

amount entering will be considerably augmented, and the maximum effect of the drug obtained; 30 to 70 milliamperes are usually required to obtain the desired result. This cataphoresis is usually used immediately following the heat treatment; for instance, Bailey suggests that in applying this method to the wrists, both arms are immersed in two per cent. baths of lithium iodide if large joints are involved, four thicknesses of lint soaked in the desired solution are applied to the affected joint, and an "indifferent" pad of the same material, saturated with, say, sodium or ammonium chloride solution, is applied to another region of the body.

In addition, one must never omit general constitutional measures, and the usual administration of drugs *per oram* in the course of treatment.

The Use of Antiseptics in Gynecology, with Special Reference to Uterovaginal Catarrh. By M. LUTHER SPRIGGS, M.D., Joplin, Mo.

During recent years much has been said and written concerning the value of antiseptics, and the wonderful changes wrought by their use have been little short of marvelous.

A large percentage of the pelvic diseases occurring in the female are of bacterial origin, and the recognition of this fact and the application of the modern principles of alkaline antiseptics are responsible for the relief of many cases which were formerly a source of great anxiety to both patient and physician because of their intractability.

Another important field of usefulness for alkaline antiseptics which should not be overlooked in gynecologic practice, and which is second only in importance to the relief of already existing pathologic conditions, is in the prevention of disease, or, when such disease already exists, in limiting its action to the minimum. As an example many cases of uterovaginal catarrh, simple enough in themselves, will, if neglected or improperly treated, terminate in complications of a very serious nature.

There is not the slightest doubt but that many of the inflammatory diseases to which women are liable may be prevented by absolute cleanliness and the use more or less regularly of a suitable antiseptic.

We have at our disposal numerous agents possessing decided antiseptic properties, but, unfortunately, the usefulness of many of these is limited by other properties of an objectionable nature.