tained after the reduction of the silver, merely the irregular, brown patches enclosing uncolored spaces of nearly equal size and similar outline, together with the epithelium of the vessels, and the muscular cells of the media were observed.

The appearances obtained were similar to those found on treating the central tendon of the diaphragm of rabbits with silver after the epithelium has been removed.

The results of these methods of examination being negative, so far as the presence of epithelium was concerned, the specimen was inflated, secured in this condition, and placed in a two per cent. solution of chromic acid, and, after thirty-six hours, was removed to strong alcohol. From the specimen thus hardened, sections were made in various directions and, together with transparent portions of the walls, were examined.

As before, no evidence of the existence of an epithelium was obtained. The walls were made up of a dense fibrous tissue, as a rule containing numerous bloodvessels, in parts containing fat tissue, here and there minute oval openings, with a sharply defined edge, through which adjoining cavities communicated with one another.

The largest cysts were immediately beneath the cutis, and the examination seemed to indicate that the tumor had arisen from a circumscribed accumulation of fluid in the meshes of the subcutaneous cellular tissue. Mutual pressure had produced atrophy and absorption, more or less complete, of the older meshes. At the same time peripherally, similar accumulations had occurred, extending not only in the subcutaneous tissue but also in the intermuscular septa.

Curious in connection with the examination is the absence of an epithelial lining to the walls of these multilocular cysts, it being hardly probable that the lapse of two days after the excision of the tumor would suffice to account for the complete absence of epithelial cells.

A CASE OF DOUBLE CONCEPTION, BEARING ON THE QUESTION OF SUPERFETATION.

By E. CHENERY, M.D., Boston.

Mrs. S., American, aged 40, came under treatment for inflammation and hypertrophy of the uterine cervix, originating in her first confinement, twelve years before. Her general health was much broken and her nervous system greatly impaired. Success followed the use of general and local means, and she was discharged, cured. About six

months subsequently, she became pregnant for the second time, and had no unusual symptoms to disturb "the even tenor of her way" till about the fifth month. At this time, without any known cause, she was taken with pains and bleeding, threatening an abortion. Sedatives and rest were enjoined, resulting in relief for a few days. The symptoms returned, and being unable to see the patient, another physician was called. Opium and tannin were given. During the night I received another call, when I found that the pains had returned and the hæmorrhage was profuse. She had passed nearly a chamber-vessel full of blood and clots, among which I found a fœtus, with its transparent membranes entire, and altogether of about the size of a common open-face watch. The womb was dilated, and another and much larger fœtus was lying with its head entirely escaped from the os, pushing its unbroken vestments before it. Supposing, of course, that miscarriage of this also must take place, I caught the head between my finger and the wall to bring it into the world, when it slipped from my hold and escaped back into the womb beyond my reach. I had never seen a case where the fœtus survived such a copious flooding, and to save further trouble I gave a dose of ergot to finish the delivery. To my great surprise the womb contracted, the hæmorrhage ceased, and the patient recovered. Thus ended this early and bloody battle between this modern Cain and Abel. The older having gained the victory and expelled the younger from the territory, returned to the undisputed enjoyment of his pre-possessions.

Here there were the products of a double conception. One of them bore the marks of about eight weeks and the other of twenty. One was expelled with all the appearances of life and freshness up to the time; while the other was retained and apparently unharmed, notwithstanding the excessive hæmorrhage and the extensive separation of its membranes from the womb. With this last the mother was confined at term.

At the Pathological Society of London Dr. Duncan showed portions of a watch that had been extracted from the fleshy part of a soldier's hip twenty-one days after a bullet had carried it there. A discharging abscess existing, an exploratory incision was made, and the watch extracted. The patient died a short time afterwards.—*Dublin Med. Press and Circular*.