

respect than formerly, yet it holds its place, and very properly, as one of the essentials to the after-labor toilet. The following from the editorial columns of *The Med. Jour.*, will be of interest. "Before the Obstetrical Society of London, Dr. Herman considered the use of the binder or bandage during the lying-in period, and concluded that its sole utility consisted in the comfort it gives the patient. He did not think it had any effect in keeping the waist measurement small and so preserving the figure of the patient. To counteract the injurious effects of the sudden lowering of the intra-abdominal pressure it should be applied at the moment that evacuation of the uterus takes place. Dr. Gervis said that patients wanted it not so much because it might influence the size of the waist, but for the support it gave to the lower abdomen and its effects in checking any tendency to undue fullness there afterwards. It promotes uterine action and checks hæmorrhage. Non-use of the binder leads occasionally to 'pendulous belly,' and its consequences. When properly adjusted it promotes involution."

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.—For syphilis, there are three methods in use. 1. The radical cure, or Hutchinson's plan: Small doses of mercury are given for a very prolonged period, with a view to prevent the appearance of tertiary or even secondary symptoms. 2. The ordinary London plan: Treat the symptoms of syphilis as they arise, by the internal administration of mercury. 3. The expectant, or Edinburgh plan: Use only local applications to cure the earlier syphilitic manifestations, and avoid giving mercury internally.

Just here it will be interesting to note, for the benefit of those who follow the last plan, the following from *Monats. für Chir.*, as to the duration and method of treatment of syphilis. The plan of treatment employed by Leloir, of Lille, is as follows: The initial lesion is treated with applications of a mercurial preparation. Constitutional treatment, which is withheld until secondary symptoms appear, consists of daily inunctions of from thirty to sixty grains of mercurial ointment, and the first course is continued for a period of from six to ten months. An interval of freedom from treatment, from three weeks to two months is then allowed, and the inunctions are again in-

stituted and kept up until the end of the second year. To prevent the accumulation of the drug, a diaphoretic or a laxative is occasionally given; and in the exceptional cases in which headache or bone pains are severe, iodide of potassium in combination with the bromide is prescribed. After the end of the second year, the course depends upon the severity of the case. If symptoms have been absent for a long period, the inunctions are made every three months for ten days, and then the iodide of potassium is exhibited for several weeks, in doses of from thirty to forty-five grains daily. After the third or fourth year, if there has been absence of symptoms for one year, the inunctions are made twice a year for ten days, and followed by a course of the iodide as before. This plan is continued if the patient is seen after the fourth year.

Leloir avoids the internal administration of mercury, on the ground that it may give rise to unfavorable symptoms, and employs it only when there is some reason why the inunctions cannot be practised. Hypodermic injection of mercurial preparations he seldom resorts to, and then only in hospital patients.

THE TREATMENT OF A RED NOSE.—One-fifth of the cases, according to Unna, are due to acne rosacea, with vascular dilatation; it has often a direct connection with seborrhea of the scalp; this seborrhea should be treated by the ordinary methods.

When acne rosacea is present, Unna administers fifty centigrammes of ichthyol internally, and prescribes at the same time aqueous lotions of the same substance. The following is also used:—

R.—Zinc ointment,		20 grms.
Powdered rice,		5 "
Sulphur,		2 "

Unna also advises punctures of the dilated venous trunk with Hebra's instrument, repeated two or three times a week. The use of ichthyol soap is also indicated. Warm water alone should be used.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF ABDOMINAL SURGERY.—Dr. Griffiths (*Med. Herald*) gives the following. 1. The arrest of hæmorrhage. 2. The avoidance of mechanical irritation. 3. The guarding against infection. 4. The proper apposition