

pleasant to the taste and agreeably sparkling and it is free from the common impurities of mineral waters.

CONCENTRATED SALINE GELATIN SOLUTION.
(W. MARTINDALE, 10, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, LONDON, W.)

The treatment of hæmorrhage by the subcutaneous injection of a saline solution of gelatin has been employed with striking success, as was shown in a communication in our columns of Sept. 8th, 1900 (p. 772). Mr. Martindale has prepared a concentrated saline gelatin solution in sealed tubes each of which contains sufficient fluid for one injection—that is, sufficient to form two pints of normal saline solution. The convenience of possessing a standard solution for this purpose is obvious. The sealed tube terminates in fine points which can be easily broken so as to allow of the emptying of the tube. The contents are poured into two pints of boiled distilled water. The mixture is cooled to 105° F. and then used for intravenous injection in cases of severe hæmorrhage.

PASTILLES AND TROPELS.
(WYLEYS, LIMITED, COVENTRY.)

Under the designation of the “three spires brand” Messrs. Wyleys are introducing various tropels and pastilles in two-ounce and four-ounce enamelled tins. Amongst those which we examined were menthol and eucalyptus pastilles, antiseptic throat pastilles, and bronchial tropels, but other preparations may be made in accordance with the directions of the practitioner. The materials are evidently of the highest quality and the proportions of medicaments present are the most suitable for the purpose.

New Inventions.

DOUBLE-CHANNELED DRAINAGE TUBING.

As the name implies, and as the figure shows, this differs from the ordinary tubing by having two channels, running side by side, in place of the usual one. It can be passed as easily, and in the same way, as the ordinary tubing, and in draining superficial cavities and wounds it has the advantage of being less readily blocked by discharges, clots, &c., as there are two paths of exit. The cases, however, in which it has been found more particularly useful, and for which it was originally devised by me in May last, are those where deep-seated cavities, abscesses, cysts, empyemas, &c., are not only to be drained but also irrigated. The fluid employed is injected into one channel, passes into and flushes the abscess or other cavity, and returns by the second (exit) path, and as it is not forced into a cul-de-sac, as is the case when the ordinary or no tubing is employed, delicate adhesions are not likely to be broken down. The nozzle of the syringe or irrigator should not be bulbous but tapering, so as to fit any size of tubing. Care should be taken that when inserting the nozzle the exit-path is not occluded. Should there be any difficulty about this, a fenestra may be cut in the exit-channel near its mouth. It is advisable, also, to fenestrate the distal end of the tubing if the cavity to be drained or flushed is some distance from the surface. If the tubing does not fit fairly tightly the fluid tends to escape alongside and in consequence the flushing is not so thorough as it might be; this may be prevented by gently compressing the parts around the proximal end of the tube or by lightly packing with gauze. The tubing may be obtained in various sizes from the makers, Messrs. Arnold and Sons, West Smithfield, London.

CHARLES FRANCIS STEELE, M.R.C.S. Eng.,
L.R.C.P. Lond.,
Clifton,



A SIMPLE BED-REST.

WE have received from Mr. John Ellerton of Leamington a specimen of a simple apparatus which he is bringing out to form a bed-rest. The instructions supplied with the apparatus are as follows and give a clear account of how it is used :—

Pass a strap through each of the rubber rings and buckle them to the opposite corners of the foot frame of the bedstead, as high as it allows, and so that they will not slip downward or sideways. Fasten the spring hook which is at one end of the long cord to one of the sling pulleys; it should be on the less accessible side of the bed, if either be so. Pass the other end of the cord inward, through the wooden pulley on that side of the bed, then outward through the other pulley; then place the sling behind the patient, sitting up. The stamp on the sling shows which is its lower edge and the inner side to be next to the body. Draw the cord through the ring of the other sling pulley, so as to hold the sling against the back, at the height desired, and fasten it firmly by making a bow through a cast of the cord round itself, pulled tight. To untie, simply pull the end of the cord. If more support be required at either the upper, middle, or lower part of the back, tie closer together the pair of tapes there. To allow a greater recline, untie, slightly lengthen, and re-tie the cord. To support, leaning over the bedside, both straps may be fastened at or near the opposite corner, and the sling slightly shifted round the body toward the side leaned over.

We have tried the rest and find it fairly comfortable, but we should suggest as an improvement that a rod of wood or metal might be supplied to keep the two side ropes further apart, something after the fashion in which a “Clover’s crutch” keeps the legs apart. As at present constructed the sling rather compresses the body.

THE ENTRIES AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

By the courtesy of the deans of the various medical schools we are enabled to give roughly the number of students who have entered upon medical study this year in the metropolis.

ENTRIES FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

Name of medical school.	Full medical course.	Special courses.	Prelim. science.	Dental.	Full medical course, 1899-1900.	Increase or decrease in full medical students over or under last year’s figures.
St. Bartholomew’s	87	43	12	0	115	- 28
Charing Cross	18	30	4	33	18	No change.
St. George’s	17	2	1	0	†	?
Guy’s	80	28	17	64	79	+ 1
King’s College	25	150*	8	1	†	?
London	74	41	12	0	83	-
St. Mary’s	43	34	8	0	50	- 7
Middlesex	22	37	0	12	24	- 2
St. Thomas’s	47	7	11	0	60	- 13
University College... ..	35	55	45	0	45	- 10
Westminster	18	27	5	1	18	No change.
London School of Medicine } for Women }	23	1	14	0	20	+ 3
National Dental Hospital ...	†	†	†	†	†	?
Dental Hospital of London...	†	†	50	†	†	?

* Including Bacteriology and Public Health.
† Difficult to estimate, as most of the students are perpetual pupils.
‡ Information not supplied.

JUVENILE SMOKING.—The Plymouth School Board has issued a circular to all the teachers drawing attention to the moral and physical evils resulting from juvenile smoking and urging them to do all in their power to discourage the practice.

VACCINATION PROSECUTIONS.—At the meeting of the Trowbridge and Melksham Board of Guardians held on Oct. 17th it was decided that all vaccination defaulters were to appear before the guardians, and if they gave a reasonable excuse why vaccination should not be performed no proceedings would be taken, but if no reasonable excuse could be given the vaccination officer was to be instructed to prosecute.