SOME few days ago the captain of the barque *Chrysolite* was summoned before the Plymouth magistrates, and fined for not providing sufficient lime-juice for his crew on the voyage from Cardiff to Aden and Callao. Several men were landed suffering severely from scurvy, and conveyed to hospital.

COMPARATIVE METEOROLOGY OF WATERING-PLACES.

IN the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hastings there is an interesting table, compiled by Mr. Alex. E. Murray, of that town, giving some useful information on the comparative meteorology, for the year 1876, of some of the principal watering-places: Folkestone, Hastings, Buxton,

Llandudno, Ramsgate, and Brighton. London has been included for the purpose of comparison. All the observations, with the exception of London and Brighton, were taken under the direction of the Meteorological Office or the Meteorological Society.

The accompanying table shows that Ramsgate possesses special climatic advantages. Its mean temperature in the shade is second on the list, whilst the daily range of temperature is the lowest, and it has the smallest rainfall and the fewest rainy days. After Ramsgate, the next on the list is certainly Hastings, which runs the former very close indeed in respect to the advantage of having only small fluctuations of the daily temperature. We should like to see this list extended by the inclusion of other watering-places, and the addition of observations on the character of the prevailing winds and their force.

	Folkestone.	Hastings.	Buxton.	Llandudno.	Ramsgate.	Brighton.*	London.*
Temp. in shade, mean of 9 A.M. & 9 P.M. observations ..	49.4	49.2	45.5	50.1	50.5	50.0	50.5
Degree of humidity do. (degrees 0—100) ..	87.6	84.9	85.1	79.0	85.4	80.9	80.8
Cloud do. („ 0—10) ..	6.0	6.0	7.4	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.3
Extreme maximum temperature	degrees ?	86.1	88.9	86.6	85.9	84.5	92.6
Extreme minimum temperature	„ ?	20.9	10.0	22.2	23.5	22.6	18.9
Daily range	„ ?	10.8	13.7	12.2	10.7	11.1	15.0
Rainfall	inches 28.14	32.12	55.05	34.41	24.21	31.87	26.16
Rainy days—i.e., the smallest measurable amount of rain or dew	} 171	208	213	170	141	160†	173†

* Brighton and London are from the Registrar-General's Report. 50.0 and 50.5 are the mean temperatures, according to Glaisher's formula, and are about half a degree higher than the 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. mean. The degree of humidity and amount of cloud have also received corrections. † 0.01 inch and upwards.

Correspondence.

“Audi alteram partem.”

THE COUNCIL ELECTION AT THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Mr. Alfred Baker has rightly conjectured that my letter in your issue of April 27th referred to himself. In reply he sends what he calls an emphatic denial of my imputations and statements, but it is clear that Mr. Baker has not met the point at issue. His denials are certainly emphatic, but by misapplying my words they simply fence round the question. He states:—

1st. That he never fathered any scheme by which the operation of the laws of the College might be eluded.—This simply records his opinion of the scheme.

2nd. That he never advised anyone to obtain the Fellowship and diploma of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.—That he never gave such advice is not even suggested in my letter. It was not necessary.

3rd. That he does not know that such a degree would admit to that of the English College.—Of course he does not; in fact, I should think he now knows to the contrary.

4th. Within his knowledge he has supported no measure tending to an abasement and depreciation of the value of the diploma of the College.—This I do not dispute. He might not regard the step as having this tendency.

My charge is this: That a certain candidate for the office of assistant-surgeon to the General Hospital was appointed under circumstances that were disqualifying, and that Mr. Baker was a party to this election, though fully aware of the circumstances; that he made use of his position on the Council of the College in an unfair manner, to remove the disability; and, further, that the unfairness consisted in his bringing forward or ventilating the efficacy of a plan, that the said candidate should be admitted to the Fellowship of the English College after having obtained that of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

If Mr. Baker is in a position to give a categorical denial to this, I will at once retract what I have stated.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

Birmingham, May 14th, 1878.

