Loimologia, or an Historical Account of the Plague in London in 1665, published in Latin by the author in 1672, and translated into English by Dr. John Quincy in 1720. Readers of Harrisson Ainsworth's novels will recollect that it was Dr. Hodges who attended the grocer's daughter in Old St. Paul's.

O'Dowd, Dr., was one of those who, with Drs. Burnett, Goe, and others, met his death in making a post-mortem examination on a person who had died of the plague on August 25th, 1665. He received his M.D. degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Further particulars of him have not been obtained.

Peck, Samuel.—Particulars of this physician are wanting. He is not mentioned in Millet's "Roll of the College of Physicians," nor in the lists of graduates of any British university. He probably graduated abroad. He is mentioned, however, more than once in the City archives as "Dr. Samuel Pecke, Dr. in Physicke," and the following entry shows that he resided in London, and did medical work during the plague year: "Bolton, Mayor, 26 February, 1666.—Upon the humble desire of Doctor Peck, who did special service in visiting and prescribing physic to the poor infected in the late visitation of the plague with all possible humanity and liberality, it is ordered by his Council that Mr. Chamberlaine shall pay unto him the sum of fifty pounds in recompense of the said service." (From MS. 295 in the Guildhall Library.) Peck had further sums from the Corporation, amounting in all to £100.

Wharton, Thomas, resided in Aldersgate Street. He was descended from an ancient North of England family, and was the only son of Mr. John Wharton of Winston, co. Durham, where he was born in 1614. He studied at both the Universities of Oxford (Trinity) and Cambridge (Pembroke), but did not, however, at the time receive a degree from either, but subsequently,—namely, in 1647,—by virtue of letters patent issued by the Parliamentary General, Sir Thomas Fairfax, he received the degree of M.D. from the University of Oxford. Meanwhile he had been up in London and practised physic under Dr. Bathurst, Physician to the City of London. Having obtained his degree, he was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1648, and a Fellow in 1650, and held the post of Censor for the years 1651-6-7-8-9. When the plague broke out he set himself seriously to determine whether he could remain in London or flee. He decided to remain, being induced to that course, as it is said, out of consideration for the large number of poor people who attended his clinic at St. Thomas's Hospital, also, the Government sent all the Foot Guards as soon as they were seized with the plague. For his services to the troops Wharton was promised the first vacant post as Physician-in-ordinary to the King; but when the vacancy was filled he was put out with augmentation in his coat of arms, for which he had to pay Sir William Dugdale, the Herald, £10.1 Dr. Wharton died in 1673, and was buried in the Church of St. Michael Bassishaw, where a marble tablet bears an eloquent testimonial to his worth and virtues. He was the author of Anadrophia (in which "Wharton's duct" is first described), published in London in 1646, and again in Amsterdam in 1659.

Witherley, Sir Thomas, was a member of the University of Cambridge, and received his M.D. degree there in 1655. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1677, Censor in 1683, and President in 1694-5-6-7. He was Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. He died March 23rd, 1693. For his services during the plague he received an annuity of £100 each from the City Corporation (Guildhall Library, MS. 270).

II.—SURGEONS.

Most of the books of the Barber-Surgeons Company were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. The Great Clock of the Company, Mr. F. C. Lingard, however, has kindly furnished what particulars he could collect, and these, with certain details from the Guildhall MSS., has enabled the following brief notes to be prepared of Surgeons known to have been in London during the pestilence.

Fife, John, cannot be traced in the books of the Barber-Surgeons Company, but he is stated to have received from the City Corporation the sum of £40 for his attention to the sick poor (February 22nd, 1666).

Gray, Thomas, has been apprenticed first to Mr. John Hancock and then to Mr. William Hunt, was admitted "Chirurgeon" October 12th, 1652. For his services to the Plague patients he received from the City the sum of £30. He seems to have fallen a victim to his duties, for he died on the 20th March, 1666–7.

Hannan, Edward, having been apprenticed to Mathew Alsopp, was admitted a "Chirurgeon" December 2nd, 1652. For his services during the Plague the Corporation voted him the sum of £30, and he dying, apparently from the distemper, his widow received in 1666 also a sum of £30.

Higgs, Edward, having been apprenticed to Mr. Doxology (sic) Saunders, was admitted a "Chirurgeon" April 14th, 1629. For his services in "dressing the poore visited of the plague," the City Corporation voted him at various times sums amounting in all to £90.

S. D. CLIPPI NGDALE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

SOUTHWOLD LIBEL CASE.

