

instances, must have led to the experiences just alluded to. I venture to make the assertion that they are very rarely unavoidable.

So much for the diagnosis of uterine pregnancy, undoubtedly often beset with difficulties. The cases are rare in which there is a necessity for immediate action. In all cases of doubt or difficulty the doubts should be frankly stated and time and further opportunities for examination requested. The cases are few in which the practitioner will not by such a course retain the confidence of the patient and her friends, whereas a positively given, mistaken opinion will in most cases be disastrous to his reputation.

If the diagnosis of uterine pregnancy be difficult in certain cases it is vastly more so in the case of extra-uterine pregnancy, whether early or advanced. I venture the assertion that there is no operator of large experience in pelvic surgery who has not at some time or other operated for tubal pregnancy and found something else; or has operated expecting something else and found ectopic gestation. I have to confess having made such mistakes more than once. There are many deviations from what may be called the symptom-complex of this grave condition. In the early stage of extra-uterine pregnancy the conditions most apt to be confounded with it are the various inflammatory conditions of the uterine appendages, cystic adherent ovaries, hydrosalpinx, etc. In the rarer instances of rupture of the gravid tube with speedy fatal hæmorrhage (and the danger of this is much greater when the gestation is in the relatively indistensible and more vascular part of the tube near to the uterine end), the symptoms have in several instances given rise to the suspicion of death from poisoning or by violence. This suspicion was very strongly entertained by the friends of a patient whose case was reported many years ago to the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society. This woman, who sometime previously had been a patient of mine for office local treatment, ceased to attend, and the next thing I heard of her was that she had died seven hours after having been seized with violent abdominal pain and other symptoms. The nearest doctor had been called and, failing to recognize the real nature of the case, he had administered morphine. The death of the patient was attributed by the friends of the patient to the drug. An autopsy was demanded by the doctor and at first refused, but when threatened with a coroner's inquest they finally consented. The belly was found full of liquid and clotted blood which had come from the rupture of an expansion of the tube no larger than a small almond, situated one inch from the horn of the uterus. Even in this case a careful enquiry into the history and symptoms preceding the attack might have suggested the true nature of the case, for the woman had had pelvic symp-