

GOLDEN RULES OF SURGICAL PRACTICE.—*Continued*—(*Times and Reg.*):

ERYSIPELAS.—Support and stimulate in erysipelas; never deplete or depress.

Do not dress operation or fresh wounds, or attend midwifery, if you are dressing a case of erysipelas; or, in fact, any infectious disease.

EYE.—Never prescribe for an inflamed eye without doing three things, viz.:

1. Without examining for a foreign body imbedded in the cornea, or lodged beneath the lids.
2. Without seeing if cornea or iris is implicated.
3. Without determining the presence or absence of tension of globe.

Never use violence in opening the eye, if there be much swelling or spasm, because if there be a deep ulcer of the cornea present, perforation may take place.

Never apply lead lotion (Goulard water) should there be the slightest abrasion of the corneal epithelium. [Solid particles of oxide or carbonate of lead become deposited and form permanent opacities.]

Never trust the nurse with verbal instructions for washing out the baby's eyes in infantile ophthalmia. Do it yourself.

Never forget that wounds of the ciliary region are most dangerous, and if they involve the lens, or if they are attended with loss of vitreous, they need excision of the eye.

Never put atropine into an eye:

1. Without testing tension.
2. Without examining for locomotor ataxia (for ataxial cases walk by sight).
3. Without due care as to strength in old people.

[N. B.—Beware of atropine, ergot, colchicum in old people.

FRACTURE.—Remember that crepitus may not be obtained in:

1. Riding of fragments.
2. Impaction of fragments.
3. Entire separation of fragments.
4. Muscle or blood clot interposed between fragments.

Remember that there is a pseudo crepitus, very like true crepitus, in teno-synovitis, joint effusion, and caries of a joint surface.

Do not forget effusion in or around the dislocated head of a bone sometimes leads to a creaking or crepitus closely resembling that produced by a fracture.

THE VIRULENCE OF PNEUMONIC SPUTUM.—Bordoni-Uffreduzzi (*Centralblatt f. Bak. u. Parasitenk.*,—*Br. Med. Jour.*,) has sought to determine the length of time during which pneumonic sputum, when dried by exposure to the air, retains its pathogenic activity. His procedure was as follows: The sputum was collected and dried in a room at the ordinary temperature, some of the sputum being exposed to diffused daylight for a number of days, the rest to direct sunshine for twelve hours. At intervals a little of the sputum was mixed with water and injected subcutaneously into a rabbit. Experiments made with the sputum treated as first described showed that the virulence continued for at least nineteen days, every inoculated rabbit dying within a few days. Indeed, some additional experiments prolonged the period of potency to fifty-five days. Sputum, on the other hand, that had been exposed to direct sunlight for even as long as twelve hours remained equally potent, a fatal result in each case following upon its injection. Clearly pneumonic sputum possesses considerable power of resisting both desiccation and sunlight. Bordoni Uffreduzzi concludes that not only is it important to destroy the sputa of pneumonic patients, but that the sick-room should be disinfected as after other infectious diseases.

TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.—Kerley (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*), advocates the following methods of treatment. Two grains of bichloride of mercury dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol are added to one ounce of equal parts of kerosene and olive oil. This should be thoroughly rubbed into the diseased areas, and the whole scalp thoroughly saturated once a day, until a smart inflammation is produced; the part should then be covered with a simple ointment until the inflammation has subsided, when the treatment may be resumed, but the applications may be made less frequent and in a less vigorous manner. A variation in the treatment, which he sometimes found useful, was to rub into the diseased areas on alternate days with the above a saturated solution of iodine in absolute alcohol. In all cases the scalp should be fre-