

Proofs that the Medical Committee, appointed on my suggestion, by the War Office and the Admiralty to inquire if there is an enthetic virus, suppressed important parts of my evidence, to suit their preconceived opinions / respectfully submitted to the War Office and the Admiralty by David MacLoughlin.

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D. Macpherson

with the Author's best wishes

(12)

PROOFS

THAT THE MEDICAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED,

ON MY SUGGESTION,

BY THE

WAR OFFICE AND THE ADMIRALTY

TO INQUIRE

IF THERE IS AN ENTHETIC VIRUS,

SUPPRESSED IMPORTANT PARTS OF MY EVIDENCE, TO SUIT
THEIR PRECONCEIVED OPINIONS.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

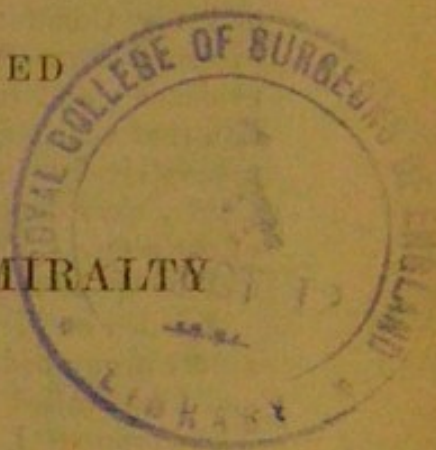
TO THE

WAR OFFICE AND THE ADMIRALTY

BY

DAVID MACLOUGHLIN, M.D.,

MEMBER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.



1868.

TO THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR
AND TO THE
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

GENTLEMEN,

At a meeting at St. James's Hall, on the 26th ultimo, to consider if the action of the Contagious Diseases Bill should be extended to the civil population, I met Mr. Skey, the late president of the Medical Committee appointed in 1864 by the War Office and the Admiralty on my suggestion, to ascertain "if there is an Enthetic Virus."

In the course of my speech at the above meeting, I charged Mr. Skey and his Committee with having suppressed important parts of my evidence before them ; of having mutilated other important parts of my evidence ; and in having reported as my answer to an important question that which was contrary to fact, for the purpose of supporting their preconceived opinions.

Mr. Skey denied these charges. He appealed to Mr. Quain, a member of the above Committee then present at the above meeting, as a witness that he spoke the truth.

I called on Mr. Quain to rise if he supported Mr. Skey, and with their report in my hand I would prove what I said. Mr. Quain did not rise, and I was called to the question before the meeting.

As soon as I returned home, I wrote to Mr. Quain, to inquire if I were to consider him as a witness for Mr. Skey, denying the charge which I had brought against him and his Committee.

Mr. Quain replied, that, without meaning anything discourteous to me, he must decline to answer this question.

Two years ago I published a pamphlet, containing the above charges against Mr. Skey and his Committee. I forwarded a copy of that pamphlet at the time to Mr. Skey, and a copy to each member of his Committee. I now sent another copy of that pamphlet to Mr. Quain, to refresh his memory, with the request that, after he had read what I stated at pages 10, 17, 18, 19, and 20, I trusted that he would feel it a duty to himself to give me a direct answer to the question I had put to him.

His reply was—repeating his request not to be called on for an answer.

In the meantime I wrote to Mr. Skey, to give him an opportunity to recall his unguarded and unjustifiable denial of the charges I brought against him at the above meeting.

His reply was—“*That he was not aware that he had addressed me at the above meeting; that he was quite sure he had used no expression that I could complain of. If I thought he had used any unjustifiable expression towards me, he was certain that my ears had been unfaithful to me.*”

Not satisfied with this evasive answer, I forwarded to him a copy of the above pamphlet, in which the above charges are published; and I referred him to pages 10, 17, 18, 19, and 20. I repeat, a copy of this pamphlet had been forwarded to him two years ago.

In his reply, he tells me, “*the only words of your address which reached me, in consequence of my position behind you, referred to your charges against the Committee at the Admiralty, of suppressing your evidence. This is a most unwarrantable imputation on the Committee and on myself, and is totally without foundation. If any contradiction of this charge is what you allude to, I shall take every possible opportunity to repeat it.*”

If Mr. Skey's denial, now, of the above charges impeached my veracity I would leave him to the judgment of the scientific and honourable members of our profession, and to the whole tenor of my life, to answer him.

