

antiseptic externally and internally and as an antifermentative, as a wash, and so forth.

STERILISED MILK (GREEN BUTTERFLY BRAND).

(FUSSELL AND CO., LIMITED, 4, MONUMENT-STREET, LONDON, E.C.)

Points of importance in regard to this milk are the uniformity and permanency in connexion with the distribution of its fat. The separation of fat is always a source of trouble when milk is sterilised by heat. This sample proved to be perfectly homogeneous in regard to its fatty contents and, moreover, the quality of the milk is excellent as will be seen from the following analysis: total solids, 12.40 per cent.; mineral matter, 0.78 per cent.; fat, 4.11 per cent.; and non-fat, 7.51 per cent. The taste was quite good and the contents of the tin were sound on opening and no preservatives were detected.

CYLLIN OBSTETRICAL LUBRICANT.

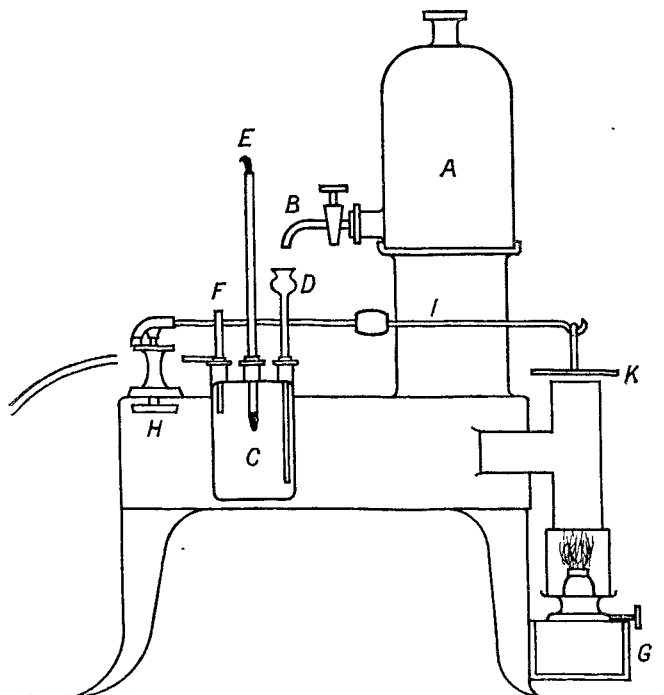
(JEYES SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED, 64, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.)

This lubricant is prepared to meet the requirements of gynaecological practice. It is a bland, unirritating substance containing the powerful disinfectant cyllin, so that its application is a guarantee that the surfaces with which it comes into contact are rendered sterile. It is, moreover, soluble in water, and whilst an excellent lubricant contains no free greasy matters.

New Inventions.

APPARATUS FOR CONTINUOUS SALINE RECTAL IRRIGATION.

I HAD on several occasions made an attempt at continuous saline rectal irrigation with the apparatus recommended by Mr. B. G. A. Moynihan in THE LANCET of August 17th, 1907, but with very varying success. The delivery of the saline fluid was not constant and frequently much of the liquid syphoned over and was discharged on to the bed, and the disturbance caused to the patient by the changing of the sheets was highly prejudicial. Being convinced of the value of the method, it occurred to me that it should be easy to contrive an apparatus which would give a constant delivery of the fluid at a constant temperature, and the contrivance illustrated in the figure was adopted. A brief description will



suffice. 1. The saline liquid is stored in a bottle A, fitted with a glass stopcock B, through which it is delivered to the apparatus at a constant rate. 2. A Woulff's bottle C, fitted with a funnel D, a thermometer E, and a glass T-piece F, is plunged in a light metal case in which it is almost wholly immersed. At the beginning of the operation this bottle is also filled with saline mixture heated to the required

temperature. 3. A current of air, heated by the petroleum lamp G is passed through the metal case to maintain the temperature of the fluid in the Woulff's bottle. 4. The temperature is kept at a constant level by a regulating apparatus consisting of a capsule at H which acts through a lever I on the damper K. When the apparatus is started the stopcock B is adjusted to the required discharge and an equivalent quantity of the liquid overflows at the T-piece F and passes through indiarubber tubing to a Moynihan's rectal tube. The open end of the T-piece admits of the escape of flatus. The rate of flow recommended by Mr. Moynihan is one pint per hour, and in the apparatus used this was proved by experiment to be equal to 90 drops per minute and the tap was accordingly adjusted to this rate. The instrument has been used on a number of cases with marked success. It is easy to run and does not require continuous attention. The constancy of the flow makes it possible for the patient to retain and absorb the fluid and the discomfort of a wet bed is avoided. It does not seem possible to maintain the slow rate of flow necessary with the syphonic action of the apparatus hitherto used. The apparatus was made by Mr. J. R. Sharples, Water-street, Accrington.

Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

JAS. B. MACALPINE.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN, 1907.

IN his first report on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt, Sir Eldon Gorst judiciously adheres to the model rendered classical by his great predecessor. His style, too, bears a certain resemblance to Lord Cromer's, but best of all is the striking similarity between the general views of the emancipated pupil and those of his whilom teacher. In his brief exordium Sir Eldon Gorst says that he has no intention of changing the policy of gradual administrative reform which was introduced by Lord Cromer and has received the approval of successive British Governments. His desire in the present report is to take up the thread where Lord Cromer left it and to describe briefly the progress since attained and the principal measures now under the consideration of the Egyptian Government.

In the first place, the new Consul General devotes a comparatively long disquisition to the capitulations. When first introduced this *régime*, as Sir Eldon Gorst calls it, may have been necessary and even beneficial, but under the conditions of life now obtaining it can without exaggeration be styled the curse of Egypt. He mentions six matters of absolutely vital importance in which the baneful influence of the capitulations is plainly manifest. These matters are (1) self-government; (2) spirituous liquors; (3) child labour; (4) house construction; (5) weights and measures; and (6) trade-marks, patents, and copyright. A seventh, every whit as important as any of these if not more so, might have been added—namely, sanitary legislation. There are also many other matters, scarcely less momentous, in which the capitulations block the way. Measures cannot be equitably applied to the Egyptians alone, but before the Europeans who are living among them can be made amenable the unanimous consent of 15 Powers has to be obtained. In a final paragraph Sir Eldon Gorst sums up the situation in the following words:—

The most important problem for the future is, then, to devise a system which will render all the inhabitants of this country equally subject to the same laws and regulations, and will at the same time provide a practical method of legislating for them. Lord Cromer, in his last report, indicated the general lines on which he considered the problem might be solved, but he laid emphasis upon the fact that his final opinion would largely depend upon the reception accorded to his views by the leading Egyptian and European residents in Egypt. So far, however, there has been no sign of unanimity on this subject on the part of local public opinion, either European or native. If some of the details of Lord Cromer's plan are not acceptable to those most interested, other methods of dealing with the situation must be sought; but whatever scheme may ultimately be adopted, it seems clear that it must embody the main principle underlying Lord Cromer's suggestions and be based upon some local method of legislating for all classes of the population.

In the next two sections of his first chapter Sir Eldon Gorst discusses the Legislative Council and local self-government and shows in the clearest possible manner that the native Egyptian is still incapable of directing his own affairs to advantage. Sir Eldon Gorst has no hesitation in stating that the great majority of the upper and middle classes—that is to say, the people who have a stake in the country—do not wish to see any extension of self-government at the present moment and would be the first to admit that