

sure, or by turning the patient upon her back, when it will be audibly expelled.

3. It lessens the chances of post partum hæmorrhage, by placing the uterus, emptied of its contents, more perfectly under the control of the accoucheur than any other position.

Before I conclude I must call your attention to the very novel mode of treatment recommended by Dr. Mann, of Rhode Island, who has recently drawn attention to the injection of warm water (117 F.) in post partum hæmorrhage, as well as in that of abortion and placenta prævia. His views have been sustained by Dr. Windlebrand, who recently read a paper upon the subject. It is claimed to act by stimulating the uterus to immediate and firm contraction. They repeat the injection at intervals of a few minutes till the effect is produced. This requires to be further investigated.

I shall not occupy your attention longer. I have mentioned, very briefly, some of the chief points of the prevention and treatment of post partum hæmorrhage, which have been tried and found satisfactory. I have not stated theories, but tested facts. I hope that this short paper will elicit from the gentlemen of this Association some important facts from their experience respecting the subject.

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## Progress of Medical Science.

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### LECTURE ON FEVERS.

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#### TYPHOID FEVER TREATMENT.

GENTLEMEN:—Before speaking in detail of the treatment of typhoid fever, I will say a few words concerning its prevention.

If the modern theory (which I have already given you) of its etiology be accepted, the question naturally arises, cannot the typhoid poison be prevented from entering our dwellings, or polluting our drinking water?

Facts prove almost conclusively that typhoid fever is never of spontaneous origin. Should it occur in the locality where you may reside, if possible find out its origin. If no case has ever before occurred in the locality, endeavor to ascertain the manner in which the typhoid poison has been introduced. If it is already endemic, limit the disease to the first few cases

by a most thorough disinfection, and remove all those surroundings which favor the reproduction of the typhoid poison.

If the theory is correct, that typhoid fever is dependent upon a poison contained in the excrement of a typhoid patient, then the poison should be destroyed as soon as it is discharged from the body. For this purpose the intestinal discharges should be received into a porcelain bed-pan (not a tin one), the bottom of which should be covered with a thin layer of powdered sulphate of iron; immediately after the discharge crude muriatic acid, equal in quantity to one-third of the fecal mass, should be poured over it. Never empty the discharges from a typhoid patient (no matter how thoroughly they may have been disinfected) into the privy or water-closet used by the family. Trenches should be dug for their reception, and new trenches should be opened every few days; the greatest care should be taken that these trenches are not so situated that drainage from them can contaminate wells or springs which furnish drinking-water. All under-clothing or bed-clothing that may have become soiled by the discharges from the bowels should be immediately immersed in chlorine water, and thoroughly boiled within 24 hours. This procedure will certainly destroy the infective power of the typhoid poison contained in the intestinal discharges, and in the majority of instances you will prevent the spread of the fever.

Repeated observation shows that when one member of a family has typhoid fever, not unfrequently it is developed in every other member. This spread of the disease can be prevented, unless there is some local cause for its development which cannot be reached.

When its origin is not apparent, the wells, springs, and all the sources from whence water is derived for drinking and cooking purposes should be carefully and thoroughly inspected. Care must be taken that the waste-pipes from wells and springs do not pass directly into cess-pools or sewers, and thus become a means of the conveyance of impure gases into the springs and wells.

The greatest care must also be exercised in regard to home drains and sewer-pipes, that they shall be free from leakage and obstruction, and that all water-closets, sinks, and other openings into them be provided with suitable traps.

When unpleasant odors are constantly present in dwellings, especially in sleeping apartments, disinfectants should be thoroughly employed, and the house be kept thoroughly ventilated.

When it may be necessary to open drains and cesspools in a dwelling for purposes of repair and cleansing, the same precautions should be exercised; these are especially of importance during the summer and autumn.

In conclusion, let me impress upon you this fact, that when typhoid fever is carried from