1832

On

Criminal Abortion

as it occurs in

Great Britain.

James Lambert
This is also a good point. Since the judging of his character, of late, all indications incline to the conclusion that his position has (mesial point is made).
English laws regarding it.  
Scotch do the.  
Means employed.  
Modes of detection.  
Purposes of the Medical Officers.
The production of abortion was, at one time, not considered a crime by the laws of England, if it were accomplished before the second month of pregnancy, or time when the fetal movements are first noticeable. It was generally speaking, as soon as about the fourth month of uterine gestation, it is known to be safe and frequent to avoid, especially in some cases much earlier, while in others not until a later period. Although not reckoned a crime by law, means to secure the destruction of the fetus before this, yet it would appear that it was of ultimate effect, as is clearly shown in the old English law as stated by Blackstone, that if a woman is sick with child, and by a potion or otherwise, killeth it in her womb, or if any one beat her, whereby the child dieth in her body, and the in-birthness of a dead child, this, though not murder, was by the law homicide, or manslaughter. It was not considered a crime under the modern conception that the fetus was not until that hour endowed with the powers of life, and then is not a living being. We now know that this doctrine was totally incorrect, the fetus is alive from the earliest moment of conception, and that
a little doubt but that movements take place some
time prior to their being felt by the patient.

Under the law as enacted in the year 1883, called the
Ellesborough act, by which it was ordained that
"If any person shall wilfully and maliciously adminis-
ter to, or cause to be administered to, or take any me-
dicine, drug, or other substance or thing whatsoever, or
use, or cause to be used or employed, any instrument,
he, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any wo-
man, not being a not being intended to be used with
child at the time of committing such thing, or by any
such means, then and in every such case, the person
offending, their Councilors, agents, and abettors,
shall be, and are declared guilty of felony, and shall
be liable to be fined, imprisoned, let in sureties upon
the yielding, publicly or privately whipped, or transpor-
ted beyond the seas for any term not exceeding fourteen
years." By the same law it was ordained, that
administering medicines, Drugs &c. with the intent
to procure abortion after quickening, shall be punish-
able with death.

Now by this statute, it will be seen that death, and
the punishment to be inflicted on those who admin-
istered things, medicines &c. after the period of
quickening
The penalty was commuted to transportation before that time. Clearly showing that
the same error existed in regard to the validity of
the infant. Another very glaring defect occurs in its, le-

tion to the use of mechanical or instrumental violence,

before, and after quickening. According to the law of in-

struments long used before, the labourer was to suffer
transportation. But if used after, the punishment could
be inflicted, for their use at that period was actually
emitted. This striking instance in the statute was ful-
ly illustrated in a trial which took place in England
in the year 1868. The case was that of a man named
Kitty, and a woman named Mary Cole, who were
indicted for having administered to Ann Cherry cir-

cular things to cause her to abort, but without producing
the desired effect. It appears that a few weeks before
her delivery, Kitty took her up stairs alone, and in-

roduced into her womb, the operation
not succeeding on the first attempt, was repeated
by her. After which, according to the woman, the child
did not proceed to move. During the trial, the counsel for the


guardian objected to receiving any part of the evidence

which related to his manual operations, as not rela-

vant to the administration of the medicines, which
Now constituted the Capital Crime, the having quickned.

The prisoner was only tried for the genus of medicines

which had no effect while the mechanical means employed, and which caused the ignominious death. Cause or

ly be noticed by the Court as keeping the intention with

which the medicines were administered. The jury, how-

ever, acquitted the prisoner, in preserving themselves not

fully satisfied with the evidence, to convict.

The statute was passed on the 27th June, 1878.

entitled "An act for consolidating and amending the

Statutes in England relating to offences against the per-

sin, in which this offence was made up for, and

the whole law thoroughly revised. It was that, "If an

woman, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any

toman, then being quick with child, be unlawfully and

Maliciously, shall administrate to her, or cause to be taken

by her any poison or other poisonous thing, or shall use

any instrument or other means whatever with the like

intent, every such offender and every person Counselling

aiding, to aborting such offender, Shall be guilty of a

light and shall suffer death as a felon; and if any per-

son with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman,

not being, or not being presumed to be, then quick with child,

unlawfully and Maliciously, Shall administrate to her, or
Causeth to be taken by her, any Medicine or other thing, or shall use any instrument or other means whatever, with the like intent, every such offender and every person counselling, aiding or abetting such offender, shall be guilty of felony, and be convicted thereof. Shall be liable to be transported for any term not exceeding twenty years, at the discretion of the Court; and if a male, to be tied, twice, or thrice publicly or privately by whipped (if the Court shall think fit), in addition to such transportation.

This act comprehends the using of instruments in both cases which have, and have not quickness, it likewise lays down the penalties to be inflicted in such cases, but unfortunately they are not, as they should be, alive in both.

Securing as in the previous Law, that the lives over their estates in regard to the infant's vitality at three hours. In the one case, that in which it can be shown that instruments &c. were employed with intent to procure the destruction of the Child, after quickening, the person convicted was to suffer death. While in the other hand, if proved to have been used before the quickening of a Party or Parties, were to undergo the Minor Punishment.
Punishment of transportation or imprisonment, with addition, as the case might seem necessary. In another act passed in the year 1837, this abject destruction was utterly done away with. By it enacted that whenever with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, she shall unlawfully administer to her, or cause to be taken up by her, any poison or other noxious thing, or shall unlawfully use any instrument or other means whatsoever, with the like intent, she shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported beyond the seas for the term of her in her natural life, or for any term, not less than fifteen years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years.

This statute not only does away with the destruction between cases which have, and have not quickened, it constitutes the punishment to transportation or imprisonment, and of ten years, at least, or any period for almost all cases of this nature, in whatever manner they may be practiced. The woman in all these instances being fully aware, unless slandered (scarcely insensible, with what intent the agent is actuated, is equally guilty of the crime, and therefore subject to the same punish

...
in the last, or any of the previous statutes, regarding
the penalties to be inflicted on females who unlawfully
and without the intervention of other parties procure
or assist to procure her own abortion; yet it must be
understood that the same law inflicts on every
woman guilty of such a case, as to the father.
Cases, however, might occur in which
the female being lead astray totally inaccessible by
the administration of powerful narcotics, or any the
less agents such as Chloroform or Morphine, may
have the strongest abortive means employed for the
abortion of the foetus, without her knowledge or
consent. In such a case, the woman would of course
be acquitted, and the convicted parties punished
with the lowest penalties the law could inflict.
Some uncertainty may exist in regard to the strict
meaning of the word abortion; it certainly implies
something that will affect the system injuriously,
but differences may arise among witnesses with
respect to its application to certain substances, as
for example, with respect to the use of Cinchona. Cinchona
and
are violent, and become dangerous when given in
large doses, or in small ones frequently repeated.
Cinchorb and also are innocent when taken in small
in cases where there happens to be deficiency of the female pelvis. Dr. Reinaur states that he was informed by Dr. Kelly that about the year 1736, there was a consultation of the most eminent men at that time in London, to consider the moral suitability and the advantages which might be expected from this practice, which met with their general approbation. The affair finally decided in favour of the morality of such interference, and a short time after the operation was successfully performed by Mr. Macaulay. Hence the proposed operation was by this means is readily adopted. Certain doctrines of the national church, at least the interpretation of them by the Protos of the Sabriss, regarding the sanctity of fetal life, seem to have agitated the hith of the occasion, and to have deterred professional men from making the attempt. Catherin suggested it at "antitstatt commissirre les souvains et humains." Even so late as 1827, on the occasion of a memoir by Mr. Coet, recommending if it would be allowable to bring in labor prematurely in females labouring under leucemia of the brain, the Academy Royale de Medicine pronounced the operation in "consentiant et masque inaudible." Since then, however, it has been recommended and practiced by French.
Paul Dubois, Coste, Abbe, Valpeau, &c. It has been co-
committed and practiced in Germany by Wahlmann,
Sedlitz, Hildebrandt, Wittgen, etc., Baugher, etc., but it was rejected by Stain,
Sturm, &c., Kastner, Schweizer, Graupenlötch, Gi-
ninger, Stengel, &c. In Italy it appears to have met with
life objection, &c. at any rate, life inversion has been in-
verted. Cases which terminate successfully have
been published by M. Dr. Tenore, Statte, Monzoni,
Boli, &c., &c. It has been performed by Paul Schmel in
Denmark, Solomon de Euler, and Haffner Wolter, in
Norway, and Dr. Theunis, in Belgium, have each
advocated the practice.

