

When the case is seen after death of the child, the operation should be deferred until absorption of the amnion and placenta circulation has ceased. This period is variable. Schröder found in one case obliteration of the vessels three weeks after death of foetus, while De Paul lost his patient from placental hemorrhage four months after death of foetus.

#### CASE REPORT.

Mrs P., aged 36, a well-developed woman of medium stature, began to menstruate at 14 years. Menstruation was always accompanied by considerable pain; flow usually free and lasting about four days. Married at 17, and had five children; no miscarriages. Last child was born February 1879. During these nine and a half years she had been regular every month; no more pain than usual; no leucorrhœa. She always complained of pain on left side, and was tender on pressure. In September, 1888, her menses ceased. She did not think she was pregnant; thought she had taken cold. About the twelfth week after, on getting out of bed in the morning, was seized with a sharp pain in the hypogastric and left inguinal region. This pain was of a colicky nature, and extended down the thigh, and so severe in its nature that patient fainted away. On recovering, pain continued to increase in severity. During this time there was a discharge from the vagina, pale pink in colour, as though water and blood mixed. No membranes or shreds. She remained in bed for about eight weeks, during which time her physician treated her for severe grinding pains, which he told her was due to inflammation of the womb. These pains were continuous. Turpentine stupes and mustard *ad lib.* had no effect. It was not until she was out of bed, about the fifth month, that she noticed any enlargement of the abdomen. At this time a small lump was detected low down in the left of hypogastrium. This gradually kept getting larger. About the seventh month only did she begin to feel movements of the foetus. Pain still continued getting more and more severe, described as though tearing in side of body. She could not lie down on account of this pain. As she approached full time, pain was so severe that it required hypodermic injections of