

broth, but just sufficient to sustain life. At the end of this period a mild laxative may be given, after which the vermifuge should be exhibited.

To a child give an ounce of pumpkin seeds (after the cortical portion has been removed), and to an adult two ounces. These should be finely powdered in a mortar, and then mixed with sugar and milk. Several hours afterward a dose of castor oil should be taken.

Two other remedies which act very nicely against the tapeworm are male fern and pelltierine.

In searching for the head of a tapeworm a piece of muslin should be tied securely around a bucket, and the diluted faecal evacuations poured upon it; this acting as a fine sieve, the liquid portion passes through, while the segments remain upon the muslin for closer scrutiny.—*Coll. and Clin. Record.*

### ANTISEPTIC ACCOUCHEMENT.

In the *Journal de Médecine* for February 25, 1891, Lucas-Championnière furnishes a condensation of the various antiseptic precautions observed in the different French maternities. In the service of Professor Pinard in the Baude-  
loque clinic, care is taken to clean the waiting wards daily with pieces of linen cloth moistened in a solution of the biniodide of mercury of the strength of 1 to 2000. The labor wards are cleaned in the same way several times daily. When the patient enters the maternity ward, if the stage of the labor permits, she is given a bath, and the external genitalia are washed first with soap and then with the biniodide solution. The woman then receives a vaginal injection of the biniodide solution, 1 to 4000, and a square of tow soaked in the biniodide is placed over the vulva. Every three or four hours a new injection of the biniodide is given, especially if there have been frequent examinations made; other injections are given after the birth of the child, and two hours after delivery the woman is carried into the ward for puerperal women. The cord of the child receives a dressing of sublimated wadding, and the breasts of the mother are covered with boricized cotton. Immediately after birth the child receives an instillation of lemon-juice into the eyes. This prophylactic measure has given excellent results. The eclamptic or albuminuric women receive injections of a saturated solution of naphthol. During the puerperium, in case of fetid lochia, vaginal and intra-uterine injections are given, and should there be fever which persists, the woman is isolated and placed under continued irrigation with phenic water, 1 to 60. In case of an operation upon the vagina or perineum, a piece of iodoform gauze is placed in the vagina and upon the vulva. After each operation the metal instruments are heated in the alcohol flame—ex-

cept the cutting instruments—and then placed in a solution of phenic water, 1 to 20. Rubber instruments are kept in a glass containing the biniodide solution. The antiseptic substances employed are:

1. The solution of the biniodide of mercury, according to the following formula:

R. Biniodide of mercury, } of each  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains.  
Iodide of potassium, }  
Water, 9 ounces 4 drachms.—M.

This solution is employed pure for the toilet of the hands after careful brushing and washing with soap. It is diluted with one-half of its volume of warm water for injections and dressings.

2. The phenic water employed is the strong solution, according to the formula of Lister, 1 to 20.

3. The vaseline which is used for making examinations contains phenic acid, 1 to 50.

Professor Pinard has never had a local or general accident of mercurial origin since he has adopted the employment of the solution of the biniodide of mercury. The solution has no disastrous effects upon the hands of the operators.

Guéniot, surgeon of the maternity, employs as an antiseptic phenic acid, and has always obtained the best results. He uses the hundredth solution for the living tissues, and the twenty-fifth for the fumigations or the washing of the instruments. The concentrated solution may produce an erythema; the solution in use, the hundredth, is by no means dangerous, and has never produced poisoning, either as a vaginal or intra-uterine injection. When called to attend a patient in private practice, Guéniot employs a phenic solution of the following strength:

R. Distilled water, 9 ounces 4 drachms.  
Phenic acid, 10 drachms.—M.

For living tissues this solution is diluted to about three times its volume with water, and is then used for washing the external genitals, for vaginal injections, and for the antiseptics of the hands of the accoucheur and his assistants. For disinfecting the beds, the soil, the walls, and wash-basins, sublimate solution is employed. This solution is of the strength of 1 to 4000. It is also occasionally used for washing the external genitals and for vaginal injections. A strong solution of phenic acid (10 drachms to 9 ounces 4 drachms of water) is used for the instruments. Examinations are made as rarely as possible, and the lubricating body is boricized vaseline. During labor, solutions of antiseptic materials of weak strength are injected into the vagina. Labor terminated, the eyes of the infant are washed with boiled water, or with a weak solution of sublimate, or one drop of a weak solution of silver nitrate, neutralized by salt, may be employed. The cord is dressed with a small piece of antiseptic wadding. The dressing of the mother consists of a tampon of iodoform gauze,