

illustrations. London: Charles Griffin and Co., Limited. 1916. Pp. 364. Price 8s. 6d. net.—We noticed the sixteenth edition of this excellent handbook less than two years ago. Two pages, 327A and 327B, have now been interpolated in the appendix on Antiseptics in Time of War, describing Lister's curative antiseptic method in compound fracture, and the application of hypochlorous acid in the form of eupad and eusol to septic wounds. If the subject of antiseptics in war time had to be included at all we could have wished it to be more comprehensive in character. It is somewhat astonishing to find that the authors have so little to say on the subject of war surgery in what purports to be an up-to-date surgical handbook—there is, for example, no word concerning either tetanus or gas gangrene—but it is quite likely that the pressure of duties brought about by the war has taken from them all chances of the leisure necessary to collate the wealth of information that now is on record. The prophylactic injection of antitetanic serum is not even mentioned. The remainder of the book is unaltered.

*The Eyes of Our Children.* By N. BISHOP HARMAN, M.A., M.B. Cantab. *The Care of the Teeth.* By ARTHUR T. PITTS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., L.D.S. *The Health of the Child.* By O. HILDESHEIM, M.D., B.Ch. Oxon. *The Health of the Skin.* By GEORGE PERNET, M.D. Paris. *The Care of the Body.* By FRANCIS CAVANAGH, M.D. *The Prevention of the Common Cold.* By OLIVER K. WILLIAMSON, M.A., M.D. Cantab. London: Methuen and Co. Price 1s. each.—These little volumes of Methuen's Health Series, the first six to appear, have been written with the object of giving the general public information which, if carefully applied, would add greatly to their health and happiness. Each book is complete in itself and deals, as will be seen from the titles, with a particular region of the body or a particular group of individuals. The appearance of the two volumes concerning children is appropriate at a time when special stress is being laid upon the preservation of child-life. Mr. Bishop Harman's book, in which instruction is given in an attractive manner, should be read by school teachers as well as by parents. The same applies to Mr. Pitts's book, for it is during school life that much preventive work may be done in safeguarding the teeth. The pernicious use of the "dummy" is graphically pictured on p. 70 by the reproduction of a photograph showing the resulting deformity. Dr. Hildesheim deals more with the health of the child in general and the hygienic measures essential to maintaining it. Dr. Pernet's little treatise may help in restricting the harmful use of cosmetics among the young girls to whom munition work has suddenly brought a liberal supply of pocket-money. Dr. Cavanagh gives much information which young workers especially might lay to heart with profit. In the last volume Dr. Williamson deals with a subject of perennial interest, though he does not claim to do more than lay down a code of life which will fortify the body against the common cold. Each book of the series is written in clear and non-technical language.

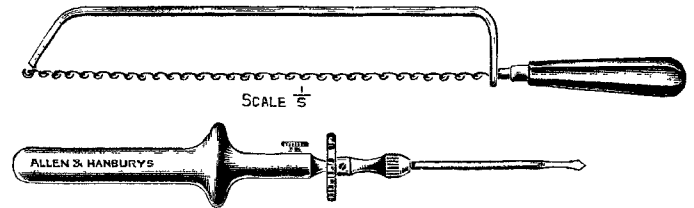
*French and English Dictionary.* Compiled by JOHN BELLOWS. Revised and enlarged by WILLIAM BELLOWS. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1916. Library edition, cloth, pp. 689. Price 5s. net. Pocket edition, leather, pp. 606. Price 9s. net.—The third edition of this admirable dictionary has made its appearance and will receive the same hearty welcome that has been accorded its predecessors. With all students of French Bellows's dictionary has been popular from the day of its first appearance in 1872 through all its editions and enlargements, for the scope of the work is very large, while the convenient size of issue makes the inclusive character remarkable. From the beginning the late John Bellows, the projector of the work, made the inclusion of technical renderings a special feature of the dictionary, and in continuing and developing these points his son, Mr. William Bellows, the present editor of the dictionary, has been industrious and energetic. Introductory notes acknowledge the good offices of many coöperators, among whom may be mentioned Professor G. Bonet-Mauray, whose practical help in the revision of the work has been extensive, M. Auguste Marrot and M. Gustav Friteau, professor of English at the Lycée Hoche, Brussels, the last two names figuring also on the title-page as collaborators with the editor. The manner in which in this dictionary the genders are distinguished, the indications for pronunciation and for the employment of liaison in French, as well as the brief grammatical schemes, are all alike useful, and we commend the book to the use of all our readers.