T.Ramírez remarks upon the propriety of the opera-
tion after its own conclusion, he says: 

With regard to
the morality of the practice, the principle being commen-
dable—that of making an effort to preserve the life
of a child, which must otherwise be lost. And no-
thing being done in the operation which could be
disagreeable or disagreeable to the mother, but on the con-
trary, a probability of relieving both her mind and
suffering. I suppose, if there be a reasonable
probability of success, no argument can be advanced
against it, which will not apply with equal force
against
against any kind of interference at the time of parturition, against inoculation, in medicine in general, and in fact, against the introduction of medical science, and practice in all the affairs of life.

The last remedy of the humane statutes. Make any exception in favour of medical men who adopt this practice, unless they be exempted by the wind⭕unlawful means. Some ancient authors have objected to the practice when the grounds that 1st. There are few cases in which parturition, if left to itself, might not take place at the full issue, 2nd. That it is attended with dangers to the mother's life and to the child, 3rd. That the tension of the practice might lead to great criminal abuses. In a regard to the first of these objections. There can be no doubt that parturition will sometimes come off safely, even where the volunacy of the labour is so great, as to leaveacknowledgement to believe natural labour impossible, but at the same time there are in doubtless cases in which the hesitation is so great as utterly to exclude the possibility of delivery by the natural course. These cases are luckily few, but it is in those few that the operation is indicated and ought to be performed.

In regard to the second objection, it is now perfectly co.
published that a fetus is viable at the completion of se-
ven months of intrauterine gestation. But many instances are on-
record of children born at that age being more than 8000
pounds in weight and living to an advanced period of life.
Dr. Chamber (of Tyre) and his wife were both seven-
month children; his nephew George W. was also a
seven-month child. Newton and Hamilton were like-
den seven months' children, and Dr. Ferris relates the
case of the wife of a judge whose pregnancy always
terminated at the seventh month. Concluding, it may be
seen that the evidence of years of the possibility of seven-
months' children, that premature labour, accidentally
or artificially induced, at the completion of the seventh
month, does not involve much danger to the child.
from the minuteness of its growth merely.
Due to the actual state of labour to the fetus, as determined
by an expert in obstetrics, the following testimony may
be added. Of twelve cases mentioned by Dr. Ferris,
the majority of the children were live. Dr. Ferris
states that out of twelve, one hundred cases about
half the children were born alive. Dr. Chirn and Dr.
John Chirn induced labour twelve times in six women.
One of the six cases were born alive, and the cause of
the death of the other still born cases could not be attributed
to the operation. Mr. Fawne has saved five children out of
six: Mr. Hume has saved out of twelve: Mr. Solomon thirty-four
out of sixty: Mr. Wakehurst thirty-five out of fifty
two: Mr. Leslie two out of three. According to Mr. Mr. Wil
prey and Hollow, the hundred and forty children were
saved out of the hundred and sixty-three.
Mr. Fawne has collected two hundred and eighty-six
from different sources, in which the hundred and
dirty-six children were saved.
It may be concluded from these different data, that
more than half of the children were saved. Notwithstand
ing a great cause of failure, the greater frequency of
mid-presentation in premature labors, than in la
bor at the full time.
There is doubtless some risk incurred by the mother,
but not more than by an accidental premature labor.
F. Hawne, after mature deliberation, concludes that
it is perfectly safe to the placenta in whom it is d
 początku. F. S. Bercouw seems to think that this
operation was rather hazardous, but he adds, "at all
tills, the method in question, if carefully conducted,
cannot be more hazardous to the mother, perhaps
as much less so, than the operation for entering
the head of the fetus into it, and it is incomparably
less
left unclear than the Cæsarian operation, or the kir.

section of the dignified species. "Out of his fate, to

cases, not the nearest fatal. I blame the observer,

with all the faults about it, the practice is of great

value, and there are none living in society in this state

who have been in this manner. You have escaped

from the profane.

The statistical facts given by Velbrun, Figueras, and

other from sixty to sixty that the operation is attended

with but slight danger to the mother. Velbrun

states that it has been performed,

In Great Britain. 72 times.

In Germany. 97 times.

In Italy. 7 times.

In Holland. 9 times.

Making in all a total of 161 cases, of which numer-

ber eighty only of the mother lives; five of them.

however, from causes unconnected with distractions.

Dr. Cupecin has collected two hundred and eighty

cases, of which only sixty-three died. P. H. Hun-

brother has had recourse to the operation sixty-two

times, and it does not appear that the mother was

good in any of them. Dr. Wuren operated sixty-tw

times, Dr. Hoge twelve, and Dr. Tarento six.
thus successfully. I have lost three mothers out of twenty, one case. Dr. Reissenger lost one in fourteen.

Mr. Marshall states that: "If these facts be true, it is established that females undergoing this operation in war are immediately dangered, and if we perfect our researches in this matter, we shall find that these cases females were not attacked by the diseases of the uterus, as it has been advanced; several of them underwent the operation two or three times, with as much safety as if they had been delivered at the full term of uterine gestation."

In regard to the 3rd objection. I think, says, "I do not, in truth, see much force in this objection. Nor do I anticipate any such prostitutio of that power on the part of the members of the profession; and beyond the profession, the operation is not likely to be much known."

The class of cases demanding the operation are those in which there is always a considerable diminution in the cavity of the uterus, or at the least from long destitution, so that it would be quite useless to attempt to deliver by the pupil at the full term of uterine gestation; the only alternative, therefore, if the person were allowed to remain to that time, would be the"
Preparatory sketches were made, and the Caissera section, all of them of instances which are attested with the most fatal consequences both to the mother and child. And the cases for which the induction of premature labour was most frequent, and in which it had been most frequently employed, were those in which the diameter of the upper outlet of the pelvis was too much reduced by distention to facilitate the passage of a fetus at the full time, but not so much diminished as to prohibit the passage of a child at an earlier, but still viable age. These are cases, however, where the diameter of the pelvis is so great as to render the passage of a child more or less impossible, and other cases in which the constancy of the child's birth will enable it to pass.

In such cases it would certainly be justifiable to induce premature labour, for we know very well that if the pregnancy be allowed to run on to the full time, that the labour could not be completed by the natural without placing the mother's life in imminent danger, that one of the three operations already mentioned would have to be resorted to. Induction which in nearly all cases prove fatal, both to mother and child. Hole in his work on Medical Jurisprudence.
Churchill in regard to the operation, "that it is clearly both legally and morally right, rather to save a certain and valuable life, than risk it for an uncertain one, its visibility is sanctioned by humanity, policy, and justice. "I" Churchill says, "I do not see why doctors should not be induced at an early period in cases where the duration of the shock is so great as to preclude the possibility of its being born at the full time. The life of the child must inevitably be sacrificed, and the safety of the mother always regarded, but surely after the calculations I have adduced, it cannot be pretended that Caesarean section, the alternative in these cases, offers such a chance to the mother and child as would justify an operation."

