

permit a low grade of compensation or why he should permit his bills to run an indefinite period without settlement. It is a slipshod way of doing business, keeps the doctor poor, unable to pay his bills, renders him an object of pity or scorn among the well-to-do, and will eventually bring himself and his family to grief. Fix your price and stick to it—or among those unable to pay make a settlement by a percentage off, but stick to your price. Business men do this, and so far as the financial part of medicine is concerned a physician is a business man, or ought to be. The most prosperous medical men are business men. There is no reason why the medical part of a doctor's mind should be developed at the expense of the financial part. Develop them equally and you will have more money in your pocket, and at the same time you will command greater respect in your community. We rather suspect that this is one fault with our English friend, although we are convinced that his other counts are true.—*The Medical Examiner*.

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PARALYSIS OF THE ULNAR NERVE FROM CYCLING.—Destot (*Gazz. degli Osped.*) after a long bicycle ride, suffered from paræsthesia of the ring and little finger, and loss of sensation to puncture and to touch, as well as paresis of the interossei, lumbricales, and abductor muscles. These effects were due to pressure of the nerve branches between the handle of the bicycle and the pisiform bone. The author believes that the obliquity of the handle-bar was the chief cause; for this reason he suggests a strictly transverse bar, as the pressure then is thrown on the deeper and better-protected parts of the hand.—*British Medical Journal*.

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CURETTAGE FOR HÆMORRHAGE METRITIS IN THE VIRGIN.—Blanc points out (*Loire Med.*) that until recently purely medicinal and often inefficacious means have been used in the treatment of virginal metritis. He reports three cases in which curettage was employed for this affection with complete success, and a fourth in which permission for operation was refused by the patient's parents, and death followed. In the first two cases, aged 16 and 15 years respectively, the curette brought away large masses of whitish fungosities, of a firmer consistence than is usually met with in the scrapings of hæmorrhage metritis in married women; the uterus was afterwards packed with iodoform gauze. In the third patient, a girl of 14 years, the hæmorrhage began at the third menstrual epoch, and was continuous; in this instance the curette removed greyish-white fungosities, of a softer consistence than in the foregoing cases.—*British Medical Journal*.