

to receive the urine; and they have pretended to have found it between the chorion and the amnios, or in the middle of the placenta at the root of the umbilical cord, under the form of a very large bladder, in which the urine entered by a long pipe that composed part of the chord, and which opened on one side into the bladder, and on the other in this allantois membrane, being similar to the urachus in other animals. They owned, however, that it was not near so large in the human foetus as in quadrupeds, but that it was divided into many tubes, so minute, that they could scarcely be perceived, and that the urine passed into their cavities.

The experience and observations of most anatomists are contrary to this supposed discovery. They admit there is a kind of ligament which adheres by one end to the external surface of the bottom of the bladder, and extends to the navel; but it becomes so delicate, on entering into the cord, as to be nearly reduced to nothing: in common this ligament is not hollow, and we can see no orifice at the bottom of the bladder.

The foetus has no communication with the open air, and the experiments made upon the
lungs