

is quite at variance with the real facts and although a defective knowledge of small-pox may be excusable in a German author it is certainly surprising that an English translator should have passed the statement without comment. That it was allowed to pass, however, seems to indicate that amongst medical men who have not had much practical experience of small-pox there is a somewhat exaggerated idea of the efficacy of vaccination. It is fully recognised nowadays that the protection conferred by vaccination lapses after a variable number of years and that too often small-pox, if then contracted, assumes an unmodified and possibly fatal form. I have myself seen confluent and entirely unmodified small-pox only ten years after vaccination, but such cases are fortunately very rare and quite exceptional. 20 years after vaccination, however, unmodified small-pox is by no means uncommon.

As regards the illustrations themselves, they are reproductions of photographs taken by me in the Birmingham epidemic, 1892-95. It is to be regretted that the author did not communicate with me before making use of them. He could then at least have made sure that he had the facts relating to them correctly. As it is, he states concerning the unmodified cases: "None of the four cases depicted were protected by vaccination," which statement, taken literally, is obviously quite true. But if the author intends to imply (as from the context it is clear that he does) that none of them had ever been vaccinated, then he is certainly in error. I have looked up my original photograph of Case xxxv.B. 1, which he describes as "an extremely severe case of confluent small-pox in a man, aged 23, on the tenth day of the disease," and I find the following note written on the back: "Ernest S—, 23 years, vaccinated, four marks, fair size and foveation; photo taken tenth day." I remember the case quite well as the poor fellow remained in hospital for an unusually long time owing to serious complications. The value of vaccination in conferring protection against small-pox for a time has been so completely established as to be beyond the pale of scientific controversy, but reckless statements such as the one in question in a presumably scientific work can only bring the operation into the gravest disrepute and go far to explain the bitterness of those who are opposed to it.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

Town Hall, Leicester, April 6th, 1903. C. KILLICK MILLARD.

CONTRACT PRACTICE IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—For four years a struggle has been going on in the county of Durham to obtain increased remuneration for medical attendance on the miners. In some places the higher rate has been easily obtained, in other places there has been delay, whilst in a few places the struggle has been somewhat keen. At the present time in the outskirts of the cathedral city of Durham a very strong and bitter spirit is shown by the miners of this district. Having stoutly rejected the demand made by the local practitioner who had served the miners so well for some eight years, they obtained the services of an outsider; they canvass for him, they coerce their fellow-men to become his patients, and they sing his praises in every cottage; but after a time certain events happen which demonstrate very clearly that the skill displayed by the outsider is not all that may be desired.

The County of Durham Medical Union has quietly and very certainly made up its mind not to associate in any way with a medical man who tramples under foot all that is honourable in the profession. This union is heartily supported by all the consultants of the north of England. When miners strike for more pay and any men are found who are ready to work at the lower rate, they are dubbed "blacklegs," and are likely to be treated with much violence by those on strike. Medical men cannot resort to violence towards those who are willing to take the lower rate of pay (and so take away the practice of a medical man), but the only course they can adopt is to hold aloof as a body and a union and not in any way to associate with one who has lost all dignity and honour. The miners in this particular instance would fain compel the medical union to recognise and associate with the man of their choice without any regard to principles.

In the year 1899 I sent a printed appeal to the medical schools of Scotland and the North of England pointing out that a struggle was going on in the county of Durham for

increased remuneration and we trusted to the dignity and uprightness of our brethren in the profession not to take advantage of the offers made by the miners. We think that this appeal was noticed in some way; at any rate, we have been assured that the students readily grasped the situation and expressed a loyal feeling. It is, however, disappointing to find that there are practitioners still existing who wish to be informed as to the principle involved; that if the miners should after a time give 9d. instead of 6d. per fortnight to the man introduced by them no opposition need be continued; that the dispute is now at an end. But this is not so; the dispute is not ended until the old practitioner is reinstated and the proper remuneration is settled. Again, some ask how long must this condition of strife continue. Our reply to this is the same as stated above—viz., so long as the old practitioner is opposed and the proper remuneration is withheld.

I have written all this at some length in order to explain clearly our position, and trusting to the good spirit of your readers that we shall have the help and sympathy of the whole of the profession.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

EDWARD JEPSON,

President, County of Durham Medical Union.
Durham, April 15th, 1903.