BENNETT MAY.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—My attention has just been called to the report of the meeting of the General Medical Council in THE LANCET of April 27th. Sir Dominic Corrigan, in speaking to his motion on section 2 of Clause 14 of the Medical Bill, is therein reported, among other things, to have said:—“Archbishop Whately was a noted homœopathist. He had a varicose ulcer on his leg, and insisted on having none but homœopathists to attend him. He was found dead in his bed, floating in his own blood, because homœopathists would not permit the use of an instrument.”

With reference to this statement, allow me to say that I attended the late Archbishop Whately in his last illness, and that Sir Dominic Corrigan has been entirely misinformed as to the nature of his disease and the cause of his death. The disease was senile gangrene. It commenced about the last week in June, 1863, by a small spot on the tendo Achillis, a couple of inches above the heel, spread gradually upwards, destroying the gastrocnemius muscle and its tendon, and left the deeper layer of muscles bare and clean. On the 6th of October his Grace became inarticulate from complete exhaustion, but in full possession of his mental faculties, responding by gesture to questions put to him. On the morning of the 8th of October he sank about ten minutes to twelve.

After death I removed the dressings which had been applied to the leg the day before, and discovered that a small vessel had given way, allowing the escape of an ounce and a half, or at most two ounces, of blood.

No one could suppose that Sir Dominic Corrigan would willingly misstate facts. I trust, therefore, you will, for his sake, kindly give publicity to this letter.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. B. B. SCRIVEN, M.B. T.C.D., M.R.C.S.L.

Dublin, April 8th, 1878.

REMARKABLE CASE OF PISTOL-SHOT WOUND.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I send a brief outline of a remarkable case, should you think it worth recording.

On the morning of the 15th of March, 1878, Y. Z— attempted suicide by discharging a revolver just below the

region of the heart. The bullet entered the lower border of the fourth intercostal space, on a line one inch below the left nipple, and an inch and a half to the right of it; it traversed the lung, passing obliquely upwards and outwards, emerging from the chest near the posterior fold of the armpit, but deeply imbedded in the soft parts. I saw him within half an hour afterwards; he was then in a state of collapse, with some difficulty in breathing, and expectorating frequently small quantities of blood and mucus; the wound in front was ovoid, the surrounding skin being much charred for an inch around the opening; about the posterior fold of the armpit there was some extravasated blood and emphysema to a small extent. He was placed in the semi-erect position, and took small pieces of ice frequently. He remained in the state of collapse from sixteen to seventeen hours, and during the day had small quantities of iced beef-tea and milk. He passed a restless night. The following day he complained of great soreness in the chest; the respiration did not exceed 28 per minute, the pulse was 84, and the temperature natural; with the exception of distant fine crepitation, the breath-sounds were scarcely affected. The case proceeded favourably from day to day, the sanguineous expectoration lessened daily, and ceased on the eleventh day. He now complained of pain and tenderness where the bullet had lodged, and as he was anxious for it to be removed, I extracted it on the twelfth day (I enclose it for your inspection). From the indentations on it it must have impinged on one of the ribs before its exit from the posterior wall of the chest. The wound in front was healed by the twenty-second day, and he felt no inconvenience from the rash act, and he was mentally calm throughout.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Croom's-hill, Greenwich, S.E.

GAY SHUTE.

MISS FLORENCE LEES' DRAWING-ROOM LECTURES TO LADIES ON NURSING.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I beg leave to call your attention to the accompanying prospectus of a course of lectures announced to be given by Miss Florence Lees to ladies under the auspices of the Ladies' Sanitary Association.

I especially wish to point out that this instruction is intended for ladies who are anxious to qualify themselves to tend such cases of illness as they may fairly expect to meet with in their domestic circles, and not for such persons as hope to become professional nurses. The course is called "Six Drawing-room Lectures," and is to be given at the residence of Mrs. Cowper-Temple. Lecture 6 in this course is thus announced in the syllabus:—

"Obstetric nursing. Syringing per vaginam. Passing speculum. Method of passing vaginal tube. Various applications for syringing. Plugging, and, when required, leeches to os uteri. Removal of syphilitic growths, &c. &c."

This course will probably be attended by mothers of families, but I know of nothing to prevent such ladies taking their daughters with them, or to prevent other single ladies from presenting themselves amongst the audience. I wish to offer my very firm protest against the gross impropriety which Miss Lees proposes to commit, and to express my regret that such a syllabus should already have been circulated amongst private families.