The question respecting the illegality of the operation cannot be entertained. If the means be administered and their with the best and noblest of sculpting the female and not with any criminal design.

In Ireland the laws relating to this subject are the same as those used in England.
In England the ancient law appears to have differed very much from the English legislature on this subject. For according to the Roman Law in the Municipal Law of England, the statute then in force does not seem to have considered it a crime worthy of punishment. It was stated by the law that, 'The slaughter must be of a person existing human being. Where it included all rendering of abortion, or destruction of a future birth, whether quick or not, because though it be quick still it is only a mass of tissue. And not a separate being. Nor can it be said with certainty whether it would have become a quick birth or not.'

The law when compared with the one in force at the present day in England, shows evidently the defects from knowing it. It will be seen that one of the arguments in favour of new punishment is that we cannot with certainty say whether the child will be born alive or not. It is by true that we cannot say whether the child will be born alive or not; the person who employs means to procure abortion is in the same state of ignorance. He does so, however, under the conviction that the infliction is at the time alive and of causing its death if so, which would be quite sufficient. According to
the English statute desire peace, to make him guilty of
fines. Or second to the positive being Case Wexionan that
this little need be said, it is here well known that the
infant is quite a delicate being, endowed with a co-
perate life, and only retained within the womb of the
mother until by a series of changes it is sufficiently
formed and strengthened to live independently, when
it is drawn from that organ.

One time after the case was tried a case occurring in
the High Court of Excise, the subject was fully
discussed and decided. The case was that of a
Chemist and Midwife, who were indicted for the vio-
lent procuring of abortion, they were both found guilty
and sent to Botany Bay for fourteen years.

While one of the latest letters on Scotch law states
it to be as follows: If a person gives a potion to a
woman to procure abortion, and the tide in consequence,
they will be murder in the potion giving, if the po-
tion given was of that powerful kind, which assisted
to suite the woman's life at her hand. And again,
"administering things to procure abortion is of
face at common law, and that equally whether the
woman is to be produced or not."

This is, I understand the last Act passed in Cotland
in regard to this subject. No definite punishments are
said to be applied to the accused in these cases, but it is said
beyond all doubt that the decision of the Court to decide, and not
what they consider suitable penalties. Cases occurred
in 1826 and 1833 when persons were sentenced to hang
or be sent to hard labor, and in 1834 another was sentenced to the same punishment
for administering drugs with a like design. In these
cases the Court noted by that law which they so compro-
mise the former to punishing with imprisonment and hard labor a
drug which is of decided criminal nature although it
may not have been the subject of discussion. The
same provision exists in the statute regarding the re-
duction of female labour by medical practitioners as in
the English law. In the first part of the act where it
states that, "If a person gives a potion to a woman to
induce the abortion, and she dies in consequence, this will
be murder in the person giving, if the potion given was
of that poisonous kind which doubtless puts the woman
death at no risk but it to be considered murder of the bor-
mer the in consequence of the administration of abortive potion.
In this respect the law seems to coincide with the medical
which is thus stated in regard to this subject, "If one there is
kept a woman with child so that her fruit is kept from her, and
yet his mischief follow, he shall surely be punished: accordingly 21.
the woman's husband shall lay upon him, and he shall pay at
the judge's determined; and if his mischief follow, then they shall
give life for life. A case illustration of that law occurred in
Stafford in the year 1811, where a man was executed for the
murder of his wife, whose death he occasioned by striking
abortion through extreme violence, viz. by thrusting her in bed,
setting fire her face.
Various means have been resorted to for the purposes of destroying the nature of disease. These have been divided by Rush, in his excellent work on Medical Jurisprudence, into two kinds or classes: the general, and the local. Among the former of these he includes, laceration, laceration, under the latter. Rubs and injuries of different kinds to the head and abdomen, and the introduction of instruments into the latter for the purpose of destroying the membranes and thus bringing in Colostomy action of that organ.

A few words may be said in regard to each of these. The head, and respect, knowledge of whole the fatty, and actions, one of the most important to the Medical Writer. Laceration has from the earliest period been sufficient to remove some of the deleterious influence upon the fat, which is due to humanigy, and was at the time the most popular method, only to preserve the destruction of the whole, under the venous abstraction that blood is abstracted from the heart, removed in equal quantity from the infant. But that if it were continued for a long length of time, the child would suffer from loss of blood. Causing the blood to be taken in the usual manner from the back of the head, but it was considered far more efficacious, if drawn from the veins in the bones of the foot. Experience shows...
Whatever that lesion exist in certain states of the body, it may occasion a specific and temporary shock. This shock may affect the life of the fetus. Bernoulli cases illustrate this. Dr. Black mentions the case of a woman who was dead eleven times after giving birth to her 8th, 9th, and 10th children. All three women were dead, and the children they bore were alive, and in good health. transitions relates the case of a female who was dead ten times from the first dying pregnancy, without any loss of the baby resulting to the infant. Several other cases are recorded by different authors showing the insufficiency of bloodtaking as an abortive act. In such cases, the womb is freed from whatever part of the body the blood is detached. It must be borne in mind, however, that when the constitution is naturally weak and in delicate, or has been weakened and debilitated by some standing disease, or in case of partial insufficiency, the loss of large quantities of blood in which might prove fatal to the fetus.

The application of leeches to the verge of the amnion, under the advice of Dr. Black, has been observed by some to have the power of exciting uterine action. The practice is so very uncommon that it is difficult to say an opinion on its efficacy.
to three plants during pregnancy, in cases of intestinal affections, and in as one instance did he find very bad consequences result from the practice. Or at the same time recommends great caution in the use of them, especially females who are at all liable to abort. We may infer from this that Caesarean operations being seldom or never successful, unless there be a constitutional weakness acting as a predisposing cause at the time of their application.

Smutosis. From the fact that many women are troubled with diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting, during the whole or part of their pregnancy, except we closely observe of being children at the same time; it has been inferred that the uterus could not be injured by the use of these substances. It would appear, however, that although the vomitingattended upon pregnancy very rarely produces smutosis, yet that which is produced by smutosis is not unfrequently followed by consequence the most alarming, both to the mother and child. The reasons of the difference in the two cases, according to Dr. Reeve, may be the following. In the first place he says, the toxicity of pregnancy is less violent than that which is excited by artificial means; and in the second, it issues as a general rule only in the early months of pregnancy, whereas when the danger attends the eruption. Last in proportion to the air

This development of the uterus, is the danger to be apprehended from.
from the Hemorheic Contracture of the Uterine and Abdominal
and Muscular Tissues when the womb is urging it into action.
In the later months of pregnancy, therefore, they have much
more danger than in the earlier. New, then, administration
should be avoided then as much as possible at this period.
They do not, however, always succeed. A case is related by
Voltaic in which thirty grains of Tartar Emetic were taken
to produce abortion. Although violent vomiting effects were
remained the progress of pregnancy was uninterrupted.
The principal Emetics used for this purpose of late are
Squills, Sulphate of Copper, Sulphate of Iron, Belladonna,
and Cauterized Astringent

Astringents. Cauterat females in general, are not
apt to be injured by gentle and moderate burning. When
labouring under disease they may be safely applied with
out risk. **During the Yellow Fever of 1793, E. Black states
that he gave Squills and frequently the extract Mixed of Bic.
Carbonicum and Sulphate to a number of women, of every class
of Character and in some of the cases to treatable, did
the greatest service to the mothers. He mentions further, that
out of a great number of Cauterat females, whom he
attended in this fever, he did not lose one to whom he
gave this medicine. One died only of their labour in abortion.
One of them had twice miscarried in the course of the
Two or three last weeks of his life. She bore a healthy three
months after her recovery from the yellow fever. There can be
little doubt, however, that if the yellowing be caused too far
be too long continued, if the article were be long particu-
in its nature. If it act particularly on the liver (between
which and the mouth of the bladder, there is reason to be a
peculiar susceptibility), as if the female be of a nervous unstable
 temperament, the yellowing may be and is frequently fol-
 lowed by the death, and is usually the result.