BLISTERING IN CHRONIC SKIN DISEASES.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—Dr. G. Norman Meachen¹ has kindly given the information which I failed to obtain from the latest dermatological text-books in my possession. I was not aware until now that vesication had ever been attempted with a view to eradicate psoriatic patches. It might interest Dr. Meachen to know that patient No. 3² is still under treatment by vesication, and that during the past fortnight several commencing patches of psoriasis on the face, back of hand, and at junctions of the ear and scalp have disappeared after one good blistering. When a patch is large and to all appearance stationary, it seems that liquor epispasticus has to be applied on two or three occasions ere any blistering effect is produced. I may add, in conclusion, that there has been no recurrence of psoriasis on any of the areas cleared by vesication.—I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

JOHN WISHART, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. Aberd.

Bedlington, R.S.O., April 18th, 1903.

ETHYL CHLORIDE.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—I wish to correct an omission in the printing of my article on ethyl chloride in THE LANCET of April 4th, p. 952. The shortest case of anæsthesia in the 77 dental cases is stated to be 3 seconds, whereas really it was 30 seconds. This is an important difference. Perhaps I may be allowed to say that Messrs. Duncan and Flockhart are now making pure ethyl chloride, free from methyl chloride, for inhalation. Thanking you in anticipation, I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

Birmingham, April 20th, 1903.

W. J. MCCARDIE.

* * It will be seen on close inspection that the apparent error was due to a failure of the character O to print and not to its being left out.—ED. L.

A PROTEST AGAINST DIRT.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—In these days, when the sterilisation of everything from milk to toothpicks and postage stamps is demanded, it gives one pause to notice the small concern there seems to be for cleanliness as opposed to filth. I allude to the absolutely disgusting circumstances attending the delivery of food in London. Meat and fish are frequently carried on open platters exposed to dust and dirt of all kinds. Bread is put in a basket slung over the carrier's shoulder, where it rubs against his not too clean coat. If he wishes to rest the basket is put down and for the better comfort of the carrier he sits in it, bread and all. The other day I saw an elaboration of this method, the boy sitting upon a loaf which he had taken from the basket and placed on the pavement. I may

¹ THE LANCET, April 18th, p. 1126.

² THE LANCET, April 11th, p. 1030.

be faddy but I do not think I would want that loaf. To-day I saw a basket of rhubarb and green vegetables left on the sidewalk while the boy in charge of it was down an area. A dog coming along realised his opportunities and took full advantage of them. As in the case of the loaf, I would prefer not to eat those vegetables.

Now these things are quite avoidable and should be prevented. Surely if in some cases meat and fish must be delivered on an open platter the articles might be wrapped in clean brown paper before leaving the shop. Shopkeepers might be a little more particular about their errand boys; and, above all, if the public expressed a decided preference for having their food delivered in a clean and decent manner they would soon have it so. In the cooking no doubt the risk of microbic infection is reduced to a minimum, but I am not inveighing against microbic dangers but against dirt—easily avoidable, entirely unnecessary dirt.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,
FREDERICK R. WAINWRIGHT.

Kensington Park-gardens, W., April 18th, 1903.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT CONTROL OF THE FOUL AIR OF SMALL-POX HOSPITALS.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—In consequence of the increasing difficulty in finding suitable and convenient sites for the erection of small-pox hospitals and of the increasing alarm with which they are regarded by the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of their proposed erection the feasibility has occurred to me of a system of below-the-surface-level or underground wards, bath-, dressing-, and disinfecting-rooms, ventilated by an up-cast shaft and furnace, which in spite of some obvious drawbacks I still venture to bring forward. (The spent air might also be screened before passing through the furnace.) The other buildings, including a nurses' block (living- and sleeping-rooms), would be above ground as at present.

A further question also arises on the score of economy and convenience: the possibility of building, within the same inclosure on the outskirts of a town, a fever hospital and small-pox wards (underground) worked by a central administrative block and staff, the nursing staffs, of course, being kept separate and distinct.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,
Preston, April 20th, 1903. WALTER F. MOORE.

TROPIC AREAS AND THE INCIDENCE OF CARCINOMA.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—From the report of the meeting of the Pathological Society of London held on April 7th¹ it would appear that I inferred that in spite of the evidence brought forward by Mr. G. L. Cheate the locality of congenital fissures was of more importance as a possible factor in the incidence of epithelial growths than the distribution of nerves and trophic areas. What I intended to convey was that it seemed to me in many instances of rodent growth about the face, and possibly elsewhere, that congenital clefts might be a factor of incidence, while nerve distribution might be a factor of limitation of extension. I see no reason why in this particular growth these two factors should not go hand in hand. I much regret that Mr. Cheate had no opportunity of replying to my suggestion.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,
Harley-street, W., April 21st, 1903. W. MCADAM ECCLES.

