

ficial row of catgut. This made a good support for the bladder. Fortunately, the catgut was good and her tissues healthy, so that in both operations primary union was obtained. The result was all that could be desired. She could cough and turn in bed from the first day without wetting herself, and at the end of two weeks she could walk about with comfort and without a single drop of urine passing involuntarily.

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Selected Article.

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS BY COM- PULSORY HYGIENE.

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The great crusade that is slowly gaining ground in England, as well as in other countries, against the tubercle bacillus and its product is, like many other crusades, liable to be led off the direct path by side issues. Tubercle will never be eradicated by fresh air or by sunshine, by climate or by sanatorium, unless each and all of these means are used discriminately, with due regard to the individual requirements of each patient. Hence, the use of such an expression as "open-air treatment" is apt to mislead, and to give rise to the idea, now very prevalent, that prolonged residence in the open air will cure the disease. Such an idea is attended with some amount of danger, as is shown by the fact that consumptive people are already beginning to put the "treatment" in practice, and are finding out to their cost that something more than open-air is needful for success.

Tuberculosis, like syphilis, may well be described by the definition so happily devised by the late Dr. Moxon as "a fever diluted by time." Due, in the first instance, to an infective organism, and maintained by the further development of that organism within the human body, the disease presents much the same phenomena spread over months and years as are brought about in the course of a much shorter period, and in a much less diluted form, by the specific micro-organisms of the recognised infective fevers. In both the chronic and the acute fevers we assume that the essential feature of the morbid process is a constant warfare between the tendency of the foreign organism to increase and multiply in the tissues of the host, disturbing both their structure and their function,