

bones and joints. We regret that we cannot congratulate the author on his illustrations, many of which are rough and wanting in clearness.

REPORTS AND ANALYSES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONS

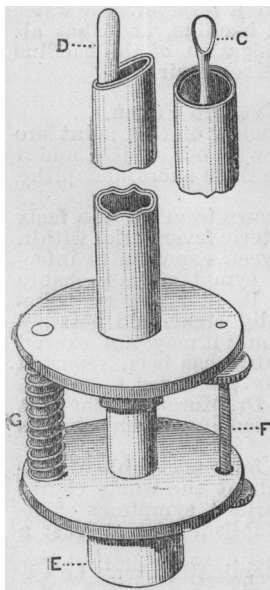
IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

LAWES'S DISINFECTANT FLUID.

MESSESS. LAWES CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, have forwarded us for examination a sample of their disinfectant fluid. It is a brown liquid, with an empyreumatic odour, which has nothing disagreeable in it, and which greatly resembles the odour of good tar. When mixed with water it forms an emulsion of milky appearance and of slightly alkaline reaction. According to a testimonial given by Professor Henri Beye, it contains the superior homologues of phenol, insoluble in water and maintained in a state of solution by means of soda. For use the strength recommended is 1 part of the fluid to 100 of water. A solution of this strength we found would kill bacillus pyocyaneus in five minutes—which was the least time tried—no growth occurring in broth after several days, while the control grew luxuriantly. This fluid is stated to be perfectly harmless, and, if further experiments confirm this statement, it ought to be a valuable addition to our list of antiseptics. As far as our experiments went, we consider it to be all the proprietors claim for it.

AN OPERATING AËRO-URETHROSCOPE.

Mr. E. HUBBY FENWICK, F.R.C.S. (Surgeon to the London Hospital) has had made for him an operating aëro-urethroscope. The first instrument was made for him by Leiter, of Vienna,



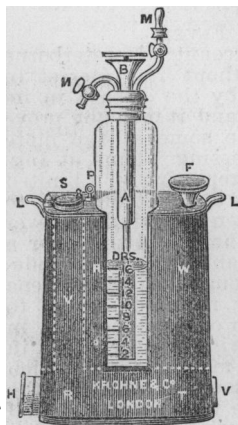
but Messrs. Down Brothers, of St. Thomas's Street, have made alterations and improvements. Mr. Fenwick points out that since the method of inflation has come into use the investigation of the penile urethra has become both rapid and accurate, but the difficulty which the new instrument is intended to obviate is that the glass diaphragm employed to prevent the escape of the inflated air necessarily prevents the introduction of any instrument. The advantage of treating the diseased surface when in the tense condition is obvious. Diseased and turgid folds become flat surfaces; crevices which may hide inflammations are rolled out; rings of stricture and membranous obstructions are put upon the stretch, and when in this condition fly on the slightest touch of the knife; swollen glands project from the surface and can be incised with certainty. Mr. Fenwick believes he has overcome the difficulty indicated by the use of double tubes. The instrument consists of an

ordinary urethral cannula, inside which is another movable tube—"the instrument carrier." The end of this inner tube is armed either with a knife (D) or curette (C) or brush. It can be projected from the cannula by pressing on the shield (E). Directly the pressure is taken off it springs back under cover through the action of a spring (G).

The instrument is not intended to replace the urethrotome, for it is useless in any stricture other than the large calibred or the membranous. Its main use is in the treatment of chronic gleet.

A THERMO-ANÆSTHETIC INHALER.

DR. R. W. CARTER, of Weymouth, has designed a new form of ether inhaler, to which he proposes to apply the name thermo-ether inhaler. It is designed to maintain an equable temperature around the bottle containing the ether, or other anæsthetic fluid. The general form of the essential part of the apparatus is shown in the accompanying drawing. The anæsthetic bottle (A) is graduated to hold 3ij, and provided with a Buxton funnel (B) for filling. The connection for the face piece or tube for operations about the mouth is shown at N, while the connection shown at M leads to a small bellows



by compressing which, air is driven through the anæsthetic. The anæsthetic bottle is surrounded by a hot-water jacket (W), which is provided with a funnel (F) for filling and a venthole fitted with a plug (P) for use during filling. A stick of Japanese tinder is lighted and introduced into the cylinder (H) into the tinder chamber (A T). This chamber is provided with a venthole (V), and the rate at which air is admitted to the tinder, and therefore the rate of its combustion is regulated by a shutter (S). The apparatus is suspended in front of the anæsthetist by a strap, attached to the loops (LL) which passes over his shoulder. The anæsthetic bottle is surrounded for about three-fourths of its circumference by the hot water jacket, the front being left open to allow the quantity of the anæsthetic to be

read. If there is only one case to be anæsthetised it will be sufficient to pour about two or three ounces of water at 100° F. into the jacket, but the temperature of the water may be regulated by opening or closing the shutter (S), which admits air to the smouldering tinder.

The advantages which Dr. Carter claims for this apparatus are, that it produces less, if any, asphyxia, that the anæsthetist has complete control over the anæsthetic, that as the ether is administered in the same way as chloroform in Krohne's improved Junker's inhaler the vapour is given only in inspiration, and the ether is not contaminated with the products of inspiration. For an operation lasting more than fifteen minutes a bag is necessary as in the ordinary ether apparatus; in some patients a bag may be required even for a short operation.

The apparatus is made by Messrs. Krohne and Seseman, 8, Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.

THE GRACE TESTIMONIAL.

THE following subscriptions have been received on behalf of this fund:

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At an examination for inspectors of nuisances, held by the Sanitary Institute at Huddersfield on July 12th and 13th, 46 candidates presented themselves and 23 passed.