

said one foetus was born alive in the seventh month of pregnancy. The other, as exhibited, apparently died in utero about two months previously.

Dr. Malins spoke of a case in which one foetus had been born alive at the eighth month ; the growth of the other, expelled at same time, having been arrested at the fourth month. Cruveilhier had illustrated the same condition. Such cases showed the power of toleration of the uterus, and were also interesting in their medico-legal aspect.

Dr. Henry Fruitnight of New York relates a very instructive case* in which a lady consulted him. In the latter part of April 1883, she menstruated for the last time. She soon developed the usual signs of pregnancy. She had already borne children. In August she received a severe fright, and in a day or two afterwards perceived a slight flow of blood from the vagina, unaccompanied with pain. The bleeding was intermittent in character for some time. Dr. Fruitnight made a digital examination in September, and diagnosed *partial separation of the placenta from the uterine wall*, and hæmorrhage as a result both into the placenta and externally. She was seen again in November, when she doubted she was pregnant at all. But she was delivered of a foetus of about the third month gestation a few days afterwards. The form of the foetus was flattened. It was friable. Its color was dark brown, and it was leathery and wrinkled, hence called a mummified foetus. No evidence of putrefaction was apparent. The placenta was very hard, tough and yellowish. It showed traces of fatty and fibroid degenerations.

Dr. E. W. Knepper of Indiana relates a case† of twin pregnancy as follows : At the third month of gestation, after a carriage ride, hæmorrhage appeared, but after some rest, it ceased, and did not return until time of labor setting in at about the seventh month. A mummified foetus of third month was now removed, and shortly afterwards a seven months child was delivered alive, which lived for several hours. In this case there was but one placenta for both living and dead foetus, which is

* *American Journal Obstetrics*, page 50, 1884.

† *American Journal Obstetrics*, page 592, 1884.