was but a small number of deaths, especially in the districts to which the water supply of the Lambeth Company extends.

For the various reasons stated above we may conclude that the supplemental inquiry of the General Board of Health into the influence of water supply on cholera is of some value, and corroborates the original investigation, but ought by no means to be quoted as an exact exposition of facts, or be allowed to set aside the previous inquiry.

CASE OF INTRAUTERINE FRACTURE.

By Francis Davies, Esq., Pershore.

The following case is of no practical value. But as it corroborates some of Dr. Enquirer's cases, possibly it may be thought interesting.

I was requested to see a woman who had been confined two days. She had been walking down a footpath through a wood of my father's, some six weeks previous to her delivery, when, in crossing a stile, her foot slipped. She fell heavily on her abdomen on the stile. She felt as if a penknife was pricking her for several days. She got quite well, and was confined at her full period.

On examination of the child, I found that the thigh had suffered a compound fracture, and that the bones overlapped nearly an inch. The child has grown up to be a man; but his fractured leg is now only a foot in length. He is now a schoolmaster in the parish of Llanvines near Carmarthen.

INTRAUTERINE FRACTURES.

By Gustavus C. P. Murray, Esq., M.B.C.S.E.

This subject of medical science having been recently and ably brought before the notice of those who are especially engaged in obstetric practice, by Dr. Barker, of Bedford, I am induced to narrate the following case, which occurred last year during my attendance at the Vienna General Lying-in Hospital. I must state that my notes were taken for private use, and not for publication; and hence their brevity and impenetrability.

Case. - Francesca Raplan, a native of Telluris, aged 36, of a sallow and unhealthy complexion, and in a great state of debility, was delivered of her first child at the end of the seventh month of gestation. The fetus at birth presented the following appearances: - The left side seemed soft, and as if consisting of nothing but loose and unhealthy fat; whereas the right side exhibited a very remarkable contrast in its rigidity. Upon further and closer examination, the left humerus was found to be broken at its centre, the ulnar and radius of the same length; but the bones were so much thicker than usual, and also in proportion to the rest of the body, were greatly curved backwards, especially at their extremities. The right arm was rigid and shrivelled, with the bones unbroken and of a normal thickness and figure. The left femur was fractured in its upper third, the tibia and fibula being perfect. The right leg was as rigid and firm as the right arm, and the bones were also entire, but the foot was, to a very great extent, curved inwards, forming a perfect arc. The scrotum and penis were emaciated, and of a slightly greenish yellow colour. The length of the fetus was from twelve and a half to thirteen inches, and the circumference of its head, measured above the ears, was eleven inches. It survived a few days, and died on the morning I left Vienna. I was therefore, unfortunately, unable to attend the post mortem examination.

Through the kind assistance of a German friend, I learnt from the mother that she had met with no accident or unusual circumstance during her pregnancy; but she admitted that about the fourth week after conception a syphilitic eruption appeared over her whole body, and for this she consulted a homoeopathic, who administered minute doses of corrosive sublimate. After pursuing this treatment for two months the eruption entirely ceased, and she remained perfectly well up to a week before her confinement, when condylomata appeared on the labia, the inner part of the thighs, and around the anus.

Remarks. - With the above positive evidence of syphilis existing at an early period of gestation, and presuming, from the character and habits of the mother, that she had been doubt infected with the syphilitic poison long before conception, we have, I think, some good grounds for supposing that the fetus became affected through the diseased condition of its parent. The fetus had evidently not arrived at maturity; and as it was not dead, and the mother had received no external or instrumental injury of which none have happened by labour, we are left to seek for some reason why the fetus should have been born before its time, and when born why we should find one half of its body in a state of rigidity and atrophy, whilst the other half was pulpy, and contained two fractures.

I hope, in conclusion, that the history of this case may throw some light on the possibility of certain diseases, such as syphilis, when attacking the mother, being transmitted to the offspring, and causing either the fracture of its bones, or the arrest of its development.

Green Street, Grosvenor Square, October 1857.