* * The following are the remarks in reply which Mr. Cheate would have made had he had the opportunity of speaking.—ED. L.

MR. CHEATE'S REPLY.

I presume that any epithelial cell is a possible focus for the incidence of cancer, whether it is due to a congenital cell inclusion or not. I cited cases in which rodent ulcers appeared multiple on the area of distribution of one fifth cranial nerve and others in which the rodents appeared multiple on the two fifth nerve areas, and in all these cases no rodent ulcer existed in any other part of the body, cleft or otherwise. At the same time I admit that some of the cancers in these cases appeared in the position of clefts, but there were also cancers which originated where no clefts existed. I make no statement as to whether cancers do or do not more frequently appear in the position of clefts than elsewhere. I only wish to point out that the breakdown of the cell or cells into carcinoma may possibly be due to some direct or indirect nervous or trophic influence over the area in which it occurs, and this apart from all influence upon the spread of cancer.

¹ THE LANCET, April 18th, p. 1101.

THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PUERPERAL PYÆMIA.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—I have read Mr. E. Michels's paper on the Surgical Treatment of Puerperal Pyæmia in THE LANCET of April 11th, p. 1025, with very great interest, as it is the first case reported in England that realises a suggestion of mine—viz., the ligation of the thrombosed vein in such circumstances. In 1898 I published a paper on Intravascular Coagulation in the Edinburgh Hospital Reports and in it the following remark was made: "During the earlier stage, in some cases of sepsis after labour or abortion, would it be practicable to explore the iliac veins and apply a ligature, as has been done so successfully in the case of septic thrombosis of the internal jugular vein?" This question has doubtless occurred to many others and everyone must congratulate Mr. Michels on the successful termination of the first case in this country.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,
Cambridge. J. CHRISTIAN SIMPSON, M.D. Edin.

THE CASE OF MR. J. W. AYRES.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—Your readers will doubtless remember well the case of Mr. J. W. Ayres, L.R.C.P. Edin., L.S.A., of Farnworth-street, in this city. In the spring of 1902 Mr. Ayres was convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Despite this conviction the General Medical Council allowed Mr. Ayres to retain his name upon the Medical Register and this decision was undoubtedly arrived at on consideration of the facts of the case. These facts were fully set out in your report of the proceedings of the December session of the Council which was reported in THE LANCET of Dec. 6th, 1902, p. 1587. Shortly, they were these. A man named Baines who had been in the service of Mr. Ayres was discharged for drunkenness. Three days later Baines came to the surgery, being intoxicated, and demanded to know why he had been discharged. Mr. Ayres ejected him and shut the surgery door and returned to his consulting room. Then noticing Baines's hat on the table went out into the street and gave it to him. As he handed the hat to him Baines put up his hand and Mr. Ayres, in warding off what he thought would be a blow, caused Baines to trip and fall. Baines was able to walk home and received no medical attendance for six days. Then the parish medical man was called in and Baines was removed to the hospital. Death took place on the tenth day after the fall. At the post-mortem examination a fracture through the sphenoid bone was discovered, while the kidneys and the heart were found to be markedly diseased. At the trial the jury found the prisoner guilty, but they asked for a lenient sentence on the ground that there had been the greatest provocation. Mr. Ayres was, however, sentenced to four months' imprisonment, notwithstanding that he had already been ten weeks in prison.

I am anxious to appeal through your kindness in the columns of THE LANCET to the generosity of the medical profession on behalf of Mr. Ayres. He is 60 years of age and he has five children and a wife practically dependent upon his earnings. His health has been broken by his sentence and he has had to give up all night work. I ask for a generous response to an appeal on behalf of a sorely tried professional brother. Subscriptions will be received and acknowledged by Mr. O. Morley Roberts, 67, Lord-street, Liverpool.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,
Liverpool, April 18th, 1903. A. AYRES.

FREE ANTITOXIN TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—In a recent issue of THE LANCET I see the statement that at Hanley antitoxin has been lately supplied free of charge to medical practitioners for use as a prophylactic in cases of diphtheria and that this is probably the first instance of the sort in an English sanitary area. The States of Guernsey have, however, done the same for the last three years and in this respect are apparently pioneers in preventive medicine.—I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

April 6th, 1903. M.O.H. (Guernsey).