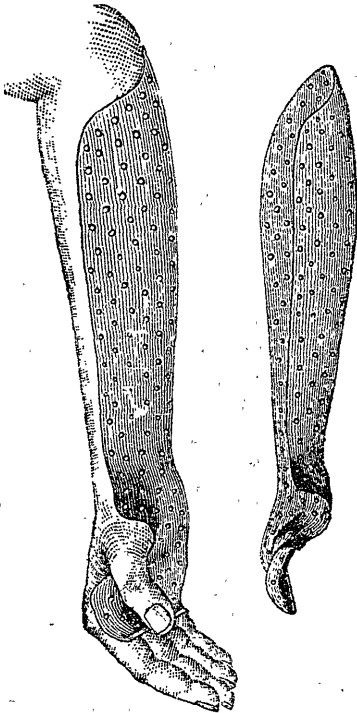


tion and medication, the dangers of which they are none to dispute. The question very naturally is: Are the dangers from septic infection greater from intr-uterine irrigation and medication, immediately or within twenty-four hours after delivery, than during the first stage of labor? After delivery, the uterus is contracted, and ordinarily we would suppose there was less likelihood of fluids reaching the peritoneal cavity through the tubes than during the labor period, when the muscular structure of the organ is put upon the stretch.

The above is but one of the possible dangers; another, and greater danger, lies in the use of drugs, some of which have a selective action upon the uterus, especially during the period of involution, and the diseases and disorders of females arising from subinvolution are so numerous that only the specialist can recognize them and call them by name. If permitted to enter a plea for this long suffering and much abused organ, we would suggest that due caution be observed in conducting labor, and that medicinal treatment be persisted in with the possibility in full view that septic infection may be set up by reason of the contents of the cavity not finding a suitable outlet through the mouth of the womb.—*Phila. Med. Register.*

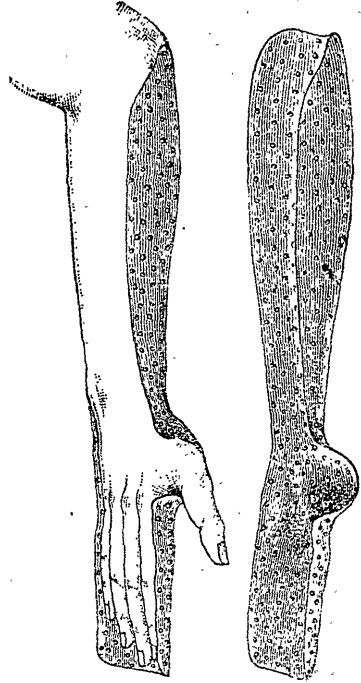
NEW SPLINT FOR THE FORE-ARM AND HAND.

For several years I have used with much satisfaction, for fractures of the fore-arm, especially Colle's, the metallic splint devised by the dis-



tinguished surgeon, Dr. R. J. Levis, of Philadelphia.

Recently my attention has been called to a splint made of the same material—viz: sheet copper, perforated and nickel-plated—but having an improved shape. This splint I have used in two cases; one a Colle's fracture, the other a double fracture of the radius near its middle. In both these cases it answered admirably. I am now using it on a second case of Colle's fracture. The patients find it light and easy, while it attracts no attention from its bulk, like the ordinary wood splint. It retains the member in its correct and normal position. Being of sheet copper, these splints can be easily shaped to suit individual peculiarities of form.



The splints are made in two forms, as shown in the cuts, one for the fore-arm alone and one for use where it is desired to fix the hand also. They are made in two sizes, for adults and children, and are rights and lefts. Eight pieces constitute a full set. The price of each piece is one dollar. They are made by the J. Ellewood Lee Co., of Conshohocken, Pa.

In using these or other splints, I am in the habit of lining the splint with a thick layer of *absorbent wool*. This wool is free from grease and impurities, is soft, and is eminently elastic, even when wet. This last quality renders it very much superior to cotton, as it allows of the occurrence of a considerable degree of swelling of the injured part without the bandages becoming uncomfortably tight, while the elastic pressure tends to reduce any swelling that has already occurred.—J. F. BALDWIN, M.D., *Columbus Journal.*