

was natural, terminated in about four hours. Almost immediately on the removal of the placenta, which was detached and expelled after the lapse of half an hour, without any difficulty, violent hemorrhage supervened, and, notwithstanding every exertion, continued more or less, for several hours, attended by the well-marked indications of excessive depletion. Gradually the uterus contracted more firmly, and at the expiration of two days the patient appeared to suffer little from the loss of blood she had sustained. According to the calculations of Mrs. C., who was most careful in noting down the particulars of her case, the catamenial discharge was arrested Jan. 20, 1864. Quickening first felt 4th June. The first experienced *motion of the fœtus* "occurs when pregnancy is advanced half way:" Dr. Tyler Smith. "Takes place at the sixteenth week:" Dr. Churchill and Dr. Denman. "It takes place between the sixteenth and eighteenth week:" Dr. Ramsbotham. A much wider range is taken by Dr. Montgomery, who says, "Experience has shown that it happens from the tenth to the twenty-fifth week." On this point we observe that authors do not agree precisely, but the great balance of opinion favors the belief that at the fourth or fourth and a half month, the movements of the child are sufficiently strong to make itself felt, and that anterior to this its movements are so feeble as not to be perceptible by the mother. On this point Dr. Churchill, p. 109, quotes from Dr. Montgomery: "the writer can speak with certainty, having now in several instances, by applying the hand to the abdomen, distinctly felt motions of the fœtus in utero, while the mother had no perception of them." This want of perception has continued even to the completion of the full term of utero-gestation. "Cases occur where no sensation is perceived by the mother," Dr. Churchill, p. 109. Not alone on this point do physiologists and obstetricians differ; but the whole subject of *utero-gestation* is one in which there is considerable diversity of opinion. In the investigation of any such case, information may be obtained on three points, viz., the time of last menstruation, the time of quickening, and the period of delivery, which can be relied upon; but as to the first two in the great majority of cases, extra reliance cannot be placed on the *ipse dixit* of the woman, who, unknowingly, may have miscalculated the reckonings by which she is guided, as to the particular time when these functional alterations may have taken place. Nature seldom deviates from her established laws, still exceptional cases are occasionally met with. Any such, proceeding beyond the natural period of utero-gestation, being of special interest in a medico-legal point of view, should not escape observation.

The Renée and Gardner peerage cases are striking examples of the