opinion of it; I at once saw and declared the organs of combativeness and destructiveness *very large*; finally, when I find that Mr. Stone's "*Evidences against Phrenology*" are evidently "*literary delinquencies*," I must be permitted to decline all authority of Mr. Stone in any decision of phrenological truth. Res, non verba, quæso.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. SPURZHEIM.

8, Gower Street,
21st September, 1829.

bladder. Soon afterwards I determined upon performing the lateral operation of lithotomy, which I did on the 23d of June, in the usual manner, with the gorget, and extracted the marble without difficulty, considerably increased in size, from a deposition of calculous matter adhering firmly to it. Not a single unfavourable symptom resulted from the operation, and in a fortnight the boy was enabled to get about. He now enjoys perfect health.

Wolverhampton,
September 15th, 1829.

STONE BULLET SHOT INTO THE BLADDER.

By WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq. Surgeon.

JOHN RODEN, a boy about 11 years of age, (of the Deanery-row,) of a spare habit and pale complexion, received a shot wound on the 5th of November last, while passing a door from behind which a pistol was discharged, loaded with a stone bullet; the shot, after penetrating the door, entered the upper part of the left thigh, and afterwards passed into the bladder. On my first visit, I found a contused wound of a circular shape. I extracted several small pieces of wadding, but was not able, by the most minute examination, to detect the presence of any other foreign body. Syncope supervened, although the hæmorrhage was slight, and no urine passed through the wound at that time. On the following day, there was great external inflammation about the region of the bladder, with excruciating pain whenever an attempt was made to pass the urine; great tenderness upon pressure of the abdomen; pulse quick, hard, and full; tongue dry; great thirst, and many other symptoms of excessive inflammatory action. A free abstraction of blood, both general and local, with oleaginous purgatives, enemata, warm fomentations, and a strict adherence to the antiphlogistic regimen, soon subdued these violent symptoms, and, on the third day, the urine passed freely through the orifice in the thigh, and continued so to do for many weeks; during this time, bloody urine was occasionally passed by the urethra, and frequently a considerable quantity of mucus; there was also a great sympathetic swelling of the glands in the groin. The wound at length became partially healed, and the symptoms of stone in the bladder were very much aggravated. I was particularly anxious at this time to introduce a sound; but neither the parents nor the patient would consent, and at length the wound entirely healed, and the swelling in the groin gradually disappeared. I then succeeded in introducing the sound, and immediately detected some foreign body in the

EXPOSURE OF UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In a former letter, I gave a statement of a case that occurred here, which, from its concurring circumstances, appeared to me of no ordinary consequence. Previous to its being forwarded for publication, I signified my intention to a person who was one of the attendants on it, and recommended him, if he thought the treatment of the case justifiable, to lose no time in sending you his report of it. Whether he has done so, is best known to you; but I have much reason to believe he has not. I am led to conclude that an occurrence, in great measure confirmed by the few facts I have mentioned to you, will not escape your observation; the sacrifice of a human life to *professional* ignorance in Shropshire, being, in my opinion, of as much importance to the public, as if the same had happened at *Guy's Hospital*.

Any intention on my part to expose accidents in private practice, I utterly deprecate; but those who assume the consequence of professional men, without the necessary education, and fearlessly launch forward as determiners of the fate of hundreds of their fellow-creatures, I regard in a different light. They appear to me to fill public and responsible situations. If, by virtue of an *assumed* name, their offences escape the justice of the civil law, it is but strictly correct to subject them to the punishment of having their ignorance and errors exposed to public reprehension.

The medical profession, of all others, perhaps, abounds the most in impostors, who may be thought generally to be beneath observation; yet it is lamentable to observe how frequently they come into unavoidable collision with honest practitioners in the discharge of their duties. The only means of successfully encountering such evils is the effect produced on the public mind, through the medium of a free press. I am led, therefore, to expect to see its advantages more frequently resorted to, and its