

tient should lie upon her back, with a bed-pan placed far under her sacrum, so that there should be no danger of the water getting upon her clothing.

The injection should be thrown into the vagina with a syringe with a rubber tube and metal nozzle with a large hole in the end, and Dr. Smith prefers the Davidson bulb-syringe, as the stream can be driven with more force, and with the intermittent action necessary with that instrument. A quart to three pints of water medicated with 5ij of 90 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or 3ss of Labarraque's solution should be thrown into the vagina. The pipe being directed *against* the cervix, not into it. The douche may be repeated every hour or two, according to the demands of the case, or the violence of its results.

The condition in which we get the most signal effects from the douche is that of uterine inertia after the placenta delivery, and in this condition Dr. Smith is inclined to think that we have an absolutely reliable agent to control bleeding—an agent which may reduce the terrors of post-partum hemorrhage, and make its fatal termination an almost impossible event if applied at any time while power of reaction is not entirely exhausted.

The nozzle should be carried on the index finger into the vagina, while the opposite hand grasps firmly the uterine globe. The fingers in the vagina may be moved about freely to break up clots rapidly, there being sometimes a complete distension of the vagina with firm, hard coagula. The stream is kept up continuously, washing out as fast as the clots are loosened; the nozzle is to be carried to the os uteri, and directed into the orifice. If the coagula in the uterus are loose and not abundant, the force of the stream may be sufficient without carrying the finger into the uterine cavity; but if the hemorrhage has been great, and the uterus largely distended, it is better boldly to introduce the pipe, guarded by the finger, and moving it around gently, let it, with the aid of the stream, detach from the intra-uterine surface all shreds of membrane or small coagula which may be found adherent to the surface, and which, if not removed, will act as centres of coagulation. While this is going on, the hand upon the uterine tumour feels it steadily and, generally, instantly contracting, condensing itself into a firm, hard mass, receding completely into the pelvic cavity below the brim. The water passing from the vulva is soon observed to be free from colour, and the hemorrhage is arrested. A uterus after such accident ought to be carefully watched and compressed in the hand of the accoucheur or of an assistant until all probability of secondary relaxation is over.

Finding the use of the douche so successful in controlling hemorrhage, it has naturally follow-

ed to adopt it as a preventive, and for nearly two years past Dr. Smith has been resorting to its use habitually (or at least wherever at all easily practicable) in every case of labour. The apparatus is made ready during the latter stages of labour, and, so soon as the placenta is delivered, the douche is administered precisely as just directed for the relief of hemorrhage, except that it will rarely be necessary to carry the finger and the pipe farther than to the os uteri (the *internal* os, the *external* os, and cervical cavity being expanded at this stage). The vagina is thus cleansed and disinfected by the water—medicated as before—the clots are washed from the lower segment of the uterus, and the organ stimulated to contract—which it does firmly, rarely showing a disposition to relax, and often remaining low down in the pelvic cavity below the brim for twenty-four hours; and in no case so far, where satisfactorily done, has any flooding occurred after it. After-pains are diminished greatly, and the lochia but slightly abundant.

As to any danger from the absorption of the carbolicized solution, it seems almost impossible, where the outlet of the uterus is so patulous as it is after labour, that any fluid could be retained in its cavity long enough to be absorbed; but the recent statements of so reliable an authority as Fritsch, that serious consequences have followed its use in some cases, would make it desirable that every precaution should be taken against such retention.

#### ADVANCES IN PHARMACY.

By WM. H. TAYLOR, M.D., Richmond, Va., Reporter to the State Medical Society.

(Continued from our last.)

*Pharmaceutical Uses of Milk Sugar.*—In some parts of Europe it is customary to keep many poisonous articles triturated to a uniform powder with milk sugar, and many salts in solution of a definite strength (Maisch). Mr. Walter E. Bibby suggests this praiseworthy use of milk sugar for this country. He recommends that trituration of the poisons in common use be made of such a strength that each grain of the trituration shall represent a certain quantity of the poison—in the proportion, say, of one grain of the poisonous substance to seven grains of sugar of milk, making in all eight grains, the whole to be most completely and thoroughly triturated. He prefers sugar of milk to any other diluent, because of its hard, gritty, odorless, almost tasteless and but slightly hygroscopic character. The great advantage of this method is in the facility which it affords for the very accurate weighing of small quantities of active medicines. Mr. Bibby also, extending Mr. J. C. Biddle's plan of incorporating milk sugar with powdered squill to prevent it from