But the question at issue is not a doubt of my veracity, but whether Mr. Skey and his Committee—either from want of knowledge of their profession or from motives to which I leave others to give a name—did stab me in the dark; therefore, with Mr. Skey's report in my hand, I appeal to the scientific and honourable members of our profession to substantiate my charge against Mr. Skey and his Committee. And now as to what concerns me personally in their report.

In the pamphlet addressed to His Grace the Duke of Somerset, entitled, *Is there an Enthetic Virus?* and which pamphlet was referred to Mr. Skey and his Committee to report on, I stated that the essential question the Committee had to study and decide was this, *Is there an Enthetic Virus?*

I was the first witness this Committee called before them—I sat on the left of Mr. Skey—the short-hand writer sat on my left.

Of course, I expected that Mr. Skey would examine me scientifically, to ascertain what were my proofs that an Enthetic Virus does not exist.

But I was told by Mr. Skey, in the presence of the Committee, that they were assembled to advise the Government “*as to a sound principle of treatment of the disease known under the name of an Enthetic Disease.*”

I protested against this unscientific manner of proceeding.—I said, that assuming the existence of an entity was not proving its existence; consequently that, assuming the existence of an Enthetic Virus was not proving that it exists—that no medical practitioner, who respected him-

self, would prescribe for the cure of a disease without having, first, satisfied himself as to its pathology.

That, if they knew their profession, they must be aware that not one of them could go into a court of law and swear that he could establish the diagnoses between an Enthetic and a non-Enthetic ulcer in the reproductive organs, or on any other part of the body.

That I was come there to prove that no such thing as an Enthetic Virus exists; that since they had assumed, without the slightest pathological researches, that an Enthetic Virus exists, I had no business there, and I begged leave to retire.

I was in the act of rising from my seat to leave the room when Mr. Skey said, "Pray, sir, remain; these gentlemen," pointing to the committee, "are desirous to ask you some questions."

While I was formulating my protest, and that the shorthand writer was about to take down what I said, Mr. Skey told the shorthand writer, "*This is conversation, do not take this down; I will tell you what to take down.*"

This important protest does not appear in Mr. Skey's Report. But from the first question in this Report said to have been put to me it is evident that something had been said before which led to this first question. Thus I was asked, "*How long have you entertained your opinions on the subject, of this Enthetic disease?*" and I say that that something is the above important protest which has been suppressed.

At question 40 Dr. Donnet begun to inquire as to the pathognomonic symptoms of an Enthetic Virus. He argued that inoculation was a proof of the existence of an Enthetic Virus.

I turned to Dr. Evans's work. I put it into the hands of Mr. Skey to read to the committee that passage where Dr. Evans reports the experiment made by my late friend, Inspector-General of Hospitals Dr. Murray, at Valenciennes in the spring of 1816. As I was there at the time, I said I could vouch for the correctness of Dr. Evans's statement.

Dr. Murray took matter from an herpatic preputialic ulcer—in a state of active inflammation—and inoculated a man with success.

I added that all ulcers on the human body, in a state of active inflammation, secrete inoculable pus—that consequently inoculation is no proof of the existence of an Enthetic Virus.

When I handed Dr. Evans' book to Mr. Skey and that the shorthand writer was about to take down what Mr. Skey read, Mr. Skey told him, "*You need not take down what I am about to read, I will give you the quotation to insert in your notes.*"

Neither does this important quotation nor my observation—that all ulcers in the human body, in a state of active inflammation, secrete inoculable pus—appear in the Report.

At question 57 Mr. Quain inquired as to the number of what he called constitutional diseases, caused, he said, by an Enthetic Virus.

I told him that according to the English and the French Enthetico-graphers there were twenty-five diseases said to be caused by an Enthetic Virus. I added that this number of diseases said to be caused by an Enthetic Virus at once proved the non-existence of an Enthetic Virus.

This question and answer does not appear in the Report.

Dr. Balfour put the 100th question to me : "*Upon what authority do you state that the army medical officers are now so liberal of the use of mercury ? Is it upon the authority of your own observations during your former service, or is it on hearsay evidence ?*"

My reply was, On the authority of the Director General of Army Hospitals, with whom I had a conference on the subject. Besides I kept up my acquaintance with many army medical officers who had given me the same information. All this is left out of the Report, and I am represented to have said, "Upon my own observation formerly."