Upon the suggestion of local members of the profession, who desire to give practical expression to their sympathy with Drs. Mullock and Tripp, of Southwold, a fund has been opened to assist them in defraying the heavy expenses which they have incurred as the result of the recent action which they called upon to defend. Cheques to be made payable to Dr. H. F. Heleham, Beccles, or Dr. W. Tyson, Lowestoft, and crossed "Barclay and Co." The following amounts have been already prom-ised:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. C. J. Acton</td>
<td>£10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Bruce Goff</td>
<td>£5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. H. P. Heleham</td>
<td>£5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. H. M. Evans</td>
<td>£5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. W. Tyson</td>
<td>£5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. W. Berry</td>
<td>£3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. W. L. Bell</td>
<td>£2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex. Macleod</td>
<td>£2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. A. G. Bateman</td>
<td>£2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. H. Blake</td>
<td>£1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. S. Barradell-Steele</td>
<td>£1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Correction.

We regret that the report of the above case which appeared in our last issue (p. 314) was incorrect in the following particular. We cut out the alleged libel as it was not a defamatory expression of any kind; but as a matter of fact the libel actually relied on by the plaintiff was contained in the following letter addressed by Dr. Mullock to Dr. Wilson Tyson:

"Wymering House, Southwold. 7th May, 1908.

"Dear Sir,—I shall be obliged for your opinion on a point of medical ethics."

"In January, 1907, there were three practitioners in this town—Drs. Herbert, T. MacDonald, and I. Dr. Herbert left the town, and Dr. Tripp took on the practice by himself, buying Dr. Herbert's share. About March Dr. T. MacDonald appeared house doctor, and he was called on to attend any of our present patients we would at once let us know. He is now attending some of our patients, but in only one case have they requested the former Dr. Wharton's. One of our present patients is the fact. Dr. Tripp has never heard from him on the subject. Many unpleasant things have happened almost from the time of Dr. MacDonald's advent: such as attempting to get bed for one of our patients at the hospital, and asking our permission (Dr. Tripp and I comprise the medical staff). We interviewed him on the subject, when he denied that he had in any way to blame. His wife goes to our patients and tells them of her husband's successes, and instigates that he, having had so much experience, must show them more than you. We have had suspicions for some time that Dr. MacDonald has been 'touting,' but we have never had any definite proof until the present instance. On the 3rd of this month he approached a patient of mine, who is the caretaker in the local golf club, and the following conversation ensued: 'You are looking very badly? 'I have one of my headaches,' she replied.

1 British Medical Journal, November 2nd, 1907.
I must give you something for it," said he, "but as I cannot examine you here, come to my house to-morrow, and I will see what I can do for you." She demanded the payment of this on the 4th instant, and went at once to my patient, when she told me exactly what occurred. She said she had no wish to leave me, and was quite satisfied with the treatment she had always received, and her family.

"Dr. D. T. MacLeod had a practice at Dunvegan, Jews' Walk, Sydney, some years ago, which he said he left because his health broke down, and he had always treated her and her family.

"Dr. Tripp is quite in sympathy with me, and will combine with me in any concerted action which may be necessary."

MOTOR CARS FOR MEDICAL MEN.

A HAND-CLEANER FOR MOTORISTS.

The motorist or cyclist who believes in the efficiency of "the motor" and who is prepared to spend the day in the motor, will find that the writer of this article has always used the leaves blackened and greasy. The "Flash" hand-cleaner supplied by Messrs. Brown Brothers, Limited (Great Eastern Chambers, E), is introduced to provide a more efficient cleansing agent for such cases. It is a paste containing a soapy base with a considerable proportion of greases and fats, and the preparation is most useful for its purpose. It is described as being antiseptic, but does not appear well suited for surgical cleansing, which is, of course, not the purpose for which it is intended.

THE COST OF MOTORIZED.

Dr. R. Martin (Medical Officer Banbridge Dispensary District, Co., Down) writes: I have read with much interest the article on "Motor Cars for Medical Men" in the Journal of January 2nd, and also Dr. Copper's remarks and those of Dr. MacLeod, the latter (of Jan.,) in the Lancer, which, I think, will agree with my experience. In the middle of October, 1907, I purchased a 10-h.p. two cylinder Chamber's car, and up to present time I have covered 7,500 miles, and my total out-of-pocket expenses for the year and three months is £28 14s. 5d. This covers petrol, oil, grease, brasso, and other sundries, also tyres, in reference to which I may say I have still in use a serviceable set and two repaired covers, at least good for many miles, for the front wheels. This works out at 14d. per mile; and, seeing that I ran the car from the first as a novice, the result is exceedingly satisfactory. In addition, I had a man for cleaning and washing, but my work is so heavy that I could easily do this myself. His wages are not included, as he does gardening and other work as well. With regard to depreciation, I would consider a cent. a mile, as at the end of 3,000 miles doing 4,000 to 5,000 miles a year the car should have a very decent second-hand value. My cost is much less than horses, and the comfort and convenience of the car not to be compared with them.

LITERARY NOTES.

Malaria is the title of a new international journal whose scope is indicated by its name. It will be published quarterly by Dr. Ambrosius Barth, of Leipzig. The editor is Dr. C. Mense, of Carlsbad. He will have the advantage of the co-operation of Professor Ronald Ross in England, Dr. MacCallum, of Baltimore in the United States, Dr. Nocht in Germany, while France will be represented by Dr. Sergent, of Algiers, and Italy by Professor Angelo Celli. The yearly subscription will be 20 marks.

