ing during the expulsion of the child, and sometimes producing fatal effects, and, with laudable industry, has collected a considerable number of these cases; but, although so elaborate in this respect, he has omitted other cases which equally demanded notice.* The literature of the Cæsarean operation occupies the full share which it merits, in the "Address." The author refers us to thirteen cases, lately performed in France, Italy, and Germany, and to one in England. A record of such cases is useful, and will always spare an infinity of labour to persons who are inclined to write upon this obstetrical operation; we, therefore, beg leave to add the following cases:—

Case 1.—By Professor KOMN, at the hospital of Gratz. The woman 25 years of age. The pelvis so excessively narrow, as scarcely to admit the finger; the operation performed in the linea alba. The woman died in 48 hours; uterus and bladder found in a gangrenous state.—*Medicin. Jahrbücher des öster. Sta.*, vol. ix., No. 4, p. 617.

Case 2.—By Dr. WIEPEL. The woman 21 years of age; three days in labour; pelvis deformed; the wound in the uterus united by a ligature; followed by recovery.

Case 3.—By Dr. WITZACK. The woman 38 years old; four feet high; five days in labour; the pelvis narrow; recovery in five weeks.—*Med. Zt. Berlin*, No. 13, 1836.

Case 4.—By Dr. BUREN. The woman 37 years of age; her eighth child; the pelvis deformed; the child saved, but the mother died in 15 days.—*Ibid.*

Case 5.—By Dr. WITLEKOP. Narrow pel-

vis; mother and child both saved.—*Klein Repert.*, and *Lancet*, vol. i., 1835.

Case 6.—By Dr. VON DER FUHR. The woman 36 years of age; twelve hours in labour; narrow pelvis; patient well in seven weeks; the child lived for five weeks only.—*Ibid.*

Having said thus much on the obstetrical division of the Retrospective Address, we shall merely add, that the author of such a document might have alluded, with benefit to his auditory, to the method of treating vesico-vaginal fistulæ, proposed by DIEFFENBACH, of Berlin, and to the celebrated memoir on excision of the neck of the uterus, which LISFRANC presented two years ago to the Institute of France.

The diseases of children are, we find, quite beneath the little gentleman's notice. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with hinting to him that those diseases constitute an important subdivision of maladies in general, and that, professing to be a surgeon he might certainly have pointed out the operation for club-foot, lately brought into notice by STROYMEYER, described in *THE LANCET* so long since as the date of vol. ii., 1835, p. 648, and practised with so much success in Paris, by MM. DUVAL and BOUVIER, and since in London, by Dr LITTLE. The improved treatment of chorea by sulphur-baths, and by the cold affusion and, finally, the progress made in our knowledge of the disease called "Hydrocephalus," by the discovery of tubercular meningitis, were also circumstances that deserved an attention which they have not received, even in the most trifling degree, on this occasion.

MR. BUSH'S CORRESPONDENCE WI H SIR H. HALFORD.

SECOND LETTER TO THE EDITOR FROM
MR. BUSH.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR:—In the *Times* of August 15, extracted from the *Medical Gazette*, there is a garbled statement of the correspondence which took place between me and Sir Henry Halford, which correspondence you did me the favour to publish in *THE LANCET*.

* One, that of a woman, 41 years of age, with a tumour as large as a child's head, occupying the right labium; this burst, and the woman lost a quantity of blood, and died, after a quarter of an hour, in convulsions. A second, a fatal case also, in which the woman had been twenty hours in labour, when a large varix of the labium burst, and the patient sank under the hæmorrhage. The third case, that of a woman, 34 years of age, pregnant for the eighth time, in whom the labour was going on regularly, when a large tumour in the labium, burst, and the woman was carried off before assistance could arrive. If hypercritically inclined, we might here remark, while speaking on this interesting point, that the case referred to by Mr. CROSSE, in a foot-note to page 95 of the *Address*, and marked *Kleinert's Repertorium*, Mai, 1835, p. 31, is not to be found at the 31st page of that work, nor anywhere in its neighbourhood.

