

dear?" says the girl to Mr. Babington. "Here, take and bite this towel," was the answer of a pupil.

Oct. 26. A patient (a married woman) was admitted, with some internal complaint, under the care of Dr. Hewitt, having also polypus uteri; Mr. Brodie was therefore requested to see her; and, on examining her, he decided upon extirpating it by Lisfranc's method, viz., drawing down the polypus gently, and cutting through the neck with a bistoury. This was done very dexterously, and no hemorrhage took place. Upon a section being made of the tumour, it was found to be of the usual appearance, and of the same structure as would have formerly been called fleshy tubercle of the uterus.

The next case seen by Mr. Brodie was also, by some mistake, placed in the physician's ward, under the care of Dr. Seymour—by "mistake," because, of course, Doctor Seymour did not know how to treat it. Rare M.D.'s! The patient was a little boy, who, it was said, had been struck by the step of a gig, while he was playing in the road, and thrown down. The medical man who was called in (as it appeared by a letter which he addressed to Mr. Brodie) had not found any symptoms of external mischief or dislocation, but had had much difficulty in getting the child's bowels to act, which he had only been able to do after exhibiting powerful enemata. The principal point, however, to which Mr. Brodie's attention was directed, was to the swollen state of the abdomen; which was, however, much more apparent on the right side than on the left. Mr. B. was, of course, desirous of knowing how soon after the accident the swelling had commenced; but to this question he could only obtain answers of the most contrary description. The house-surgeon said one thing; the mother's description, as taken down in the physician's book, gave another; and the medical man's statement differed from both. Mr. Brodie inquired repeatedly for Dr. Seymour's clinical clerk, but he was nowhere to be found, and therefore no satisfactory statement of the case could be got at. We mention these facts with a view to the correction of the evil from which they arose. They afford but one specimen of many which could be related of the discreditable manner in which the medical department of the hospital is managed. Nothing was done for the child.

MELANOSIS IN MEN AND HORSES.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—It is pretty generally known amongst veterinary surgeons, that grey horses are peculiarly liable to melanosis; and it appears to me that the disease proceeds, in the individuals in which it occurs, as the animal changes in colour from dark to light grey or white.

Will you, or any of your numerous scientific correspondents, have the kindness to inform me whether anything analogous occurs in the human subject; that is to say, whether persons of dark complexions have been observed to be more liable to this disease as their hair changes to grey or white? If such is found to be the case, it would, I am sure, be interesting to many of your readers, as well as myself, if, at the same time, it could be ascertained whether the colouring matter of the hair, and the dark colouring matter of the melanosis humour, are analogous. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM DICK, V.S.

Clyde-street, Edinburgh,
October, 1832.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I submit to your notice the following occurrence which took place to-day at the London Hospital. A surgeon in the vicinity of the hospital brought a patient into the wards, stating it to be an extraordinary case of hernia through the obturator foramen. Wishing her to be operated upon, as he had tried the usual remedies without producing any effect, the patient was ushered into the nurses' room, where the surgeons examined her, and pronounced it to be an encysted tumour, situated on the left labia pudendum. The tumour was removed by Mr. Scott.

I wish to ask whether pupils who pay to attend the surgical practice are entitled to see every case. Yours respectfully,

G. Z. S.

October 24th, 1832.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Castigator's statement may be advantageously reduced to six lines, but even those six must be authenticated.

We have not room for *H. Green's* effusion.

ERRATA.—In Dr. Elliotson's case of "rupture of the aorta," p. 199, col. 2, top line, erase the words "a very fine cuticular part."—P. 132, line 29, for "various" read "mere".—P. 133, line 7, insert "and" before "when". Col. 2, line 12, for "membranes" read "tubes".—P. 134, line 13, for "symptoms are" read "sickness is".