Again at Question 102 Dr. Balfour said, "Are you aware that after the publication of Mr. Rose's paper a complete change took place in the treatment of this Ecthyma Disease by the army medical officers, and that at the present time the large majority of them treat those diseases without mercury at all, or with mercury only in such cases as are considered cases of infectious sores ?"

My reply is correctly stated in the Report : "You cannot do me a greater pleasure than stating that fact. I hope it will go to the world that at this moment the army medical officers do not, as in my time, give mercury helter-skelter. You now bring the best proof that you can bring : I take it as such, and I hope it will go as such that my views are correct."

At Question 103, Dr. Balfour said, "Such being the case, you being rejoiced to hear on my authority that a large number of medical officers do not treat this disease with mercury, are you prepared to retract the statement which you have made so injurious to the medical officers of the army that they treat all those cases with mercury ?"

Again my reply is correctly stated in the Report :

"I said I will retract it if you can prove to me that an immense number do not give mercury. I will then retract it most pleasantly, because you will do me an immense service."

Upon this Dr. Balfour promised to show me the Army Medical Reports to prove that what he had stated was correct, and it was agreed that I should go to his office the next day to see these documents. *This does not appear in the Report.*

And the episode which followed could not appear in the Report—it is this :

I called the next day at Dr. Balfour's office to see these documents ; Dr. Balfour refused to see me, but sent me a message that I was to write and state what I wanted to see him for. My reply was that I had come by his appointment to see the above documents, therefore that it was a personal interview I wanted with him, that he was to name his day and hour. He named three days after ; I was punctual. On his receiving me I reminded him that I had come to see the above documents which he had promised to show me. His reply was that as I held no official position he declined to shew them to me!!! I leave others to form their opinion on this episode.

That the above promise to shew me the above documents was made by Dr. Balfour at the moment he was examining me is proved by his very next question 104. He says "*In the mean time, &c. &c.*"

I replied from the account which I had (from the Director General

of Army Hospitals it ought to have been said in the Report. It is stated in the Report, from medical officers of your board and other medical officers I thought you still gave mercury; *but I repeat that if you can bring forward proper proofs to show that I am wrong I shall thank you and retract.*

Therefore it is evident from Dr. Balfour's question 104, and from my answer, that he had not given me the proof that I was wrong, and that I had not retracted what I had stated.

And therefore my answer to Dr. Balfour, Question 105, is mutilated, and a word is put into my mouth which I did not utter.

Dr. Balfour said, at question 105, "You will make a handsome apology." My reply was, "my retraction *will be* sufficient. But by Mr. Skey's report I am represented to have said, "my retraction is sufficient."

Thus I say the answer to the 105th question has been mutilated, and a word has been put into my mouth which I did not pronounce, to serve Mr. Skey and his Committee to hold me up as a slanderer of the Army Medical Officers. *See the Report.*

You have, gentlemen, now before you the proofs that Mr. Skey and his Committee suppressed important parts of my testimony—that they mutilated other parts of my testimony—and that they put into my mouth an answer contrary to fact, to enable them to injure me, and to support their preconceived opinions.

If, gentlemen, I required any further proofs of the *animus* of Mr. Skey and his Committee against me, I would appeal to my letter of the 10th January, 1865, which I obliged them to receive and to insert as an appendix to my evidence before them, and as a protest against their unscientific method of proceeding.

Not satisfied with the unscientific manner I had been examined before that Committee, I addressed the above letter of the 10th January, 1865, to Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the above Committee. I stated that, "having suggested to the War Office and to the Admiralty the appointment of the above Committee, and they not having examined me scientifically, as they ought to have done, I requested to put on record what I would have stated had that Committee examined me scientifically."

Mr. Smith returned that letter to me with the refusal of Mr. Skey and his Committee to insert it as an appendix in their Report to my examination.

I waited on Mr. Smith to know the reason why my letter was refused. He candidly informed me that Mr. Skey and the Committee would not have it to go to the world that they were assembled, as a Committee, on my suggestion.

I turned to my pamphlet addressed to his Grace the Duke of Somerset, then First Lord of the Admiralty, which pamphlet was referred to the Committee to report on, and in which pamphlet is the copy of the letter addressed to me by order of his Grace, dated 2nd September 1864, informing me that the above Committee was appointed on my suggestion.

I left my letter again with Mr. Smith, and pressed that it might be received and published by the Committee as an appendix to my evidence.

Mr. Smith again returned that letter to me, with the refusal to receive and to insert it in their report, unless I withdrew the statement that the Committee was assembled in consequence of my suggestions.

