provided its powers are not too much taxed by overwhelming numbers. It is when slight resisting power is super-added to the presence of infection that special danger is to be apprehended. The resisting power of the organism against the subercle bacilli appears to be in great measure dependent upon the following: 1. A healthy condition of the bronchial mucous membrane. 2 The healthy performance of the digestive functions. 3 The vigorous activity of the ameeboid cells.

As physicians we should impress upon all our tuberculous patients the necessity that exists for complete disinfection of the infected secretions. The best method is probably by fire, as the bacillus resists ordinary disinfectants. The herds of all public purveyers of milk should be under regular government inspection, and diseased cattle should be isolated and killed. We feel convinced also that much more can be done by us as physicians in the way of prophylaxis by strengthening the barriers that nature raises against the intruders, than can be affected by any or all of our subsequent therapeutic, antiseptic or germicidal measures.

FIVE CASES OF ABDOMINAL SECTION AFTER CONFINEMENT.

By G. E. Armstrong.

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Mr. President and Gentlemen—I have recently had to do with three or four cases which in my experience are not common, and my friend Dr. Perrigo has had to do with one of a somewhat similar character. We think that a brief rehearsal of the principal points will be of interest to the Society, and hope that the discussion will be mutually helpful and instructive.

On the 3rd of March last Dr. W. G. Stewart asked me to see with him a lady whom I had myself previously confined three or four times. Her confinements had always been normal, but her recoveries had not always been as satisfactory as could have been desired. She had generally recovered slowly, had usually had a little temperature, and some soreness and tenderness over the uterus and adnexa, but nothing of a serious character.

^{*} Read before the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, May 26th, 1893.