

to the mother by performing both operations; as I find on consulting Churchhill's excellent work on midwifery, that of one hundred and sixty-nine cases of turning eleven mothers died, or one in fifteen; and of two hundred and fifty-one cases of craniotomy fifty-two others died or one in five, but I think he refers to cases where there was narrowness of the pelvis one way or other. But on the other hand, as I could not with certainty say to myself, previous to turning, that it was a Hydrocephalic fetus; and could not say positively until some time after turning, and attempting to deliver the head, that the child was dead, I escaped the possibility of taking away the life of what might be a living and healthy child, as it was impossible until some time after the body was delivered to say that the child was dead. However, I think, the peculiarities and circumstances of the case, together with the result to the mother afterwards, will bear me out in the course I pursued on the occasion.

Dundas, May 6th, 1855.

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ART. IV... *Case of Abnormal Placenta.* By DR. HILL, Ottawa City.

In a case of midwifery that recently occurred in my practice wherein the patient brought forth twin children, a most singular deviation from nature took place in the placental development, and as such matters are of interest I place it on record, more especially as I am led to consider it of very rare occurrence, never having seen such a peculiarity noted in print, and having met with this as the only instance in my own practice. The placental mass seemed to me, at first sight, to be single, but on examination it was evidently formed by the intimate union of two placentæ at their edges, thus resembling in shape the figure 8, with an extremely large waist, as the union had taken place between the two at points which would have been represented by the removal of at least one-third of each placenta, supposing them originally to have been of a round shape, this would of course give a very large surface for contact; the umbilical cords were, as usual, two in number, and inserted in the ordinary manner at or about the centre of each placental mass. I imagine the circulation was entirely independent in each, and that no vascular connection existed. The children were both living and healthy.

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