0·1 c.c. The undiluted preparations are convenient to those who prefer to make their own dilutions. These weak tuberculins are employed to initiate a course of treatment “according to the intensive system of dosage.”

NEU-SELTERS TABLE WATER.

(THE NEU-SELTERS SPRING COMPANY, LIMITED, 21, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON, E.C.)

This water is drawn from the well-known mineral spring district, Selters in Nassau. It belongs to the class of waters known as alkaline, carbonated, and saline. Its chief mineral constituents, according to our analysis, are sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, calcium carbonate, and magnesium carbonate. These constituents are not present in excess, but suffice to give the water an alkaline and mildly saline character. On concentrating half a litre of the water and removing the carbonate and alkaline earths, an examination by the spectroscope showed prominent lines due to the presence of lithia. Quantitative analysis gave the following results in grains per pint: sodium chloride, 14·33; sodium carbonate, 1·45; calcium carbonate, 3·85; and magnesium carbonate, 1·85. The water showed a freedom from organic impurities; it is clear and palatable and pleasantly sparkling with its own natural gas at only a moderate pressure. It is stated to be radio-active, but this only an examination at the source can prove satisfactorily.

DRIED BANANAS.

(HILARY AND CO., ROYAL STANDARD WORKS, WANDLE-ROAD, CROYDON.)

The interesting point in the analysis of these bananas is the practical absence of starch, sugars and dextrin having replaced it by the action of ferments. Roughly speaking, the substance of these bananas, excepting, of course, cellulose and fibre, was soluble in water. Analysis showed moisture, 33·06 per cent.; mineral matter, 2·95 per cent.; protein, 3·97 per cent.; sugar and dextrin, 54·32 per cent.; and cellulose and fibre, 5·70 per cent. The bananas had a shrunken appearance due to the withdrawal of water, but they were not sticky or unattractive, and so the desiccating process may be pronounced as successful. There were small traces of alcohol present due to slight fermentation of the sugar.

(1) PELLIDOL; (2) AZODOLEN.

(A. AND M. ZIMMERMANN, 3, LLOYDS-AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.)

Scarlet red has been employed as a stimulant to the epitheliation of granulating surfaces for some time, but other allied agents have been introduced for which improvements are claimed. Pellidol is such a substance, which is chemically the diacetyl derivative of amido-azo-toluol (scarlet R). Unlike scarlet R, however, pellidol is said to be destitute of colouring properties, while any stain of the skin or linen it may cause can be removed by soap and water. A further undoubted advantage of pellidol is that it is soluble in fat and oils, for it follows that it is easily miscible with the fats used as the basis of ointments. Scarlet R forms for the main part a suspension under these circumstances. 2. Azodolen is a combination of pellidol with iodolen, the whole presenting a stimulating action due to pellidol and an antiseptic effect due to iodolen which contains 30 per cent. of iodine. We had no difficulty in ascertaining the presence of iodine in the compound.

(1) SECRETOGEN; (2) KINAZYME.

(G. W. CARNRICK CO., 35, HIGH-STREET, HORNSEY, LONDON, N.)

1. Secretogen tablets are stated to be prepared with prosecretin and succus entericus obtained from the epithelial cells of the duodenum, combined with the zymogens of the pancreas. They are suggested for use in derangement of the digestive organs, particularly in faulty digestion of starches accompanied by fermentation and flatulence. We made one test which sufficed to show their digestive activity—starch was rapidly changed and converted into, first, soluble starch, and then sugar while under

the influence of the secretogen tablet. In promoting nutrition or encouraging metabolic order the tablets are said to be useful in dyspepsia of old age, in chronic diseases, and in functional nervous disorders. 2. Kinazyme is described as a preparation of the splenic extract combined with the essentials of secretogen. This occurs also in tablet form, and the tablets submitted to us showed again digestive activity. Some calcium lactate is present with the view of increasing the calcium content of the body. Both preparations contained not only the enzymes indicated, but the peculiar physiological substances which stimulate them to activity. Generally speaking, the preparations would appear to be adapted for cases of malnutrition, and kinazyme is stated to have given encouraging results in tuberculosis, an increase in the body weight having followed its exhibition.

APHRODONT (DENTAL FOAM).

(SAVORY AND MOORE, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.)

We have examined this preparation and the results enable us to confirm the general claims made in its favour. There are several essential points required in a preparation intended for the cleansing of the teeth and gums, and we think that these points have been carefully borne in mind. Thus aphrodont, we find, contains antacid, anti-fermentative, antiseptic, and bactericidal substances. It is also satisfactory mechanically inasmuch as its application leaves a smooth feeling, and there is no evidence of the presence of a gritty substance in its composition. Its bactericidal and antiseptic powers are due to certain well-known essential oils which while effective as such are not unpleasant to use. There is also a curious “freshness” experienced in the mouth after the application of this tooth paste. Lastly, in the process of brushing the teeth with aphrodont a foam is formed which should ensure the passage of the bactericides into the cavities and interstitial spaces.

New Inventions.

SURGICAL DIET CHART.

THE chart here illustrated is intended for use in conjunction with the combined temperature, pulse and respiration chart of Mr. Mayo-Robson. Redundant details have been eliminated; spaces have been left for surgeon's orders and nurse's remarks. On a record of 24 hours, which includes

NAME		SURGICAL DIET CHART										DATE	
SURGEON'S ORDERS		HOOR	NOURISHMENT		DRUGS	SMELLS	URINE	SLEEP		REMARKS			
DATE		A. M.						HRS.	MIN.				
		10											
		11											
		12											
		P. M.											
		1											
		2											
		3											
		4											
		5											
		6											
		7											
		8											
		9											
		10											
		11											
		12											
DATE		A. M.											
		1											
		2											
		3											
		4											
		5											
		6											
		7											
		8											
TOTALS													

portions of two days, there is apt to be doubt as to which day the record refers. This has been obviated by leaving two spaces for dates at the left of the “hour” column. Under “nourishment” the sub-headings have been left blank, to be filled in as required—i.e., “rectal saline,” “milk,” &c. All details have been printed in bold type, easily discernible in the shaded light of a sick room. Plymouth. C. HAMILTON WHITEFORD, M.R.C.S. Eng.