

5. The bleeding part must be kept at rest by position, by enforced silence, and by soothing the cough.

In spite, therefore, of the fashionable outcry against complicated prescriptions, I venture to give the following as the most efficacious, and, as it seems to me, the most rational, combination of remedies for a case of profuse tubercular pulmonary hæmorrhage. It has served me many a good turn, and I hope it may do the same for my professional brethren.

R. Ebt. ergotæ liq. ℥ ij (to contract the vessels); tincturæ digitalis ℥ ij (to steady the heart); acidi gallici ℥ j (to clot the blood); magn. sulphatis ℥ vj (to relieve congestion); acidi sulphurici diluti ℥ j (to assist the rest); infusi rosæ acidi ad ℥ viij (to make a mixture). A sixth part every three hours till hæmorrhage is arrested.

In any given case, either of the ingredients may be omitted, if the symptoms indicate that it is not required, or that it has already done its duty.—*British Medical Journal*.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

ACCOUNT OF THE FOUR-LEGGED CHILD.

NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 16, 1868.

The undersigned, in reponse to the request of a number of physicians and of the relatives and friends of the unfortunate subject of this investigation, give the following testimony: The infant, J. Myrtle Corban, has four legs and two distinct female organs of generation, with two external openings of the urethra and two external openings of the double rectum. The external genito-urinary organs are as distinct as if they belonged to two separate living beings. The fæces and urine are passed (most generally simultaneously, particularly the urine), from both external urinary and internal openings, situated respectively between the left and right pairs of legs.

The head and trunk are those of a living, well-developed, healthy, active infant of about five weeks, whilst the lower portion of the body is divided into the members of two distinct individuals, near the junction of the spinal column with the os sacrum. As far as our examination could be prosecuted in the living child, we are led to the belief that the lower portion of the spinal column is divided or cleft, and that there are two pelvic arches supporting the four limbs, which are situated upon the same plane.