

in the ovarian or tubal. The abdominal is not the result of interstitial deposit or trans., but is attributed to the fact, (*l*) that the fimbriae of the fallopian tubes, fail to grasp the ovary at the instant the ovum is expelled. Hence, this falls into the abdominal cavity, and sinks to its deepest part, between the uterus and rectum, to undergo its further development. In the case of the interstitial or parietal variety, (which are synonymous terms), the oval has been impregnated and conveyed into the uterus, whereas, in the abdominal variety it has never reached that cavity.

The interstitial or parietal variety is by far the most rare, and has only been known to exist very recently. Ramsbotham says we are indebted to Schmidt of Vienna, (anno 1801), for the first detailed account of this particular species, published in the first volume of the memoirs of the Josephine Academy. Up to the year 1844, the history of only 15 cases of parietal extra-uterine pregnancy are recorded. Since that time a few cases have been added to them, and it has fallen to my lot to see two of the subjects of these cases. The one was Mad. B—s, of St. Gregoire, which was reported by Dr. W. A. Gilmor (*m*) of Three Rivers, in which the entire skeleton of a small fœtus was expelled piecemeal from the anus, in the second year of her pregnancy, which skeleton she has retained; and the other is Madame B——'s case, the subject of the present article. The fœtus, which is in excellent preservation, is in my possession. Of this variety, cases are published (*n*) in which very fetid matter, together with putrid flesh, bones and coagula are discharged by the rectum, vagina, or bladder, but I have only met with one case in which the child was expelled in so perfect a state from the rectum, as in the present case, where recovery took place—the case of Mr. Gifford, (*o*) in which the child was expelled entire and undecomposed by the anus.

A highly interesting case of interstitial extra-uterine foetation complicated with stone in the bladder, is narrated by D. Ross Leitch, M.D., of Leamington, Spa. (*p*) The subject was of dissipated habits, and impaired constitution, and was admitted into the house for the purpose of being prepared for the operation for stone in the bladder, but died before the operation. In this singular case the nucleus of the stone was formed by one of the bones of the fœtus that had penetrated the walls of the bladder. On sawing through the stone which was of triple phosphate, this fact became evident by the tibia being embedded in the stone.

(*l*) Valentin Ut Supra.

(*m*) 1st volume, 1st Ed., Montreal Medical Gazette.

(*n*) Burn's Midwifery; London, 1809, p. 131.

(*o*) Phil. Trans.; vol XXXVI., n. 435.

(*p*) Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Med. Science for Feby., 1845. p. 106.