

escaped into the abdominal cavity. The fetal membranes then become attached to the abdominal wall and to the surrounding structures. After removing the fetus and the membranes, this large sac which extended almost from the sternum to the pubes and laterally filled the entire anterior portion of the abdomen was thoroughly washed out with salt solution and then packed with iodoform gauze. The upper half of the abdomen was closed, the lower half left open to insure thorough drainage. At the time of operation the patient's pulse was 140. The operation occasioned no shock. The anesthetic was given by Dr. John Mace, and assisting the operator were Drs. Briceborough and Guy Steele.

Following the operation the temperature ranged from 101.5° for the first 4 days, since which time it showed no elevation. The pulse was weak and irregular for 6 days, but since then has regained its normal rate.

The pack was removed on the seventh day with the escape of a moderate amount of discharge. A light drainage drain was then inserted. On March 13 the abdomen was perfectly flat and all evidence of edema had disappeared. On removing the drain there was a slight discharge. On bimanual examination it was now possible to palpate the uterus to some extent. The organ was the size of a 2 months' pregnancy and situated posteriorly behind the pubes. It was slightly movable.

**Pathological Report (Gynecological Pathological Report No. 4,744).** The specimen consists of a foetus with accompanying placenta. The foetus when folded upon measures 17 cm. in length. The distance from the occiput to the heel is 29 cm. The child is well formed, shows no external abnormality and is a female. There is a moderate quantity of hair but the skin has to a great extent macerated and the pigmented layer is readily rubbed off. The umbilical cord appears to be about 8 cm. in length. It shows nothing of interest. The placenta measures approximately 16 x 10 x 5 cm. It is very friable. In places it presents the usual appearance, in others, especially in the depth, the tissue is somewhat homogeneous, is hemorrhagic and suggests breaking down.

Microscopical examination of sections from various parts of the placenta show that it consists almost entirely