

discharge followed by excruciating abdominal pain, lasting eight hours. A week later another exacerbation of pain; for the next six weeks there were attacks of pain every two or three days, completely disabling her. The flow continued for *five months*; the greater part of the time as a muddy discharge. In November a severe uterine hemorrhage occurred, followed by a profuse flow, lasting two weeks. In the following months the periods were practically normal. The patient finally came under the observation of Dr. J. M. Brown, of Philadelphia, who made the correct diagnosis. On examination a large solid tumor was felt to the right of the uterus and adherent to it. When the abdomen was opened there was no trace of intraperitoneal hemorrhage, and the gestation sac showed no evidence of rupture. The abdomen was closed without drainage, and the patient made an uncomplicated recovery. The interest of this case lies mainly in frequent exacerbations of severe and characteristic abdominal pain, without rupture of the sac or intraperitoneal bleeding. In the complete notes of thirty-five cases in my case-books, while pain is often the predominant factor and does not always indicate a rupture with hemorrhage, there is no other case of pure tubal pregnancy in which so many exacerbations over such a long period of time, showing tremendous strain on the tubal wall, were not followed by actual laceration and some bleeding. In this particular, I think, the case must be a very rare one.—*Brooklyn Med. Jour.*

### The Stemming of the Tide of Criminal Abortion.

Dr. Henry T. Byford (*West. Med. Rev.*, July 15th, 1899) refers to the two classes of women who approach the physician in the hope of having abortion procured—viz., the married and the unmarried. In the former class there can be but rare occasions when operation is justifiable, and these have been well defined, and the operation should never be undertaken save as the result of a consultation. Of the latter class the author says:

“But the other far more interesting class of unmarried woman, with whom it is make or break, do or die, can not be disposed of in an offhand manner. Those who have loved not wisely but too well, those who have been thoughtless and reckless because they were young and uninstructed, yet who have social relations that would make a disgraced life more unbearable than death, can not be dismissed with the words: ‘You have done wrong and you must take your punishment. Do not expect another to kill the offspring of your sin for you.’ She can not do this for herself, but she does expect some one to do it for her; and some one else usually does. How much shall we blame her? If she can not get rid of her disgrace,