

Catherine Humann (she having been pronounced a girl by the attending midwife) was received at the gynecological clinic of Wurtzburg, who had already attracted the attention of the medical profession for some time. Her parents are perfectly healthy, and no other malformation happened in the family. She passed the time of her infancy and childhood quietly, without having much desire to join either boys or girls in the plays customary at their age. As soon as she was able to work she was employed in the usual work, being equally skillful in handling the plough and the needle. In her twelfth year the external organs of the generation began to be developed; the body, heretofore considered the clitoris, under the outer margin of which the urethra opened, became larger and thicker, the breasts also enlarged as in girls verging towards puberty. At the same time sexual emotions took place, her affections tending towards both sexes, although she seemed to prefer the female sex more. The preference for the latter increased after she began to have seminal emissions, caused, as she says, by dreaming of cohabiting with women. It may be here remarked that she also experienced the feeling of lassitude usually following these nightly emission. She began, after her sixteenth year, to cohabit repeatedly with women, although she never had a full erection of the penis. After her twentieth year, the functions of the female sex also became developed, for at that time a hemorrhagic discharge first happened from the urethra, which in the beginning occurred at long intervals, until it finally returned regularly every three or four weeks, lasting several days each time, when it was considered by herself and others as a menstrual discharge on account of this regularity. She had also all the other symptoms of menstruation occurring before or during this period, a feeling of contraction in the abdomen, generally lassitude, and greater sexual excitement. Her breasts also swelled at that time, while a fluid resembling coelestrum exuded upon pressure. This symptom, however, ceased upon her fortieth year.

Catharine Humann seemed, since the appearance of this hemorrhagic discharge, to show herself more susceptible toward the caresses of men than before. Being in her native village considered a girl, wearing female clothing, and having her breasts fully developed, she was, like other girls, courted by the young men, and coitus was even attempted by several, although she did not even possess even the trace of a vagina. Yet she always experienced a certain voluptuous feeling, followed by the discharge of a whitish fluid, without, however, an erection of the penis taking place.

The menstrual discharge from the urethra continued regularly every month, lasting from three to six days each time, up to her entrance into the Institution. It failed only during the whole time, after she had become thoroughly wet. In her twenty-sixth year, hair began to grow on her face, which she soon tore out, in order to avoid ridicule. All her other functions were perfect.

Catharine Humann is now forty-two years of age. She wears female clothing, makes, however, the impression of a so-called masculine woman; her features, gait, and voice are those of a man. Her head is normal, the hair is of black color and reaches to the shoulders. Several black and strong hairs

are found upon her chin. Her neck and chest are of the male type, with the exception of the breasts, which are round and well formed like a woman's. The pelvis is also of the male shape, the limbs want the softness and roundness common to the female sex, every muscle can be traced distinctly as in man. The bones are strong and large.

The external organs of generation are in appearance of the male type. A well shaped penis of medium size and thickness is at the usual place. It is not perforated, the fossa navicularis terminating in a not very deep cul de sac. The urethra issues on the lower surface, near the end of the glans penis, producing thereby moderate hypospadias. The glans penis and prepuce are otherwise perfectly normal; two tortuous folds run from the lateral margins of the latter towards themons veneris. The prepuce is perforated in two places, a thread having been inserted for the purpose of performing an operation. She wanted to have all the parts removed, as in her present state she did not belong to either sex.

The scrotum contains on the right side a body resembling in every way a testicle; she feels the well known dull pain upon pressure, while the epididymis can be traced distinctly. The left side of the scrotum is shorter, and contains a body in which neither testis nor epididymis can be traced, and which is said to become thicker during an erection of the penis. A similar lobulated body lies in the left inguinal region. Their nature can of course only be ascertained after death.

Her pelvic cavity was examined very carefully through the urethra and rectum, but nothing abnormal was found, which might indicate the presence of a uterine body.

Although it was already ascertained by a physician that a bloody discharge really issued from the urethra, she was placed under the strictest surveillance, in order to prevent her from practising any deception. Menstruation had ceased a few days before her reception into the Institute. The orificium urethra and surrounding parts were still bloody, while small clots of coagulated blood were attached to the hair. After eight days an evacuation of semen took place, as, according to her assertion, always happened at that period. This was examined under the microscope and found to be normal semen, containing moving spermatozoa, which established her ability of performing the male functions of generation. The bloody discharge from the urethra was observed at the usual time, preceded by all the symptoms as above described. The microscope proved it to be a normal, fresh human blood, mixed with mucus, as the menstrual blood usually is. These phenomena were twice observed during her stay in the Gynecological Institute.

POISONING BY ABSORPTION OF CARBOLIC ACID.—E. S. Machin, Esq. (*British Med. Jour.*), refers to three cases of itch where the parts were dressed with carbolic acid and symptoms of poisoning ensued, consisting of smarting pain at the point of application, headache, and coma. Two of the patients actually died, and the third was only rallied with considerable difficulty. The acid used was that known as Calvert's, and about six ounces were employed upon the three cases.—*Medical Record.*