attempted to travel in a foreign country. The handbook is replete with information upon all practical points and quite up to date, a section having been added especially dealing with motoring. In this connexion the phrase, "I see a policeman; go slowly," is decidedly significant and proves that the salutary police-trap does not exist only on the Brighton and Bath roads. The book would be a most useful companion to any English traveller on the continent. By the way, why is develop twice on one page spelt with a terminal "e"?

JOURNALS AND MAGAZINES.

Edinburgh Medical Journal.—The June number opens with an address by Professor J. Chiene dealing with the origin of tumours which he attributes to developmental defect—an excess of "maternal influence," the exact meaning of which is not very clear. An interesting paper on the Medico-Legal Relations of Intemperance is contributed by Dr. Stanley B. Atkinson, barrister-at-law. Mr. C. Ernest Pronger sets forth views similar to those recently urged by him in our columns (*THE LANCET*, June 10th, 1905, p. 1573) as to the far-reaching effects upon health of errors of refraction and gives notes of some cases illustrating this source of trouble. Dr. Walter Ker records certain facts which, in his opinion, tend to throw doubt upon the conveyance of small-pox by the air to districts in the neighbourhood of a small-pox hospital.

Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal (June).—An interesting address delivered to the Odonto-Chirurgical Society of Scotland by Dr. G. Lovell Gulland upon neuralgia forms the principal feature of this issue. The relation of pain to morbid conditions of the mouth is discussed and illustrations are added showing the distribution of such referred pain in the case of individual teeth. Dr. A. H. F. Barbour narrates a case of climacteric hæmorrhage due to sclerosis of the uterine vessels and refers to the literature of this condition, which is of some importance in that curetting is incapable of effecting permanent arrest of the bleeding and hysterectomy is necessary. Mr. Alfred A. Young records some cases of perforated gastric ulcers in which recovery occurred either with or without operation.

Birmingham Medical Review.—In the May number of this review is contained the first of the Ingleby lectures upon Mentally Defective Children, by Dr. James Kerr. It is full of interest, dealing as it does with conditions leading to defects of speech and of allied functions. The curious condition known as moral imbecility is also alluded to. We hardly think that the term "ammoral" as a synonym of non-moral has much merit, and we hope that other writers will not be tempted to adopt it. Dr. Alex. Findlay continues his exposition of the application of physical chemistry to medical and biological science and gives some illustrations of the application of the theory of ionisation to explain physiological phenomena. Dr. W. Arthur Foxwell writes a short note upon insomnia, especially that occurring in gouty subjects, and the possibility of treating it in some cases without the administration of hypnotics.

New Inventions.

AN EMERGENCY POISONING CASE.

CASES of acute poisoning occur not infrequently in which proper treatment at the time would result in the saving of life or the averting of serious consequences. Ready and effective measures are indicated to obtain satisfactory results in such cases and the general practitioner is sometimes not in a position to take these measures. In order to supply this

want I have recently devised an emergency case, an illustration of which is here given. The case is compact and handy and neatly finished in black leather. Its outside dimensions are 12 inches long, four and a quarter inches wide, and six inches high. The contents are as follows: one stomach tube, one tongue forceps, one mouth gag, one two-ounce glass syringe, and one hypodermic syringe. It also contains large bottles of magnesium sulphate, of zinc sulphate in 20-grain powders, powdered mustard, calcined magnesia, and chloroform. The one-ounce vials contain amyl nitrite, alcohol,

dialysed iron, acetic acid, oil of turpentine, and aromatic spirit of ammonia. The half-ounce vials contain powdered ipecacuanha, powdered opium, potassium bromide, chloral hydrate, and potassium permanganate. The hypodermic tablets are of strychnine sulphate, morphine sulphate, pilocarpine muriate, apomorphine hydrochlorate, nitroglycerine, digitalis, and atropine sulphate. The case also contains a manual on acute poisoning, giving special symptoms, simple tests, chemical antidotes, physiological antagonists, and treatment.

New York City.

JOHN W. WAINWRIGHT, M.D.

A RHEOSTAT FOR USE WITH THE CYSTOSCOPE.

THE accompanying picture illustrates the rheostat made for me by Mr. Trotter of Glasgow which I have found most useful whenever electric light is available, as it saves carrying secondary batteries. The rheostat works in connexion with the ordinary electric light and is reduced through a 50 candle-power lamp, so that a steady cystoscopic light is

maintained without the anxiety of failure which so frequently occurs with secondary batteries. The cost of the rheostat is only 30s. and it is easily carried in an ordinary small operating bag. It has been so useful to me that I write this short note recommending it.

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Glasgow.