

In my first case, death was so fearfully sudden that but few practical conclusions can be drawn from it, further than what is self-evident.

In the other two cases, the continuance of the vomiting is worthy of attention. In both cases it was kept up long after the stomach had been completely emptied. The constant pain in the head, the intense restlessness, with this persistent vomiting, have been referred to by several writers as being invariably present in cerebellar disease. It was especially the *persistency* of the vomiting that caused me first to suspect cerebral disease in my second case. I think this same persistency would have been sufficient reason for my suspecting cerebral irritation of some kind in the third case sooner than I did, seeing that that symptom—that is, its persistency—is such a frequent accompaniment of cerebral mischief.

THE RELATION OF MICRO-ORGANISMS TO THE PUERPERA AND THE WAY TO MANAGE THEM.

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In speaking of the relation which micro-organisms bear to the morbid conditions which the human puerpera is in danger of, it is exceedingly difficult to avoid being to a certain extent prolix. The vital importance of the subject becomes impressed upon us more and more as we continue to devote our thoughts to it, and as we become aware of deaths occurring in our midst frequently, which we have every reason to believe should be preventable. And it is this latter fact which is weightiest of all in urging us on to investigate and add new ways of conducting the puerperium towards attaining a low fractional mortality.

One of the great questions of the day is *how to obtain this low mortality*, and another—probably the more difficult of the two—is *how to make the growing-up members of the profession convinced of facts tending toward toward this end?*

Up to a period of the world's history approaching the middle of the present century, it was not an uncommon occurrence for men to have had allotted to them during their individual lives a