to date by frequent issues but we should hardly have thought that this would have necessitated four editions within 12 months. It would, we suggest, be a better plan in future to print an edition large enough for requirements not more than once a year. At the same time we commend the printing of a chronology of the various issues, and we wish that all medical publishers would follow Messrs. Wright and Sons' example in this respect. During its last revisions a textual inaccuracy, and certain clumsy entries in the index to which we called attention in reviewing the first edition have been expunged. The scope of the work remains unchanged, no detailed description being given of complex surgical or obstetrical operations, but full attention being paid to other methods of treatment. The book is of especial use to the general practitioner who will find in it many valuable suggestions for the management of disease. We do not quite understand, however, how tender spots can be sought for carefully under an anæsthetic as recommended in the treatment of vaginismus. But the merits of the book far outweigh its demerits and amongst the former we place the excellent little pictures illustrating the article on dislocations. In the present edition articles on health resorts, hypnotism, prescribing, gunshot wounds, cut throat, and synovitis have been added. The first of these contains some hints of a general nature upon climatological treatment, by Dr. Leonard Williams who makes the best of the space at his disposal; in the second Dr. J. Milne Bramwell writes upon a subject of which he is well qualified to treat. The "prescribing" section, by Dr. J. Calvert, deals with common incompatibles, whilst Mr. S. Maynard Smith writes from South African experience upon gunshot wounds, a section which makes more hopeful reading than could have been possible 50 years ago.

Your Child's Health: Medical Notes for Mothers and Teachers, School Nurses, and Health Visitors. By JOHN GRIMSHAW, M.D., B.S. Lond., D.P.H. Camb. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1908. Pp. 144. Price 2s. 6d. net.—The scope of this handbook is indicated by its title. It is a comprehensive summary of elementary hygiene and prophylaxis, as they concern the bringing up of children, expressed in language that can be understood by any person of ordinary intelligence. Most of the chapters are written in the imperative tense, rules being given rather than reasons, as is right considering to whom they are addressed. We are glad to say that directions for treatment are limited to the simplest remedies, so that the book will not extend the overlengthy list of "Home Doctors" and kindred publications. The subjects dealt with range from the health of the expectant mother to vocal exercises for stammering. A useful page is occupied with "milestones" that should mark the development of a normal child. The directions for hand-feeding infants concern only the ordinary milk, barley-water, sugar, and cream mixture, the citration or "modification" of milk being left to medical advice. There are some useful pages on economical and wholesome cooking and on accidents and emergencies. It is neither to be expected nor desired that a work of such a nature should contain other than well recognised teaching, and Dr. Grimshaw has succeeded in presenting in a striking manner the leading rules to be observed and the common precautions to be taken which are well known to medical men as the foundations of health in the rearing of children.

The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Reports. Vol. XVII., Part 3. Edited by WILLIAM LANG, F.R.C.S. Eng. London: J. and A. Churchill. November, 1908. Pp. 333 to 529. Price 5s. net.—This number of the Moorfields Hospital Reports completes the seventeenth volume. The following consideration of the contents will show that the usual high standard has been well maintained.

1. Mr. E. Nettleship continues his exhaustive investigation of Retinitis Pigmentosa and Allied Diseases. This concluding section of his work deals with the fertility of parents, "anticipation" in the disease, the kind of consanguinity of consanguineous ancestors, the relation between sex and age, variations in clinical characters, variations in ophthalmoscopic changes, and so on. It contains a wealth of detail which will prove of inestimable value to clinicians and throws new light upon an obscure problem. The author passes on to discuss congenital absence of the choroid, retinitis punctata albescens, and congenital night-blindness without changes. Here the literature is fully collated and many new cases are added, much information being conveyed as to the heredity of the diseases. The three parts of the communication which have appeared in this volume of the reports contain the material for a complete monograph on retinitis pigmentosa. The presentation of the material, whilst admirable from the point of view of research, is involved and fails to throw the most important observations into proper relief. There is danger therefore that this invaluable communication may fail to receive the attention which it merits. It would be of great service to his colleagues if Mr. Nettleship would embody his researches in a systematic monograph. 2. Mr. W. Ilbert Hancock writes upon certain points in regard to the Fields and Fundus Changes in Obstruction of the Central Artery of the Retina. He draws special attention to the previously recorded fact that in many complete cases of so-called embolism of the central artery a small portion of the peripheral temporal field escapes total destruction. The most probable explanation is that the corresponding part of the retina receives its nourishment from the choriocapillaris of the choroid. The suggestion is thrown out that the white appearance of the retina in the early stages of the condition is not due to œdema but to coagulation necrosis. 3. Mr. George Coats brings forward a pathological communication on Forms of Retinal Disease with Massive Exudation. Under this somewhat cumbersome designation he collects the recorded cases of folding of the retina with inter- and sub-retinal exudation, adding others from his own experience. He attributes them for the most part to deeply seated retinal hæmorrhage with subsequent organisation. The article is beautifully illustrated with many microphotographs of the pathological anatomy, and it will doubtless prove to be for some time to come the authoritative exposition of the subject.