Cotton oil, gamboge, bicarbonate of lead, salicylic acid, and
some other astringent ingestives have been used for the pur-
 pose of inducing evacuation of bile, or in some cases
then administration have been attended with success, but in
other cases,

Dissolved. These agents have long been supposed to be ca-
 pable of producing irritation, and have accordingly been fre-
quently resorted to for this purpose. It appears that they
have occasionally been attended with success, but generally
annulling their effects. The advice seems to have thought
that capable of inducing evacuation, it may action, and
advise them that it to be tried during pregnancy. On the
other hand, there are many facts which go to show that
musters may be taken with impunity by pregnant women.

Dr. C. mentions the case of a female, who, after an in-
tense
treat of the year, conceived herself pregnant, and
that afterwards was attacked with fevers. Several
physicians and midwives were called to examine her;
and decided unanimously that she was not pregnant.
Particulars as to the loss of a small quantity of blood at the
menstrual period. They then commenced treating her
in the ordinary under which she laboured. She was delivered
without any pain from the first. Kangaroo combined with
heated and flavored whilst administering, but instead of taking it
this treatment, she managed to bring forth a healthy child at
the proper time. This relates the following fact concern-
ing the use of Quaker which shows that even the principal
virtue has failed in effecting abortion. A pregnant female
took every morning for ten days, the subjects of the
distilled oil of Quaker, without injury, and ever return of
a living child at the expiration of the ordinary term.
Seven large doses of Antidotes have been taken with the
view of preventing abortion without accomplishing the de-

deart effect. One year ago, Dr. John Smith, me-
me of the Surgeons of the General Dispensary at Sede.
spect to a patient who had taken about a dozen
of Antidote. Antidote was in order to induce abortion, but
which brought on frequent vomiting, violent delerious
fevers, &c., &c., &c., &c., and immediate miraculous cures.
by an acute fever, which reduced her to great weakness, and the loss of the usual appearance of a healthy child. About five months afterwards she was delivered of a healthy child. Cases however have occurred in which the administration of birthwater has been followed by abortion. 

**Case reported by Dr. Chalmers, concerning the case of a woman who was caused to abort by the use of birthwater.** A case is related by Dr. Chalmers of a woman living in Edinburgh, who having swallowed birthwater in large quantities of water, suffered abortion in about twenty minutes.

Commonly, several articles again noted under this name are the most important of which are Chelone, Cynrhaea, Nigella Lutea, Nigella Sativa, Echinochaoa Ricini, Ceres, and Lithospermum.

Chelone quickly was believed at one time to have the power of occasioning abortion. It was ascertained, however, that large quantities of it might be taken by pregnant females with perfect impunity. Matthews mentions the case of several women who were pregnant, taking as much as a pound of it in a dose, to occasion abortion, without any bad consequences ensuing to the women. Colonel Wilson mentions a case in which he supposed that it was probably the cause of abortion that it does operate the Society of Physicians in London.
Abortion, followed by distempering rheumias. This disease took place about ten days after she had taken it, and in three days after that she died. In the case of Mrs. Brown, for whose husband, George Brown, was tried in the year 1703, there is strong evidence to show that urine had been administered to procure the abortion, and which was followed by her death.

From these cases we may be led to infer that urine may not produce abortion, according to circumstances. It is a strongly cathartic given when given in large doses, and it is only in those doses, it would appear, that it is likely to bring on abortion, and is in consequence always attended with danger to the mother's life, except in cases where the mother is in a condition of exciting her, Carrie, and is sometimes used in these for expeditiously
this crime. But, he adds, it cannot act in such away with- out violently affecting the bowels and stomach, and by bling
and life into extreme extremities.

Chapala, however, has been used in this country, and in France for the purpose of inducing the uterine vertue to act on the medicinal donation. T. W. H. states, that it is much used by the common people in Maryland, for the purpose of procuring abortion. It is a substance which is not Without much use in this country for the purpose of inducing abortion; it may be inferred, however, from its acknowledged

...
know in an extreme of all the situations, that it has preserved those qualities.

With the Phlegmasia. Phlegmasia. This species of pain is reported to be a deep seated abortive pain. In Wales in the case of a delicate female in whom abortion was produced, in the fourth month of her pregnancy, it may be called labial. In one case this took at the Человек. labia minora in which a man was induced to administer

myth Phlegmasia water, and still plunged, to a female both latent to become abortion. It was found quity and continued to project great teratoplasia.

Cecile Conatation. stiff. Smoked Rye was first introduced into this country by Dr. Brown of New York. In a manner capable of accelerating the process of contraction. It sits much better. And an advanced experience confirmed its virtues it is not unqualified. Reliability. As a somewhat later period it was used by the author of the New England Beard of Medicine and Ceremony that while fully convinced of its efficacy in treating contraction, yet they were asked here in that its use was not disfiguistered followed by the death of the child. the end of sufficient magnitude to counterbalance all the good effects that might be derived from its administra-

tion. This statement was subsequently corroborated by the
The testimony of numerous highly respectable men is unsurpassed in its authority, as they have been engaged in the act and have been present at it. In most cases, this has been done by one or more operators with the consent of the parties. In other cases, it has been done by one or more operators without their consent. In all cases, it will certainly produce detestable to the lives of both mother and child. *F. Churchill states, that he has been present in several cases in which it had been successfully performed. One had disturbance in different cases, from a case of abortion, and if given in large doses to cause gangrene. Gierard, however, Thorne and others state that the child is much more frequently still born after its use, either from some poisonous influence indirectly exerted upon it, or by the greater severity of the uterus when the child is expelled. *P. Scott has published a paper showing that in certain cases, the effect does not produce any serious effect upon the fetus, and he concludes that the infant is not able under the lesser severity of the uterus to be concluded within two hours from its act without. A has been debated by some whether the effect is capable of producing an abortion, or whether its action is limited to the partial miscarriage of the first stage, and what the uterus is commencing to act itself for the purpose of expelling its contents. F. Churchill records a case of abortion induced in a female at the fourth month of pregnancy.
nearly, by twelve pains of Egypt. On the other hand it

state, that instances have come to his knowledge,
in which the Egypt was employed to the extent of several

machine a day, for the effective destruction of inducing

abortion, but without exciting the least effect upon the

uterus. In all these cases evacuation continued for the

full period, and the squamae were relieved of being

aborted. He also states that he has seen the Egypt
to be given in large and repeated doses, by opium

and mead, where it has gradually adsorbed the

phlegm towards the termination of uterine evacuation.

in order to quicken the labour; but is not from losing

this the phlegm have actually ceased under it, or

and labour has not success by direct methods to be

greatly. In all these cases it will be seen that Egypt is

more infallible as an operation than any of the agents

heretofore mentioned.

as Rebecca, the (phlegm) which is the

black color, is the Labour lost. It is a violent fluid

in almost all parts of the United States, the last is fa-

quented by the American practitioners. It has been

recently brought into notice as an article preserving the

Nature similar to those of Egypt. By the Nature E-

clins it appears to have been long supposed to f

Nature
Wetten (Obstetrics), and Mr. Rupin says it is that it is
much worse by then in soliciting attention, whereas
the urine — Speak best. "I beg in a paper on that
just, he acknowledged the testimony of a number of respectable
 Physicians, who have used the article for this purpose;
and, as they state, with decided success. Letting very much
in the same way, as the best. He place much of the
circulation the blood tributary, acted as a sufficient dose,
without being defective.

