

removed and the skin prepared for the adhesion of the antiseptic. By removing small particles of *nagelschmutz* and immersing them in solutions of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate, he demonstrated the extreme difficulty of removing and disinfecting these matters. He attributes this difficulty to slowness of absorption, owing to the tiny bubbles of air which surround them and to the fatty matters they contain. After numerous experiments with different agents, he found *alcohol* (80 per cent.) to be the best means of removing fatty matters and disinfecting the hands without injuring them. He accordingly gives alcohol the foremost place in his "complete antiseptic method," which is as follows:—

1. Mechanical cleansing of the nails and careful thorough washing of the hands with soap and warm water.
2. Brushing for one minute.
3. Washing in alcohol.
4. Rinsing for one minute in 3 per cent. carbolic or 1 to 2 per cent. sublimate solution.
5. Drying with a clean towel, and wiping carefully away any scrapings of the subungual space.

In sixteen examinations after the employment of this method, five colonies of bacteria were found once, six colonies once, and complete absence of colonies fourteen times. He determined the relative effect and importance of each agent by examining the culture results after the use of (1) soap and water only, (2) soap and alcohol, (3) soap, alcohol and sublimate, (4) soap and sublimate, (5) alcohol and sublimate.

The advantages he claims for his method are—

1. It gives an ideal and absolutely safe result.
2. It saves time (Kümmell's method takes 5 to 7 minutes and the result is uncertain).
3. It saves the hands.
4. Moderation in the use of sublimate.

---

### KEPHIR AS AN INFANT FOOD.

In the current number of the *Archives of Pediatrics*, Dr. Longstreet Taylor of Cincinnati has an article on the value of