To say nothing of the gratuitous assumption that some of the teaching as proposed in Lecture 6 is necessary even for professional nurses, the indelicacy of introducing such matters to the notice of "ladies" at a "drawing-room course" is, I hold, sufficiently apparent.

I make these observations with the highest regard for Miss Lees' own skill and knowledge, and in the fervent hope that she may see fit to reconsider and alter this improper and unnecessary portion of her syllabus.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Grafton-street, Piccadilly.

DYCE DUCKWORTH.

THE ONE-PORTAL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—It is much to be regretted that there should be still some amongst our examining bodies who continue to question the expediency of supporting the proposed "conjoint scheme," when circumstances but too plainly indicate the legislative changes in prospect should a speedy solution of

the present difficulty not be arrived at. The arguments brought forward against the measure by certain of the Scotch representatives at the Medical Council seemed, after all, to be mainly intended, and perhaps not unnaturally, to avert the blow which its incautious adoption was regarded as being likely to bring down upon them.

That the Scotch universities have done much for the profession few probably will doubt, but that they should stand in the way of any scheme for furthering the good work they themselves have helped to establish is, to say the least of it, inexcusable.

Is there, however, no common ground upon which some favourable compromise might be safely effected? Some scheme, for instance, which, in the title of the qualification, and with a minimum fee for examination, would offer sufficient protection to all the universities and corporations in the kingdom?

I would propose that the primary qualification for the purpose of registration should be simply that of licentiate in medicine—Lic. Med.,—and that the fee should stand at £10 10s.

My reasons for this suggestion are the following:—

1. It will do away with the necessity of a multiplicity of titles, particularly in the case of future consultants.

2. Men who at present swell the ranks of unqualified assistants might be induced to qualify in larger numbers.

3. The bulk of the profession would not be content to go out into the world with so insignificant a title, but would, as heretofore, seek higher qualifications.

And, lastly, the fee already paid would go towards the amount at present demanded for the above, each examining body having previously benefited in part through the Conjoint Board.

I fear I have trodden upon very delicate ground even in this short communication, but I have ventured upon it in the hope that some abler individual might take up the idea and found something better upon it.

I remain faithfully yours,

May 7th, 1878.

A GRADUATE.

Obituary.

THOMAS CARR JACKSON, F.R.C.S.

WE much regret to have to notice the death of Mr. Thomas Carr Jackson, which occurred at his residence, Harley-street, on the 23rd of April, at the early age of fifty-five. Mr. Jackson had for some time past been in indifferent health, and last autumn he resigned his chair as President of the Harveian Society in order to try the sea breezes at St. Leonards. Latterly he had much improved in appearance, but the amelioration was only temporary, and he ultimately succumbed on the day mentioned. He was born in Yorkshire, and received his general education at the Merchant Taylors' School in London. Afterwards he selected the medical profession, and became a pupil of Mr. James Garstang, of Lytham, Lancashire. Later on he entered St. Thomas's Hospital, and in time was appointed dresser to the late Mr. Joseph Henry Green. In 1845 he obtained his diploma of M.R.C.S., and was elected house-surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, and not long afterwards assistant-surgeon to the same institution. He, however, did not long hold the office, but voluntarily resigned it. In 1857 Mr. Jackson obtained, by examination, the Fellowship of the College, and was shortly afterwards appointed surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital, which post he held till his death. He was also surgeon to the National Orthopædic Hospital, to the Great Northern Railway, and to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; likewise consulting-surgeon to the Luton Cottage Hospital, and the Central Pancras Provident Dispensary. For nearly a quarter of a century he held the post of medical adviser to the British Equitable Insurance Company.

Mr. Jackson was, as we have said, a Yorkshireman, and the special characteristics which distinguish the natives of that county were largely represented in him, and were manifested at every point of his individuality. Hence the vigour, impulsiveness, decisiveness, frankness, and warmth of heart which were eminently his. He was essentially a practical surgeon. That he could write if he chose, however, was shown by the appearance of an able essay "On Circumscribed