

most, cool, and yielding. The pains continued, and the interval between them about 1 P.M., when a very large quantity of liquor amni escaped.

On examination immediately after this event, a loop of the Umbilical cord presented itself externally, but no other presenting part could be reached by the finger. Thinking it a case for version, a dose of Opium was given, and the physician accoucheur, Dr. Hall, was sent for. On his arrival, after the introduction of his hand, he detected the occiput presenting above the Brim towards the mother's right Sacro-Iliac Synchondrosis, but so inclined as to lead to the supposition that the labour would have terminated in the first position of Nægelé, could every other obstacle be removed. A little to the left a foot was felt, and diagnosed to be the right one, and still higher up a hand, which turned out to be the left one—stretched across the brim of the pelvis was the child's left side; while the umbilical cord still pulsating was prolapsed. By application of the Stethoscope the pulsations of the fetal heart were heard and counted to be 40 in the minute, thus indicating the great danger to which the child was exposed. Dr. Hall at first imagined that the case was one of twins, but on carefully examining, the fact was ascertained that the funis, foot, occiput and hand all belonged to the same child. An attempt was made to return the funis and to push up the inferior extremity, so as to permit a descent of the occiput, but the powerful pains which the mother was suffering prevented this manœuvre. By this time the pulsations of the umbilical cord had ceased. Having now resolved upon the operation of turning, Chloroform was administered, and when its anæsthetic influence had been secured, Dr. Hall proceeded to its accomplishment, by seizing the right foot and bringing it into the vagina, he secured it there by a fillet; with some difficulty he succeeded in seizing the other foot, and the labour then proceeded as usual until the delivery of the arms. With very great difficulty the sacral arm was made to effect its curve over the child's chest, but all attempts to perform the same operation on the Pubic one proved unavailing. This arm was found to be crossed behind the occiput, and resting on the brim, the difficulty necessitated a recourse to the blunt hook. This instrument was passed upwards along the back of the child, and fastened upon the shoulder, after which by careful traction it was brought into the cavity of the pelvis, where a very slight manual interference effected the disengagement of the arm. The head was finally extracted after considerable exertion.

The child (which was born dead) was unusually large. It weighed 10 lbs. 3oz., and measured 26 inches in length. The cord was also unusually long being about 28 inches. The duration of the labour was about 5½ hours, and the patient has completely recovered.