Vegetables. The following case is mentioned by Dr. Camp-
Bell, showing the effects of this may from the litmus test.

A married female aged 36, of his complexion, alwa-
sy delicate habits, but not sickly, the mother of several
children, had, as it were, been over long incessant, dead ap-
plasia for the same complaint, when in the eighth month
of this her fourth pregnancy. In the course of twelve
days, she took the backache of the structure of vegetables.
On the twelfth day, at two o'clock, the patient still had her
thrice of before a disease could be affected to her, and
in twelve hours and a half afterwards, the woman her-
self expired, although she was in the most favorable
state, who left after her delivery. The child seemed to
have been born a short time before, for it exhibited no traces
of maternal action. The body was examined twenty-four
hours
Hence at death, it wasoeuring rapidly into platypnoea. About three pounds of blood were contained in the chest; in the pericardium were found a few traces of the serous thin fluid; in the abdomen, the effusion was very trifling.

Cella glacialis. This drug has been frequently employed for the purpose of producing delirium. In some cases its administration has been followed by the expulsion of the chyle, but in others, and by far the larger number, the injury was described to either the mother or child. In large doses it is an irritant, but in smaller doses, it acts as a sedative, and clausurae pyram. These are the principal means of a glandular fluid which the natives use by the common people for the purposes of destroying the scabies in cattle. If the local was too dry, no salt be mentioned here. 1st. Pains and injuries of the limbs in the lower and abdomen. 2nd. The introduction of an instrument into the uterus, for the purpose of inflaming the membranes, and thus bringing on premature action of that organ.

Now in the first of these cases when the blame has been very trivial, and have been received in the back, the haemorrhage of the uterine is always considerable. It is very rare for a female who has suffered such injuries as to go in to the
full time. But was inflicted on the abdomen in equally
dangerous. Considerable hemorrage was in both of these
cases preceding the death of the child. Below is the
case which serves to illustrate this. A young woman,
robust and healthy, between the third and fourth month
of her pregnancy, had received, from a robust man, several
blows with the fist, the branch of which
were very violent. Immediately after the accident, she
drew herself to bed, bled, and various calamities ensued. To
the injury. The deviation, however, continued with
force in the birth and abdomen, and in the following
day she had an abortion. Below is being examined, to
prove that the accident was owing to the violence which
had been inflicted. In another case, a female brought
forth a dead fetus, four months advanced, two days
after a quarrel with her husband, in which she had
the head struck. Instead, however, of falling down at
least striking quiet, she walked a league that day,
and in the next, a quarter of a league, to a place where
she had to die in lodging in the barracks. No was it
until her arrival there, that she was forced to go to bed.
In this case Below decides that it is impossible
had she remained quiet, and called for medical aid.
the operation would not have taken place. Particularly
...in the 3rd Catechum and from that place made up the novice that she must die, and very few of them to be entertained by that effect. She died in the 3rd Catechum. During her illness, she declared that she was with child by a married man; and she being simplex, should she be brought to bed that the knowledge of the Circumstances would reach her help, advised her to go to the hermit, who was a midwife, to take her advice how to get rid of the child—being at the time five or six months gone. She declare, took place in the 3rd Catechum, these things. No mention is to which is fair. In such the hermit in the hermit's cell chamber, when the novice took her around the waist, laid her back her by a brilliant torch, five or six different times, laid throug her up and down. She was afterwards declared at the hermit-house. The child was born alive, but died instantly, and it was proved by Circumstances to be perfect. There is no reason to doubt but that the declaration had two by the declaration of the child; and after opening the womb of the mother, it is declared that they were two holes caused by wounds to her, one of which was mystified, and the other inflamed. One other addition.

It is mentioned by the father of the child, who was presiding at the baptism of the child.
tion He ensuing with a large long stick, for the purpose of 40.

flourishing motion. The collection is partial about two
months low discovered in the abdomen. To which occu-
lar the following interesting and instructive facts, re-
|egard to this subject. "If William Hunter attempted.
ted this operation (introducing an instrument to prac-
tice the menstruations) in a young woman at about the
third month of pregnancy. Be cause that he de- 
tempts caesarean section the cervix uteri and the cecum trau-
bated fatally. If this happened to me of so much an-
tomical knowledge and skill, how much more probable
must it be in the hands of those ignorant men by
whom, for the purpose aforesaid to the operation is
sometimes undertaken.

A very curious manner of causing abortion followed the
same age in France which may be appropriately noticed.

The subject was a married woman, who had
five children, and was pregnant of a fifth. At the
commencement of her pregnancy, she was directed,
by the representation of another female, to inject Cal-
homic acid into her vagina. As an early mode of in-
ducing abortion, it can be imagined, excessive in-
flammation of the part took place, together with
great general constitutional disturbance; the final
The Medical Man, in examination, found that it was
of regular size, surrounding and obstructing the va-
gina, beyond which, had on the base of the pelvis, the
head of the infant was distinctly felt. Proceeded for-
ward by the uterine contractions. It was ordered to
make an incision through the uterine membrane, but
when this was done, it was found it had attached to
the bladder, which the incision had completely di-
vided. The bladder was not at all facilitated, and
the attendant felt themselves compelled to perform
the Cesarean operation. The infant was extracted
dead. Deceasedfor some time, and the Mother im-
mmediately killed.

These cases are sufficient, I think, to show the prejudici-
al effects of using instruments to procure abortion, both
to the Mother and infant. In cases where the miscarriage
has been the result of involuntary Causes, and where
every possible means has been adopted for retaining
its Consequence, it is well known that the Mother le-
gually falls a victim. How much more likely is this
to happen when it is occasioned by great, and unnatu-
ral violence done to the system, and that, too, under
circumstances which generally precludes the suffer-


from the habits to be cleared from Medical definition. A 2.

As what has been said concerning the means employed for destroying the infant in utero, it will be seen that in the first place, they are all uncertain in their operation after the foetus; in the second, they always endanger the mother's life. Thirdly, they sometimes destroy the mother's life without affecting the child. A case of this kind is related by Selle. A laborer being herself pregnant, and not being able to conceal it any longer, obtained half an ounce of powdered Euchrestites and mixed it with an ounce of Calomelate of Magnesia, and swallowed them in order to induce abortion. After three days, she was attacked with violent colic, and brought forth a living child in the most frightful agony. During the succeeding night she expired. To all probability, if it were more generally known what danger the mother runs in all these attempts at abortion, the practice would be much less common. These remedies most be too freely suspended upon the patient so they quickly settle to the local and general means employed for this purpose. Is there how exceedingly difficult it is to effectuate abortion, and how uncertain the means em-
ployed, the at times, the following case will serve to illustrate. A young woman some months gone with
Child, had employed Savine and other drugs with a view to produce a miscarriage. He then had not the desired effect, a strong blow struck the thigh of the child, was tightly bound around her body. She too, was killing the child. Her amnions (according to his own confession) had been taken away, and compressed her abdomen with all his strength, yet neither had this effect the desired effect. He then took place after the girl's heart while the boy in her back, and at this place of idlen, he took a sharp pointed knife of various and proceeded to penetrate the womb through the vagina. Much pain and hemorrhage was the consequence, but her not last long. The woman's death was not affected in the least. He was much about the regular time of dying child were brought into the world, without say much of eternal warning when it. It died just after birth. But its death could not be traced to the violence inflicted on the mother's person, all the external organs were found normal and healthy.

