

by bowels and kidneys, as well as by skin and lungs, is notably increased.

9. The temperature curve is not constant; there is usually a rise of about 1 F. during the increase in weight and a sudden fall after the crest of the weight wave is passed.

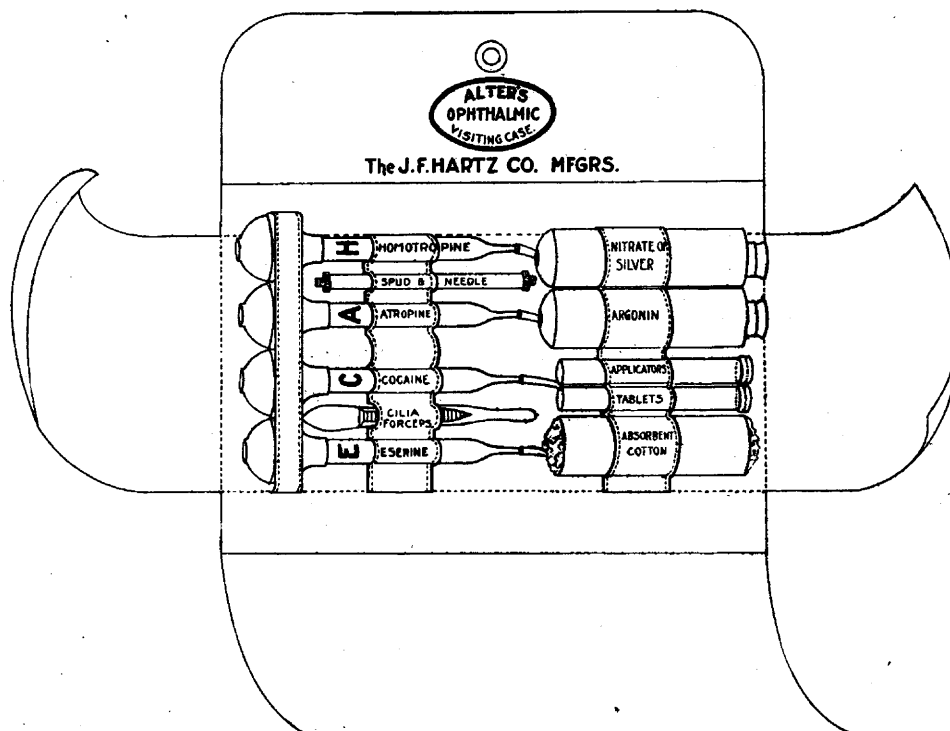
New Instruments.

A NEW OPHTHALMIC VISITING CASE.

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This little visiting case which I present to the profession and which is herein portrayed is of especial interest to oculists; it can, of course, be used by the physician in general work in connection with his ophthalmic cases.



As will be seen by the cut, it contains all the essentials commonly used in the treatment of eye cases, each dropper being marked in a manner indicating its contents.

The case contains cocain, atropin, eserin, homatropin, two bottles of silver nitrate in different strengths, a phial for toothpicks and a reservoir for cotton, beside a bottle intended to hold a relaxing tablet, a spud and a pair of epilating forceps, a pocket in the side of the case for prescription blanks, cards, etc. While the case is primarily intended as a visiting case it serves all purposes for office work.

338 Summit Street.

A POCKET STERILIZER AND INSTRUMENT CASE.

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The object in devising this case was to do for minor and emergency surgery what the compressed tablet has done for minor and emergency medicine. When closed and packed the case measures 7x3, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches or 17.5x8.5x4 cm., thus being easily portable in the breast pocket or emergency bag.

A telescope cover (see cut) gives an extra sterilized tray for instruments after boiling. The box itself being the boiling tray, both of these are manipulated, when hot, by the handles, the boiling tray by holes in its upper edge on either end, the

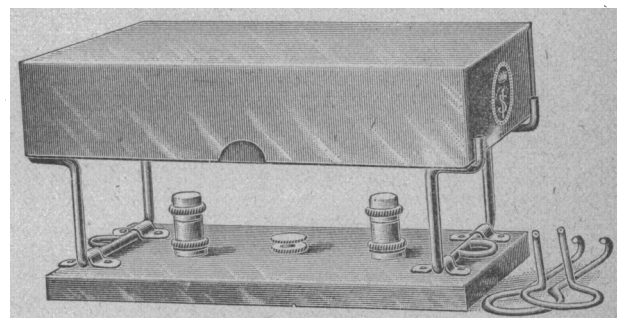
cover by its edges, and the instrument tray proper by its wire handles. Thus we have a sterile field, with three trays, produced in one boiling.

As an instrument case, the instruments are packed in the instrument tray, held in place to prevent rattling or damage by spring crossbars caught in perforations of the tray on either side. This I believe is a new feature and thus the instruments are easily placed in the tray, the spring clips holding them, whether more or less are carried, as individual selection dictates. The instruments are all of standard size, a considerable convenience in operating not possessed by many pocket instrument cases. This selection approximates the usual hospital routine as follows: dissecting forceps, probe, small curved scissors and Kocker clamp; scalpel, artery clamp, Abbe needle holder, spool of silk and needles carried in a small needle box which also holds the sodium carbonate for boiling; Volkman spoon, director with aneurism needle handle and curved bistoury. If needed, the Kocker clamp and Abbe needle holder

may be used with the artery clamp for hemostasis, thus giving three clamps, and for blunt extraction the aneurism needle and tray handles may be used. For minor and emergency surgery the above should be amply sufficient.

The essential part of the sterilizer is the double wick alcohol lamp, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or 16.5x8.25x1.2 cm., having a capacity of about 80 c.c., a little less than three fluid ounces of alcohol, and thus can burn several hours steadily. When the boiling tray is half full of cold water, the usual amount, the boiling time is ten minutes. This will not be found excessive, however, as after lighting the lamp the preparation of the patient and sterilization of the hands will fully occupy it. With hot water the time is, of course, reduced proportionately, or the boiling tray may be placed on a gas stove or range, as is an ordinary sterilizer, should this be desirable. The wicks are covered

by screw caps, as is the filler and vent when not in use, and folding legs support the boiling tray, which is kept from being knocked off in any way by the holders.



There are many other convenient surgical uses to which this case can be put, as in catheterization, or in clinic dressings; having continuously boiling water at your hand the instruments may be dipped as one passes from case to case, while with slight modifications of size or shape it would be all sufficient for many other surgical manipulations or operations of several of the specialties. Its cost will not exceed \$6.75, exclusive of instruments, which is no more, I believe, than any first-class ordinary metal pocket case would cost.