

14th Sample.

Purchased at the shop of—Mr. R. Sneldrum, Harbour Vaults, Strand-street.
34 per cent. *under proof*, with 56 grains of *saccharine* matter per gallon.

15th Sample.

Purchased at the shop of—Mr. G. W. Hewitt, 10, Strand-st.
31 per cent. *under proof*, and does not contain any *extractive* matter.

16th Sample.

Purchased at the shop of—Mr. C. Fitzsimons, Union Tavern, 33, Redcross-street.
31 per cent. *under proof*, with 42 grains of *extractive* matter per gallon.

17th Sample.

Purchased at the shop of—Margaret Pinfield, the Lord Nelson, 16, Hurst-street.
18 per cent. *under proof*, with 28 grains of *extractive* matter per gallon.

18th Sample.

Purchased at the shop of—Mr. J. Atkinson, 33, Hurst-street.
21 per cent. *under proof*, with 140 grains of *saccharine* matter per gallon.

19th Sample.

Purchased at the shop of—Mr. John Swift, Old Fort Tavern, 38, Bath-street.
22 per cent. *under proof*, with 14 grains of *extractive* matter to the gallon.

20th Sample.

Purchased at the shop of—Mr. J. D. Pair, Commercial Inn, Waterloo-road.
25 per cent. *under proof*.

21st Sample.

Purchased at the shop of—Mr. A. Britton, 33, Great Howard-street.
34 per cent. *under proof*, with 14 grains of *extractive* matter to the gallon.

22nd Sample.

Purchased at the shop of—Mr. J. Hodgson, Virginia Wine Vaults, 46, Mersey-street.
34 per cent. *under proof*, with 98 grains of *saccharine* matter per gallon.

23rd Sample.

Purchased at the shop of—Mr. J. Tarbuck, 58, New Wapping.
34 per cent. *under proof*, with 14 grains of *extractive* matter to the gallon.

24th Sample.

Purchased at the shop of—Mr. R. Day, 2, George's Dock-gate.
23 per cent. *under proof*, with 14 grains of *extractive* matter to the gallon.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

"Audi alteram partem."

THE ADVERTISING QUACK GANG.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—A patient of mine, holding a most responsible situation in the City, was one day at Kahn's museum, and after hearing the lecture and witnessing the disgusting and filthy preparations of venereal disease, was induced, at the suggestion of a friend, (are not these *hired friends*?) to consult the assumed Dr. Kahn, who lives up a staircase at the back of the premises, or, at all events consults there with his victims.

The first demand made when he entered the den was a guinea, by a whiskered, fierce, brutal-looking fellow. "Show me," he explained in a gruff voice, "what is the matter. Sir, you are p— up to the eyes! you will lose your nose, throat, and be eaten up, unless you take my medicine! Where do you live? have you £20 in your pocket—if not, a cheque-book? I must have £20 before I do anything. Come to my private

residence to-morrow (Sunday) morning, and bring the money, or you will be eaten up!" and such-like expressions.

Fortunately, better judgment prevailed with this young man when he got into the fresh air, and the intimidation of the moment passed. On his way home he called upon me. Now all he had the matter with him was a slight excoriation, and not the slightest appearance of venereal disorder.

I wonder that *The Times*,* which has hitherto set such a noble example to the newspaper press, should daily insert advertisements from this unmitigated mountebank and quack. Surely the Editor knows not how many young men are ruined in purse and constitution at this museum, outwardly resembling an exposition of God's creative power, but inwardly devoted to the vilest purposes; where the quack appeals to the evidences of disease previously exhibited as a finale to an inert complaint, and assures victim after victim that he alone can prevent, by heavy sums of money-payment, the consequences of the disorder. If the man appeals to his poverty, and says he cannot put down the money demanded, or lay up in secret to take his specific for months,—then comes the threat of exposure, if married, to the wife, or, if single, to employers, and the deluded has no other resource but to raise the money from friends, and satisfy the fiend by golden deposits.

Nor is Kahn the only one who plies his trade in this way. He is a bolder trader in secret maladies, and, assisted—unconsciously, I firmly believe—by the press and advertising companies, who placard him everywhere, drives a trade which has seldom been equalled by any of the craft.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

Trinity-street, August, 1857.

ALFRED EBSWORTH, M.R.C.S.

SEA-SICKNESS TREATED BY OPIATE INJECTIONS.

(NOTE FROM DR. HENRY BENNET.)

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I have perused with interest, no doubt like most of your readers, the letter of Dr. Harris, in THE LANCET of the 1st instant, on the treatment of sea-sickness by chloroform. I am afraid, however, that even chloroform will not always control this painful condition; at least if I may judge by my own personal experience. I have taken it in vain when thus suffering, owing, probably, to the stomach instantaneously rejecting it. Indeed it appears to me that the drawback to all ordinary medication in sea sickness is, that the stomach, the organ most immediately involved, is the one which is made the receptacle of the medicinal agent. The medicine is thus often rejected before it has had time to produce its therapeutical effect. Acting on this idea I have for some years recommended, with success, patients about to take long sea voyages, and habitually suffering from intense and prolonged sea-sickness, to try opiate injections into the rectum; say thirty drops of laudanum in two-thirds of a teacupful of warm water, to be retained. If the first injection is not retained, the second, half an hour later, is all but certain to be kept and absorbed. The nervous system is thus brought under the influence of the narcotic without interfering with the stomach at all; sleep is induced, and quiescence established.

I have recently seen a lady who, three years ago, was hesitating whether she should or should not accompany her husband to the West Indies, where he had a diplomatic appointment, on account of her excessive liability to sea-sickness. Her life had been nearly despaired of, she told me, in a previous voyage. The mode of treatment I now recommend, which of course is only adapted to extreme cases, and prolonged voyages, was adopted with great success. After several days' suffering, thirty drops of Squirrhe's solution of the bimeconate of morphia were injected and retained. Twelve hours sleep followed, and when she awoke, all sickness had disappeared. It returned on taking food. The opiate injection was again resorted to, followed by sleep as before, and when she again awoke, she was, and remained, quite free during the rest of the voyage. On her return to England, she passed through the same ordeal with equal success.

The above mode of exhibiting opiates in sickness is so simple, that I should not have thought it worth while to write this letter, were it not that I do not recollect its having been suggested in anything I have read on the subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Grosvenor-street, Aug. 1857.

HENRY BENNET, M.D.

* We have good reason for believing that the advertisement has now been excluded from that journal.—SUB-ED. L.