults (4 males and 1 female), and 4 were youths or children (3 males and 1 female). Among the adult victims, 1 was a naval officer, another was a paymaster from Port Royal, a third was a civil engineer, a fourth a mate of a vessel from Canada, and the fifth the wife of a constabulary officer. 3 of the youths (male) who died were creoles — i.e., born in the island; and the remaining case was in a girl, about eight years of age, from New York. The 2 earliest cases which occurred in Kingston were in two young lads who, with another in company, went on to Port Royal, and exposed themselves a great deal to danger, but managed to escape. Of the 9 natives, 6 were white and 3 coloured; none were blacks or negroes.

The total number of cases, and the mortality of them, have, I think, been a source of much alarm to our brethren in the two public services and in civil life. I submit to your readers who took the trouble to read the correspondence alluded to of the 17th inst., whether scientific truth is likely to be discovered by the style and tone adopted by Dr. Snow Beck. I am wondering whether he thought so too. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. BRAXTON HICKS, M.D. F.R.S. George-street, Hanover-square.

To the Editor of The Lancet.

SIR,—I have written before to the Editor of The Lancet on a subject which is now of importance, namely, the diffusion of the pestilence in the Caribbean Gulf and the adjoining mainland, which I think is of much interest, but for the solution of which we have yet no data, as far as I know, beyond the fact of its recent severe prevalence in various parts of the Southern States of the American Union.

I remain, Sir, yours &c., G. MILROY.

To the Editor of The Lancet.

SIR,—In your admirable biographical notice of the late Dr. Phillips it is said that medicine counts another victim, and that for three weeks previous to his death he had spent every night in attendance upon a patient at some distance in the country, and working as best as he could in the day. Now those who, like myself, know the circumstances of the case, would warn your younger readers not to draw from this a false moral as to the injurious effects of legitimate hard work. Hard work never killed anyone; there are so many hours in the day allotted to labour, and so many to rest. If, therefore, no continued refreshing sleep be obtained for three weeks, the penalty must be paid. Ought a physician to make this sacrifice for his patient? There are times of epidemics when a medical man must run into danger, and there are individual cases of emergency where without a thought he risks his life; but is a hysterical lady by payment of large fees to be instrumental in endangering the life of a member of our honourable profession? The lady is pleased to spend a fortune on gynaecologists, and always have one at her beck and call during night and day. Some of the elder members, grown too wise, would not submit to her exhortations, but the temptation was too great. Whether this outbreak of yellow fever in Jamaica be a local event, or be but one manifestation of a wide-spread diffusion of the pestilence in the Caribbean Gulf and the adjoining mainland, is a topic of much interest, but for the solution of which we have yet no data, as far as I know, beyond the fact of its recent severe prevalence in various parts of the Southern States of the American Union.

I am, Sir, yours &c., A FRIEND OF THE VICTIM.

Grosvenor-street, January 31st, 1874.

The Discussion on Pyæmia at the Clinical Society.

To the Editor of The Lancet.

SIR,—The first paragraph of Dr. Barnes’s letter in your last number on the discussion on Pyæmia at the Clinical Society refers to me. I was quite aware that Mr. Tudor had written a letter to The Lancet on the Hygienic Condition of the Dreadnought Hospital-ship. I have re-read the letter, which was published in the journal for April 9th, 1869.

Dr. Barnes states that Mr. Tudor’s letter shows that, in the year 1857–8, and the year 1858–9, under the excellent régime enforced by Mr. Tudor, the hospital was almost entirely free from pyæmia.

I do not in any degree call in question the excellence of Mr. Tudor’s régime, of which I was a daily admiring observer, and the great credit which he brought to the hospital by his régime. (a) The old Dreadnought was sent away to be broken up, and the new hospital-ship, Caledonia, was occupied January

[214. The Lancet.] Epidemiological Memoranda.—Dr. Phillips.—Pyæmia. [Feb. 7, 1874.]}
BIRMINGHAM.—PARIS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

On Tuesday last Professor Lorain delivered his maiden lecture in the Chair of the History of Medicine. A large audience had met on the occasion, and more than once drowned the Professor's voice with their sympathetic plaudits. M. Lorain, instead of adopting the pompous, high-flown style of oratory usually à la mode for inaugural lectures, chose an easy, familiar, chatty manner which proved eminently successful. He has selected for the subject of his winter course a question of great interest in itself, and which will certainly acquire additional interest as it will be viewed by the lecturer from past ages down to contemporary times. This first lecture of M. Lorain was, however, one of generalities, and more especially devoted to the consideration of the value and advantages of historical studies in medicine. The origin of the works employed in medicine, and the biography of men who have attached their names to great discoveries in medicine, should, he said, be generally known. Alluding to points of present medical practice, he showed the importance of knowing the causes of changes both in theory and practice. If Broussais had been told that in 1874 not one lancet could be found among the medical officers and students of a large hospital, he would have had an attack of apoplexy. In like manner cauteries, issues, and blister with which children used to be tortured were now abolished. The changes due to the study of morbid anatomy, auscultation, the microscope, at first so warmly resisted by Velpeau, was now in the hands of every clinician. The necessity of having numerous laboratories and pathological museums was insisted on, and the lecturer mentioned with the praise the excellent museums of England. He then reached the particular theme which he had adopted for his lectures,—viz., Fever, and spoke of the vicissitudes which attend discoveries at their birth. When Andral made known, in 1839, that human temperature during rigor was higher than in the normal state, it astonished everyone. Yet Haen had, in the commencement of the eighteenth century, devoted the microscope, at first so warmly resisted by Velpeau, was now in the hands of every clinician. The necessity of having numerous laboratories and pathological museums was insisted on, and the lecturer mentioned with the praise the excellent museums of England. He then reached the particular theme which he had adopted for his lectures,—viz., Fever, and spoke of the vicissitudes which attend discoveries at their birth. When Andral made known, in 1839, that human temperature during rigor was higher than in the normal state, it astonished everyone. Yet Haen had, in the commencement of the eighteenth century, devoted search for the clarification of the subject of temperature which, during a large period, were entirely forgotten.

On Sunday there was a general meeting of the Association of Medical Men of the Seine to consider various objects of interest. The meeting was presided over by M. Becard, who took the chair formerly occupied by the regretted Nédéron. The General Secretary, Dr. Morin, read a report on the finances of the Association, which were shown to be very satisfactory. Among the sums of money recently given to the Helping Fund of the Association was one of 20,000 francs by Nédéron's widow, and there was a round of applause when the secretary added that the heir to the name, who is now a student of medicine, had promised a further sum of 10,000 francs to be paid down the day he should get his diploma. A subject of much importance was next discussed and decided. The Association thinks that its funds are now sufficiently large to enable it to come forward more liberally to the help of impoverished medical men and their families. Instead of putting aside one-half of the income for increased expenditure after the manner of the students of the various hospitals yearly for purposes of succour; and furthermore it is decided, en principe, that every member on reaching the age of sixty is entitled to claim a pension if needed.

The annual dinner of the old and new students of Queen's College was held on the 26th inst., at the Royal Hotel, when Dr. Thomas exhibited an interesting specimen of aneurism of the thoracic aorta; Mr. West presented the bones removed in a case of resection of the knee, which had proved successful, firm bony union taking place in six weeks; Dr. Carter made some "Clinical Remarks on Faradisation," and Dr. Sawyer brought forward "Notes and Observations on Laryngeal Affections."