Mr. ABERNETHY to the CLASS.

"I do assure you I do not wish you to support Mr. Skey against your own conviction of his ability; I mean without you were assured that he has the requisite degree of knowledge. I say to you I CANNOT DOUBT IT, and I speak confidently on that when I say I am 'persuaded that he has the ability to communicate knowledge probably in a greater degree than I have.'—*Address to the Class.*

Mr. STANLEY to Mr. ABERNETHY, in the Theatre, before the Class.

"I say that the responsibility of the advertisements entirely rested with you, and that I was not free to act. * * * * * The only arrangement I could get him to come to was, that Mr. Wormald should be advertised as a demonstrator, leaving Mr. Skey out, to which I objected. I went to him again, and the best arrangement I could possibly make, was that which appeared. I again therefore do say, I was not free to act."

Mr. STANLEY to the CLASS.

"I was not free to act, and I did not put in the advertisements in obedience to my own feelings as to what was right."

Mr. STANLEY to the CLASS.

"Over and over again has Mr. Abernethy expressed his belief in the *incompetency* of Mr. Skey. Nay, more than that, I do maintain, that within the last nine months has Mr. Abernethy *pronounced his incompetency publicly*; Mr. Abernethy came out of the theatre, *called him a fool*, and applied every contemptuous epithet to him, desiring him to leave the place."—*Stanley's Speech in THE LANCET.*

Mr. STANLEY to the CLASS.

"Mr. Abernethy said, let Mr. Skey and Mr. Wormald come forward; then he said let it be Mr. Wormald alone, and let Mr. Skey try afterwards. I said, no; that won't do. I was left to think it over, until the next Friday; and I then said that I *thought* the best thing to be done would be to advertise myself.

Mr. STANLEY to the CLASS.

"It was then arranged that MY name should appear, but that THEY should demonstrate."

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MR. COOKE.

ALTHOUGH we are proud to range among the Subscribers to Mr. Cooke many of the wisest, the most distinguished, and the liberal of the medical profession, yet we cannot but regret that the amount received has not altogether answered our expectations of fully indemnifying an unfortunate gentleman from the expenses of a persecution, to which, in the cause of science, he was so disgracefully subjected. It is necessary, however, to close the subscription on the 22d of September, as it is our intention to print a corrected list of the subscribers in the last Number of our present Volume. By Saturday, the 22d of September, however, we trust the amount will be considerably augmented.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—The accompanying sum of money has been subscribed by the undermentioned medical gentlemen of Wigan, for Mr. Cooke of Exeter, towards defraying the expense

he incurred, on account of the prosecution which he has lately undergone; and I have pleasure in passing it into your hands, as a small proof of their approbation of the influential and independent conduct which you have manifested in defence of the science which they profess.

I am, Sir, your admirer, and
Your obliged servant,
JOHN LATHAM.

House Surgeon of the Wigan Dispensary.

Aug. 21, 1827.

Subscriptions already announced $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 159 & 5 & 0 \end{matrix}$

	£	s.	d.
Dr. Caunce	0	10	0
Dr. Pemberton	0	10	6
Dr. Stuart	0	10	6
Messrs. Croft	0	10	6
Mr. Morris	0	10	6
Mr. Rogerson	0	10	6
Mr. Latham	0	10	6
Mr. Hawett	0	10	6
Mr. Fisher	0	10	6
Mr. Rawlinson	0	10	6
Mr. Smith	0	10	6
Mr. Swift	0	10	6
Mr. Burdon	0	10	6
Mr. Glassbrook	0	10	6

THE YELLOW JOURNAL.

AMONG the "original papers" which Dr. Macleod has "obtained from public institutions and other authentic sources," and packed up in his neatly-coloured Journal for the present month, is a "case in which the external iliac artery was tied under peculiar circumstances, by H. L. Gibbs, M.D." A man had a phagedenic ulcer in the groin, the femoral artery sloughed, hæmorrhage ensued, and under these very "peculiar circumstances," Dr. Gibbs, put a ligature on the external iliac!

Then, under the head of midwifery, Mr. Toogood, of Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, bends the bow of Ulysses, by proving very satisfactorily the expediency of inflating the lungs of children born in a state of asphyxy. "The modes generally employed to restore life, such as immersing the infant in warm water, and pouring stimulants down the throat, are not at all calculated," he argues, "to produce the effect intended." These practices are often useful auxiliaries to artificial respiration, which should be maintained for some twenty or thirty minutes, although the child to all appearances be dead. The life of a child who had taken a large dose of laudanum, was lately saved in this way, at least we have Dr. Macleod's authority for saying so.

"Case of laceration of the perineum, by Mr. Williams, of York." The parts were immediately united by three sutures, and the woman keeping her legs together, did well. A gentleman practising at Shoreditch tells us, that such cases are extremely common in that neighbourhood, where the poor are attended by ignorant midwives. He has rarely found it necessary to employ sutures; keeping the parts in apposition, by tying a

handkerchief round the knees, being generally sufficient.