## New Inventions.

### AN IMPROVED BONE-DRILL.

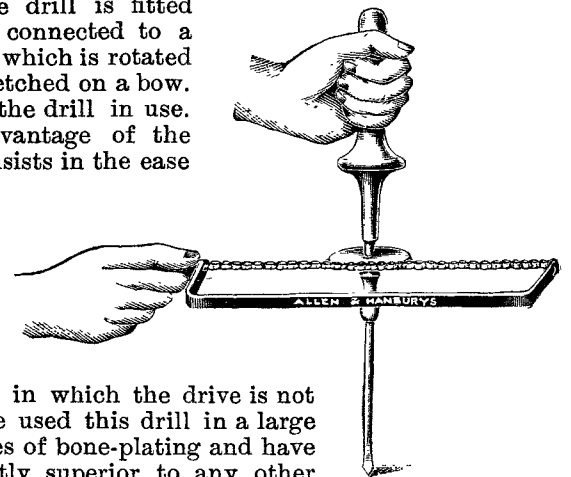
THE accompanying illustrations represent a bone-drill which has been made for me from a design made by Dr.

FIG. 1.



G. Ramsey Phillips. As shown in Fig. 1, the drill is fitted into a chuck connected to a toothed wheel which is rotated by a chain stretched on a bow. Fig. 2 shows the drill in use. The great advantage of the instrument consists in the ease with which even the hardest bone can be drilled with the least possible exertion, especially in awkward positions in which the drive is not direct. I have used this drill in a large number of cases of bone-planting and have found it greatly superior to any other design. It is easily cleaned and the whole can be boiled for sterilisation.

FIG. 2.

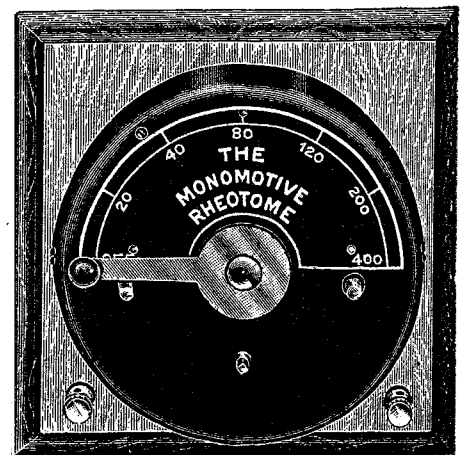


Messrs. Allen and Hanburys, Limited, Wigmore-street, W., are the manufacturers.

R. H. JOCELYN SWAN, M.S. Lond., F.R.C.S.  
Wimpole-street, W.

### A MONOMOTIVE RHEOTOME.

THE above title is the name given by an American firm to a new interrupter of medical electricity currents. The apparatus is a kind of clockwork that moves a drum over which are fixed metallic teeth or pins. A movable lever is fitted over the drum and in its different positions the lever passes over 2, 4, 8, 12, 20, or 40 of those teeth or pins and gives 20, 40, 80, 120, 200, or 400 interruptions in the minute. This apparatus weighs about 4 lb., is quite portable, and free from the inconvenience of having to provide water or mercury as in nearly all other kinds of interrupters. The



The weakest part is the spring which has not a uniform movement. After having been wound up the number of interruptions agrees with the number indicated upon the apparatus, but after some 15 or 20 minutes the number is reduced by half and it is necessary to re-wind it or move the lever to the next intersection. The feeling to the patient and the muscular contractions are about the same as with the metronome, and it is quite sufficient for ordinary medical work. The apparatus is manufactured by Mr. A. E. Dean, of Leigh-place, Holborn, London, the cost being less than £3.