

time there had been a dark fluid discharge occasionally passing which had been taken for menstrual discharge by the patient.

The next case was that of Prof. Dupaul,* who presented before the Academy of Medicine a specimen of a foetus which was expelled after a pregnancy that had lasted between *ten and eleven months*. A young woman, who had already borne a child, ceased menstruating after Sept. 8th, and was delivered Aug. 14th of a child which had died at fifth month, and was expelled without the membranes having been ruptured, and exhibiting no signs of putrefaction. It is the first time that a pregnancy has occurred in Prof. Dupaul's practice which has been prolonged between ten and eleven months, the foetus not being expelled for from five to six months after its death. This case, he observed, was only one to be added to many others proving that a foetus, dead in utero, may sojourn therein for several months—providing that the membranes remained intact—without any injury to the mother. The foetus on this occasion did not exhale the slightest smell of putrefaction, although it had remained in contact with air and water during 24 hours.

At a meeting of the Obstetrical Society of New York,† Dr. Watts exhibited a specimen with the following history: A lady, supposing herself to be six months pregnant consulted him. She menstruated last in the early part of July, followed by nausea and other signs of pregnancy. At a time when she considered herself two months pregnant she was out driving and met with an accident, injuring her abdomen on being thrown out of the carriage. Time went on without any unusual symptoms, and she now wished to know if she was pregnant. After an examination, he advised her to keep quiet. On January 7th she was suddenly taken with pains, and in two hours was delivered of the foetus presented. Dr. Watts thought the foetus was dead in the uterus for *four months*, and that it ceased to live at the second month.

At the Obstetrical Society, London, Dr. Edis exhibited a specimen of a shrivelled mummified foetus and membranes. He

* *Medical Times & Gazette*, vol. ii, page 283, 1881.

† *American Journal Obstetrics*, vol xiv, page 881, 1881.