

and salicylate of soda, and the tablet, sweet and saline to the taste, two grains each of these drugs.

MUNK'S COD-LACTONE.

This is a preparation of emulsified cod-liver oil with lacto-phosphate of lime. The microscope shows but few irregularities in the size of the oil globules. It mixes very well with water or milk, and the taste is not repulsive, the assistance of a disguising flavour like cinnamon evidently having been resorted to. Sulphuric acid strikes a beautiful purple with the emulsion, and the ash was found to consist almost entirely of phosphate of lime. Cod-lactone is likely to prove of value, where indicated, as the condition of emulsion is of course calculated to promote speedy absorption.

New Inventions.

FORCEPS FOR CORRECTING DEFORMITIES OF THE NOSE.

In recent fractures of the nasal bones, whilst the fragments are still fairly movable, nothing answers better for correcting the deformity than ordinary dressing forceps with one blade up the nostril and one outside. For old fractures, however, with displacement, or for lateral deviations of the nose, the result of former injury or of congenital defect, the dressing forceps are not usually strong enough to lift the displaced or fractured bones. For this purpose Messrs. Arnold and Sons of West Smithfield have made me strong forceps with blades moulded to the shape of the nasal bones

FIG. 1.

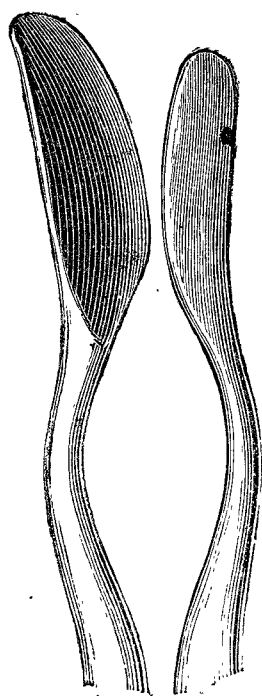
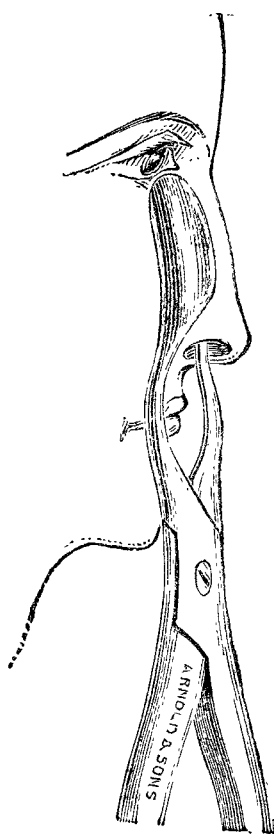


FIG. 2.



(Fig. 1). The larger blade is concave inwards to correspond with the convexity of the outer surface of the nasal bone; the smaller blade is convex inwards to fit in like manner the concave inner surface. Both blades are smooth, and when the forceps are closed do not touch, so as to prevent as much as possible the crushing of the soft tissues. The handles are long, to give a more powerful leverage, since very considerable force in long-standing cases has to be employed to move the displaced bone. In Fig. 2 the forceps are shown *in situ*. The forceps are made in pairs, a right and a left, and in three sizes to suit the size of the

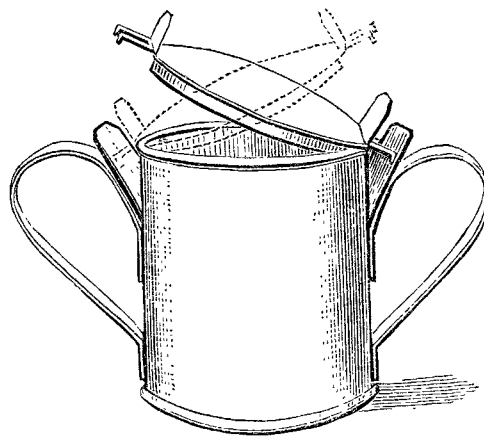
nose, age of the patient, &c. In using the forceps, say for a deviation of the nose to the left, the forceps for the right side had better first be inserted, and the right bone slightly corrected; then the forceps for the left side, to move the left bone. By alternately applying the right and left forceps the bones can generally be brought into place or their position greatly improved. Care should be taken not to break the skin or do more harm than possible to the mucous membrane. The skin gave way once in one of my cases, but healed by the first intention under a drop of collodion, and was never noticed by the patient. I have not hitherto seen any harm follow the use of the forceps, but I imagine some necrosis might occur if too much force were used or the coverings of the bone were extensively injured. In some cases it will be found of advantage to bend or break the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. This, if necessary, can usually be done with the forceps. After reposition the bones should be kept in position for a week or more by a nasal truss. The form I commonly employ is one described in THE LANCET of July 6th, 1889, p. 12.

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A SANITARY SPUTARIUM.

THE advantages claimed for this new sanitary sputarium are the following. 1. When not in actual use any expectoration in it is kept completely under cover. 2. Having two handles, it can be passed from nurse to patient, or *vice versa*, with less trouble than with the one-handed form. 3. The cover can be raised from either



handle—a very great convenience. 4. If necessary, the cover can be removed or replaced in a moment. 5. The two parts are easily cleaned and rendered aseptic. 6. It is much lighter than those made in porcelain. 7. Not liable to be broken. It is recommended to be used with the anti-septic absorbent paper or sawdust to be procured from the manufacturer, W. Jones, 203, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.

Bournemouth.

F. W. CORY.

EXTRA MEDICAL SERVICES RECOGNISED.—The Leicester board of guardians has awarded to their medical officers gratuities of 10 guineas each for extra services rendered by them during the recent epidemic of influenza in that town.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—We are glad to notify the appearance of an English edition of the excellent serial publication the *International Medical Bibliography* of Gustav Ruprecht (Göttingen). It has appeared quarterly for the past thirty years in Germany, and has served as the model for many similar compilations. The first part for 1891 is now before us, comprising the literature of the months January to March. The English publishers are Luzac and Co., and the annual subscription to the work is 6s.—M. Kolckmann announces that Vols. II. and V. of the *Transactions of the International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890*, are now ready, and will be sent to members residing in the country on receipt of 1s. 6d. P.O. or stamps, and to those residing in London on receipt of 1s. stamps, free of charge. The price for non-members is—Vol. II., 14s.; Vol. V., 12s.