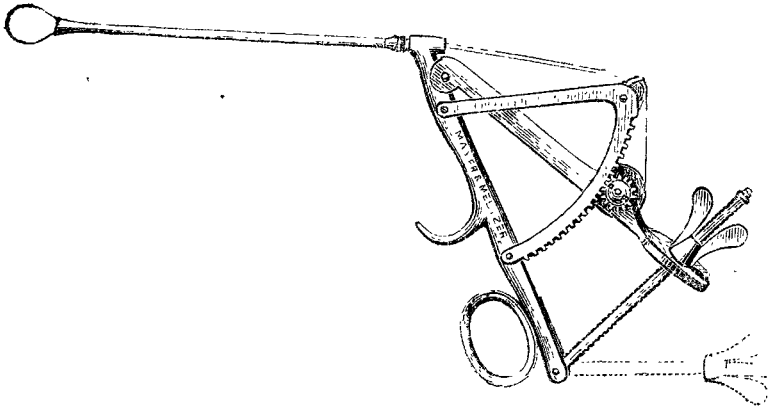


A NASAL SNARE.

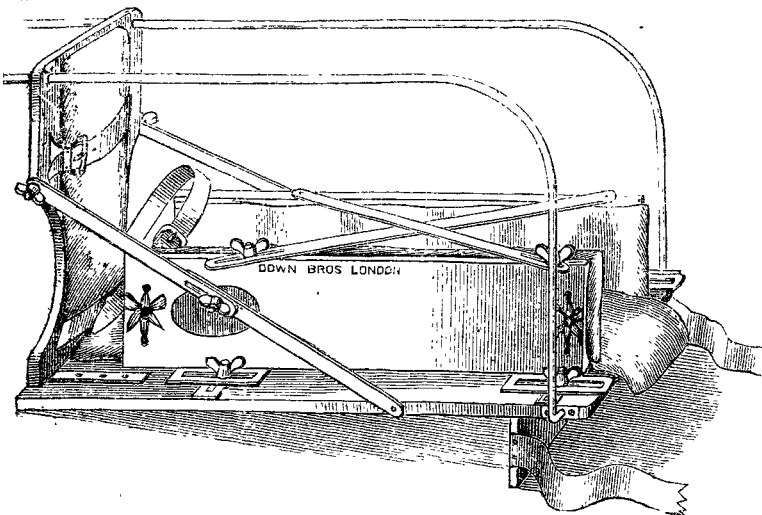
DR. ERNST R. BROWN of Montreal has designed a nasal snare which unites the qualities of simplicity of construction, lightness, and strength. As shown in the engraving the wire which forms the loop is led over a guide pulley and fastened to a wheel in connexion with the pinion seen beside the rack. The loop is tightened by making pressure with the thumb so that the force employed is exactly known, whereas in the patterns of snare worked by a spring and ratchet only an approximate estimate of the force can be obtained. The advantages of this quality in dealing with nasal polypi are obvious. The screw and fly nut enable the operator to proceed cautiously and also to stop the action at any stage.



Owing to the length of the rack a loop of considerable size may be employed and it can, moreover, be tightened up very quickly. The finger rest is a material assistance in the holding of the instrument. The barrel is of the ordinary shape and size; it is not made in one piece with the frame, but fits into a socket from which it can be pulled out when the strain on the wire is released by removing the thumb from the lever; the loop is then again made ready. This snare works without the clicking noise made by some of the other modifications of the instrument and all the parts being of metal are easily sterilised. The makers are Messrs. Mayer and Meltzer, Great Portland-street, London, W.

A NEW FRACTURE APPARATUS.

THIS apparatus has been designed with a view to furnish every requisite for treating any fracture of the leg or foot in an easily portable form and at small cost. It has a back splint into which a foot-piece can be fitted, so as to suit the different lengths of limb at any desired



angle. Two side splints are attached to the back splint by travelling screws in such a manner as to admit of any required degree of approximation at either end and are therefore capable of accurate adjustment to the different diameters of the leg. The same arrangement permits of their being altered at will as swelling takes place or

diminishes, or for the application of dressings, &c., without disturbance of the fracture. A rectangular rod passes from either side of the back splint to the top of the foot-piece, and forms a cradle. As the limb is exposed to view during the entire course of treatment any displacement can be at once rectified. The splint is manufactured by Messrs. Down Bros., 21, St. Thomas's-street, London, S.E.

F. ST. JOHN KEMM, L.R.C.P., L.R.O.S. Edin.
Worle, Weston-super-Mare.

THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(Continued from p. 861.)

LEEDS.

ON March 24th a conference was held at the Town Hall, Leeds, upon the Prevention of Tuberculosis, at which the Lord Mayor presided. The meeting was held in the Lord Mayor's private rooms. His lordship had invited to the conference the medical staffs and committees of management of the various medical charities in Leeds, the Corporation Sanitary Committee, the President and officers of the Leeds and West Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society, the committee of the Leeds Sanitary Aid Society, and the Holbeck Sanitary Association. The Lord Mayor in opening the proceedings referred to the importance of the subject for which they had been called together. Dr. J. E. Eddison, who opened the discussion, moved the following resolution:—

That a committee be formed to make inquiries as to the best way of establishing special wards or a special institution for the treatment of poor people suffering from tuberculosis, particularly phthisis.

This was carried unanimously and after the election of the committee and the passing of the usual votes of thanks the meeting terminated.

CHESHIRE.

The Cheshire County Council recently undertook some experiments with herds at their dairy institute at Worleston to demonstrate the reliability of the tuberculin test in animals. Experiments were also undertaken at the agricultural school at Holmes Chapel. The number of cows in Cheshire is 195 per 1000 acres. The tests were conducted by Mr. Laithwood, the chief veterinary inspector for Cheshire, and the results were as follows: In the Worleston herd out of 54 animals 37 were healthy, 14 reacted, and three were classified as doubtful; in the Holmes Chapel herd of 17 animals 13 were healthy, three reacted, and one was doubtful. Nine of those which reacted were slaughtered and examined in the presence of competent witnesses. All the carcasses were tuberculous, tubercle being chiefly found in the glands, the lungs, and the livers. All the carcasses were, however, declared fit for food and were sold, being nine in all, for a total of £97 7s. The remaining animals which reacted have been isolated and experiments as to the curability of tuberculosis will be made.

ST. HELENS.

The medical officer of health of this county borough, Dr. F. Drew Harris, has issued a report to the health committee on the prevention of tuberculosis, especially among children, and also on some means by which the excessive infant mortality may be controlled. He is of opinion that improper feeding is the great cause of the high infant mortality and he advocates sterilisation or Pasteurisation of milk. He describes the Goutte de Lait Society inaugurated at Fecamp by Dr. Dufour which supplies mothers unable to suckle their children with sterilised and humanised milk. A marked diminution in the mortality has been noticed since the society began its work only four years ago.

BATH.

A deputation of medical men waited on the mayor of Bath on March 20th to ask him to call a public meeting to form a local branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis. The deputation was introduced by Dr. Weatherly. Dr. Symons, the medical officer of health of the city, urged the establishment of public slaughter-houses. The mayor said that he certainly would summon a public meeting to discuss the questions put before him by the deputation.