

whatever, of the balance of 747, with few exceptions, except their name, date of entry, confinement and religion. It appears, however, that the 1208 gave birth to 1223 children, of whom 667 were boys, and 556 were girls, and adding the statistics of Dr. McCulloch, of the 354 which he reported, we have the following numbers, 845 boys and 732 girls.

The ages of 1301 are given, and after classification they appear as follow:—

15 years of age and under,	1	from 30 to 35.....	85
from 15 to 20.....	235	from 35 to 40.....	43
from 20 to 25.....	586	from 40 to 45.....	3
from 25 to 30.....	347	from 45 to 50.....	1

The age of the youngest admitted is recorded by Dr. McCulloch in his paper. It was 14 years and 7 months. In this case the presentation was a posterior occipito-iliac. The labour lasted seven hours, and the child weighed six pounds. The age of the oldest was 47.

Casualties among the births.—Out of the whole number of casualties among the births, I find that 42 were born dead, and 34 children were still born. Of these last the statistics are as follow: of the 34 infants, there were 21 males and 13 females. Of the males, attempts at resuscitation were successful in 17 cases, and unsuccessful in 4. Of the females, attempts at resuscitation were successful in 10 and unsuccessful in 3, exhibiting a total of 27 to 7, or three-fourths of cases of still-born children, in which the efforts for resuscitation have been crowned with the most complete success. In all the cases which have occurred since 1854, the application of the stethoscope, and the evidence furnished by it alone, as to the action of the infant's heart, prompted the perseverance in the efforts for resuscitation, which were frequently attended with success under the most unpromising circumstances. And on this point I may remark, that experience has served to convince me, that on no account whatever, should the means for resuscitation be discontinued, until that instrument, and *that instrument only*, furnishes incontestible proof of the cessation of the action of the heart.

With regard to the particular gestation in which the deaths and still-births occurred, I glean the following: of the 42 born dead, 27 were males and 15 were females. Of the males 20 died in the first accouchement, 4 in the second, and 3 in the third and subsequent ones. Of the females 9 died in the first accouchement, 2 in the second, and 4 in the third and subsequent ones. Of the still-births there were 21 males and 13 females. Of the males, 12 still-births occurred in the first, 6 in the second, and 3 in the third and subsequent accouchements; and of the females, 9 occurred in the first accouchement, 3 in the second, and 1 in the third or subsequent one. These figures strongly corroborate Prof. Simpson's views as to the influence of the male offspring in the induction of difficulties.

The following general averages are deducible from the foregoing: that the deaths of the infants were to the whole births as 1 to 46.4; that the still-births were to the whole births, as 1 to 60.90, and that the recoveries in the still-births were to the deaths in the same as 27 to 7, or nearly as 4 to 1.

Duration of labour.—In 1094 cases of accouchement, the mean duration of the labour was found to be 7 hours 35 minutes. The longest labour lasted