

A is 15 inches in length; the circumference of head 13 inches. B is 14 inches in length, and measures not quite $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches around the head.

The union between the two commenced at about the second bone of the sternum, and terminated at the umbilicus, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and 2 inches in width. The annexed wood-cut will convey a very fair representation of this singular specimen of humanity.



INTERNAL EXAMINATION.—The following appearances were ascertained :—The thoracic cavities were perfect and distinct, with a diaphragm in each, no arterial communication existing. The stomachs were regular in shape, each terminating in a duodenum, which latter became fused at the entrance of the ductus communis choledochus; the canal thus formed was continued for a distance of about ten inches, when it became largely dilated, forming a sac of about two inches in diameter, which connected with the anus of foetus B by a short tube of an inch and a half in length. From this sac the small intestine of foetus A branched off, was continued a distance of 9 or 10 inches, and terminated in a perfect caput cœcum coli; the large intestines of A then pursued the usual course, and were filled with meconium. B had no large intestine, with the exception of the sac and tube mentioned above.

The livers of both were distinct, but joined by a membrane of areolar tissue at the median line. They and the stomachs, with a portion of the intestine, were located in the connecting band.

Dr. Craik is engaged in making a preparation of them for the Museum of the Medical Department of the University of McGill College, to which institution I have presented them. He kindly assisted me in the examination of the internal viscera.