the greatest number of observations upon the progress of the disease." He then quotes words by John Clarke: "The cauliflowers of the uterus first described by John Clarke are not one of the ordinary forms of cancer, but a peculiar excrecence of the female sexual organs. It presents some analogy to cancer of the lip, so much so that, like it, is at first purely local, noised constitutionally; but lastly assumes a cancerous character, infiltrating gradually the healthy parts of the affected organ, and at last completely destroying it, producing death from profuse hemorrhages and suppuration." Again: "The same degeneration is found in the vagina, but much more rarely than in the uterus; from analogy we must call them can-
croid of the vagina. Its surface, finely divided, resembles the brains of small animals, or, according to Clarke, caulif-
owers." He would ask 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.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL (YELLOW FEVER) MEMORANDA FROM JAMAICA.

To the Editor of The Lancet.

Sir,—The value of the subjoined memoranda, by Dr. Bowerbank, in continuation of those inserted in The Lancet of January 10th, would of course greatly be enhanced if we had at the same time similar jottings 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 inter-
change 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 those 1 was a female, 7 were males. Of the 9 who died, 4 were males and 5 females. A— (?) 8 of these last had never been off the island, and 1 had returned from a visit to Europe a few months before being attacked. Of the 9 natives, 6 were white and 3 were 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 consular officer. 3 of the youths (male) who died were creoles—i.e., born in the island; and the remaining fatal 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 the disease as it spread. Two of them were attacked and died; the third has escaped.

"The type of the fever has been severe; death has oc-
curred most frequently at an early stage, about the third or fourth day. The engineer died on the tenth day. The internal use of carbolic acid from an early stage throughout the disease has, it seems to me, proved the most beneficial and trustworthy drug I have hitherto employed in the treatment of yellow fever.

"It is rumoured that the fever has been very fatal at Port Royal, but I have no authentic knowledge of the dis-
case there. I observe that the president of the Epidemi-
ological Society, Dr. Smart, R.N., has recently stated that in August negroes were dying of yellow fever in Jamaica. With regard to the military in the island, I hear that several white men have died at Newcastle (nearly 4000 feet above sea level) of fever, but of what kind of fever I have not been informed. At Up-Park Camp it is said there has been no fatal case, but I cannot speak with certainty."

Whether this outbreak of yellow fever in Jamaica be a local event, or be but the manifestation of a widespread diffusio 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 remain, Sir, yours &c.,
G. MILROY.

THE LATE DR. PHILLIPS.

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 in rest. If, therefore, no continued refreshing sleep be ob-
tained 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 endan-
gering 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 for a rising young physician. I feel justly indignant when I think how my friend had thus allowed his life to be endan-
ergere, and I would ask once more your younger readers to draw the true moral from the tale, which is apparent on the surface, and not that true legitimate work is injurious to anyone.

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 ob-
server, but direct attention to these very important facts: (a) The old Dreadnought was sent away to be broken up, and the new hospital-ship, Caledonia, was occupied January