Dr. Cornwallis Hewett, the Cambridge professor, famed by obstetrical lore and accuracy of diagnosis, has his usual cases of fever, and his usual absurdities and vulgarities of style, which, however, we only notice in consequence of the odious self-complacency and malicious arrogance of the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, often decrying, as they are known to be, and always oppressing, the physicians of other Universities. The following is one of the professor's cases, which could scarce do credit to the most stupid apothecary's apprentice in the kingdom:—

"Elizabeth Terry, aged about 18, was admitted into St. George's Hospital, on Wednesday, May 23d, 1827. The only history [of her case] which could be obtained at the time of her admission was, that she was attacked with fever last Sunday six weeks; that she has [had] discontinued medicines for the last week, during which [time] the bowels have been [were] much relaxed; but that she is now no longer subject to night delirium. At present, she acknowledges no pain, but flinches a little on pressure of the abdomen: it is slightly tympanitic; skin is moderately warm; tongue is moist, but foul; pulse is very soft and small, beating 132.

Hydrarg. cum cretà, gr. viij.; pulv. ipecac. comp. gr. v., M. fiat pulvis sextà quaque hora sumend.—Haustus salinus sextis horis intermediis.—Light broth.

24th.—Pulse as yesterday; tongue *dryish and yellowish brown*. No evacuation.

Serum lactis vinosum.—Repr. medicinalia.

25th.—Only one evacuation, partly liquid, but containing some small lumps of fæces, dark brown [in colour] and very fetid. Abdomen is tumid; pressure *there* (but also if applied over the ribs,) excites uneasiness. Was delirious during the night; has *occasional rigors*; skin at present is hot and dry; pulse is exceedingly feeble and frequent; tongue is pasty and brown.

Olei ricini ʒij. statim, et quartis horis, donec dej. alvus; post alvum solutam adde Tr. Opii m. iij. singulo haust. et repr. pulvis.

26th.—Was less delirious last night, but the EVACUATIONS HAVE PASSED INVOLUNTARILY [therefore they are sometimes endowed with *volition*!]; the abdomen is no

* "Authentic institutions;" CAPITAL!

longer tumid or tender; has had no more rigors; skin at present is warm and dry; tongue is rough, dry, and yellow-brown; pulse is still very *feeble, soft*, and frequent.

Repr. medicamenta.

27th.—Is in a decided rigor at present (viz. eleven o'clock A.M.) It has usually been at an earlier hour that this *disposition to rigor has shown itself*, which used to disappear slowly, and [to] be succeeded by a slight increase of the temperature of the skin.

Haust. aquæ ammoniæ acet., spir. æth. nitrici, syrupi aa ʒj., tr. opii m. xij., M. fiat haustus statim sumendus et postea, accedente rigore, repetendus.—Sulphatis Quinæ, gr. ij.; acid. sulph. dil. q. s.; medullæ panis q. s. ut fiat pilula, in febris remissionibus, quartâ quaque horâ repetenda.—Omittr. alia medicamenta.—Beef tea, &c., frequently.

29th.—Augeatur dosis sulphatis quinæ ad gr. iij. in sing. pil.

30th.—Doses a great deal. Has not repeated the æther and opiate draught more than once daily, on the return of the chilliness. Abdomen is supple, and not tender; has passed some liquid and well-coloured evacuations, the last of them *unconsciously*. [The evacuations passed *themselves involuntarily*, but now: at length the abdomen, or the patient, it would be difficult to discover which of them, is the unconscious agent in the business.] Pulse is exceedingly frequent, soft, and feeble.

Repr. pil.—Vini rubri ʒvj. ex aquâ quotidie.

31st.—Was less delirious during the night. [Less delirious! Nothing is said of delirium in the report of the preceding day.] Has had five or six liquid well-coloured evacuations; pulse is 160, very small and feeble. This morning some petechiæ have appeared on the right forearm, and on the surface of the tongue.

Repr. pil. sulph. quinæ tertiâ quaque horâ superbibendo haustum sequentem.—Aquæ pimentæ ʒx.; acid. sulph. dil., tr. opii aa m. iv.; syrupi ʒij. M.—Let strong broth and wine be repeated frequently.

June 1st.—Petechiæ have also affected the left arm; blood is exuding from the gums, and the lips are incrustated with a black fur; the substance of the tongue is quite pallid and exsanguine, and its surface is streaked with a *pasty brown fur*. [How could the Doctor see the substance of the tongue through its surface and the pasty fur covering it?] Has had no stool for the last sixteen hours, and only one since the last visit.

Says she has no pain whatever, and she appears at present to be *perfectly clear in her intellects*. The abdomen is still supple, but is again slightly tender.

Repr. omnia.

About eight o'clock P.M., she vomited up some black blood, to the extent [measuring along the road to Hammersmith] of about twelve ounces, and gradually sunk."

