

the symbol is out of place at a time when it is truth itself that we seek. And, besides, to merit admission into a really living poem, the symbol should be at least as great and beautiful as the truth for which it stands, and should, moreover, precede this truth and not follow a long way behind." It remains only to add that the translation has been excellently well done, though for some curious reason here and there the translator uses the auxiliary "will" as a Frenchman or a Scotsman might, meaning thereby "shall."

Letters to Young Wives and Mothers, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. By FREDA LORRAINE. London: The Cable Printing and Publishing Co., Limited. Price 6d. each.—These three little pamphlets contain some admirable advice to expectant mothers. Lady Loraine's remarks are shortly summarised by the quotation given at the head of letter 1. "Whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report Think on these things." There is but little doubt, we think, that a mother's temperament, "conversation," and surroundings during her pregnancy have an influence for good or for evil upon her as yet unborn child. If a woman is during her pregnancy contented, in easy circumstances, and surrounded by beautiful objects her child is much more likely to be healthy, good-tempered, and patient of control than if in its prenatal days its mother has been worried, anxious, and bad-tempered. Although happiness and contentment are not within the reach of everyone Lady Loraine has done well in pointing out to those chiefly concerned that a mother can exercise an influence over her unborn child, and even the trying to be contented will often result in attainment.

JOURNALS.

Medical Magazine.—The interest of the July number of the *Medical Magazine* centres in an announcement contained therein which is headed "The *Medical Magazine* and Medical Protection." The magazine is to be supplied to all present and future members of the London and Counties Medical Protection Society and an attempt is to be made by special issues from time to time to "keep the medical profession constantly and systematically in touch with those questions which most vitally affect its own interests and thus to enlist its sympathy and coöperation." We are always in sympathy with efforts aimed at stimulating the interest of medical men in the practical politics of their own profession and shall be glad if the *Medical Magazine* succeeds in this direction.

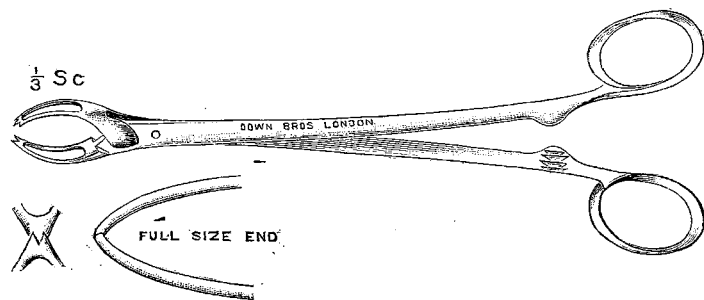
Journal of Anatomy and Physiology. Conducted by Sir WILLIAM TURNER, K.C.B., F.R.S.; D. J. CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.R.S.; G. S. HUNTINGTON, M.D.; A. MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.; and J. G. M'KENDRICK, M.D., F.R.S. Vol. XXXVI. New Series, Vol. XVI. Part 4. July, 1902. With Plates and Figures in the Text. London: Charles Griffin and Co., Limited. 8vo. Pp. 112. Price 6s. index Number.—The following articles are contained in this number of the journal. 1. On the Succession and Homologies of the Molar and Pre-molar Teeth in the Mammalia, by H. W. Marett Tims, M.D. Edin. 2. The Normal Position of the Big Toe, by Joseph Griffiths, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S. Eng. Dr. Griffiths gives drawings and measurements which show that in the newly-born child, in the adult, in the savage, as well as in civilised man, both of the present day and as represented to us in Greek sculpture, the big toe is asymmetrical, gently curved in its long axis with the convexity inwards towards the opposite foot, and is directed outwards more or less from the inner line of the foot as well as from the line of the innermost metatarsal bone. 3. On two cases of Dental Anomaly, by O. Charnock Bradley, M.B. Edin. One of these cases occurred in the horse and in this there was a supernumerary molar in the maxilla, whilst in the other the premaxillary region of a

calf presented two teeth. The former case Dr. Bradley regards as an instance of multiplication of serial organs in the individual, whilst the latter he considers to be an instance of reversion towards an ancestor provided with a fuller complement of teeth than exists in the modern bovidæ. 4. A note on the Occipito-atloid Articulation in some Arctoids, by R. J. Anderson, M.D. R.U.I. 5. Two Rare Vertebral Anomalies, by E. Barclay-Smith, M.D. Camb. 6. On the Natural Preservation of the Brain in the Ancient Egyptians, by G. Elliott Smith, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor of Anatomy, Egyptian Government School of Medicine, Cairo, with a plate. 7. The Primary Sub-division of the Mammalian Cerebellum, by G. Elliott Smith. 8. On the Presence of an Additional Incisor Tooth in a Prehistoric Egyptian, by G. Elliott Smith. 9. Note on a Case of Muscular Abnormality observed during Life, by Professor T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D. Aberd. The case appears to be one of complete absence of the sterna and of a small part of the clavicular origin of the pectoralis major of the right side in a man. 10. On the Arrangement of the Branches of the Mammalian Aortic Arch, by F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S. Eng. Drawings of the normal arrangement of the vessels in many animals are given. 11. The Relative Weights of the Right and Left Sides of the Body in the Fœtus, by T. G. Moorhead, M.B. Dub. 12. The Comparative Histology of the Urethra, by J. Strickland-Goodall, M.B. Lond. 13. A Supra-Clavicularis Proprius (Gruber), by P. P. Laidlaw, St. John's College, Cambridge. 14. Emargination of the Patella, by the Rev. F. C. Kempson, M.B. Camb. In addition to an index to the thirty-sixth volume the part contains the Proceedings of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

New Inventions.

LONG ARTERY FORCEPS FOR DEEP WOUNDS.

It is sometimes rather difficult to place a ligature on a bleeding point in a very deep wound, as, for instance on the pelvic floor in an abdominal section when the abdominal incision is small and the walls are thick, or in a vaginal section when the vessel is almost out of reach. Ordinary artery forceps are too short and in using most long forceps one is apt to include the ends of the blades in tying the ligatures. Messrs. Down Bros. have made to my design a pair of forceps which are figured here and which seem to render considerable help in the conditions indicated. The shaft is nine inches long. The instrument bears a superficial



Complete forceps with enlarged view of bow and grip.

resemblance to a large pair of Marrant Baker's artery forceps, but it differs from them in the construction of the blades. These are not serrated but terminate in fine toothed ends. The blades are broadly bowed with somewhat obtuse points. They take up but a small piece of tissue, and a loop of ligature thrown over the shoulder and drawn tight runs well over the ends, and it is almost impossible to tie the extremity of the forceps in the tissue seized. The instrument has the shafts, handles, and catch of Marrant Baker's forceps and the blades and toothed ends of ordinary artery forceps, except that its bow is shorter and wider. It has an aseptic joint and weighs two ounces.

Leeds.

J. B. HELLIER, M.D. Lond.