statements of the empiric, on subjects too, be it remembered, which the ordinary course of education does not enable it to judge of, too few efforts have been made by medical men to counteract the evil. If in this instance the influence of the press be found powerful to evil, it will also be found powerful to good ; and while but one side of a question is presented to the public, can we wonder at the spread of empiricism in these countries. Let the regularly-educated members of the professions of medicine and surgery come forward and meet the evil, by proclaiming such of its consequences as come to their knowledge. Let them do this candidly, dispassionately, without fear, and without favour, but with the most strict adherence to truth, and they will save many an useful member of society from such a fate as the subject of our case presents: they will advance the real interests of their noble profession ; and, in time, furnish a mass of evidence that, sooner or later, will lead to a more effectual protection of the public against the heartless traffickers in human life.

ART. XVII.—*Case of Malconformation extending through the Alvine, Urinary, and Genital Organs.* By PHILIP M. LYONS, M. B., A. M., Physician Accoucheur to the Brighton Lying-in Institution, and one of the Physicians to the Brighton General Dispensary.

As the subject of monsters, which is at all times interesting to the inquiring mind, has been rendered, if possible, still more so by the valuable works of Serres and Saint Hilaire, I shall make no apology for presenting to the profession the accompanying case, which will be found to embrace a considerable number of those anomalies that Saint-Hilaire has classed under different heads.

Eliza Scott, 35, New Dorset-street, Brighton, mother of nine children, all of whom were perfect, was taken ill on the

24th of August, 1832, and after twelve hours' labour, was delivered of a seven months' child. The infant, a large one for its age, breathed slightly, but was extremely livid and weak. Seeing it was not perfect in the extremities of its urinary or alvine canals, but being desirous of ascertaining to what extent life could be prolonged under such circumstances, I availed myself of every possible means to resuscitate it. It continued to breathe for nearly an hour, during which time, the fists were almost constantly closed, and the limbs spasmodically drawn up; especially, whenever any strong stimulant was had recourse to.

Permission being obtained to examine the mal-formed parts, the following appearances presented themselves: the size was that of an aged foetus; there was the trace of a nipple on the right side, but none on the left. Below, and in front of the pubis, and occupying the place of the penis, there projected forward and downward, a thick roundish process, measuring three inches in length, and three inches and a quarter in circumference, having a solid thickened feel throughout, with the integuments very much wrinkled. The latter terminated in front, in what appeared to be a prepuce phymosed in its anterior and inferior parts, and consequently, pouting beyond the glans penis, which was of a natural form, and of about the size of half the kernel of a Spanish nut, but of a purple colour, as though it were gorged with venous blood; in its centre, it presented a dimpling cavity, so very minute, that only a small bristle could be introduced into it. To the sides of this process or penis, as it comes from the rami of the pubis, two other processes were attached; the one on the right side, three quarters of an inch in length, and the same in diameter; the other an inch and half each way; both pyriform in shape, the investing integument of each very thin, and only to be compared to that of the scrotum when distended with fluid. The penis being turned upon the abdomen, there was no trace of either scrotum or anus, and but a very slight one of the raphe. The integuments were continuous with those covering the nates

and sacrum ; a slight blush of red was noticeable over a very small space in front of the coccyx. The abdomen being opened, the right lobe of the liver was found to extend as low as the corresponding ilium ; the left one projected into the left lumbar region. In front of the abdomen, and stretching almost as high as the umbilicus, lay the bladder, the coats of which felt much thicker than ordinary. On raising the liver, which was of a darker colour than is usual in the foetus, and which seemed very much congested, the gall bladder was seen distended with bile. The hepatic, cystic, and common ducts were all pervious.

The stomach being opened, the form and situation of which were perfectly natural, it was found filled with a gluing kind of mucus and some spirit and water, which had been used as stimuli. The duodenum and other small intestines, whose appearance and position were natural, contained a peculiar species of gelatinous substance, not unlike dissolved muscle ; these ended in the cæcum, which was placed immediately below the central fissure of the liver ; thence proceeded the colon, which, having passed down into the left iliac fossa, crossed behind the bladder into the right one, and ascended as high as the last false rib, on that side, whence, inclining backwards, it bent down to the inferior fundus of the bladder, where it terminated in a firm tendinous substance which became incorporated with the coats of that viscus, at a point corresponding with the centre of the trigone. This intestine, which not having any longitudinal fibres, was consequently divested of its usual sacculated appearance, was filled with a substance similar, except in colour, to that which filled the other intestines : the hue of this matter was dark green, intermixed with yellow flakes, not unlike to yellow wax, and to part of the contents of the gall bladder.—The intestines being removed, the kidneys were discovered in their proper situation, but much broader and flatter than usual, and as though they had been beaten out ; on being cut into, they were found to contain a reddish serous fluid ; neither of

them had any ureter, but was connected by cellular bands with a sort of vesicular body, which lay in front of the aorta, and over which terminated in a fibrous expansion, a white, somewhat thickish tube, pervious a considerable portion of its length, and which arose from the right angle of the trigone ; this vascular substance being laid open, it appeared to consist of distinct cells, unconnected with one another, and each containing a substance similar to that in the intestines, but in a more diluted state. The bladder being divided, two openings were found in it, one in either angle of the trigone ; a bristle being passed into one of those, it proceeded into the tube or ureter, already described ; the second, instead of taking a similar course, seemed to incline forwards, towards the arch of the pubis.— Having freed the glans from the surrounding prepuce, I laid open its orifice which was lined with the epidermis, but which terminated in a fibrous cord, that extended back to the arch of the pubis, and there lost itself in cellular tissue ; on dissecting this process still deeper, I found, immediately beneath this fibrous structure, or obliterated urethra, a large cavity extending from beneath the arch of the pubis to beyond the glans, where it terminated in a cul de sac. The appearance of the lining membrane showed this at once to have been the rectum ; on examining it more minutely, I found the extremity of the bristle which had been introduced into the second opening of the trigone, and which seemed to pass into this cavity with apparent ease, as though there was a free communication between the bladder and it. The large cyst on the left side of the penis being denuded, was found to be lined with a mucous membrane, divided into cells, and filled with a matter similar to that already described, in the midst of which lay a perfect testicle, about the size of a silver fourpence, and having its epididymis complete. The cord followed its usual course as far as the ring of the external oblique ; beyond which time would not permit me to trace it. The process on the opposite side was

devoid of testicle, but in every other respect similar to the large one. On seeking for the testis belonging to this side, it was found below the kidney, apparently blighted, and of the size of a silver twopence. It is hardly necessary to observe, that had this child lived sufficiently long to allow of it, any attempt to form an artificial anus or urethra must necessarily have failed.