

nancy is entirely at the mercy of accidents and it can be further truthfully said that she is only safe when upon the operating table. She can have no warning signals of the many pitfalls that lie in her path. Throughout all its existence, dangers surround and encompass her. In the early period there is the danger of hemorrhage. When this is sub-peritoneal, the patient generally survives to a later period. Peritonitis and suppuration of the sac may continue for an indefinite period. Injury to the bladder and other viscera is frequent. Inflammatory exudations are thrown out, pres-

sing on the bladder, causing incontinence of urine, intestinal colic, diarrhoea or constipation. A condition that is generally present in this variety is annular constriction of the rectum. Abscesses may form and break into the rectum, vagina or bladder. Many such cases are mistaken for a pyosalpynx, which are but broken-down tubal pregnancies. These terminations are unfortunate, as they tend to remain suppurating centres, rendering their victims chronic invalids. Sometimes the sac becomes calcified, and remains as a foreign body imbedded. It is then called a lithopaedion.

“Some Problems of Immunity.”

Dr. Frank N. Walker

IT is a well admitted fact that one disease will predispose to another, but when one tries to lay the finger on the concrete mechanism by which this is brought about proof that presents any degree of the undeniable argument is by no means reached at first attempt.

The facts and probabilities I shall mention are in support of an hypothesis, namely,

“THAT all body epithelium—be it glandular or dermal—has a proteolytic productive power and it is here that all specific antibodies are formed, whether permanent or temporary.

“THAT the production of a life long immunity taxes the epithelium many fold more than the production of a temporary immunity;

“THAT epithelia vary in the numbers of specific immunities that they can simultaneously produce.”

An observation that one seems bound to make is the clinical grouping diseases resolve themselves into according to their causative bacteria; for instance, the group of micrococci (pneumo, gono, and meningococci) which is pathogenic in man seems to reach its maximum virulence when growing on endothelial tissues, such as the serous sacs and endocardium, inflammation of which constitutes the complications to the specific diseases of these organisms. Again the organisms pathogenic to the alimentary tract are almost entirely of the bacillus type. The exanthemata are very likely all caused by ultra-microscopic viri. It is this