

the same conception. The patient was the subject of extreme anteversion of the uterus, which could not be replaced. She last menstruated on 12th December. Her confinement was expected on 17th September. The motion of child ceased Sept. 26th. On October 17th she had a chill and became feverish, without indications of labor commencing. She was artificially delivered on the 18th of October. The child was enormous. The mother died on October 24th. Here we have the foetus surviving in utero the normal term of gestation by nine days. Twenty-one days after its death evidence of septic absorption became apparent, and the woman was artificially delivered on the following day.

As regards the pathological bearing in the history of these cases of interrupted pregnancies, I cannot do any better than quote from Scanzoni, when that writer speaks of the various forms of apoplexy of the ovum, causing not only death of the embryo and abortion, but also of the formation of so-called *true moles* when abortion does not take place. It is hardly necessary to say here that Scanzoni's true mole is simply a *product* of missed abortion. He says:—

1. When the flow of blood from the utero-decidual or utero-placental vessels is inconsiderable, it does not separate the ovum in the greater part of its circumference, or by mechanical pressure arrest its further development, so that the blood effused may be either completely or partially reabsorbed and the pregnancy go on undisturbed.

2. But if the quantity of blood effused is considerable, the ovum is separated either completely or in great part, and is compressed by the voluminous coagulum; rupture of the membranes ensue, and abortion is the result.

3. The ovum may remain with the dead foetus for a considerable time in the uterine cavity; the coagulum undergoes certain changes, which are also observable in extravasations in other parts of the body, and gives origin to the so-called flesh-mole. The effused blood (utero-decidual) becomes decolorized by rupture of the blood corpuscles and absorption of their coloring matter. The fibrine, Scanzoni supposes, becomes cellular tissue,