

cases treated in the wards of Nothnagel, in Vienna, under von Jaksch's personal supervision. He began the administration of the drug by giving seven and a half grains of salicylate of sodium hourly until the temperature fell to normal, a result generally obtained in fifteen to twenty hours. Symptoms of intoxication were rarely observed; when they appeared in force the dose was reduced one-half. He considers symptoms of intoxication no reason for abandoning the treatment, and after four or five hours he was generally able to resume the original doses. In conjunction with this treatment he employs alcoholics in full doses, cognac, sherry, and any form of good wine being freely given, with the best possible diet. In the event of heart failure becoming imminent, hypodermic injections of camphorated oil and other cardiac stimulants were given. If five or six doses of seven and a half grains of the salicylate produce no effect, von Jaksch does not hesitate to give fifteen grains hourly, and considers the administration of four and a half to five drachms of sodium salicylate in twenty-four hours fully indicated in severe conditions. The only ill effect he has seen follow this treatment is mild delirium.

Von Jaksch is not prepared to assign to sodium salicylate a specific action upon puerperal sepsis, but he desires to call the attention of those who treat large numbers of puerperal women to its use, and he advises, in cases in which a moderate rise of temperature occurs *post-partum*, that the drug be given promptly, sixty to seventy five grains daily, and if severer symptoms follow the full doses, he would administer the remedy, in doses of from forty-five to sixty grains daily, to pregnant women just before labor, when the surroundings are very unfavorable and non-hygienic.

German Pomade for Strengthening the Hair.

The following is said to have found favor in Germany:—Take eight ounces of purified marrow, two ounces of oil of sweet almonds, melt in a porcelain vessel in a water bath; add half-an-ounce fresh bay leaves, one ounce of orange leaves, one ounce of bitter almonds, half-an-ounce of nutmegs, half-an-ounce of cloves, and one drachm of vanilla, all divided in small shreds. Cover the vessel, and let the whole digest for twenty-four hours with gentle heat; strain, press while warm through linen, and stir it till cold.

The Chemical Incompatibility of Antiseptic Agents.

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(From The British Medical Journal.)

The necessity of employing antiseptic agents in solutions of definite strength will be, I presume, on all hands conceded; for, if the solution be too attenuated, the object in view will fail in its accomplishment, and, if too concentrated, considerable damage will in many cases be wrought, not only locally on the tissues to which the application is made, but also on the body generally as the result of absorption. The borderland between safety and success is, in many instances, a very narrow one. The possibility of reducing the strength of the solution, or of altering its nature through the chemical incompatibility of the materials employed, has hitherto received but little attention. The important practical bearing which they may exert on their efficiency as antiseptics must prove an apology for drawing attention to the matter.

By way of example, I have selected five of the more important antiseptic agents in general use, and, for ready reference as to the incompatibilities of each, the results of the experiments are presented in tabular form, showing the action not only of these agents on one another, but also of certain lubricants with which they are frequently combined and brought into contact, and of soap with which they are apt to be contaminated in the process of washing and disinfecting the hands and instruments.

In view of the practical utility of these observations, the experiments were made, not with concentrated materials, but with solutions of the strengths usually employed in practice, and were carried out at temperatures not exceeding that of the body.

	1. Sublimato.	2. Carbolic.	3. Iodine.	4. Salicylic.	5. Condy.	6. Olive Oil.	7. Vaseline.	8. Glycerine.	9. Soap.
1. Corrosive Sublimato Solution (Perchloride of Mercury).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Carbolic Solution (Phenol).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Iodine Solution (Iodine and Iodide of Potassium).....	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Salicylic Solution (Salicylic Acid).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Condy's Fluid (Permanganate of Potassium).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following incompatibilities were observed:

1. *Corrosive Sublimato and Iodine.*—No precipitate of mercuric iodide is at any stage of the ad-