The publication of a work entitled Essai sur la Société Médicale et Religieuse au XIXe Siècle; Gilles de Corbeil, Monique Auguste et Théodose de Notre-Dame; 1140-1224, by M. C. Viellard, is announced. Professor Ch. V. Langlois contributes a preface. The book is published by Honoré Champion, of Paris.

Reference was made in the Journal of January 23rd to the difficulty sometimes experienced in tracing quotations from a great one to their source. As an instance, Quos Deus vult perdere primum creavit erat cited, with Dr. Birkbeck Hill's suggestion that it is probably a rough translation of a fragment of Euripides. As some of our readers are keen in this kind of literary chase, the following note by Malone may be of interest. We quote it as it is given in the edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson published by J. M. Dent in his series of "Temple Classics":

Mr. Boswell was furnished by Mr. Richard How, of Apley, in Bedfordshire, as communicated to that gentleman by his friend Mr. J. Pitts, late Rector of Great Brickhill, in Buckinghamshire:

"Perhaps no scrap of Latin whatever has been more quoted than this. It occurs in a fragment of Euripides, and it is scrupulous even to pedantry in their Latinity, and will not admit a word into their compositions which has not the sanction of the first age. The word demers is of Greek derivation, either as a verb active or neuter. After a long search for the purpose of deciding a bet, some gentlemen of Cambridge found it among the fragments of Euripides, of which, to our recollection, it is given as a translation of a Greek Iambick:

On theo thea aerostas eis aerostas..."

"The above scrap was found in the hand of a suicide of fashion, Sir D. O., some years ago, lying on the table of the room where he had destroyed himself. The suicide was a man of mathematical acquirements; he left no paper behind him."

Another of these proverbial sayings,

Incident in Scyllam, cupiens vitae Charybdi,
I some years ago, in a note on a passage in The Merchant of Venice, traced to its source. It occurs (with a slight variation) in the Alexandreis of Philip Quatier (a poet of the thirteenth century, which was printed at Lyons in 1558. Duris is the person addressed:

Quo tendis inercent, Rex periture, fugam nescis, bene perdite, nescis
Queen fugias : hostis incursus dux fugis hostem
Incidas in Scyllam, cupiens vitae Charybdi.

The author of this line was first ascertained by Galliautus Martinus, who died in 1476; as is observed in Menagia, vol. iii, 1566; Boccaccio, De Fortuna et vanitate, lib. ii, 1569. For account of Philip Quatier, see Vossius, De Poet. Latin, p. 254, fol. 1697.

A line not less frequently quoted than any of the preceding, was suggested for enquiry, several years ago, in a Note on the Rape of Lucrece,

Solamen misericors socios habuisse doloris.

But the author of this verse has not, I believe, been discovered. With reference to the "Greek Iambick" above quoted we cannot say with Holofernes, "Hi! Hi! I smell false Latin," in the words of the old Prior to Gobbo, to have "a kind of smell." We give it as it is printed, but we may point out that it does not scan and cannot be construed. We are informed by a learned clerk of Oxford that there is no such word as aerostas. It is suggested that the line is a bad attempt to translate Deus vult perdere, etc.

The fact that houses may be infected with diseases, one tenant after another dying of the same malady, was noticed as long ago as in the fifteenth century. Messer Agnolo Pandolfini, a rich merchant prince of Florence, in his treatise De Del Governo della Famiglia, quoted by Cesare Borgia in his Italian grammar, thus advised his sons as to the taking of a house, giving them as an example his own experience:

I chose a house in a good neighbourhood and well-strewn street, where honest citizens lived of whom I could without danger make friends, while my wife found good company among their wives. And I informed myself who had lived in it in times past, and inquired whether they had been wholesome and fortunate. There are certain houses in which, it would seem, no one can live happily.

To Guy's Hospital Gazette of December 26th, 1908, some interesting reminiscences of Thomas Addison are contributed by Sir Samuel Wilks. He says that when he first knew Guy's in the early Forties of the last century Addison was the most notable man there. It was at once apparent that he was a leader of men. It was a real treat to hear Addison talk, often adorned with a Latin phrase, as his scholarship was good. He was of an occasional outbreak of oratory. When Jenner demonstrated the absolute difference between typhus and typhoid fever, Addison was loath to admit it, and it is interesting to learn that Gull took a considerable time to give him his full adherence. Addison was one of the physicians of his day to adopt Lavoisier's method of physical examination of the chest. An elder colleague of Addison spoke of the stethoscope as the new playing-thing, just as leaders of the profession at a later date talked of the laryngoscope. Addison's advocacy of a dogmatic manner was contagious, for Sir Samuel Wilks tells us that he remembers hearing at one of the chief medical societies when a young aspirant to fame displayed some conceit in describing a case, a remark to the effect that Guy's men thought themselves the crème de