Parsons: The Muscles of Mammals, with special relation to Human Myology. 11. Mr. J. H. F. Wilgress of Selwyn College, Cambridge: A Note on Hereditary Stiffness of the Metacarpo-phalangeal Joint of the Thumb. 12. Dr. Edred Corner of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge: On Some Skulls from Ceylon. 13. Professor Richard J. Anderson: Some Notes on the Manus of the Dugong. 14. Dr. Edward Fawcett: Some Points concerning the Mounting of Dissections in Basins. 15. Archæologia Anatomica. 16. Mr. R. J. McClelland (student): Note on a Moderator Band in the Left Ventricle and a Perforate Septum Ovale in the Heart of a Sheep. 17. Professor Bertram C. A. Windle: Eighth Report on Recent Teratological Literature. Lastly, there are notices of new books, a report on the Association of American Anatomists, and the index to Vol. XXXII. of the journal.

Medical Temperance Review.—The September number contains an abstract of a paper on Alcohol in Drugs and Drug Preparations read by Dr. Norman Kerr at the meeting of the British Medical Association. There is also an account of the proceedings at the annual medical temperance breakfast which took place in Edinburgh during the meeting of the Association. The speakers were Professor Simpson, Dr. Sims Woodhead, Dr. Clouston, Dr. Ridge, Dr. Connel, and Mr. A. P. Young.

Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal.—The original articles are on Colotomy (by Mr. F. T. Paul), on the Influence of Skin Condition on Surgical Procedure and on the Treatment of Eczema by Counter-irritation (by Mr. Colin Campbell), on Sewage Disposal (by Dr. H. R. Jones and Dr. Frank Robinson), on Foreign Bodies and the Use of the x Rays (by Mr. C. T. Holland), on Practical Gynæcology (by Dr. William Alexander), and on Cholecystitis as a Complication of Enteric Fever (by Dr. C. A. Hill). As usual the bulk of the journal consists of reports of the meetings of the Liverpool Medical Institution.

Mercy and Truth.—The numerous articles include an account of the Kashmir State Leper Hospital, by Dr. E. F. Neve. There is a full-page photo-print of a Chinese Opium Smoker.

In the *Phonographic Record* for September contributions by Sir W. R. Gowers on Syphilitic Disease of the Cerebral Arteries and by Mr. Peyton Beale on the Use of Alcohol as a Wound Dressing deserve attention. Sir W. R. Gowers says that as an indication of previous syphilis great reliance may be placed upon loss of the pupillary action to light, whilst the reaction of accommodation is not impaired. Mr. Beale, whose article we referred to last week, finds that alcohol applied as methylated spirit on double cyanide gauze promotes rapid union of wounds and checks serous exudation, so that the risk of the wound becoming infected after the first dressing is very slight. Dr. Atchley's Note on a Cancer Cure of the Eighteenth Century shows that vaunted specifics for cancer were known more than 100 years before the days of Mattei; and the concluding instalment of Dr. Fletcher Beach's Observations on Mentally Deficient Children is marked by many helpful suggestions on the psychology and treatment of these alien outcasts.

PLYMOUTH INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.—

On Sept. 13th the Plymouth Board of Guardians received from their Visiting Committee a report which contained serious allegations as to the treatment of the workhouse children sent to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital. On Sept. 16th the hospital sub-committee of the town council held an inquiry into these allegations, with the result that all the charges against the hospital were emphatically denied. The affair had created a considerable amount of interest in the Three Towns and much more will probably be heard about the matter. It is certainly to be regretted that the guardians did not give the Sanitary Committee and hospital officials an opportunity of replying to the charges before they adopted the report.

New Inventions.

A THREE-WAY COCK FOR ADMINISTERING NITROUS OXIDE GAS AND ETHER; FOR USE WITH CLOVER'S INHALERS.

THIS device consists of a T-shaped tube with two telescoping tubes x and y at either end of the horizontal limb.

A small ether bag is passed over the shoulder B. The gas enters by a tube T and is guided into the bag which it distends. The vertical limb I fits into a Clover or similar inhaler. With both y and x pulled out the patient breathes air. Push y in and the inspiratory and expiratory valves are brought into action. Push x in and they are thrown out of action and he breathes backwards and forwards into the bag. The movements are controlled by slot-pins and the letters opposite these indicate the action of the valves, thus for breathing Air the slot-pins will be at A and A G, for breathing Gas they will be at G E and A G, and for breathing Ether they will be at G E and E.

The advantages claimed for the apparatus are that it is simple of construction, that it can be fitted to a Clover's inhaler, and that an ordinary small ether bag only is required, and ether anaesthesia can be continued without changing the bag. It has been used by myself and my colleagues at Wolverhampton General Hospital for more than a year with very satisfactory results. It is made by Mr. F. Ash of Birmingham.

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IMPROVED ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC SYRINGE AND CASE.

THE accompanying illustration shows a new form of aseptic all-metal hypodermic syringe and case. The advantages claimed for it are, that it can be easily sterilised, that it is durable, that it holds a number of tubes of com-

pressed drugs, all the articles in the case are easily got out, and that, being compact, it can be carried in the waistcoat pocket very conveniently. It is manufactured by Messrs. Reynolds and Branson, of Leeds.

E. MILWYN JENKINS, M.B., C.M. Glasg.
Shaftesbury House, Calverley.

A NEW CATHETER DISH.

THE accompanying illustration shows a dish which I have designed for the reception of flexible catheters in daily use. It consists of an elongated narrow vessel, furnished with an overlapping lid, and it is sufficiently long to admit a catheter of ordinary length without flexion being necessary. The catheter rests on two transverse ridges attached to the bottom of the dish, so that the antiseptic solution with which the dish is filled surrounds the instrument. A flexible catheter, once having been used, has to be bent to be placed in most of the receptacles as used at present and this frequently produces "kinking" or injury at the eye. In my