

"9. All coagula having been carefully removed from the peritoneal surface and pelvic cavity, the clamp was adjusted crosswise externally, and the wound was closed by seven stitches, the pedicle emerging between the last and the last but one. These sutures, like the ligature already described, were of Chinese silk, uncarbolicized. They were passed through both the integument and the peritoneum, without, however, taking up the whole thickness of the abdominal wall, and during their tying the loose pouch of the abdomen was bunched up, as it were, by the hand of an assistant. The threads were provided with a needle at each extremity, the second of which was held by the operator's lips while the first was being passed, thus preventing twisting and other entanglement, and permitting greater speed.

"10. The wound having been closed, bits of lymph were carefully placed under the clamp and between the sutures; the extremity of the pedicle outside the clamp was touched with solid perchloride of iron; the abdomen was covered with cotton-wool, over which were strapped broad bands of adhesive plaster; a binder of flannel was placed outside this, and the entire operation was completed in just half an hour from its commencement.

"Nothing could have exceeded the adroitness and celerity yet absolute thoroughness and perfect neatness of the whole procedure. There were two female nurses and two assistant surgeons, besides the gentleman in charge of the anæsthetic. They were all constantly occupied, and each knowing exactly what to do, at what moment, and how, never came for a moment into the others' way; so that there were six busy pairs of hands, every one at its especial work. The operation, from beginning to end, was as if done by the most perfect yet sentient mechanism, and was an apt illustration of the consummate skill that only such unequaled practical experience as that of Mr. Wells could produce."

HYGIENE OF THE HAIR.

Bazin, the distinguished surgeon of the St. Louis Hospital, in an article for the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, says that under ordinary circumstances the care required for the head should be directed merely to favoring the removal of the dust and deposit upon the

hairy scalp. In very young infants the brush and comb should give place to simple acetic or alkaline lotions or the inunction of some fatty substance, such as cold cream or the oil of sweet almonds. The practice of washing the scalp with warm or cold water is essentially bad, because it renders the hair dry, brittle, and lusterless. In women the more or less complicated methods of dressing the head which prevail necessitate the squeezing, dragging, and twisting of the hairs in every direction—processes extremely unfavorable for their nutrition. Ladies should be taught that hairs, though insensible to pain, are not inert and lifeless, and that the most hygienic of all coiffures is that which leaves to the hair the greatest liberty and aëration and the most frequent repose. The habit of wearing the hair long in men is bad, because they rarely spend the requisite time in cleansing it. The practice of clipping it close to the head is detestable, and absolutely contrary to the purpose for which it was designed. Cutting the hair short, in order to favor its growth, is the result of a prejudice which nothing can justify, while periodic hair-cutting within reasonable limits is not injurious. Contrary to the generally received opinion, Bazin concludes that the finest heads of hair are those which the scissors have never touched. The habit of "refreshing" the hair—that is, of cutting away from time to time a small portion—may be indicated when the growth is thin, wasted, or meager. The use of the razor should *always* be avoided, even when it is required to cut the hair very short as in convalescence from grave disorders. Epilation, when employed for the purpose of removing white hairs, only hastens the supervention of canities. The employment of cosmetics, instead of being allowed as of common usage, should be strictly confined to certain cases. Those who when in perfect health have naturally greasy hair should be advised to use very weak alkaline lotions. Those, on the contrary—who have dry and harsh hair may use oily applications. Without expressing much confidence in the measure designed to prevent the loss of hair, the author concludes that sometimes the effort should be made. Hair-dyes are of two kinds. The first (galls, infusion of nuxvomica, and pomegranate) is almost inoffensive, but gives uncertain and unstable results. The second—whose basis is generally lime, nitrate