My acknowledgments are due to those in England, Scotland, and Ireland who have thanked me for having made the matter public, and to you, Sir, for the use of your columns. To have done what I have has cost me some friendships; but a medical man has higher duties than the retention of friendships when human suffering and human life are concerned.

SIR,—The controversy upon the endemic diseases at this school having so far exhausted itself, I may perhaps be permitted to add a few words from personal observations made in regard to one fatal case which occurred in a master's house during the winter term of last year (1881) and the last (or Lent) term of this year, the zymotic diseases, measles and scarlatina, having prevalence took origin from, or were due to, the sanitary surroundings of the premises in the College grounds. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Denbigh, Feb. 12th, 1884.
J. LLOYD-ROBERTS, M.B.

SIR,—As one interested in the welfare of the Wellington College, I hope you will allow me space to suggest that it is quite time that the fact of overwork among the boys which have been treated in the intervals. I am certain that this course would have a good effect in allaying the alarm which has naturally ensued in consequence of the late correspondence in a journal of such high authority on the subject as THE LANCET.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,
February 11th, 1884.

J. LLOYD-ROBERTS, M.B.

OVERTWORK AMONG PUPIL TEACHERS.

SIR,—In the interesting annotation entitled "Mr. Mundella in Scotland," which was contained in a recent issue, it is said:—"He recognises, too, that the pupil teachers, and especially the females, are themselves victims of over-pressure to an extent even worse than the children." Judging by the number of pupil teachers who break down in health, it is unquestionably quite time that the fact of over-pressure was not only recognised in official quarters, but was also followed by some active steps. It is really necessary now to inquire whether the occupation, as at present defined by the code, exerts an unfavourable influence upon health; or whether the army of teachers receives into its ranks individuals whose physique is below the requisite standard of strength. Both of these will probably be found to be the case. To exemplify the unfavourable influence upon health of the work and worry, I may quote the words expressed in consequence of the late correspondence in a journal of such high authority on the subject as THE LANCET.

SIR,—In the interesting annotation entitled "Mr. Mundella in Scotland," which was contained in a recent issue, it is said:—"He recognises, too, that the pupil teachers, and especially the females, are themselves victims of over-pressure to an extent even worse than the children." Judging by the number of pupil teachers who break down in health, it is unquestionably quite time that the fact of over-pressure was not only recognised in official quarters, but was also followed by some active steps. It is really necessary now to inquire whether the occupation, as at present defined by the code, exerts an unfavourable influence upon health; or whether the army of teachers receives into its ranks individuals whose physique is below the requisite standard of strength. Both of these will probably be found to be the case. To exemplify the unfavourable influence upon health of the work and worry, I may quote the words expressed in consequence of the late correspondence in a journal of such high authority on the subject as THE LANCET.

SIR,—In the interesting annotation entitled "Mr. Mundella in Scotland," which was contained in a recent issue, it is said:—"He recognises, too, that the pupil teachers, and especially the females, are themselves victims of over-pressure to an extent even worse than the children." Judging by the number of pupil teachers who break down in health, it is unquestionably quite time that the fact of over-pressure was not only recognised in official quarters, but was also followed by some active steps. It is really necessary now to inquire whether the occupation, as at present defined by the code, exerts an unfavourable influence upon health; or whether the army of teachers receives into its ranks individuals whose physique is below the requisite standard of strength. Both of these will probably be found to be the case. To exemplify the unfavourable influence upon health of the work and worry, I may quote the words expressed in consequence of the late correspondence in a journal of such high authority on the subject as THE LANCET.

SIR,—In the interesting annotation entitled "Mr. Mundella in Scotland," which was contained in a recent issue, it is said:—"He recognises, too, that the pupil teachers, and especially the females, are themselves victims of over-pressure to an extent even worse than the children." Judging by the number of pupil teachers who break down in health, it is unquestionably quite time that the fact of over-pressure was not only recognised in official quarters, but was also followed by some active steps. It is really necessary now to inquire whether the occupation, as at present defined by the code, exerts an unfavourable influence upon health; or whether the army of teachers receives into its ranks individuals whose physique is below the requisite standard of strength. Both of these will probably be found to be the case. To exemplify the unfavourable influence upon health of the work and worry, I may quote the words expressed in consequence of the late correspondence in a journal of such high authority on the subject as THE LANCET.