The Medical Practitioners should bear in mind the evidence in number of accidental Caesars which produce abortion. So that he may not attribute what is happening to some medical arrangement; to criminal indifference, and he should be extremely careful in making a judgment.
Not to such cases. The case of various kinds, as (1) Anxiety, (2) Small Pox, Measles, Cystitis, together with yellow fever, dipthia, rheumatism, luetitis, gout, diseases of the intestines, opisthotonium, tuberculosis, etc.

309ths

Chronic cases, fever, diseases of the nervous system, and habitual delicacy of health. Mental psychic disposition, inability of constitution, excessive irritability, and too great contractility of the neck of the uterus. Rigidity of the edges of the body of the uterus, m. Carini, and placidity of its neck. etc.

Rigors, mental emotions, the slight causes of last minutes, such as thirst, and artifices, slight of frightful objects, too much exercise, in walking, riding, running. Sucking the repetition of the consumption of other vehicles. Accurate palpation of the head, in the abdomen. Sinus, acute bronchitis, excessive

Sweaty, the intermittent use of opiates by women. Hemorrhage

from whatever source, and at any period. The death of the fetus, the attachment of the placenta over the os uteri.

And indulgence of any violent action of the mind, whether joyful or sad. All in any of these causes may give rise to abortion, without the indication of the least irritability to the menses.

The influence of the latter upon the uterine functions are exceedingly striking. It is a strange fact, that the

Melaunoly
The proof to establish whether the fetus in utero has or has not been destroyed, due to be derived from two sources, viz.,
from an examination of the corporal parts, and an examination of the product of abortion. If the substance expelled is not seen, and carefully examined, a satisfactory opinion cannot be given.

Examination of the woman. It is extremely difficult, and in fact often impossible to conclude in the first three months of pregnancy whether abortion has or has not occurred. The change at this early period has scarcely had time to make those firm attachments which subseqently unite it to the womb. Nor has it attained to a size sufficient to produce those general changes in the constitution of the mother. Nor those local alterations which are afterwards observed. Inspection is therefore, not attended with violence, and the places left, are incon- sequent, but slight. Again, if an abortion be expelled at the close of the first or second month of pregnancy, the heart will be considerably, the uterine vessels not having increased much in size, will be readily contract, and not allow of any bleeding. It has happened that abortion has occurred at this period, and in such an instance it was imperceptible to know it by Physical
Evidence. After this period, and prior to the approach to the full term, tell the signs be more conclusive and satisfactory.

The cause of abortion to be deduced from an examination of the female, are to be looked from three different sources. From the condition of the organs of generation themselves, from the condition of the structure of the abdomen, and from the condition of the breasts.

Condition of the organs of generation. The cavity will be found, on a examination, to be dilated, painful, and of a dark red or purplish color, while in almost all cases the amniotic will be lacertus. When the fingers is intro-duced into the vagina, it will be found naturally relaxed and dilated, and exceedingly tender. On apply-pleasing the head to the abdomen immediately after laboring. The uterus will be detected in the form of a broad, hard ball just above the cavity. A discharge of blood or liquamen commences delivery; it continues for some time after, but in a short time the character of the discharge changes, and it can no longer be considered a mere escape of blood, but exhibits all the characters of a secretion. In three, four, or five days, it continues of a red colour, but a good deal thinner, and more watery than blood; it then sometimes becomes yellowish like scurf in matter, but more frequently

Maintaining
Maintaining its usual consistence, it changes its color to that of
Successively to yellowish, yellowish, and lastly to that of
Sclerotic bone. Attending this discharge, there is an odor
so peculiar that it can always be recognized by those
who have once smelt it, and which is not present in
any other discharge from the uterine canal. On eliminat-
ing the 60 and 120 cubic inches immediately after delivery, the
Yomere will be firmly dry, moist, and very much dilated.
the latter will be thrown out and very distinct.

Condition of the abdominal cavity. On examining the
surface of the abdomen after delivery, it will be found soft,
relaxed, and often thrown into folds. This relaxation of the
abdomen is sometimes so great, that the tube may be al-
most pulled around the head. A number of shining white
lines, proceeding generally from the groin to the navel, may
be observed on the surface of the belly. These are called the
Rectus abdominus. They are supposed to arise from the
great distention and contraction of the abdominal cavity,
and are frequently prominent for life. They may
not always be observed after as the evidences of recent
delivery.

Condition of the heart. In ordinary cases the heart
becomes quiescent for about twenty-four hours after delivery.
But soon after that they commence to grow larger, with
Stages of labour. At the end of the second, or beginning of the third day, they are pastibly larger, firmer, and more tense; the female usually suffuses vomitus, pain, heat of skin. And change of the breasts, the bible is at the true true question. At this time the elevation of milk generally commences at first slowly, and with difficulty, but afterward more rapidly, and in greater quantity. It must be true in many; however, that the presence of milk in the breast, can not alone be considered as an indication of pregnancy or labor, nor should too much stress be laid upon it. But for other signs, inasmuch as it frequently takes place independently of either. Dr. Beadles relates the case of a female who had not had a child for three years; she had not suckled for some time previously, was not flagrant, but at the elevation of milk was abundant, that on the slightest violence the milk flowed freely from the breasts. He likewise mentions the case of a nurse whose breasts continued to elevate milk for twenty years after her pregnancy. Beadles similarly recorded the case of a girl of eight years of age, who walked barefoot on velvet in presence of the Royal Society, July 26, 1743. and Collis another, in both the elevation was observed at the result of the application of a child to the breasts. Milk is also sometimes elevated at each

Säumen
It is that he had frequently known it to be secreted at the
place of fusion of menstruation.
In the virgin State the colour of theipple and acrola dif-
fer comparatively little from that of the concentric skin.
But after Conception a striking change in both these in most
women less marked in those of very light complexion. The
first change that takes place is the acrola in that it be-
comes shorter and darker, and forms a circle the diameter
of which increases from an inch to an inch and a half.
The colour and quality of this acrola differs very much in
intensity, according to the particular complexion of the in-
dividual. Very usually much darker in persons with
black hair, dark eyes, and olive skin, than in those of
light hair, light coloured eyes, and delicate complexion.

Buck, however, that this is one of the most certain of all
the individual signs of delivery; and he says, “It may be
detected even with great deal of confidence, provided
the discoloration be very decided, and the person has
not been in childbed previously.” After a short delivery
it must be an evidence that this change in the colour
of the integument remains more or less permanent; it
cannot therefore be looked upon as a sign of recent del-
ivery, if the state should happen to die the changes in the
acrola
the directed and gradually decline.

Each in the principal signs deduced from the female,
by which it is to be determined whether a delivery has
taken place or not. From what has been said it is
quite evident, that many of these signs are necessarily
increscent in their character, and therefore, in order to gain
the greatest amount of testimony from them, the adminis-
tration should be made as strictly as possible, after the del-
civery. A nearer conclusion, according to almost Medical
Experts, can only be arrived at during the first eight
to ten days after delivery. For many of the signs become
too obscure after this, to be relied on with any degree of
certainty. All the foregoing signs have been objected to
as uncertain, in such an almost entire one of them can
be produced by other causes than delivery. Thus, for
example, the delirium of the efficacy and reflexion
and the enlargement of the uterine hysteresis from the uterus.
Moreover, the elevation and enlargement of the external
parts may arise from simple menstruation; the
peace and unmarked condition of the abdominal cavity
may arise from sterility; and even the secretions round the
nipples and the elevation of milk, may arise from other
causes than frequency and delivery.

