

## DENDRITIC HYPERTROPHIES OF THE TURBINATED BODIES.

MR. W. SPENCER WATSON (*Med. Press and Circular*, Dec. 19, 1888) reports and illustrates three instances of voluminous hypertrophy of the posterior segments of the inferior turbinated bone, very large, and so dendritic or fimbriated as to resemble papilloma, and one of them associated with a cyst. They were removed by slicing off the implicated portion of the turbinated bone with a ring-knife passed through the nasal passage and then hitched over the nose with the assistance of a forefinger passed behind the palate. Watson alludes to the fact that papillæ are not known to exist on the mucous membrane of the turbinated bone; but Seiss, of Philadelphia, has recently described (*AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES*, February 1, 1889) the formation of hypertrophic papillæ as very frequent in cases of hypertrophic rhinitis of long standing, multiple papillomata of very minute size springing from the surface of the turbinated tissue. Similar hypertrophies have been well described and figured by Woakes.

## OBSTETRICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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## THE DURATION OF LEGITIMATE PREGNANCY.

At a recent discussion on this question in the Berlin Obstetrical Society, OLSHAUSEN (*Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, No. 1, 1889) stated his belief as follows: "When ability to breathe is taken as a criterion of life, this phenomenon may occur at 160 to 165 days of foetal life. Viability is not present before 195 days. The possible duration of pregnancy must not be limited, as ordinarily done, to 300 days, but must be extended to 320 to 325 days—at least to 310 days. In the case of children born in widowhood, the period of legal pregnancy should be 320 days. Illegitimate pregnancy should be limited to 300 days as a possible duration."

## A FATAL CASE OF THE VOMITING OF PREGNANCY..

KINGMAN (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 7, 1889) reports a fatal case of the vomiting of pregnancy. The conditions present were a maltreated and sensitive stomach; a rheumatic diathesis; a strongly compressed waist; a uterus strongly anteflexed, cervix eroded and flattened against the floor of the pelvis; the os and ovaries extremely sensitive. Applications to the cervix gave temporary relief; straightening and lifting the uterus were temporarily efficient. The os was finally stretched and a four months' macerated fetus was born.

The patient died suddenly, apparently from thrombosis, as the endocardium had been roughened by rheumatism. The patient was a primipara, previously in good health.