lytic laryngeal dyspnoea or stertor, in the apoplectic or comatose cases, and on spasmodic laryngeal dyspnoea in the epileptic.

In regard to all these circumstances a just and sufficient *diagnosis* must be established, as in all other cases in the practice of medicine. Without such diagnosis the remedy would be, must be, employed in vain, as it would assuredly be instituted without sufficient reason.

Every event convinces me that, if these just precautions be effectually adopted, the success of the remedy will prove infallible; and that the cases are numerous in which life and intellect will be saved.

If the remedy prove ineffectual, it will be because the DIAGNOSIS has been inadequate.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, July 27, 1852.

MARSHALL HALL.

THE FALSEHOODS OF THE HOMŒOPATHS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Having been a subscriber to your valuable periodical for more than a quarter of a century, I have had ample proof of your zeal to serve the public, as well as the profession. I therefore request you will have the goodness to publish the enclosed correspondence, along with Sir James Clark's contradiction of the reports respecting the medical treatment of the Royal children.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

Halifax, July, 1852.

THOMAS HODGSON.

Carlton-street, Halifax, July 20th, 1852.

SIR,—Will you have the goodness to publish in your next paper the enclosed correspondence between James Stansfeld, Esq., Judge of the Halifax and Huddersfield County Court, Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to the Queen, and myself?

I am, Sir, yours truly,

To the Editor of the Halifax Guardian.

THOMAS HODGSON.

[COPY.]

Halifax, July 14th, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Halifax Guardian* of the 10th inst., there is a report of a Northern Homœopathic Medical Association, held at Huddersfield, where "The chairman (James Stansfeld, Esq.) in proposing The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, spoke in elegant terms, and took occasion to allude to the fact that the Royal children are always treated homœopathically, as well as most of the members of her Majesty's household." Is this report of your speech correct? If it be, I am sure you will not object to give me your authority.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

To James Stansfeld, Esq.

THOMAS HODGSON.

DEAR SIR,—I forget who it was that told me about the Queen, but I mentioned it as a *rumour* merely.

Yours truly,

Thos. Hodgson, Esq., July 16th, 1852.

JAMES STANSFELD.

Halifax, July 14th, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—The *Halifax Guardian* newspaper of the 10th inst., which I shall forward with this, contains a statement respecting the medical treatment of the Royal family and household, which I cannot believe without your confirmation. I therefore request you will have the goodness to refer to page 5, column 3, and under the head of Northern Homœopathic Medical Association, you will find four lines underlined; if these lines be true, my object will be gained; but if untrue, I hope you will not allow such a statement to pass without contradiction. I am truly sorry to give you this trouble, but we have a duty we owe to the public as well as the profession to which we have the honour to belong.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

To Sir James Clark, Bart.

THOS. HODGSON, M.R.C.S.

Osborne, July 18th, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—I feel much obliged by your sending me the copy of the *Halifax Guardian*, containing such an impudent and groundless assertion respecting the homœopathic treatment of the Royal children. As THE LANCET has quoted the paragraph in question, and referred to me, I have sent a formal contradiction to the editor, which will no doubt appear in the next number of THE LANCET. This contradiction you can have transferred into the *Halifax Guardian*. This will be more

professional than making any direct communication in the *Guardian*.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

JAS. CLARK.

I have been out of town for a short time, and only received your note and paper yesterday.

Thomas Hodgson, Esq., Surgeon, Halifax.

OF THE USE OF YEAST IN THE TREATMENT OF BOILS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In THE LANCET of July 10th, I read a paper on the Prevailing Furunculoid Epidemic, delivered at the Epidemiological Society by Mr. Hunt, on July 5th, at the house of Dr. Babington.

These troublesome boils are equally as painful to bear as obstinate to cure, hardly yielding to any treatment by ordinary medicinal means, for no sooner do you succeed in getting rid of one ere another appears, thus baffling and setting at defiance most remedies.

During a period of eight years and more, being in practice in the West of England, where these annoyances rather raged, and were known by the name of "pinswills," I was induced to try the efficacy of common yeast, (having failed to give relief in general modes of treatment,) in doses of a tablespoonful with some water, three times a day, for an adult, and smaller doses for children.

I have now practised in this town nearly six years, and have had frequent opportunities also here of witnessing the good effect of yeast in these troublesome affections, easily consummating a rapid and complete cure without further recurrence, and by a most simple remedy, within reach of all.

Should you deem this worthy of your observation, perhaps you will kindly give it a place in your next number.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Fareham, Hants, July, 1852.

J. R. MOSSE, M.R.C.S.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM AND MEDICAL DEGREES.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—On behalf of the profession in this district, I beg to thank you for the excellent article in THE LANCET of July 3rd, on the impolicy and injustice of the course adopted by the University of Dublin in forcing upon the public a class of surgeons distinct from, and academically opposed to, the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. And we are the more impressed with the force and justice of your remarks on the evils which such a step is calculated to produce, by the circumstance of our being eye-witnesses to a precisely similar attempt on the part of the University of Durham to swell the already over-crowded ranks of the profession by commencing now to exercise a long-neglected clause of its charter, empowering it to grant degrees in medicine.

Some dissensions (arising out of very trivial circumstances, and which, if left altogether in the hands of the individuals concerned, would long since have been amicably arranged) having unfortunately sprung up last year among the medical practitioners of Newcastle, the warden of the Durham University thought proper to connect that institution with one of the rival parties, and the result of that connexion has been the publication of a series of regulations for the degree of M.D. Dunelm, the absurdity of which may be estimated from a single fact—viz., that all the medical schools, metropolitan and provincial, existing in this kingdom and elsewhere, are ignored, and their certificates refused, while a few comparatively obscure individuals, delivering their prelections in a curious semi-medical, semi-clerical boarding establishment termed Neville Hall, in this town, are considered exclusively competent to impart to the alumni of Durham that scientific and practical knowledge which, according to the views of the sage divines—its founders—would be sought in vain in the distinguished schools of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

But, Sir, what I wish particularly to bring before your notice is the design evidently entertained by the authorities of the Durham University, to license at a cheap rate young men who will compete in practice with the members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. And in proof of this statement, allow me to present a short extract from the prospectus of the Neville Hall Medical College:—

"By the terms of this connexion, students of the Newcastle College of Medicine are enabled to proceed in the first place to a licence in medicine in the University of Durham, by which they