

sidered, but unexpectedly she began to improve in every respect, and a few weeks afterwards was able to leave her bed.

On the 15th June I had an opportunity of visiting and examining the patient. I found her out of bed, dressed, and able to go down stairs. She was pale and thin, but expressed herself as having a fair appetite and good digestion. She had menstruated twice since the beginning of April; profusely on both occasions. Slight pain of hypogastrium still complained of, increased by exertion. Bladder still irritable. On examination, the tumor in the right iliac region is still present, but greatly reduced in size. Per vaginam, the mass to the right of the uterus is to be felt, but also reduced in size. The uterus is decidedly firmer and smaller, measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Remarks.*—That the case now related was really one of extra-uterine foetation can, I believe, admit of no doubt. The history, symptoms, the suspicions of the patient, the result of pelvic examination, the results of treatment, and, lastly, certain events after the use of the electricity, particularly the labor-like pains, hæmorrhage and expulsion of decidual membrane, combine to form a mass of evidence which cannot be controverted. The induration of the mass was perhaps exceptional, but easily enough accounted for by peritoneal and cellular inflammatory thickening. As regards the particular part or organ in which the foetation was lodged, there does not seem any reason to doubt that it was (at least primarily) the relatively common tubal variety. The history and previous symptoms further show that the case is no exception to the rule that extra-uterine pregnancy occurs in women advanced in sexual life who have hitherto been sterile, absolutely so, or for a long term of years, and have suffered from pre-existing uterine disease. It is more than likely that there was chronic disease of the Fallopian tubes, with its obvious predisposition to the condition.

Extra-uterine pregnancy justly excites much interest in the medical mind. The difficulty of diagnosis in many cases, the fact that in a goodly number no opportunity has been afforded to make a diagnosis, the patient either not having consulted a practitioner or no examination having been made, the sudden