

when centrifuged showed small numbers of intact acid-fast bacilli, morphologically resembling tubercle bacilli with no sign of disintegrated organisms. Cultures on glycerinated Dorset's egg medium remained sterile. No secondary organisms were found either in films or on ordinary culture media (broth and agar). Two guinea-pigs were inoculated subcutaneously with the vaccine; one was given 0.003 mg. and the other 0.006 mg. No toxic symptoms were observed following inoculation and when killed three weeks later no signs of tuberculosis were observed macroscopically or microscopically.

#### QUINOSAL.

(S. H. M. Co., LTD., SUTTON, HESTON, MIDDLESEX.)

This preparation is made from quinine ethyl carbonate, known as euquinine or tasteless quinine and salicylic acid. It is in the form of small crystals melting at 197°C., and when analysed was found to consist of salicylic acid 25.2 per cent., and quinine ethyl carbonate 74.4 per cent., water nil, ash nil. Quinosal is therefore a definite chemical compound with the composition corresponding to the salicylate of quinine ethyl carbonate. Quinine salicylate has been recommended for diarrhoea and neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica. Quinosal is intended as a tasteless substitute for this drug. It is satisfactory to see that English manufacturers are placing high-class synthetic drugs of this kind on the home market. We are informed that the S. H. M. Co., are the sole makers of quinine ethyl carbonate in this country.

#### HÉMOSTYL.

(WILCOX, JOZEAU AND CO., 49, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.)

Three ten cubic centimetre flasks of this serum were received for examination. It is obtained from the horse by bleeding the animal during the regeneration phase which follows a hæmorrhage. This is done on the principle that the hæmopoietic properties of the serum are increased during this period. On examination the serum was found to yield no growth on aerobic or anaerobic cultures. Injected subcutaneously into a guinea-pig, the serum gave rise to no toxic symptoms and a second dose repeated three weeks later caused no anaphylaxis. The serum, therefore, is non-toxic and non-anaphylactic and is free from contaminating organisms.

#### LYSOL WARD SOAP.

(LYSOL, LTD., 9 and 10, ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, E.C.)

On analysis we find this soap has the following percentage composition: Fatty anhydrides, 54.4;  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , combined as soap, 6.2;  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , combined as  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , 0.3; free alkali as  $\text{NaOH}$ , trace; and water, 37.9 per cent. Resin acids are present, and the claim that the soap contains 3 per cent. of cresols is substantially correct, a content which confers definite antiseptic properties. It is stated that this soap is manufactured for hospital and household use and that it is particularly suitable for the washing of flannels. The retail price is about 8d. per lb., but in comparing this with other domestic soaps the high percentage of water (37.9) should not be lost sight of.

#### TURNWRIGHT'S TOFFEE DE-LIGHT.

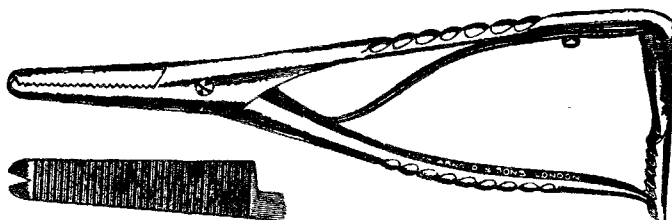
(TURNER AND WAINWRIGHT, LTD., BROOKFOOT MILLS, BRIGHOUSE, YORKSHIRE.)

On analysis this toffee was found to consist of sugar 65.9, water 7.3, fat 18.7, proteins 2.5, sodium chloride 0.6 per cent. These figures correspond to a mixture of sugars 65.9, dried milk 10, fat (other than that in the dried milk) 16.2, and moisture 7.3 per cent. The salt is probably added with a view to improving the flavour. The texture of this toffee, in common with many other popular modern brands, is soft and caramel-like in character and quite unlike the old-fashioned brittle preparations. The mixture is a well-proportioned one and furnishes a palatable and nutritious sweetmeat.

## New Inventions.

### A NEW APPENDIX CLAMP.

IN appendicectomy the usual routine is to divide the appendix between two pairs of forceps. By this procedure the contents of the appendix are forced into the part between the two forceps, and, to prevent the spread of infection, the surgeon is compelled to resort to the inevitable "drop of pure carbolic." To avoid this troublesome procedure I have devised



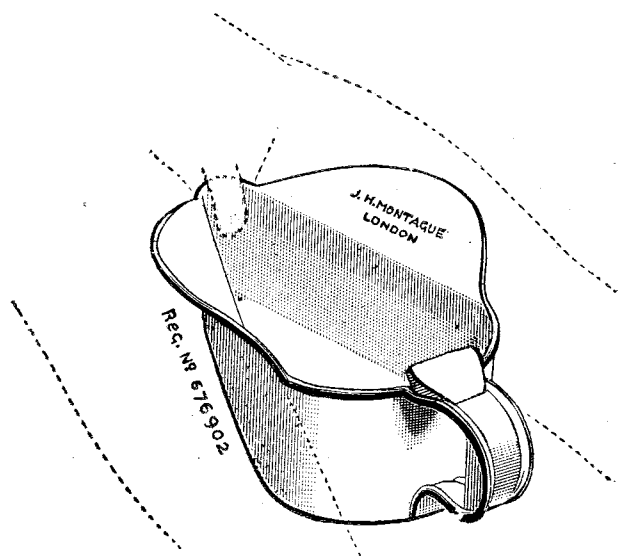
the instrument here illustrated, which is as easy to apply as a pair of forceps. The clamping part of the instrument is wide enough (9 mm.) to allow the base of the appendix to be ligatured and divided at the crushed part, the peritoneal surfaces of which are brought into apposition so that the appendix contents are forced away from the region of ligature and division. The crushing surfaces of the clamp bear fine transverse serrations which fix the appendix transversely. In my opinion clamps with smooth unserrated surfaces which act equally in all directions, unless they are narrow like Mr. Donald Armour's ingenious instrument, tend to produce a longitudinal rupture of the appendix. The ratchet catch and spring are similar to those used in various forms of needle holders, and are locked and unlocked with the greatest ease.

The clamp has been made in accordance with my suggestions by Messrs. Arnold and Sons.

Welbeck-street, W. W. K. IRWIN, F.R.C.S. Edin.

### A UROLOGICAL BASIN.

THE urological basin illustrated is of great assistance in the treatment of urethritis and cystitis when irrigation is required. It is specially designed to fit firmly between the thighs without causing undue pressure on the posterior urethra which sometimes occurs when other appliances of the same nature are



used. The flanges cover the inner surface of the thighs, and it is so constructed that no splashing or leaking over the sides can occur, which makes it particularly useful when treatment is carried out with the patient in bed. It will hold more than three pints of fluid and therefore does not require to be emptied during treatment. Lastly it is made of enamel iron and therefore can be sterilised by boiling. Mr. J. H. Montague, 69, New Bond-street, W.1, is the maker.

Welbeck-street, W. WALTER J. RONAN, M.B. Dub.