These objections are to a certain extent well founded, and
they go to show that no one sign, taken alone, ought to be considered sufficient to establish the fact. To add these cues, a number of the cases should occur before any satisfactory conclusion can be drawn. If this caution be observed, the preceding sections will be greatly weakened. Thus, for example, the first may cause great elevation of the abdomen, the second, increase of the internal fluids, so tending but in such a case the other cases will be found wanting; the vagina, and external parts, will be unsuspected; the buttocks will be unlabeled; the uterus itself not enlarged, no change will have taken place in the breasts, and there will be no

local discharge. Again, Menstruation may cause elevation of the vagina and external parts, and there will be a discharge from these parts, at the same time, but, as in the preceding case, all the other signs will be absent. There will be the dilatation of the uterus, the peculiar sound of the bowels will be wanting; there will be no enlargement of the uterus: no elevation of milk; no swelling of the abdominal walls, and no change around the umbilici. Subject to the objections founded on the existence of hydratids or Mole, it must be confessed that much more difficulty attains a correct decision. Every physician knows that depends upon the mere duration of the uterus, and the subsequent discharge of its contents. May
of the evidence of these bodies. It is fre-
quently impossible to decide by the external appearances alone, in such cases, whether the injuries from the applica-
tion of a deadly poison come from these bodies. Even when this is the wish to conceal the real condition of the person, it is sometimes exceedingly difficult to make a positive opin-
ion. Female hands in this case are seen the more cleared.
In seeming themselves by retract, the deceiving of their
brains have led them to suppose it a real miscarriage.
The only proper way of settling the question in Criminal Cases
is by an examination of what may have been actually
removed from the womb. This is easy when the ab-
orting terminates in the death of the female, and we
have the additional Cyprus derived from the rectum to
support us, whilst the inquiry is by no means unsatisfactory.
This is owing to the circumstance that there
were once, that ever, phenomena connected with the e-
leyment of the uterus, and the dilatation of the uterine
may be produced by Horsefat or Mules. A mark accompany-
the placental one, may occur in the uterus, owing to
the dilatation of the tissues from the walls of that organ.
In cases of real pregnancy the blood is ripe, especially those
cases in the placental stage, undergo a much greater
dilatation than when hydrated, or mules alone. In the...
By the presence of these bodies be counteracted. In such cases, it is quite impossible to decide by the external appearances alone, whether they originate from the expulsion of a fetus, or one of these hormones. Even when there is no wish to conceal the actual condition of the uterus, it sometimes is extremely difficult to make up a positive decision. Fowlers have in this way been themselves deceived, pleading themselves ignorant, the discharge of these substances having been to suppose it a case of miscarriage. In cases of clinical abortus, where every effort is made at concealment, it is quite out of the question to say which was the cause. And the only way of settling the question is by making a thorough examination of what may have been actually discharged from the uterus.

In cases where the health of the female is not disturbed by death or anatomical inspection of the uterus and its appendages, should be made. If the uterus be examined, several appendages will be detached, indicating the fact of its having contained a fetus. In the first case, its size will be different from that of the usual complicated uterus. If the woman should have died from hemorrhage during labor, at the full time or immediately after, the uterus will be found like a large, flattened pouch, measuring from twelve to fourteen inches in length and about nine in breadth. In each of these cases, little or no con
tincture having taken place, the dimensions of the organ

we but little change from what they were prior to labor.

Of course, the uterus should not have risen from being

but from some other cause, and the uterine contraction

should have taken place, the size of the uterus bodies

of course be considerably less. If it be accurate about

two or three days after delivery of a mature Child, it may be

stated to be about seven inches long by four broad; if at

the end of a week, about six or six and a half, to five inches. At e-

terence the face will be found vascular, and marked by pur-

ple patches of a purple color shortly after delivery. And the cavity

of the vagina will contain, in all probability, Erythrocystic

or a bloody placenta. The urethra of the uterus in which the pla-

centa had been attached will be of a dark color, and of a

somewhat greyish or appearance, the vessels leading
to it will be much more dilated; than those of any other

portion of the vagina. The uterine tube will be much

less Contracted—larger, and more vascular, than in the

main contracted State. It is said that the tube leading
to the way from which the urine has escaped, will be

found the most dilated. Mr. Evans says, the uterine

tube becomes its greatest dilatation so very considerable

time after delivery. This dilatation is sometimes so great,
us to give them a firm, thick appearance, looking very much as if they were in a state of inflammation.

The representations of the uterus also undergo great changes. The band that will be found below the diaphragm, if it is drawn at the full time, in consequence of the fibrin, and body of the uterus ceding and yielding, is to be stretched into a uniform covering of the uterus. The uterus will at the full time, at earlier periods, the condition of these ligaments will vary according to the labors exerted the womb may have undergone. The head ligaments become thicker, extending to the vessels, and more elongated than in the mean preparatory state.

There are the principal signs that are observed after labor, which lead us to believe that labor has taken place. Noticing as they unquestionable are, the injection of a very obvious character, they may, and have actually been brought forward in criminal trials against them. These injections are that all the appearances just described are found in the uterus after delivery. They have been occasioned by the expulsion of the products of labor. The only way of telling the quantity of which covered is to examine carefully the substance expelled from the womb. The manner of doing which will be mentioned immediately. But it is necessary first, to state the appearance of the uterus at the dif-

{...}
Great bounds of uterine gestation.

It has been asserted that no distinct form containing a definite embryo can be discerned in the uterus before the 37th or 38th day. Without one of the best authorities on the subject of this subject, states that in two different occasions he has had opportunities of examining the uterus when it would not have exceeded twelve days from conception. Sir J. Home also mentions a case in which he found an embryo of a very minute size in the uterus, eighty days after conception. At 14 days the embryo measures about one-tenth of an inch, at three weeks about the tenth, and at thirty days, from 3 to 5 lines. At this last period it has been compared to a large nut, a housefly, or a barley corn. If the fetus be examined at the end of a month, it will be found to be between 5 and 6 lines in length. Having a form somewhat like that of a kitten, the head indented by a wrinkle, the Coronal crests, the first, second, and third incisors in the upper and lower jaw, the mouth indicated by a slit, the eyes by two black spots, the limbs beginning to appear as nipple-like protuberances, the liver occupying nearly the whole abdomen, the bladder large. The choanae, or nasal cavities are present, and open over the surface.

At 3 months it measures from 7 to 10 lines in length. The face is distinct from the occiput; the external ears of
Redwood says that over the last few months the tea are underfooted.
the nose, mouth, eye, and ear. Except these, the head distanced from the thorax. The hands and forearms in the middle of the length, last the fingers distanced. The legs are set exteriorly near the pine. There is a distinct umbilical cord for the attachment of the cord, which consists of the umbilical vesicle, the placenta, and the branch of the intestinal tube and its membranes which form the umbilical vesicle. The placenta begins to be formed. The liver and lungs are called vesicles; the umbilical vesicle very large. A point of specification begins to appear near the clavicle and lower jaw. Weight about 3 pounds.

At two months the length is from 15 to 16 inches. Rudiments of the nose and lips; palate and tongue developing; the arms and legs much longer and more projecting; the baby begins to resemble a tail, but forward end of controllable size; mouth or lips of mouth; the face marked by a nose ridge; rudiments of lungs, eyes and external ear; kidneys beginning to touch the bladder at the small of the back. Rudiments of the invention of the placenta; when beginning to assume its normal form; the heart at this time begins to change its form. And the intestines as a posterior to make its appearance; the liver is very large, and granular, and the stomach commences to assume somewhat of its natural form. Weight about an ounce.
At three months its length is from 21/2 to 3 inches. The head proportions, the five regions of the eyeballs are in contact; meniscus palpable and visible; mouth closed; liver completed, delineated, its size & location is great. Its length is longer than the baboon. Tail: length is about 2. Its form is very long; the tail is 2 and 1/2 times the tail. The ears: the two stellae of the heart is distinct. The heart: the left and right, is in contact; the point containing the blood reflex on a small quantity of the valvular of the heart: the left is distinctly delineated; the umbilical bile, allantois, and umbilical vesicle. After a few hours, have disappeared. Weight about two ounces and a half.

