by Dr. Hoskins to publish his remarks, yet the prevalence of the fearful disorder which is now raging will, I am persuaded, be sufficient apology to him for my making this use of his communication.

"When the disease visited us two years ago, we found common salt and water the best remedy. Its superiority to any other plan forced itself upon our attention, and our Cholera Hospital became extremely popular as a medical asylum, with all ranks and classes. I may mention, that out of sixty-two cases, admitted into the hospital in the third stage, and treated solely with solutions of salt, forty-six recovered, and only sixteen died, whereas the mortality following the opiate and stimulant treatment was about sixteen in thirty-seven. At first I adopted the opiate plan, but soon afterwards became a convert to the saline.

(Dated) "Guernsey, Aug. 16th, 1834."

EXCLUSION FROM THE CANTERBURY HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward to you the following statements, premising that previous to my entering into partnership with another medical gentleman who has an open shop for the sale of drugs, I was quite welcome to attend the practice and operations of the "Kent and Canterbury General Hospital."

Calling accidentally at the Hospital on Thursday, August 21st, I learned that the surgeons were consulting about a case of strangulated hernia,* and that their opinion was, that an operation should be forthwith performed on the patient. Desirous of witnessing this as well as other operations, at which I had been formerly invited to attend, I requested the house-surgeon to "present my compliments to Mr. Major (the person about to operate), with a request that I might know whether I could be allowed to see it." The answer from Mr. Major and his colleagues was in the negative, accompanied by a remark that if any person who was a vender of drugs intruded himself into the operating theatre, it was the duty of the surgeons to take up their hats

and walk. This, Sir, comes with ill grace from a man who himself a short time since *kept an open shop*, where a physician of this very hospital attended to give "advice gratis," and who closed it only because it would not answer. This also is the man who some time back declared openly that every medical man was at liberty to attend the operations. The inhabitants of Canterbury are well aware of the irregularity of the surgical attendance in this Hospital. It has been a frequent subject of animadversion among them, and this may account for the anxiety of the medical officers to maintain the "hole-and-corner system" of which the present is an instance. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. K. LOVELESS, M.R.C.S.L.

41, Palace-street, Canterbury,
August 24th, 1834.

MR. SHEPHERD'S REPLY TO MR. GILL.—Mr. Shepherd has addressed a letter to us (in reply to the assertion of Mr. Gill, contained at page 780 of our last No.), from which we extract the following passages:—"I am ready to prove at any time that my forceps, and the forceps of Mr. Fay, are as widely different as forceps can be; that I never saw Mr. Fay's forceps until Thursday last, four months after publishing my first account: and that this Mr. Gill, who has the presumption to accuse me of pirating Mr. Fay's instruments, acknowledges to me that, at the time of addressing his letter to you, he had never seen my forceps. Consequently he could know nothing of the subject. In Mr. Fay's account, published in 1826, I do not so much as see the word *stump* alluded to.

"53, Baker-street, Portman-square.
"Aug. 23."

Dr. AYRE, of Hull, has requested the corporation of that town to organize a commission of six persons, half the number being of the profession, to visit 20 patients in a series, whom he may be called to attend in the malignant cholera, and report on the nature and results of his treatment. As a motive for this request being granted, Dr. A. stated, that from experience acquired in 220 cases, treated by small and frequent doses of calomel, wholly unaccompanied by other means, he was prepared to demonstrate, that, by this method, cases which are otherwise confessedly incurable, may be cured with comparative facility, even from

* Was this really a case of strangulated hernia, or a simple abscess similar to one which some of these surgeons cannot fail to remember? W. K. L.—[We withhold the details of the case mentioned, as well as the remarks on another case related by Mr. L. The medical officers will hardly persist in their refusal to admit to the operations a member of the College, whose conduct in the Hospital is free from reproach.—ED. L.]

a state of collapse; and that the report issued would lead to most important and beneficial changes in the treatment of the complaint.