There are some remarks by the Editor of the medical periodical, in which the writer assumes more than he was warranted to do from the published letters; and he suppresses a sentence in the Baronet's first letter, which is of some importance. The whole sentence runs thus:—"I declare, upon my honour, that I never made a defamatory observation (your own word) on the conduct of a professional person who had advised Mrs. Theobald previously to my seeing her; *nor did the circumstances of the case call for any remark on the treatment to which she had been subjected.*" The part in italics, is that part which the Editor of the *Gazette* has thought proper to omit. There is another point in the critique, wherein the Editor flounders a little. He infers that there was a difference of opinion between Sir Henry and myself, as to *the treatment* of Mrs. Theobald's case. How he was enabled to draw such an inference I know not, as Sir Henry admits, in his second letter, that *he did not know how I had dealt with the case*, and he has not informed me how he treated it himself. The same writer in the journal assumes that I first lost my patient, and then my temper. I will allow the Editor of the *Gazette* to form his own opinion as to my loss of temper, but I will put into your possession a note which I received from the Rev. Mr. Theobald, dated the 29th of April, many days subsequent to his candid communication to me respecting Sir Henry Halford's opinion of my medical talents. This note will show that the reverend gentleman was then anxious for my professional advice, and my reply will demonstrate that I refused to give it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BUSH.

Frome, Aug. 20, 1837.

(Notes referred to in the foregoing letter.)

"Mr. THEOBALD presents his compliments to Mr. BUSH, sen., and will feel obliged by his calling over at Nunney *early this morning*, to see his eldest little girl, who is suffering from a very bad cough.

"Nunney, April 29, 1837.

"F. Bush, sen., Esq., Frome."

"Mr. BUSH can never hold any communication with Mr. or Mrs. THEOBALD until his character as a medical man has been quite cleared from the imputation of want of skill thrown on it by Sir HENRY HALFORD, through them.

"Frome, April 29, 1837.

"To the Rev. T. Theobald, Nunney Rectory."

ENGLISH PHYSICIANS PRACTISING IN FRANCE.

[THE following history of the late prosecution of English physicians in France, is derived from the *Boulogne Journal* of August 12th, the concluding paragraph being supplied by a correspondent.]

As the following statement reveals to us the decision of the highest court in the kingdom, on a question of some importance to our countrymen who reside in or visit France, we lay it before the public, as our desire is that both sides of a question which has now for some time occupied the public attention should be seen. This account is taken from the *Courier des Tribunaux*, (Journal of Jurisprudence), May 28, 1828:—

"Desirous of reaching the source of the unfortunate discussions regarding the English physicians, discussions which at this moment occupy the attention of every body, and injure so deeply the interests of our town, we have discovered their origin, we believe, in an action at law which took place at Boulogne in 1828, an action which we are eager to publish at this time, in order to show how favourable our judges (in France) were to the principle which recognises the free practice of medicine by foreign physicians among their own countrymen.

"TRIBUNAL OF CORRECTIONAL POLICE,
BOULOGNE SUR MER.

(Private correspondence.)

"*Can a foreign physician who is not authorized, and notwithstanding the law of 1803, attend professionally his own countrymen who reside in France?*"

"The following are the circumstances which have given rise to this question:—

"Drs. C—— and R——,* English physicians, came to establish themselves at Boulogne several years ago, and practised conjointly with the French physicians, having previously obtained a Royal Ordonnance, and paid the licence of a physician.

"Drs. Allatt, Sabine, and Derbshire, also came to fix themselves at Boulogne in 1827 and 1828, and solicited the authorization to practise their profession. But in 1826, M. de Corbière, at that time Minister of the Interior, decided that for the future those foreign physicians only should be acknowledged who had made useful discoveries, or who had rendered some essential service to France. In consequence the minister answered, that the authorization solicited could not be granted, but if the petitioners would *confine themselves to practise among their own countrymen*, he saw no objection to their doing so, and that they did not require any authorization for that purpose.

* Drs. Campbell and Robertson.