At four months: the fetus is from 2 to 3 inches long. Skin very thin and weak, ease: mouth very large and open; meniscus palpable and visible; liver completed, delineated. Tail: beginning to develop; greater region and the fetus; right bladder of the head: elevation. The bladder is in the umbilicus. Cecal tube is well delineated. Blood vessels near the fetus. Complete contact of thorax and spine. State of separation in the inferior part of the eyes: meniscus palpable and visible. Weight about 5 oz.

At five months its length is from 2 to 3 inches. The volume of the head: the complexity: great; nails: perfectly distinct; hair beginning to develop; skin without subcutaneous covering; heart and kidney's body delineated; gills.
yam bladder distinct; Meconium of a yellowish green tinge.

At the sixth month the length is from two to two and a half inches. The skin presents some indications of yellowish tinge; epidermis still thick and optically dense; papillae and wrinkling; nails beginning to appear on the finger; face of a dark red color; hair lighter white; subcutaneous tissue beginning to appear; Meconium in the deeper part of the large intestine; liver of a dark red color; gall bladder containing thick brown or fluid; tincture near the kidneys.省 of rectification as being in the posterior region of the stomach. Weight about one pound.

At the seventh month its length is from eleven to twelve inches. Skin of a grey hue, thick and fibrous, and covered with subcutaneous matter; epidermis the longer adhering; the nails not reaching to the points of the fingers; Meconium papillae beginning to appear; Meconium occupying nearly the whole of the large intestine; subcutaneous tissue beginning to appear; left side of the liver almost as large as the right; gall bladder containing fluid; hair finer; testicles more distant from the kidneys.省 of rectification is the extraocular. Weight is 12 ounces.
At the eighth month its length is from thirteen to fifteen inches. Skin color, covered with fine short hair, and with a well-marked subcutaneous envelope, hairs reaching to the anterior of the fingers. Membrane frillillae. Nekrappa. 

Skin showing indications of circulations: texticles descend into the internal line. A point of localization in the carotid. Recta. Weight from 3 to 5 pounds. 

At nine months or the half time the length is from thirteen to eighteen inches. The head covered with hair from the back to the crown. Skin covered with subcutaneous matter. Membrane frillillae absent. White and gray substances of the brain. Recta. Over covered to litres. 

Our tests have passed inquiries line, but are frequently found in the posterior. Mechanism at the time of separation of the large intestine. Point of localization in the carotid at the lower end of the spine. 

Inside, not yet sacrificed. Proliferation of rectal the remains. Recta. Internal carotid present in the carotid. Weight from 3 to 5 pounds. 

These are the principal changes which the fetus undergoes during uterus gestation. It is of the utmost importance that the Medical lecturer should be aware of them. For by them, he is enabled to be certain whether it be really a fetus which has been expelled, and if it be a fetus, to ascertain its age, and lastly,
to ascertain the cause of its corruption.

From the great difference in structure, it is equally probable that any mistake could be made in distinguishing the embryos from an animal or a plant. In the first months, however, it might be somewhat difficult by means of the naked eye alone, but by placing the suspected substance under the field of a good microscope this difficulty may be easily overcome, for the difference in structure will then become evident.

That a mistake could not readily be made. It is of the utmost importance to ascertain the age of the fetus, as it enables us to compare it with the remarkable facts in the examination of the female to be born the next day, and in this way to effect in detecting any fraud which may be attempted.

The most certain sign of this are to be derived from its length and weight. It is very evident, however, that a great diversity must exist in regard to this, for sometimes a fetus of only six months will be as large as another at the full term. In this case, notwithstanding its size, we should have all the other signs of an immature fetus to guide us, and which cannot be easily mistaken. It may be more or less imperfect, the skin will be thinner, the muscles will be more or less in perfect, the skin will be translucent, the bones of the head less, the muscles less elastic, the eyes still agglutinative, the hair will be coarse and
of a yellowish white colour, the stools will be either watery or the new [sic] there will be constant sleep, and in absence of the ordinary cries of the child, its movements will be feeble, and the discharge of meconium from the bowels will be either wanting altogether, very small or anuary.

If the medical man should be called in while labor is going on, the symptoms presented by the female will enable him to detect the fact. The woman would be in a state of suspense, and in all probability unable to conceal the fact; but at times it takes place with less

ery and pain, with little or no hemorrhage, and is follow

ed by a speedy recovery. It is the duty of the medical

attendant to endeavour to impress on the actual situation at once.

A slight discharge of fluid and mucor, takes place from the vagina, amongst which, in the earlier stages of frequency, the woman might escape without notice. It should be carefully collected, to reduce and the doctor

announced. It is pleasing the vagina and internal part

the tail of the frequency be sufficiently advanced. He

shall the appearances stated at page 47. Along with

these local signs we generally find the female complain

ing of pains, pains in the back extending course to the ab

omens, recurring at regular intervals, but increasing in

strength.

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strength and frequency. In fact according to the evidence of the experience, it will these Opinions come to resemble the Practice of Retention. We can see the contents of the uterus are expedite they should be learned for association. If on the other hand, abortion should have taken place some time before he is called upon, but the woman has received, circumstantial evidence alone can prove the fact. It can also reside, because a greater frequency may be feared to have resulted. Actual circumstances are not sufficient; no. It is of little use, for the facts by that time will have escaped their local condition, while they will have spread upon so far toward it as to show each inquiry almost useless.

In sustaining whether abortion has been induced by unavoidable causes, or through criminal agency, we must be guided by circumstances. The previous history of the woman should be learned, whether she had met with any accident or violence capable of causing abortion. When this carriage began; the unavoidable nature of the frequency as regards the parties; the fact of conception; or in the contrary of confinement, not resort to medical aid; whether she had been in the habit of taking medicines frequently. Whether, she had endeavored to prevent any of the ways usually given to prevent abortion, if any of them are found in her physiognomy, or of
The conviction of actually taking them without their
best advice, we have then the strongest circumstantial evi-
dence which the nature of the case admits of, to ensure
the intention to have been criminal. These and similar
considerations require to be carefully attended to, although
they do not strictly come under the auspice of the judge.
It is, however, they are facts which must be decided upon
from the testimony which may be offered by the other side
as who are called upon to relieve in the case.

If the destruction of the child should have been caused by
mechanical or instrumental violence done to the fetus
itself, by the introduction of instruments etc. it should be
carefully and minutely examined. Also especially about
the head and neck to detect if possible any wound
which they have been inflicted.
The duties of the Medical Witness when called upon to give his evidence in a case of this kind, are to answer all questions put to him by the legal authorities with as much conciseness and accuracy as possible, to speak candidly and collectively, to give his opinion with distinctness and brevity. A Medical Man in this situation cannot be too careful, for when the answers in many cases decide the fate of the particular trial, the conscientious attention is often likewise at stake, if he is called to make an estimate, although perhaps at the time it may have been overlooked, yet in the long run it is wise to be scrupulous. For in all such cases there is usually by lot of counsel, and it is wise, therefore, to keep the estimate and report in amongst it. It is said that he must in the first place be prepared for a close examination in the Harper-quine case for the detection of the deceased, and secondly, he should have an entrance whether it had been caused by natural or improper interference. In these cases in which abortion is followed by the mother's death, he must make a first careful examination of the body, the appearance by which he is to be guided, the indication under the cause of detection. He should likewise examine the afternoons, to ascertain if possible to keep the list of violence produced by the introduction of instruments.
and lastly he should try and find out whether the death was
produced by accidental or intentional means, and whether
the suicide would have really been a first effort.