I drew my pen across the passage to which the Committee objected, and my letter of the 10th January, 1865, stands in their report as the strongest protest against the manner that Committee acted towards me—as the strongest proof that they did not know their profession—and consequently as the strongest proof that they did not know how to carry out a pathological inquiry.

It is idle for the Committee to tell us that they were called on by the Government "*only to discover a sound principle of treatment of the disease known under the name of an Enthetic Disease.*"

Had Mr. Skey and his Committee known their profession, they would have been aware that no medical practitioner who respects himself will prescribe for the cure of a disease, the pathology of which he has not made every effort to ascertain; and that it is only quacks and impostors that prescribe for the cure of a disease without inquiring into its pathology.

But, gentlemen, I am not the only witness that appeared before that Committee whose testimony before them this Committee mutilated to serve their views.

I have before me a pamphlet published by Dr. Dickson. It appears that this gentleman served in the army in India. Having paid great attention to the diseases of the reproductive organs, he had satisfied himself that they were not understood. He published his views on retiring from the service.

His pamphlet fell into the hands of some influential person at the Admiralty. He was requested, by the Admiralty, to allow himself to be examined by the above Committee.

He was examined, but on demanding to see the report of his examination, he found it so mutilated that he informed Mr. Skey that if he published his examination so mutilated as it was, that he would issue an injunction against the Report.

Mr. Skey has suppressed Dr. Dickson's evidence in his Report.

But, gentlemen, such was the want of confidence in Mr. Skey and his Committee, that I have it from Mr. Lee, the distinguished surgeon of St. George's Hospital, that having been invited to go before Mr. Skey and his Committee and be examined, he refused to do so, having no scientific confidence in them.

Mr. Lee is a gentleman who by his pathological researches has proved that all ulcers on the reproductive organs, or on any part of the body, in a state of active inflammation, secrete inoculable pus.

Therefore, the loss of the evidence of this distinguished surgeon, who came with pathological facts to overturn the dreams of the impostors, that inoculation is a test of the existence of an Enthetic Virus, is to be regretted.

I may further say, that if I wanted proofs that this Committee did not know how to proceed to inquire into a pathological question, and their want of knowledge of their profession, I would appeal to their Report.

They have examined about sixty medical practitioners ; not one of these has been examined scientifically. They have asked them if they believed in the existence of an Enthetic disease. They have been answered in the affirmative. But they have not asked them that which was the essential question—on what pathological facts they based their opinion? Did they not know that every old nurse has her opinion as to the cause of every disease ; but that it is only the scientific medical practitioner whose opinion is based on pathological facts that is worth having ?

I have now, gentlemen, placed before you the proofs that, from motives to which I will not give a name, Mr. Skey and his Committee suppressed important parts of my examination before them ; mutilated other parts ; and put an answer into my mouth, contrary to fact, for the purpose of injuring me ; but, what is of far greater consequence, has had the effect of injuring the army, the navy, and the public.

Consequently, I leave you to decide what confidence you can place in *Mr. Skey, Mr. Quain, Dr. Balfour, and Dr. Donnet.*

You will please, gentlemen, to remember that Dr. Balfour was appointed by the War Office, as Member of the above Committee, in the interest of the Army, to watch and to assist its proceedings ; and that Dr. Donnet was appointed by the Admiralty, in the interest of the Navy, to watch and to assist at the proceedings of the above Committee.

You will also please to remember that, after the above Report was published, I reported Dr. Balfour to the War Office as having certified by his signature to that Report that the examination to which he had subjected me was correctly reported, while he knew that it was falsely reported ; and for the same offence I reported Dr. Donnet to the Admiralty.

I am aware, gentlemen, that you can do as some of your subordinates have done, charge me with having recommended that Mr. Skey should be appointed President of that Committee.

The charge is true, but hear my explanation, and instead of censure you will see that I acted from the best motives—to serve the public.

In consequence of the publication, "*Proofs of the Non-Existence of an Enthetic Disease,*" addressed to the Secretary of State for War, I was sent for to the Admiralty on the 4th March, 1864, to give my advice what could be done to protect the soldiers and sailors from this so-called Enthetic Disease.

I advised the appointment of a Medical Committee, and suggested the appointment of the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, to form a committee to inquire and to report if there is an Enthetic Virus.

