

pouch adhered to the substance of the lung, over a space about an inch square, and here the parietes of the artery seemed wholly wanting. Every other portion of the lung was perfectly healthy. It was pushed over to left side, and overlapped the pericardium. The tumour terminated at the commencement of the arteria innominata, which evidently was the first seat of the disease. The ascending portion of the arch of the aorta was much dilated, and studded with ossific deposit. This was more perceptible in its transverse portion. None could be discovered at the valves of heart, which was of the natural size.

The tumour lay on the right common carotid, jugular vein, and brachial plexus, and was commencing to ulcerate the bodies of fifth and sixth cervical vertibræ. The calibre of the left carotid and subclavian arteries was much diminished. Around the origin of the latter vessel there was a good deal of ossific deposit, which possibly may account for the difficulty of feeling the left pulse. All the other viscera in the body were healthy.

ART. XLII.—*Red Discharge from the Vagina of an Infant only ten days Old.*—By S. J. STRATFORD, M.R.C.S. London.

THE following anomalous and very unusual case may perhaps find a corner for insertion in the *Journal*. It is curious in itself, and not uninteresting to the medical practitioner, impressing upon him the necessity of carefully watching the absurd, and not often dangerous interference of the nurse in the management of very young infants.

During the month of August last, I was called to a lady who was in labour with her first child. The pains were rather severe. Upon examination, I found the uterus but slightly descended into the pelvis; the os uteri was firm and but very partially dilated. After the lapse of three hours, the uterus had gradually descended; the os uteri was found considerably dilated, and the membranes having ruptured, the feet were distinguished as having arrived low down in the vagina. The pains soon forced the body also through the os uteri, but the arms and head were temporarily arrested by the neck of the womb. The arms were brought down by the hand, and having placed the head in its proper position, and introduced the finger into the mouth, it required very considerable force and some time, to accomplish the passage of the head through the unyielding os uteri. During this time, the lungs of the child were evidently inflated with air, and a faint cry was distinctly audible. After considerable exertion, the head at last passed into the vagina, and the infant was soon after born.

The lady suffered no more than ordinary inconvenience from her delivery, and was gradually restored to perfect convalescence.