

The former is highly instructive, giving an account of the appearances presented at the point where the incision for the iridectomy or sclerotomy had been performed. The paper is illustrated by many coloured cuts, which are reproductions of photo-micrographs, a very creditable piece of work.

The Frog: an Introduction to Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology. By A. MILNES MARSHALL, D.Sc., Professor in the Victoria University. Fourth Edition. Pp. 163. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. Manchester: Cornish. 1891.—This work is divided into nine chapters, each dealing either with one of the systems of the animal, as the nervous, circulatory, muscular, and osseous, or with its histology or development. An introductory section deals with the Processes and Methods in Common Use in Biological Inquiry. There are many illustrations. The dissections are accurate, and the descriptions are given in short paragraphs that are both intelligible and easy to be followed by the student. The careful dissection of one such animal as the frog should be done by every medical student, and would form an excellent introduction to the study of human anatomy.

On the Ambulance Organisation and Medical Arrangements of an English Army Corps in the Field. Together with a Description and Plan of "Bearer Company" Practice as carried out at Netley. By Surgeon-Captain C. J. ADDISON, Army Medical Staff. Netley: J. T. Lemon.—This little book is well described by its title. It is just what it pretends to be, and is written clearly and to the point. Its author is the instructor at Netley in matters of drill to the surgeons on probation, and his method of dealing with the subject is based upon experience. A good deal of information of a precise and useful kind is compressed into a small compass, and the method pursued is plainly and concisely put, and likely to be a great aid to members of the Militia and Volunteer Medical Staff Corps in their various ambulance drills. A short sketch is afforded of the objects, origin, and development of the organisation; and the conditions under which the severely wounded soldier is found after having been struck down in the fighting line are enumerated and practically considered. The plan of "bearer company" practice and of the formation of dressing and collecting stations as carried out at Netley, with the detailed description, make the system quite plain.

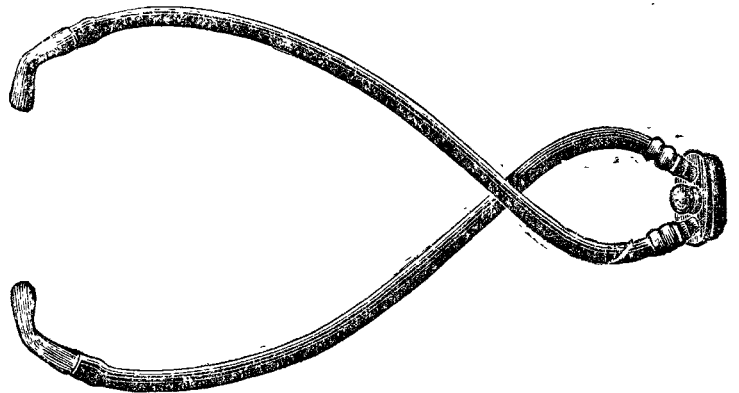
The Strange History of a Dynamo. By T. E. GATEHOUSE. London: H. Alabaster, Gatehouse, and Co.—The objects the author of this brochure had in view were: first, to attempt to give in plain language a popular exposition of the dynamo-electric machine, which could be readily understood by the non-technical reader; and secondly, to bring more prominently into publicity the most noteworthy achievements of a devotee of science. The story is told by a dynamo, which is supposed to relate the history of its evolution. Those who wish to know all about the dynamo from its birth and "up to date" will do well to read this interesting and well-written account.

Wilson's Legal Handy Books: the Law of Bankruptcy. By C. E. STEWART, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. London: Effingham Wilson and Co.—This series of little books on legal subjects is well-known, and has no doubt proved to be of great utility to a large circle of readers. The present deals with a large subject, and will fully sustain the reputation of the series. Bristling with technicalities, the topic is not susceptible of simple, barely indeed of intelligible, treatment, and we will not pretend, therefore, that Mr. Stewart has succeeded in producing an attractive book. But technical handbooks are seldom attractive, and on the more appropriate ground of usefulness this latest addition to Mr. Wilson's library of publications need occasion him no misgivings.

New Inventions.

A NEW STETHOSCOPE.

IT was not until I was conversing upon the varieties of stethoscopes with Dr. B. W. Richardson the other day that I realised the value and convenience of one made for me by Messrs. Maw, Son, and Thompson some years since, and which I always use. It is composed of two pieces of india-rubber tubing each two feet two inches long, with vulcanite ear-pieces at the upper ends, and tubes for insertion in the oval chest-piece at the lower extremity, also made of

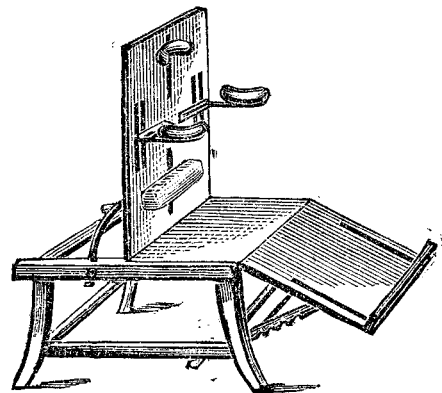


vulcanite. The chest-piece is seven-eighths of an inch in length and five-eighths of an inch in width, and cupped inside. The instrument can be carried in the waistcoat pocket or most conveniently in a pistol pocket made in the trousers. It is the most sensitive stethoscope of its kind. The tubes are inserted separately into the chest-piece, not terminating together, as in Dr. B. W. Richardson's original pattern. It differs from Stearne's stethoscope by the chest-piece being much smaller, and oval instead of round, allowing it to be applied to the intercostal spaces, frequently detecting mischief not recognisable by means of the ordinary instrument. There is no occasion to lean over the patient under examination or to inhale the patient's breath. The instrument is manufactured by Messrs. John Richardson and Co., Leicester.

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CHAIR FOR SPINAL CURVATURE.

MR. ALFRED CARTER, 47, Holborn Viaduct, has invented a chair for the prevention and treatment of spinal curvature. It is so constructed as to afford support to the spinal column while the patient is in the sitting posture, thus dispensing with the progressive weakness arising from maintaining the prone position for a prolonged length of time.



The illustration given shows the manner of adjusting the crutches to the axillæ and of fixing the pillows in the position required by the patient. The legs can also be supported at any angle, and the whole apparatus can be brought to a horizontal plane and used as a reclining board.