to quantity or quality, and the heat of the skin was never increased to any great extent. The appetite of the patient remained exceedingly good throughout, and he was allowed a plentiful supply of beef-tea, brandy, wine, &c.; and with regard to the treatment, opium proved most efficacious, and its good effects soon became manifest.

CURIOUS CASE OF MONSTROSITY.

By W. HOME POPHAM, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., &c.

THE following case may be of interest, as showing the influence of the mind on the growth of the foetus in utero:—

In August, 1851, Mrs. M—, a woman of spare stature and rather delicate constitution, called on me to engage my services in her approaching accouchement. She was then in the fifth month of her second pregnancy, and stated she was apprehensive that she should not go her full time. Three weeks afterwards, I was summoned, at nine o'clock in the morning, to her assistance, and found the os uteri dilated to the size of half-a-crown, the vertex presenting. After making my first examination, she looked at me most anxiously, and asked if all was right. I assured her I could detect nothing wrong. She then told me she was apprehensive she should have either twins or a deformed child. I then left her to the care of the nurse, as there was no prospect of immediate delivery, the pain being slight. At twelve o'clock, I found her in pretty much the same state; the pains, however, had increased in frequency and duration. At seven p.m., the pains were strong and lasting, the head, or what subsequently proved to be the heads, had advanced, and were resting on the sacrum, the ears being directed antero-posteriorly, considerably impacted, and evidently presenting some malformation not then determinable. After three hours more in strong labour, she was delivered, and the first question she asked was, "Is the child all right?" On examining the child, I found it most strangely malformed. There were two heads attached to the neck, and united by integuments all up the side to the vertex. The mouths, noses, and eyes were all perfect, the neck was single, and evidently contained but a single vertebral column, and which continued single as far as the eighth or tenth dorsal vertebra, where it bifurcated. From this downwards, the body was double, there being two separate and distinct pelves, detached from each other, and containing the organs of generation (female) perfect, as well as the ani. There were four legs, and perfectly formed; in fact, the body was double from the navel down. The navel cord was single, entering the bodies at the point of their junction. The chest presented nothing abnormal, and the arms were well made.

This extraordinary monster was born alive, and lived as long as the circulation was carried on in the cord; it gasped several times simultaneously with both mouths, and passed meconium from the ani at the same time. It weighed about four pounds.

From the commencement of Mrs. M—'s pregnancy to the time of her delivery, she had a most morbid desire to see anything that was unnatural, and wherever she heard of a "lusus naturæ," there she would immediately go and see it. For two months previous to her confinement, she continually said she should either be brought to bed with twins or a deformed child. Her recovery was very quick, not having had a bad symptom. Of course she was not aware that she was delivered of a monster.

Tonbridge-place, 1852.

INTRA-UTERINE POLYPUS: REMOVAL BY LIGATURE.

By FRED. W. MARSHALL, M.B., Horwich.

ELLEN H—, aged forty-two. Was married at nineteen, and had one child soon after. Whilst in her usual health she menstruated fortnightly, and had always a great discharge. Between the ages of thirty-six and forty-one, she was separated from her husband, and soon after returning to him she began to suffer from intense uterine pain and continual sanguineous discharge from the uterus; the pains were seldom absent more than a day or two at a time, and were described as of a cutting or tearing character. I saw her in November, 1850, soon after the commencement of these symptoms, and applied the usual remedies for menorrhagia, with large doses of morphia when the pains were most intense. After two months' unsatisfactory treatment, a digital examination was

made, during a paroxysm of pain, and the uterus was found enlarged, as if occupied by a tumour, and hard, as if firmly contracted upon it.

From that time to January, 1852, I lost sight of the patient; and on being again called in, I heard that the symptoms of pain and hæmorrhage had continued during the interval without any diminution.

On the 25th of January, the condition of the internal parts was again examined; the tip of the finger could be introduced into the os uteri, and a smooth tumour felt, as big apparently as a pear; no attachment could be felt to exist between the uterus and the tumour; fibrinous laminated clots were now discharged occasionally; there were the usual symptoms of anæmia, with anasarca, and considerable gastric disturbance. A few days after, the os uteri had dilated to the size of a half-crown, and regular pains occurred at intervals, like those of the first stage of natural labour. A few days after, the os had again diminished in size, and the tumour was more difficult to reach.

The exhausting discharges continuing, and the patient becoming daily weaker, it was determined to make an attempt to remove the tumour by ligature, as no doubt was entertained of its being attached to the uterus, probably to the fundus of it.

Mr. Pendlebury, of Bolton, was present, and kindly assisted in the operation, which was performed on the 11th of February. The rectum having been emptied by enema, the left hand was partially introduced into the vagina, and the os uteri with considerable difficulty dilated gradually, so as to admit three fingers, the tips of which were passed behind the tumour, but could not be got high enough to feel the attachment. Gooch's needle was then passed behind the tumour, and whilst one canula was held there, the other was brought round, guided by the right forefinger; the tubes were then joined, and the ligature made tight. The tightening was repeated every day. Six days after, a fleshy-looking membranous substance was discharged from the vagina, and the instrument, being loose, was removed. A foetid discharge continued for four days after, of a sanguineo-purulent nature. There was considerable hæmorrhage during the first twenty-four hours after the operation, and some pain in the back; but since then all pain has ceased, and all hæmorrhage. The patient has gained strength daily, and now is convalescent.

Horwich, near Bolton, March, 1852.

ON A CASE OF SIMULTANEOUS DISPLACEMENT OF BOTH HUMERI.

By WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Esq., F.R.C.S., Clapham Rise.

I FIND that Mr. Skey, in his work on "Operative Surgery," has, in his remarks on dislocations of the upper extremity, given a case of simultaneous displacement of both humeri into the axillæ, communicated to him by Mr. Henry Landor, of Burton-on-Trent, as occurring to a butcher, "in the act of raising a calf, which fell backwards over his head."

As such an accident is extremely rare, so much so, in fact, that I believe some surgeons have even doubted the possibility of its occurrence, perhaps you may deem the details of another case, coming under my own observation, not unworthy of notice.

Whilst acting as dresser to the late Mr. Aston Key, in 1835, a young man, aged twenty-six, of middle height and slender make, though tolerably muscular, by trade a blacksmith, presented himself at the surgery of Guy's, on a Tuesday morning, in the summer of that year, (the precise date I have forgotten,) with well-marked symptoms of this double accident. The account he gave was as follows—viz., that on the previous Sunday morning he had indulged to excess with some companions at a public-house in the London-road, in the vicinity of which he lived; that he was quietly ejected with them by the landlord, at eleven o'clock (church-time), the then period for closing; that he had some recollection of falling heavily forwards in a state of helpless intoxication, within a few steps of the door, and that beyond that he recollected nothing.

He was carried home by his friends, and placed in bed, where he remained for some hours in a drunken stupor. On recovering consciousness he found—to use his own expression—that his "arms were fixtures, and numbed to the fingers' ends." In this condition he applied to a surgeon in his neighbourhood, who bared and examined his shoulders, and finding both symmetrical, ordered him an embrocation, telling him that the parts were sprained.