Mr. Flinn's book contains a wealth of information for those who desire relaxation and change of scene without encountering the drawbacks incidental to foreign travel. It is a valuable addition to our manuals of special topography, being profusely illustrated and introducing the reader to some ninety localities notable either for mildness of climate, charming scenery, or mineral springs. Sulphuretted springs occur at Lucan (nine miles from Dublin), at Lisdoonvarna (on the west coast, near Galway Bay), at Swanlinbar (county Cavan), and at Ballynahinch (seventeen miles from Belfast). Chalybeate springs are found at Lisdoonvarna, Castleconnell, Ballynahinch, and other places. The only warm spring in Ireland is at Mallow, in county Cork, the temperature of the water being from 70° to 72° F.

Nursing in a Nutshell: the Rearing and Management of Children from Infancy upwards. By a DOCTOR OF MEDICINE. London: Iliffe and Son. Price 6d.

THIS little work is described as a practical instructor for the use of parents and superior nurses, and is mainly applicable to children in ordinary health. It is excellently adapted to the end in view, but in the short chapter on the Eyes and Sight some warning might have been added as to the care of the sight during school-life, and readers are likely to be misled by the reiterated statements to the effect that "a successful vaccination affords as much protection against small-pox as an attack of that disease itself." This statement is rather equivocal; it would have been more to the point had the writer emphasised the value of re-vaccination after childhood, as ensuring a degree of protection even greater than that afforded by a previous attack of small-pox.

LIBRARY TABLE.

A Treatise on the Nervous Diseases of Children, for Physicians and Students. By B. SACHS, M.D., Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the New York Polyclinic, &c. pp. 650. 160 Illustrations. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1895.—Dr. Sachs presents us in this volume with a very full, clear, and well-illustrated account of a number of forms of nervous disease. From the title of the book we were led to expect that the description of the diseases would refer to the manifestations present in children. Liberal space, it is true, is given to affections such as chorea and the myopathies which are met with most frequently in juvenile subjects; but when we come to conditions such as epilepsy, which are met with at all ages, the description of the disease is much more suited to adult cases than to children. There is no attempt made to differentiate for the reader the picture presented by children suffering from particular complaints and that of adults in the same condition. Chapters are even given to paralysis

agitans and tabes dorsalis. Hence the reader is constantly in confusion as to whether adults or children are referred to. A chapter on Mental Disorders is added, including a section on Idiocy and Imbecility. The book shows throughout that the author is a man of very wide and accurate neurological knowledge, and that his descriptions are based on personal observation and experience. It is much to be regretted that he did not prune the book more thoroughly before publication and keep rigidly to the subject he had chosen for the title. The language employed is clear and pleasant, and the book is profusely illustrated, chiefly from photographs of clinical cases.

Annales de l'Institut Pasteur. Vol. IX., No. 11. Paris: G. Masson, Nov. 1895.—This account of original work carried on in the Pasteur Institute comprises several papers of great interest. M. Marchoux has experimented further with the serum of blood taken from an animal that has been immunised against anthrax, and finds that the antidotal powers of the serum are greater if taken a short time after a fresh dose of a virulent anthrax culture has been given to the immunised animal. He finds that the best results are obtained if the serum is prepared two or three weeks after the last inoculation. M. Duclaux continues his researches on intra-cellular nutrition, based mainly on the behaviour of the ordinary organisms of fermentation in various media, and M. Grimbart deals with the changes produced by the growth of pure cultivations of Friedländer's pneumococcus in sugars, glycerine, &c. Contrary to what Frankland had supposed, he finds that it acts on glycerine, splitting it up into ethyl alcohol, acetic acid, and lactic acid.

The Care of the Baby: a Manual for Mothers and Nurses. By J. P. CROZER GRIFFITH, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1895. Price, \$1.50—Parents will find in this volume of 370 pages most copious information on every detail of nursery management. The opening chapter describes the precautions to be observed by the mother during the later months of pregnancy and gives elaborate directions as to the preparations to be made for the expected event, "ether, one half-pound," being among the articles to be provided for the occasion, although its use or application is nowhere alluded to. There are eleven chapters in all, the last of which, on the Sick Baby, is the largest, covering about 130 pages. It contains rather more than the average mother can be expected to assimilate, but the general directions as to domestic treatment until medical advice can be obtained are excellent, and the fulness of the symptomatology makes it worthy the attention of young practitioners. The book is written in an agreeable style and is copiously illustrated.

New Inventions.

A NEW VACCINATOR.

PRACTITIONERS who have to vaccinate a large number of patients in rapid succession will appreciate the utility of any

instrument which Messrs. Mayer and Meltzer have made for me, and which I have found very effective in my capacity as a public vaccinator. It consists, as will be seen by the illustration, of a blunt-pointed lancet and needle in one instrument. The advantages of it are, firstly, that it is easily kept clean; secondly, that it can be used either as a

contrivance by which the operation is facilitated, and observation for an hour or two at a well-attended vaccination station will remove any doubts as to the saving of time and labour which may be effected by the adoption of a judicious system. For these reasons I forward a description of an

scarifier or as a puncturer; and, thirdly, that the roughness of the handle enables one to use it more easily than an ordinary lancet. It is put up in a wooden case in which there are recesses for tubes. T. GARRETT HORDER, Cardiff.