

cost for manufacture in considerable quantities (say 1000 yards), is about 2½d. per yard. Soiled gauze may be recharged after a thorough washing and soaking in very hot water. That gauze which is to be applied directly to a wound, is first saturated with the 1 to 20 carbolic solution, the reason for this being, that the antiseptic is given off so slowly, and in such an extremely small amount, that dust, &c., falling on it might not be deprived of their septic qualities. The heavy dressings consist of eight layers of gauze, a sheet of impermeable material, as rubber-cloth, Mackintosh, or gutta percha tissue, being interposed between the seventh and last layer. This is to prevent the discharges from making their way too directly through the dressing, the idea being that they shall reach the external air by the longest route. The eighth layer of gauze is intended as a reserve in the event of any openings in the Mackintosh having been overlooked. The gauze, by-the-way, is always used for bandages as well.

To ensure the speedy exit from wounds of all liquid accumulations, resort is usually had to the ordinary caoutchouc *drainage tubing*. This should vary in size and proportion to the quantity of discharge anticipated, and the holes should be large. The outer end, when applied, should be cut flush with the skin, and armed with a twisted wire to prevent its being pushed in by the dressing. The cat-gut drain, so strongly recommended by my friend Mr. Chiene, of Edinburgh, consists of a skein of from eight to sixteen threads, depending on the size and importance of the wound. This form of drain has the great merit of quietly vanishing after its work is done, and is especially suitable for minor operations; although I have no doubt, in the hands of such an able advocate, it is destined to occupy a prominent place in the apparatus of the antiseptic surgeon. *Horse hair*, properly purified by soaking in 1-to-20 carbolic solution, also makes an excellent drain.

The *Protective*, so-called, is composed of thin oil silk, varnished with copal and then coated with a layer of dextrine, which latter allows the oil-silk to become uniformly wetted by the antiseptic solution. This is moistened with the 1 to 40 and applied imme-