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ART. XXVI.—*Statistics of the University Lying-in Hospital, Montreal.* By ARCHIBALD HALL, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to the same; Professor of Midwifery, &c., University of McGill College; President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada; Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, &c., &c.

(Continued.)

In my first paper on the Statistics of the University Lying-in Hospital, published in the second number of the *British American Journal*, I considered in detail all the circumstances connected with the cases treated in it as far as the records permitted, with the exception of the labours themselves and their peculiarities. These I reserved for a future occasion, and it is to these that I purpose now to address myself; but before doing so, I desire briefly to supply an omission in not having alluded to the monstrosities observed during the currency of the practice as more immediately appertaining to the subject of that paper.

Monstrosities, or the effects of imperfect development on the one hand, or of superfluous development on the other, have been noticed six times since the establishment of the Hospital. Two infants were born anencephalic, one of them having had only a single nostril. Both lived a few minutes after birth. Another infant was born wanting all the ribs from the second to the seventh on the left side, thus exhibiting at each expiratory effort a deep soft sulcus through which the heart's action could be distinctly perceived and felt. Superadded to these deficiencies in the osseous organization of this infant, a like absence occurred in the spinous processes of all the vertebræ from the second or third cervical to the last lumbar constituting a Spina Bifida of no ordinary character. This infant, strangely, imperfectly organized as it was, lived about twenty-four hours. The fourth was born with six fingers on the left hand, and a corresponding number of toes on the left foot, these supernumerary appendages having been removed by ligation shortly after its birth. The fifth one had Spina Bifida, the posterior part of the third Lumbar vertebra being wanting. And the last one presented a very unusual appearance. "The parietal bones were separated by a sagittal suture, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. Attached to the integument were two tumours, one above the other, the one next to the cranium was smaller than the