rance of the Costæ and Sternon, that one might very easily have taken out either Heart or Lungs, without so much as touching their Enclosure. Whether this might not be occasion'd from the rarify'd Essluvia of the Waters, pent up within the Breast, or rather a necessary Consequence of the Diaphragm's being so excessively pressed upwards, I leave to a more Critical Censure; neither shall I take upon me to determine whether the contained Liquor happened from any Rupture in the Lacteal or Lymphatick Vessels, according to Dr. Willis, or (as more probable to me) if it were not pure Serum (the Blood being dissolved in its constituent parts) breaking forth of the little mouths of the Cæliac and other Arterics.

There were present at Sen. & Jun. Chyrurgeons. Daniel Turner,

## IV. Observatio Casus non vulgaris De Hydrope intra Uteri Tunicas contento.

R. a Person Aged 44, and upwards; sometime after she was married, had conceived (as she thought) by some supposed Symptoms of Pregnancy, and in order to her Delivery, at the expiration of the time of her Account, her Midwise was consulted. (Her fancy'd) Pains came on, and she thought her self very near her Labour. Her Belly was grown very big, and had gradually increased from the time of her (imagined) Conception; but alas, she sound her self deceived in her Expectation, and her Preparations for this time all in vain. Her illness shortly after wore off, without leaving any Prognostick of an approaching Birth.

Thus

Thus she continued, growing bigger and more indisposed, till twice the time of her Reckoning was compleated.

Those whom she consulted for help, knew not by what means to relieve her, as not knowing what her Distemper was. Some thought she had a Tympany, some that she was Ascitical, and others that she carried a dead Child in her Womb.

She had taken much Physick, but without relief, and at length made her Application to Dr. G—who, after Enquiry into the Circumstances, put her in great hopes by his Perswasions, that she might be with Child, and by the taking some sew of his Prescriptions, in all probability she was to be delivered very speedily of a Humane Fætus, either alive or dead. These Remedies were taken as inessectually as many others; so that now she began to despair of Recovery, yet lived many Months afterwards: And last of all, at three Years end (from the time she thought her self Pregnant) she reser'd her self to one Dr. N—a Prosessor of Physick as well as Midwisery. She was now again under a Course of Physick, and had taken many powerful Hysterick, and other Uterine Remedies.

It was now without much Question concluded that she labour'd of a Mola, or that a salse Conception was engendred by one of Nature's Aberrations instead of a true one. The Cause being now (as was thought) found out, there remained nothing but to endeavour its expulsion: This was attempted with no better Success than formerly; so that after all she removed into the Air, where she had not continued long, before she languished and dyed.

There remained nothing but the opening of the Body, which was concluded on, in order to detect this so occult and contumacious a Distemper. We who were to make the Inspection, met with her Physician, and (the

D Corps

Corps being laid as advantagiously as might be) we began our Incision from the Umbilicus transvers the Abdomen, to the Ilia: And from the same centre another Incision direct to the Os Pubis. Here was now an expectation on all hands of something rare and Monstrous, when on a sudden one of the Dissectors (little thinking what was so near) in cutting through the Peritonaum, accidentally thrust his Knife too sar, and immediately there arose a Spring, as it were, of a limpid Serum or Lympha, as clear as Water from a Fountain, rising up a very considerable height, and with great impetuosity.

This put an end as well to Conjecture as Dispute, we now fully concluding the Distemper to be an Hydrops-Vteri, or a Dropfie contain'd within the Cavity of the Having emptied the containing part of its Water, which in quantity did somewhat exceed two Gallons or eight Quarts; we proceeded to fatisfie our felves wherein this Deluge had been contained, we found its enclosure was a thin transparent Membrane; and yet notwithstanding its extraordinary Dilation, I could not perswade my self that it was the entire Body of the Vierus it self: Upon a more strict search, when I turned this Membrane to the right fide, I perceived underneath this outward Tunic, or (as I thought) adhering to it. a more carnous Substance. To clear this suspicion the Os Pubis was divided, which finding very difficult to be performed with a Knife, I finish'd with a small Saw.

I cannot choose but take notice in this place, of some People's over-credulity, and to wonder that we should be so easily perswaded to set the Light of our Understanding in the dark Lanthorn of Authority, when we take for granted, that these Bones, viz. the Share or Pubes, do teparate or part asunder of their own accord in time of Travel, in order to facilitate the Birth of the Fætus.

The Pubes being divided, we passed in a Probe through the Pudenda, into the Vagina Oteri, and having traced it as sar as it went, by looking into the Pelvis, and searching for that Carnous Substance I have already spoken of, we found it to be nothing less than the Oterus it self, when cutting into its Body, we perceived the end of the Probe already entred in the Cervix or Neck thereof. So that (what seemed to us strange) we were at length ascertain'd of the Truth, and convinced that the aforesaid Water was contained in the external. Tunic of the Womb, whose great weight had thrust the Body thereof persectly on one side, and hindred an admission of search from the Vagina, towards the Fundus Oteri, the Cervix thereof being kept close as in a true Conception.

One of the great Indications of this Woman's Pregnancy, was a Flux of a whitish or pallid Humour to her Breasts, which she could squeeze out at pleasure, and thought it to be no other than Milk generated therein in order to the Nutrition and Conservation of a suture Birth.

She had likewise labour'd the greatest part of the time under a Suppression of the Menses, whose ressure to the Breasts, when an alteration had been induced by its Glandules, might as I conjecture (issuing from the Papillæ under a subalbid form) be taken for Milk, and give grounds of a suspicion that she had conceived. But I shall leave the Ætyology of the aforesaid Phænomena to the more Curious Indagator of Anatomick Mysteries.