

A solution containing one-fourth per cent. of soap or 1 : 2,000 of mercuric iodide has to its credit the destruction of *Staphylococcus* in one minute.

Space does not permit more than the naming of other agents used in antiseptic work. The iodine trichlorid, the silver salts, the nitrate, the lactate of silver (actol), citrate of silver (itrol), and protargol. phenosalyl, permangates, etc.

In the foregoing antiseptics described, reference has been made, mainly, to their uses in surgical work and their ability to destroy pathogenic bacteria and that *bête noire* of the surgeon and sterilizer, the anthrax spore.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCES WITH CHLORETONE AND MERCUROL.

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I have been using these two valuable remedies for a year or more with such gratifying results that I feel it my duty to report some of my experiences.

One night last winter I was called to a case of midwifery. The patient, a primipara, aged 20, had been in labor for nearly twenty-four hours. Examination revealed a rigid *cs*, and concluding that the progress of the case would necessarily be tedious, I considered this an excellent opportunity to make a useful experiment. Having with me a small vial of three-grain chloretone tablets, I began to administer two of these every hour, for the purpose of testing the general anesthetic effect of the drug. After eighteen grains had been given, I decided to resort to chloroform anesthesia; the cervix was artificially dilated and delivery accomplished with the forceps. Although in this case I did not procure the general anesthetic effect of chloretone, I observed that it was necessary to use but a very small amount of chloroform to produce anesthesia, and the patient reacted without nausea and vomiting.

In the case of a large epitheliomatous ulceration of the face, I made local applications of a one per cent. solution in the form of a spray, and found it to be a very valuable antiseptic and deodorant. One day it so happened that, being out of chloretone, I was obliged to treat the ulcer with another antiseptic, which was used for about a week. During that week pus was formed in greater quantity and the odor became almost intolerable, but as soon as the chloretone solution was resorted to again, the quantity of pus diminished and the odor almost