

end of the month she was about her room. The administration of a few doses of citrate of iron and quinine for the relief of debility were all the medicines that I administered to her. Both mother and child now present the appearance of good health.

I have no special remarks to make in reference to this case, except to confirm Dr. Merriman's remark that "in all cases of compound presentation the pelvis is usually very large." These cases appear to be somewhat rare, as Drs. Clark, Collins and Jansen, if I am not mistaken, make no mention of a case of this kind as having occurred in their long and extensive practice, and Mesdames Lachapelle and Boivin mention only three cases as having occurred in 75,903 deliveries.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the LANCET.

SIR,—In the LANCET for May, I notice a communication on "Extraordinary Anomalies in the Arterial Supply of the Upper Extremities," by M. Hillary, M.D., &c.

Dr. Hillary describes an instance, which came under his notice, of the axillary artery dividing into two trunks, one of which, after giving several branches to the shoulder and arm, viz. the subscapulars, posterior circumflex, superior and inferior profunda, and anastomotica magna, terminated as the *interossea*, the ulnar and radial arteries coming from the other trunk, at a point somewhat above the elbow-joint. He says, "this is the only instance I can find of such a peculiar division," and then "as they approximate somewhat to this instance," gives extracts from Knox' edition of Frederick Tiedman's plates on the arteries, and from Sharpey and Ellis's edition of Quain's Anatomy, in which the *interossea* is described as arising from the brachial artery, and concludes by saying, "in none of these instances have any of these great anatomists seen an example such as I have shewn you," &c.

If Dr. Hillary had consulted the new edition of Quain's Anatomy, edited by Sharpey, Thomson and Cleland, or Gray's Anatomy, he would have found something much more to the point. In the former, under the head of "Peculiarities of the Axillary Artery," we read as follows:—"The most important peculiarity in the trunk