Mr. W. BATTEN, of Southwark, has forwarded to us a paper on the beneficial effects of what he terms "cera phosphorata" in cases of malignant cholera, but as we have not room *at present* for its insertion, and more especially as we can refer our readers to a communication of that gentleman on the same subject, published in No. 521 of *THE LANCET*, we must content ourselves with acknowledging in this place the receipt of his letter, simply adding that Mr. Batten says "he has now watched the effects of the remedy during two seasons of cholera, and has treated many cases, during both periods, with the same uniformity of result—a highly successful one." Mr. Batten's paper contains details of several cases (attacks of this year), in which the disease was subdued by the "Pil. Cerae Phos." In making a selection of papers for insertion, those illustrative of the effects of salt-water emetics must, just now, for reasons which need not be repeated, have the preference over long communications advocating other plans.

Affairs are in so flourishing a condition at King's College, that the Professor of Botany is delivering lectures on that science at Sheffield. The Professor of Zoology lately spent his season in Germany.

KNIGHTHOOD was conferred by the King, at St. James's Palace, on the 20th instant, on Dr. D. J. H. Dickson, Physician to the Naval Hospital at Plymouth.

CORRESPONDENTS.

To a friend who writes as a "plain man," we may observe, that "cheapness" is but a relative term. It is not always twin with excellence. Unless *not* to praise is injustice, we did justice. Complaints have reached our ears, but believing that the disposition existed to unite goodness and cheapness, we presumed the faults to be temporary only, and were silent. We stand between two parties, and endeavour to be just to both. Those points which we may leave unnoticed, or notice but slightly—the *cheapness*, by-the-by, was noticed on two or three occasions—are proper topics for advertisements. They afford fit materials, as we have seen, for the *pages* of some of our contemporaries, but for the *cover* only of *THE LANCET*. The documents forwarded by our correspondent shall be taken care of.

Juste Milieu. The plot probably is not yet ripe. The plotters want either ingenuity or courage.

A notice of the presentation of a piece of plate to Dr. Thompson is excluded this week from want of room.

A Correspondent. Want of space will oblige us to give but a brief account of the proceeding.

"*The Father of Nine Children.*"—An examination of the indices, article "Reviews," will enable our correspondent to discover the title. Memory and time do not serve us to give an exact answer. We may observe, however, that he will find the work by Mr. H. Rees, "On the Management of Children," an excellent volume. Its pages are replete with sound and useful advice.

Dr. Bain's case of ascites of three years' duration, cured with the hydriodate of potash, next week.

We are compelled to postpone the letter and sketch, forwarded by *Mr. Bloomfield*, until next week.

Mr. Horne's letter, dated Aug. 23, shall appear; so also shall his other communication, as soon as space will admit.

The letter of *Mr. Blackwell* is an advertisement.

The reply of *Mr. Cheyne* has reached us, but we must have liberty to divest the controversy of every extraneous sentence, or an entire Number, we can easily foresee, will not contain the inevitable correspondence.

An Old Subscriber. (This week.) Arrangements have just been completed, which will amply supply the deficiency. One great and paramount public object rendered it necessary to make that which he terms "subordinate" a very prominent feature. The end is happily on the eve of accomplishment,—to our minds a proof that the judgment which dictated that feature, did not operate unwisely, or unprofitably for the profession. However, the wish of our correspondent will shortly be gratified. It is also our own. By-the-by, the first remark in his letter is a remarkable error, as a careful examination will prove.

We intend the letter signed *J. L.* (Lord Lowther) for insertion next week.

Delta's letter reached us only just as our present No. was ready for press.

The letter from our *Dublin Correspondent* will appear in our next.

The letters of *Mr. Wm. Tait*, *Mr. F. A. Langworthy*, and *Mr. T. Barrett*, are intended for insertion.

W. W. They are too long for enumeration here. He should apply by letter to the Principal or Warden of the University.

The letter of *Mr. Cotter* has been received.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that ALL letters of business forwarded to the Office of *THE LANCET*,—whether they relate to the contents of the journal, or refer to transactions connected with the Commission Department,—be INVARIABLY addressed to THE EDITOR—Mr WAKLEY. If this rule be not observed, it is impossible to guard against the impositions of anonymous scribblers who appear to have no other employment or pleasure than that of subjecting the conductors of journals to a heavy extortion in the shape of post-tax. If all letters of business transmitted to the office be addressed to the Editor, and no letters, unless so addressed, be received except the postage be paid, impositions will be effectually prevented.