

fœtid. The mammary symptoms incident to pregnancy were present; milk appeared, and the breasts were quite distended; areola dark. The increase of the abdomen was confined to the right side. The painful movements were also found to extend from that side around the sacrum; sense of great weight and uneasiness about the pelvis. On the 29th of June, 1848, her pains became different; more severe about the back and sides, continuing for four or five minutes and ceasing, then coming on and continuing for two or three hours without intermission, but were relieved on getting warm in bed. This state continued for two or three weeks, during which time the pains were intermitting; sometimes ceasing for two or three days, then returning with more violence. After this time she felt no movements whatever at the tumour on the right side. During this time she was affected with dysuria, tenesmus, irritable stomach, &c. The pains continued at irregular intervals for twelve months. Her appetite during this time was poor; stomach irritable, bowels constipated. Eventually her appetite became somewhat better, and her general health was much improved. At this time, April, 1851, she complains of weight on the right side, over the tumor, which has receded somewhat; some loathing of food; tongue covered with a white fur; bowels constipated; some pain in her head, with flatulence, but able to walk about with some degree of comfort.

REMARKS.—The interesting feature of this case is, the accession at the full time of utero gestation of parturient pains, shewing that such accession is governed by that periodicity incident to the female generative system, and independent of any action going on in the uterus itself. The recurrence of the menstrual discharge, the situation of tumour, the situation and character of the pains, clearly show, that the development of the fœtus was extra uterine, yet not until the expiration of nine calendar months did the pains assume such a character as to evince an effort on the part of the system to rid itself of what, at any period during gestation, might be considered an unnatural incumbrance; an effort which, though at a greater interval, is governed by the same laws which regulate all the motor actions, and the cause of which is only found in that periodicity already referred to.

---

ARTICLE XIX.—*Cheiloplasty, and operation for Atresia oris.* By  
WM. BEAUMONT, F. R. C. S., Eng.; Professor of Surgery,  
University of Toronto.

THE two following cases I beg leave to offer for publication in the *Upper Canada Medical Journal*, as good examples of the remedial power of operative surgery in two opposite conditions of