unpleasant odour and toxicity. It forms a valuable substitute for iodoform in various suppurative conditions of the nose and ear.

Another drug newly introduced by this firm is Iodalbin, an iodoproteid compound possessing the characteristic alterative action of the iodides of potassium and sodium without their liability to derange the stomach. It is claimed to afford a perfect substitute for the inorganic iodides in the treatment of chronic bronchitis and asthma, and to be equally effective in smaller doses.

The "Glaseptic" Nebulisers and Sprays possess several distinctive advantages, such as ease of cleansing, freedom from corrodibility, simplicity of construction, portability, etc.

Chloretone Inhalant is an antiseptic and analgesic agent for treatment of nasal and laryngeal disorders of bacterial origin—hay fever, laryngitis, bronchitis, etc.

Acetozone Inhalant is powerfully germicidal, yet non-irritant and non-toxic.

THERAPEUTIC PREPARATIONS.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London.

"Slippery Elm."—We have received specimens from this manufacturing firm of a preparation which they have described as "Slippery Elm." The preparation of slippery elm presented is announced to contain five grains (0·324 grm.) of mucilage of slippery elm. The product may be slowly dissolved in the mouth, and when so administered may act as a demulcent and sedative astringent in dryness of the throat or mouth, or other conditions requiring such application.

Tabloid Carbolic Acid and Slippery Elm.—This is a combination of the mucilage and phenol. Each product contains half a grain of carbolic acid. When dissolved slowly in the mouth it serves as a mild disinfectant, and may be useful in diseases of the pharynx, tonsils, and other parts of the mouth that are amenable to such treatment.

A. Wulfung & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 83, Upper Thames Street, London.

Formamint Tablets.—This preparation of menthol and formaline is a combination of exceptional utility and value to oral surgeons. It combines all the qualities requisite for a medical preparation. It is effective, pleasant, and arranged in suitable dosage for acting on the inflamed mucous membranes of the mouth. It has been tried in several of the throat hospitals, and has met with the appreciation of the many distinguished surgeons who have constantly to prescribe it. Formamint is a loose chemical combination of formic aldehyde and lactose, in the form of a compressed tablet, each one containing one-sixth of a grain of formic aldehyde combined with lactose, citric acid, pepto-hydrochloric acid, and flavouring agents. Thus prepared formaline differs entirely from its simple solution, is much more powerful in action, less irritating, and its action is continued after absorption, thus aiding the reputed neutral-

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ising effect of healthy saliva upon the bacteria of the mouth. It is a valuable and agreeable preparation, and is most useful in the toilet of the mouth and throat.

Messrs. Duncan Flockhart & Co., London.

Boraldehyde.—This liquid preparation of Messrs. Duncan Flockhart & Co. is primarily intended for septic and ulcerated throats, but also tends to soothe inflamed conditions of the pharynx and the tonsillar region and the buccal cavity generally. When diluted it acts as a pleasing and effective dental mouth-wash, invaluable after the extraction of teeth or stumps. When diluted it contains 1 per cent. of pure boric acid, and 1 in 4000 real formaldehyde in a glycero-menstruum. It is best used in a strength of 1 ounce to 8 ounces of distilled water. As a spray it is most agreeable for tonsillar, throat, and laryngeal conditions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Journal of Laryngology, Rhinology, and Otology.

Sir,—Kindly permit me to draw your attention to an error in the August number. On page 386 my friend Dr. Percival J. Hay is familiarly alluded to as "Percival."

Yours faithfully,
Wilfrid Glegg.

[The paper by Professor Onodi was written in German and the translation is literal. Our correspondent will be pleased to learn that Professor Onodi has already noticed the error and rectified it in his publication on this subject, 'Der Sehnerv und die Nebenhölen der Nase,' of which we have just received an advance copy. He correctly refers to the case on page 66 of his monograph.—Editor.]

To the Editor of the Journal of Laryngology, Rhinology, and Otology.

Dear Sir,—My attention has been called to an error on p. 348 of my text-book on "Diseases of the Nose and Throat."

In discussing thyrotomy for benign neoplasms of the larynx, reference is made to "Permewan's two thyrotomies, etc." In a most courteous note to me Dr. Permewan declares that he has never done a thyrotomy for benign growth. My words are based on a statement found on p. 408, *Progressive Medicine*, May, 1902 (StClair Thomson), and the episode illustrates the danger of taking things second-hand, even from a distinguished authority.

With profound apologies to Dr. Permewan and to those who honour me by consulting my book,

I remain, yours very truly,
C. H. Knight.

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