SIR,—In the interesting annotation entitled "Mr. Mundella in Scotland," which was contained in a recent issue, it is said:—"He recognises, too, that the pupil teachers, and especially the females, are themselves victims of over-pressure to an extent even worse than the children." Judging by the number of pupil teachers who break down in health, it is unquestionably quite time that the fact of over-pressure was not only recognised in official quarters, but was also followed by some active steps. It is really necessary now to inquire whether the occupation, as at present defined by the code, exerts an unfavourable influence upon health; or whether the army of teachers receives into its ranks individuals whose physique is below the requisite standard of strength. Both of these will probably be found to be the case. To exemplify the unfavourable influence upon health of the work and worry, I may quote the words expressed in consequence of the late correspondence in a journal of such high authority on the subject as THE LANCET.
contagious. Indeed, I have never seen anything to lead to
without ill effects. Nor can I consider the atmosphere
in it. I have lived much in such an atmosphere, and under-
of a hospital infected simply because cholera is being treated
by copious draughts of cold water, I had the vomit forcibly
by the employment of a supernumerary teacher to relieve each of the pupil
lectual labour of teaching and studying; or by the employ-
showed themselves there the next morning, and these were,
the rigid medical certification of evevevone, should be insisted on.
the medical certificate are not nearly precise enough, and
the tabulated requirements do not give good or sufficient
the medical officer of health, who should also
display a keen interest in proper ventilation of schools,
breaks in school hours, a due amount of exercise, the pro-
kindred matters appertaining to school life. There is often
great need for inquiring into the circumstances and sur-
rroundings at home of pupil teachers, and especially the
of the matter would occupy too much of your valuable space.
To the Editor of THE LANCET.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES M. WILLIAMSON, M.D.
Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Feb. 4th, 1884.

NON-COUGITIOUSNESS AND LOCALISATION OF CHOLERA.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

Sir,—As a medical officer of health of great experience in
India, I think it desirable to give some of the personal
observation which has induced me to regard cholera as non-
contagious. Indeed, I have never seen anything to lead to a
contrary suspicion. Once, while encouraging the vomiting
by copious draughts of cold water, I had the vomit forcibly
injected against my face and some of it into my month,
without any ill effects. Nor can I consider the atmosphere
of a hospital infected simply because cholera is being treated
in it. I have lived much in such an atmosphere, and under-
gone long-continued anxiety and fatigue in close attendance
upon the cholera patients; nor have I ever known a case of
cholera in my experience where illness existed which was not
short time before, or the hospital was unquestionably within
the range of the disease. I have strong reasons for believing
that cholera affects definite localities, and that removal even
from one of these will often prevent a case of fever from
drawing a person from its influence. I have found such
removal completely successful, and that, too, with large
bodies of men; the single exception being with the last
troops to leave the station, most of whom had drawn a
short pan of guard and made no attempt to proceed by
steam-estates, and they, with the Mussulmans and Jews,
were indiscriminate victims, the rice-looking vomit holding
large quantities of tapeworm. This immunity of the
vegetarians, of whom there were many, was the more
remarkable, as in all the many other outbreaks I have seen
among the natives, Brahmins, the most rigid abstainers
from flesh, bow, and fish, were as often attacked and
killed by the disease as were persons of any other caste or
class. The first experiment of changing the locality was
tried in 1841 at Ahmednuggar, where cholera had broken
out in the gaol, and the prisoners were, at my suggestion,
removed some distance, with a result which obtained for the
first time for the public in this country to see the efficient
work of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay. Once,
when on tour as the superintendent of vaccination in the Durnas,
I happened to be at Nasick, a very hotbed of Brahmins,
during a circumstance from which I always usually
profited. A number of natives were suddenly seized with
cholera, and I was able to make a full experiment. The
disease was confined to the town-side of the Godavery, and
it was only when the numerous cotton-carriers from Khand-
dish had crossed the half-dried bed of the river that they
were attacked. In the next place, we tried the course of
removal even of a boatload of sick of whom there were many
in the factory at Tarlleton R.N., at Pantano, two days' row up the river.
On the eve of returning five men of the crew of one of the boats
were suddenly seized with cholera, all of whom died. There
lived to reach the ship, and one, a case of bile reaction,
was several days under treatment on board; and
yet we had no other case. A more striking circumstance
still, attended the wreck of the above-named vessel off the
mouth of the Irrawaddy some months afterwards must not ever
be omitted. We had been lying on a quicksand for six
days, with the water reaching the orlop deck, when the
vessel suddenly settled down, and we were rescued with
difficulty. There were five cases of cholera on board, and
after being five hours in the rigging, and nearly washed
away by the tremendous rush of a spring tide and a rough
sea. At the time we grounded we had cholera on board,
and while on the wreck we were enveloped in a very
atmosphere of excitement and fever. The first experiment of
provisions; so that whereas there was not, nor had been,
any cholera on the Zebubia when we reached her, two cases
showed themselves there the next morning, and these were
those of our purser, Stokham, and Assistant-Surgeon
Hunter (now Surgeon-General, and employed as Government
reporter on the cholera in Egypt), the former of which proved
fatal. Nevertheless, these were the only cases that occurred
on the Zebubia, although also received and entertained
more than a fortnight all our officers and crew, including
our assistant-apothecary, convalescing from cholera, who,
with the rest of the sick, had been removed before the ill-
ness appeared, and who remained on board for the
infection was transferred from the one ship to the other, but
that whatever there was must have been located in the
Mouaffar.
I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
HENRY DUNN GLASSIE,
Substantive Deputy Surgeon-General,
Guernsey, Dec. 15th, 1883.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

Sir,—Your article of this week on cholera contains the
following sentence:—"Dr. Hunter has no hesitation in
asserting that cholera is not a contagious disease. Will
you allow me to lay before you results of a short account
of an experience of fifty years ago, which, in my opinion,