

It is significant, too, that the great overwhelming, preponderating good sense of the state places the responsibility for the prevention of disease and the care of the wounded upon regular scientific medicine. The people should take it well to heart that much is anticipated and will be got from that profession. The quacks have not been called into service.

Dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid, pneumonia are the quartette to be combated. The people can thank scientific medicine that the European armies are well-protected against smallpox; and malaria, too, will be well looked after.

There will be every effort put forth by scientific medicine that mortality and morbidity in the armies will be due to the legitimate results—the killing and wounding by weapons—rather than by diseases.

Gonorrhea.—A new treatment of gonorrhea is put forward by Dr. Mulot, Paris, France. It is a mixture of tincture of iodine and sterilized oil (5-100). At the first injection, which should be maintained in the urethra for five minutes, there is a little pain, but this gradually disappears as the injections are repeated. It is claimed the running ceases in from two to three days and that at the end of a week the cure seems complete. The injections are given three times a day for the first two or three days, then one is given in the middle of the day, and in the morning and again in the evening an astringent injection of sulphophenate of zinc or some other astringent.

Third Stage of Labor.—T. Ahlfeld (*Zeits. für Geburts. and Gyn.*), compares statistics at European maternities with those at Marburg, and states the advantage is with the expectant treatment. After delivery the first fifteen minutes belong to the woman alone; during the second fifteen minutes the mother and child can be supervised. After this the mother should be inspected every five minutes and fresh linen placed on the vulva each time. The placenta will become detached sooner and more completely the less the uterus is manipulated after the expulsion of the child. An hour and a half or two hours should be allowed to pass before any attempt is made to remove the placenta. By this time it should be lying low down in the vagina. Slight pressure from without will then readily expel it. Inspection every five minutes guards against any surprise in hemorrhage.