I was offered to be a member of that Committee ; I declined to accept that appointment. I told Mr Romain that, as my opinion was well known here and in Paris—that there was no such thing as an Enthetic Virus—it was in the interest of the Government not to have me in that Committee. For, if that Committee decided that there is no such thing as an Enthetic Virus, the Government might be accused of having packed the Committee. I placed myself, however, at the disposal of the Government, to appear as a witness before that Committee.

Mr. Skey, on the 4th March, 1864, was President of the Royal College of Surgeons. From his position, I believed him a scientific and honourable medical practitioner; I did not know him even by sight.

Subsequently, his pupil, his friend, and successor at St Bartholomew's Hospital, Mr. Holmes Coote, told me that Mr. Skey had such strong doubts as to the existence of an Enthetic Virus, that he cured all his patients by "*BREAD PILLS, rest, ablution, and attention to the general health.*"

Mr. Coote advised me to call on Mr. Skey.

I did so. Mr. Skey congratulated me in very strong terms on my moral courage for publishing my pamphlet "*On the Non-Existence of an Enthetic Disease.*"

He admitted that he had, for a long time, a doubt of the existence of an Enthetic Virus, so much so, that he had cured above 15,000 patients by "*Bread Pills.*"

His opinion seemed to coincide with mine. I requested him to put on paper his views, that I would publish his letter in the third edition of my pamphlet which I was about to publish.

His letter, dated 19th May, 1864, appeared in the third edition of my pamphlet.

In that letter he wrote "*The task you have undertaken is Herculean,*" &c. &c.

In conclusion he tells me "*It is a great subject for investigation; and without committing myself to entire concurrence in your opinions, I have a leaning towards them. I earnestly hope you may be successful in your endeavours to obtain, in some shape or other, a court or a committee of inquiry.*"

Before he was appointed president to form the above committee I told him that, on the 4th March, 1864, I had strongly recommended him to Mr. Romain, the secretary to the Admiralty, for the appointment of president to the above Committee, in consequence of his being at the time President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and that I had no doubt he would be appointed.

When he was appointed to be president of the above Committee, I took great pains to make him understand that the first duty of the Committee was to ascertain, by pathological researches, "if there is an Enthetic Virus," to which he perfectly agreed.

And even the morning of the 6th December, 1864, I had occasion to call on him; we again agreed that the first thing to be done was to ascertain if anyone could point out one symptom pathognomonic of an Enthetic Virus.

A few hours after this conversation I met this Committee. I was now told by Mr. Skey, in the presence of the Committee, that their instructions were to give the Government "*a sound plan of treatment of the disease known under the name of an Enthetic Disease, and not to enter into the question as to the pathology of the disease.*"

In fact, the Committee had assumed, without the slightest attempt at inquiry, that an Enthetic Virus exists.

Therefore, at eleven o'clock in the morning of the 6th December, 1864,

Mr. Skey had agreed with me that the first thing to be ascertained was if there is one symptom pathognomonic of an Enthetic Virus.

At four o'clock, p.m. he and his Committee had assumed without, I repeat, the slightest pathological researches, that an Enthetic Virus exists: "*because an Enthetic Disease is universally recognised by the medical profession.*"

[See page v. paragraph first, of their Report.]

Fifteen years ago cholera was supposed by the whole civilized world to be a disease of sudden invasion, attacking persons in perfect health, suddenly, with vomiting, severe purging, spasms, &c. and destroying life in a few hours.

With the valuable information afforded me by the Registrar-General Major Graham, and the gentlemen of his staff, I was enabled, in 1853 and 1854, to demonstrate that cholera is not a disease of sudden invasion. But on the contrary that every individual has a warning, by a diarrhœa, for a few hours, or for a few days, or for a few weeks, that he is about to be attacked with cholera.

But if this diarrhœa is promptly cured, the developed stage of vomiting is prevented, and life is safe.

The French Government, without my knowledge, consequently without any solicitation on my part, in 1865 directed inquiry into the results of my researches. Finding these correct, and the first and only scientific researches which had ever been carried out as to the pathology and medical treatment of cholera, adopted them, published them verbatim in the *Moniteur* of the 18th October, 1865, and strongly recommended them, as trustworthy, to the public.

Had Mr. Skey and his Committee known the duty of their profession they would have gone to the bed-side and there interrogated nature. They would not have done as they have done, assumed the existence of a specific disease, the pathology of which, I repeat, they had not attempted to study, and which they did not know.

