

The difference in the fatty acids apparent in these two, and which would probably vary as much in other germs, could doubtless be made of use in classification. This study is being continued further and extended to the hog cholera, swine plague, and allied germs.

Media	Albuminoids per cent.			Ether and alcohol extract per cent.		Ash per cent.	
	1	2	1	5	1	5	1
	per cent Peptone agar.	per cent Peptone agar.	per cent Soda.	per cent Peptone agar.	per cent Soda.	per cent Peptone agar.	per cent Peptone agar.
Bacilli.							
Pfeiffer's capsule bacillus	66.6	70.0	....	14.06	....	9.10	....
Pneumonia bacillus	71.7	79.8	....	11.3	....	10.36	....
Bacillus of Rhinoscleroma	68.42	76.2	....	9.1	....	9.33	....
Spirillum of cholera .....	....	64.96	....	....	....	...	30.78
No. 28.....	73.1	79.6	....	17.08	....	7.79	....
Nitrogen.							
	7	7	5	1			
	per cent Glycerol beef broth. per cent	per cent Artificial media. per cent	per cent Glycerol beef broth. per cent	per cent Peptone beef broth. per cent	Carbon. per cent	Hydrogen. per cent	Ash. per cent
Tuberculosis	7.34	8.94	62.98	7.34	1.77
Glanders	14.05	41.89	5.89	5.18
Swine plague	11.81	44.57	7.20	12.41

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A CONVENIENT FORM OF UNIVERSAL HAND-CLAMP.¹

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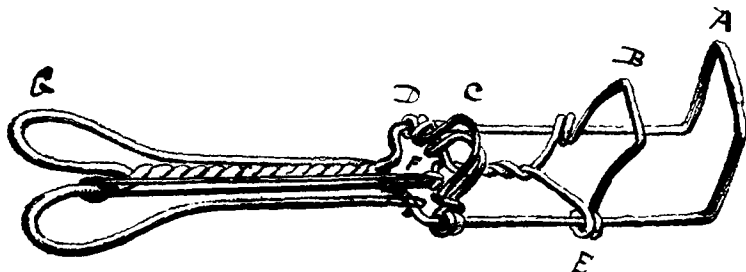
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THE various holders and hand-clamps used for holding test-tubes and smaller forms belong, as a rule, to two classes. The bite is effected either by a spring or by a pressure exerted by the hand. The difficulty with the first class of holders is that the spring is often inconveniently strong for delicate tubes, and not strong enough for flasks. The second class often fails when long continued holding is involved, as muscular pressure relaxes after a time.

The following little device was worked out to afford a con-

¹ Read before the New York Section, December, 1893.

venient holder that should take from nothing up to a diameter of an inch and a half and yet allow a grasp which corresponds to the weight of the object held, and also not tire the hand, no matter how long it is held.



The clutch B slides on the parallel bars F, and is slightly smaller than the counter-clutch A. This, with its curvature, allows it to grasp any object, no matter how small, that is placed between B and A. A double bearing, to insure ease of movement, is effected by winding the wire at D. The double arch C allows the thumb to press easily and comfortably against it, and act as a knee-joint. The swell G keeps the handle in the grasp, and the rubber strap F brings the traveling clutch back and opens the clamp as soon as the pressure is removed from C.

To use the apparatus, the handle is securely grasped and the end of the thumb is placed against C. On straightening the thumb, in the manner of a knee-joint, the object is tightly held between the clutches. The hand does not tire on continued holding because the pressure is taken in a straight line on the bones of the thumb, and hence calls for so slight a muscular action as to be practically inappreciable.

The clamp is manufactured by Richards and Company.

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ELECTROLYTIC SEPARATIONS.

BY EDGAR F. SMITH AND DANIEL L. WALLACE.

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COMMUNICATIONS relating to the electrolytic separation of metals, present in solution as double cyanides, have appeared, from time to time, in this Journal and in other pub-