I leave to Mr. Syme to name the "surgeon of Dublin," to whom he alludes in the following sneering manner: "But the femoral artery may be tied with so much ease, so little suffering, and such perfect safety, that the laborious, distressing, and tedious procedure which has lately been brought again into notice by a surgeon of Dublin, will probably soon return to the obscurity in which it has very properly been allowed to slumber." I shall only observe that Mr. Cusack, Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Kirby, of this city, surgeons of greater experience in the treatment of aneurism than Mr. Syme, have not hesitated to "deviate from the line of practice hitherto pursued," and to employ compression in the treatment of aneurism. Moreover, as six cases, in which this measure has been attended with success, have been already reported from the Dublin hospitals, and two from a London hospital, within the space of a year and a half, it is not unreasonable to expect, that, before the same period elapses again, Mr. Symes' thirteen cases, treated by ligature of the vessel, will be in a minority.

Art. VIII.—Remarkable Case of Arrest of Development in a Foetus. By Thomas R. Mitchell, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., &c., Master of the South Eastern Lying-in Hospital, Lecturer on Midwifery in the Dublin School of Medicine, &c.

History of the Case.—On Thursday night, March 21st, 1844, I was called to A. B., æt. 23, in labour of her first child. On examination per vaginam, I found that the first stage of labour had commenced, the os uteri being as large only as a sixpence; head presenting in first position. I accordingly left her, desiring the nurse to send for me when I should be wanted. I saw her again early the following morning, and remained with her until the child was born. Every thing was perfectly natural as far as the labour was concerned, the three stages being over in sixteen hours.
As soon as the child was born I was surprised to find that the viscera of the abdomen were protruded, the liver appearing first, and on examination I found that the left side of the thorax was deficient, and that through this deficiency, the heart, liver, stomach, spleen, large and small intestines, testes, &c., were protruded (see drawing). The opening through which these parts escaped, was formed by an arrest of development of the thorax, ribs, and abdomen of the left side (see fig. 11), the sternum on the right side being perfect,