God help the professor! "The lungs," he says, "were perfectly healthy and CREPITATING!" "THOUGH occasionally marked with petechial patches, distinctly visible through the pleura, the lungs were perfectly *healthy* and CREPITATING," clattering, crumbling, crackling, creaking, so that they had well nigh frightened poor Dr. Hewett out of the dead house. He must have had a very effectual *caveat* against the loss of his wits!

Dr. Morton thinks himself justified in concluding, 1st. That if children are suckled for an undue length of time, (that is, for any period beyond nine or ten months,) they will be liable to be affected in consequence, with inflammation of the brain.

2dly. That the same effect will take place in infants suckled by women who have been delivered an undue length of time, although the infants may not have been at the breast for too long a period.

3dly. That if infants do not become affected with inflammation of the brain while they are thus, as he thinks, improperly suckled, they will nevertheless acquire a predisposition to attacks of that nature.

And, *lastly*, that children who are so unduly suckled, when labouring under other diseases, will be much more liable to have the head secondarily affected than other children.

The facts may be so, but more experience than Dr. Morton appears to have had is requisite to establish their validity. Deteriorated milk, we should think, is just as likely to produce marasmus or scrofula, as inflammation of the brain.

The following observations on small-pox occurring after vaccination, by Mr. Chevalier, are not wholly uninteresting; we cannot see, however, upon what principle the father, who had suffered severely from the small-pox, and therefore might be supposed to be well protected against it, should entail a strong predisposition towards it upon his offspring.

"C. H. T.—, Esq., an intimate friend of mine, and an architect of distinguished eminence, has a family of nine children, all of whom were vaccinated by me in their infancy. My friend himself had suffered severely from the small-pox in his early age, so as to leave ground for an apprehension that the constitutions of his children might be predisposed to its malignancy, if it should happen to invade them.

On the 7th of October, 1822, Julia, aged eleven years, was walking out with her mother, when a child passed them who had the small-pox. Her mother did not notice the circumstance, but the young lady herself immediately mentioned it in a very marked manner, and she afterwards told me that she felt at the instant a peculiar shuddering. On the 14th, she was attacked with the symptoms which usually precede the variolous eruption, and on the 16th I was requested to visit her. I found her with an efflorescence of the skin, which I did not then believe to be small-pox. There was, however, one point on the right cheek which looked like it; and on the 18th the disease was too well characterised to admit of any doubt as to its nature, though of the mildest character; the efflorescence of the skin (which, in the uncontrolled state of the disease, I have always observed to prognosticate its most malignant form,) having entirely disappeared.

On the 20th, the eruption appeared perfect, but the pustules small; and from that time it declined, without any thing like secondary fever. On the 23th, there was slight inflammation and swelling of the right upper eyelid, sufficient to irritate the surface of the eye; but it soon yielded to mild treatment, and she has since continued in perfect health.

The disease, however, having thus taken place in the family, naturally excited anxiety about the rest of the children, in whom the consequences appeared as follows:

Edmund, the youngest, aged seven months, who had been successfully vaccinated by two punctures in each arm, and who was not withdrawn from the nursery during the illness of his sisters, had no symptoms of the disease whatever.

Georgiana, aged two years, had been vaccinated in one point in each arm. She had a little feverishness for two nights, which commenced on the 4th of November, but was followed by no eruption, and would in all probability have excited no suspicion of small-pox, if it had not already pre-existed in the family.

Maria, aged six years, was attacked with the constitutional symptoms distinctly on the 2d of November. Only one spot appeared, which was on her upper lip; and she was perfectly well on the 9th.

Augusta, aged seven years, began to sicken on the 4th. The eruption appeared on the 7th, but it was very slight; and, though she had rather more debility than the rest during its course, it faded away in an equally short time.

Harriet, aged nine years, was attacked on the 3d. On the 7th, a very slight eruption appeared, the characters of which were scarcely recognisable; and on the 9th, she was perfectly well.

Arthur, aged fourteen, had some symptoms which, being similar to those of an attack of small-pox, excited an expectation that he also would have the disease; but he was well after two days, without any eruption.

Frederick, aged seventeen, was attacked rather severely on the 2d, with considerable fever. The eruption manifested itself on the following day; it was of the mildest nature. On the 7th, it began to fade, when he felt perfectly relieved, and was well in a few days.

Caroline, the eldest, had been vaccinated in both arms in her infancy, by one puncture in each, and had suffered from considerable inflammation in both of them during the progress of her inoculation; she, however, escaped every symptom of the small-pox."

Dr. Robertson has attempted to show, that the skin does not perform the absorbent functions which are so commonly attributed to it. He is persuaded that the affection of the system, supervening upon friction with mercurial ointment, for instance, is not occasioned by cuticular absorption; but that it is the consequence of the inspiration of mercurial vapour, produced by the friction and heat employed in the operation of inunction. His arguments do not establish the fact.