New Inventions.

A MODIFIED EVACUATING APPARATUS.

It has long been a matter of surprise to me that lithotritists should have been content to use the same evacuator for small boys as for adults, seeing that the urinary bladder is so different an organ in the two cases. I have of late had a not inconsiderable number of cases of stone in the bladder to deal with—upwards of 60 during eight months of the past year—and have felt at last compelled to devise an instrument specially adapted for use with young children. The two important points in which this modified evacuator differs from the forms in use for adults are, first, its size, the rubber bulb having little more than half the content of that of the adult pattern of the same model—i.e., that designed by Mr. H. M. N. Milton, late chief surgeon, Kasr-el-Aini Hospital, Cairo—and secondly, in the greater softness and compressibility of the bulb. The evacuating catheter is also shorter. For these alterations I claim the following advantages:—1. Removal of the risk of over-distension. With an evacuator containing far more fluid than does the bladder of the patient it needs constant watchfulness to avoid the introduction of a dangerously large amount, especially when, as may often be the case, the preliminary distension of the bladder

has been effected by an assistant in the absence of the operator. 2. A far more accurate estimation of the condition of the bladder as regards muscular tone and resilience. In the case of children the resistance of the stiff incompressible bulb of the ordinary evacuator is out of all proportion to that of the delicate bladder wall, so that an important indication of the condition of affairs is, to a great extent, lost. 3. There is a great diminution of fatigue for the operator. He is not only spared the strain of repeated compression of an unnecessarily stiff bulb, but he is able to close his hand freely upon it.

As will be seen by the illustration, the collar mounts are made to unscrew and the whole instrument may be easily taken apart for sterilisation. I see no reason why other models than Milton's should not be modified in a similar way with equal advantage; it might even be possible in the case of the more expensive ones to have interchangeable bulbs for use with adults and children respectively. The evacuator has been made for me by Messrs. Down Bros., of St. Thomas's-street, London, S.E., who have carried out my instructions most carefully.

ARTHUR LANKESTER, M.D. Lond.

C.M.S. Hospital, Peshawar, North India.

A SQUINT READER.

THE Squint Reader which is here illustrated has been designed by Dr. Arthur Greene of Norwich. It is intended to provide a strong and inexpensive apparatus by which the repeated and long-continued binocular use of the eyes may be insured during the treatment of concomitant squint in

a child able to read, the vision of whose squinting eye has been by exercises and by the aid of appropriate lenses brought up, or nearly up, to that of the "fixing" eye. By placing a book on the book-holder with the middle of the page to be read (not the middle of the book) opposite the

middle of the apparatus, the sliding "interruption block" can easily be moved to such a position that on the child looking through the sight-hole end it is impossible for him to read the lines of the book unless exercising true binocular vision. The apparatus is very portable, as it can be folded so as to be almost flat and nearly any kind of book or magazine can be used. The instrument has been made by Messrs. F. Davidson and Co. of Great Portland street, London, W.

A CHLOROFORM TUBE-TERMINAL FOR USE WITH BRÜNING'S BRONCHOSCOPE.

THE accompanying illustration shows a blackened German-silver tube with a flattened concave end for the delivery of chloroform vapour from a Junker's bottle when Brüning's bronchoscope has been passed through the vocal cords into the trachea or one of the bronchi. By means of this chloroform tube-terminal, which at its end is concentric with the orifices of the various portions of the specula of the bronchoscope, and has also a short flange for steadying it in

position, chloroform anaesthesia may be suitably maintained without interference with the surgeon's view from the eyepiece or the manipulation of instruments within the speculum. The blackened surface of nitric bronze does not reflect the light of the electric lamp and is practically invisible through the instrument while in use. The appliance has been made for me by Messrs. Allen and Hanburys of Wigmore-street, London, W.

Harley-street, W.

H. BELLAMY GARDNER.

COMBINED GAG AND SELF-RETAINED TONGUE FORCEPS.

WITH the object of overcoming the difficulty of holding forward the tongue during the administration of anaesthetics I have devised the instrument here illustrated, which has been made for me by Messrs. Billings and Sons of Manchester. There is nothing original about the gag with the exception of the studs on the inside of the blades. After placing the instrument between the patient's teeth it is

opened and the tongue is caught with the forceps in the middle line. The forceps is then pulled forwards and fixed on the stud until the administration of an anaesthetic is finished. Thus the anaesthetist has his hands free. The forceps is short and may be easily covered with an ordinary chloroform mask. The instrument may also be useful in various operations on the tongue.

Merthyr Tydvil.

J. MEREDITH THOMAS.