Before concluding the examination of the conduct of the above Medical Committee towards me, I cannot avoid comparing their conduct with that of the six French medical professors before whom, and a gallery of 150 to 200 medical practitioners, I appeared single-handed on the 26th February, 1840, at l'Hôpital de la Charité in Paris, on a far more difficult pathological question than that if there is an Enthetic Virus.

These were six of the first anatomists, physiologists, and pathologists in Europe.

They maintained that their patient, then in the bed before them, was completely paralysed of the $\frac{1}{10}$ of her body, and that she must die in three days.

When it came to my turn to speak, I was listened to with an attention which amounted to respect, and which I can never forget.

After I had demonstrated that all the organs above the sternum were in perfect health; that the right arm and right hand were also perfectly healthy, and apt to perform all their functions; that the lower extremities were also perfectly healthy, and also apt to perform all their functions;

that their patient had not one single symptom of disease about her ; and that she would not die in three days, to please them and annoy me ; the late celebrated Professor Gerdy, who had come there to put an extinguisher over me, as he subsequently publicly acknowledged, could stand it no longer. He burst forth, and said, Sir, the minute pathological facts which you have brought under our notice to support your opinion, are new to us ; not one of us has inquired so minutely as you have done. Such minute researches have heretofore been deemed by us beneath us, but I now see their importance, and in my name, and in the name of all here present, I thank you for what you have done.

But these professors were not only scientific, they were honourable adversaries, who would have spurned to take an unfair advantage of me.

Their patient was alive four years ago, having been long since pronounced the most consummate impostor on record.

Gentlemen, on the 4th May last I addressed you a pamphlet, in which I placed before you the copy of the decree of the Parliament of Paris, dated the 6th March, 1496, assuming, without any pathological researches, that an Enthetic Virus exists, and that all foreigners having anything the matter with their reproductive organs, if not out of the country in twenty-four hours after the decree was promulgated, were to be hung ; that all Frenchmen having anything the matter with their reproductive organs, if seen out of their house, were to be hung.

This decree, of course, alarmed the whole world. It entailed the greatest misery on the human race ; and that alarm and misery continues to this day ; and from this decree dates the idea of an Enthetic Virus.

I have proved to you by the above decree that the idea of an Enthetic Virus was a deception practised on the human race.

I have proved to you that the above Medical Committee, instead of scientifically studying the pathology and the ethology of the disease, have assumed the existence of an Enthetic Virus, and have made confusion worse confounded.

Therefore, gentlemen, you are now aware that the idea of the existence of an Enthetic Virus was a deception practised on the human race by the Parliament of Paris on the 6th March, 1496, which I repeat has entailed, and which continues to entail, such misery on the human race ; and the above Medical Committee has not advanced our knowledge of this so-called Enthetic Disease.

Therefore, gentlemen, it rests with you to decide if you will continue to expose the unfortunate soldiers and sailors to have their constitutions injured, and their life too often destroyed, by being subjected to a so-called specific medical treatment for the cure of a so-called specific disease, which no one knows whether it exists or not.

When the Admiralty on the 4th March, 1864 sought my advice, I repeat, as to what could be done to protect the sailors and soldiers from this so-called Enthetic Disease—

As you have seen above, the Admiralty and the War Office accepted my advice, and appointed the above Medical Committee to carry out the inquiry I had suggested.

The War Office and the Admiralty sincerely wished to do the best they could for the well-being of the soldiers and sailors.

No one can do you the injustice to believe that you are less zealous for the well-being of Her Majesty's servants than your predecessors were.

And you have the satisfaction to find, that whereas the number of men in the Navy said to have been labouring under this so-called Enthetic Disease previous to my having called attention to the question was $7\frac{3}{4}$ men per cent. according to the speech of the Secretary to the Admiralty, Lord Henry Lennox. But, according to his statement before the House of Commons on the 15th March, 1867, the number of men per cent. afflicted was only $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; consequently, gentlemen, with these facts before you, permit me, in the interest of the Army, the Navy, and the public, to reiterate the suggestion to you which I made to your predecessors—to appoint the Royal College of Surgeons, as the best authority on surgical questions in the realm, to study publicly, scientifically, and to report if there is an Enthetic Virus.

Provided I am allowed to be present, that I am allowed to put questions through the President to the witnesses, and that I am allowed to call witnesses.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID MACLOUGHLIN, M.D.,

Member of the Legion of Honour.

36, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W.
21st July, 1868.