

of a shortened limb, the adoption of symmetrical movements and correct rhythm for removing deformity and excluding lameness, and the manner in which misleading "tumours" are produced by the rotation of lateral curvature. The author emphasises what seems to lie at the base of orthopædic practice, the fact that prevention and cure are to be found in so managing a case and equipping a patient that natural growth will be the principal factor in recovery. The methods of diagnosis, prevention, and treatment advocated are recorded as having proved useful "and as likely to be at least suggestive in the practice of others." The book is very practical and the questions discussed are made clear; to this end the copious illustrations are exceedingly helpful. The index is very full. The book deserves to become popular as a manual.

A Magisterial Handbook. By W. H. FOYSTER, Solicitor and Notary Clerk to the Justices of Salford. London: Effingham Wilson. 1905. Pp. 75. Price 2s. net.—The title page of this little book bears a sub-heading which describes it as "a concise outline of the everyday functions of magistrates with tables of offences and matters cognisable by them" and the description is not inapplicable to it. Whether, however, any useful purpose can be served by the tracing of an outline so extremely concise, or to use an epithet more appropriate to the metaphor so "sketchy," is doubtful. There are a sufficient number of text-books which summarise the duties of magistrates and if they are of a somewhat bulky nature no justice of the peace need carry one of them in his pocket. He uses them when in court, where he has a table or bookshelves upon which they may repose when not in actual use. Mr. Foyster's handbook, in seventy-five by no means closely printed pages of large type, gives information which might convey to a foreigner some knowledge of our criminal law with regard to petty offences or it might serve as an analysis to be read over by a student in the hours immediately preceding his examination. Beyond supplying with some precision the maximum penalty for offences over which magistrates have jurisdiction it conveys but little with which the average citizen is not sufficiently familiar for everyday purposes. Even a "concise outline" should contain more than this if it is to be of any practical utility to laymen; for lawyers such a work can hardly be intended.

Urban Police and Sanitary Legislation, 1904. Being a Collection of Provisions contained in the Local Improvement Acts obtained by English Urban District Councils in the Year 1904, after Consideration by the Police and Sanitary Committee of the House of Commons. Compiled and arranged by FRANK NOEL KEEN of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: P. S. King and Son. 1905. Pp. lxxxv.—240. Price 10s. 6d. net.—In the session of 1904 the Police and Sanitary Committee of the House of Commons had before it 22 Bills, 11 of which, promoted by municipal corporations and by urban district councils, became local Acts conferring upon them enlarged powers for the government of their boroughs and districts. Mr. Keen has collected, collated, and classified under appropriate headings the provisions of the 11 local Acts of Parliament referred to so far as they relate to the regulation of the matters usually defined as "police and sanitary," excluding the other topics dealt with in local Acts of this character, such as street works, lighting and water undertakings, finance, and the acquisition of lands. The Acts selected do not include those promoted by municipal corporations or by the London County Council. The work of the compiler is intended to be a guide to Parliamentary draftsmen and others concerned with the preparation of Bills of the class indicated and to enable these to compare and to select sections and phrases from measures which have been approved and are therefore suitable for adoption as standards for future local legislation. No trouble has been

spared in arranging the precedents in such a manner that a model section already embodied in a recent Act may be considered almost at a glance, together with the material or verbal differences distinguishing from it corresponding sections in similar Acts. The ample tables and index contained in the volume should meet the needs of all interested in the professional study of the subject dealt with and should save for all concerned much time, trouble, and research in discovering, as well as in consulting, the necessary authorities.

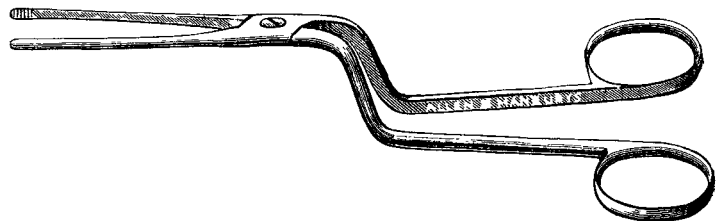
JOURNALS AND MAGAZINES.

Dublin Journal of Medical Science.—The March number opens with a paper by Dr. E. J. McWeeney on a case of chronic lymphæmia which was interesting in that the bone marrow showed no tendency to lymphoid transformation, as well as owing to the fact that an intercurrent attack of pneumonia produced no polynuclear leucocytosis or diminution in the number of lymphocytes present. Mr. R. E. Matheson, Registrar-General for Ireland, continues his analysis of the returns of the recent census as applied to Ireland, pointing out among other things a marked decrease in the percentage of illiteracy but also showing that Ireland heads the list in its proportion of deaf mutes and of insane persons, Scotland coming next, and England last in each category. Dr. Samuel Syngé contributes some notes upon Chinese medicines and Dr. J. Francis Dixon discusses a case of chorea insaniens associated with pregnancy.

New Inventions.

FORCEPS FOR NOSE AND THROAT WORK AND FOR OPENING PERITONSILLAR ABSCESS.

THESE forceps are a slight modification of Lord Lister's sinus forceps. Being intended chiefly for nose and throat work they have been made with a crank handle, so that the field of operation is not concealed by the surgeon's hand. It will be found that greater precision and firmness in manipulation are thus secured by being able to manœuvre in a direct line. The extremity is sufficiently blunt not to injure healthy surfaces, but is fine enough to allow of its being pushed through œdematous, necrotic, or membranous tissues. The inner surfaces are roughened so as to permit of grasping foreign bodies in the nose, calculi in the tonsil crypts, &c. I have found these forceps useful for a variety of purposes,—as ordinary nasal dressing forceps, for introducing gauze packing into the accessory sinuses during or after operation, for exploring the sphenoidal sinus, for swabbing



the pharynx or treating the tonsils, for seizing the end of the hypertrophied uvula, and so forth. They are also serviceable for packing the wound after the mastoid operation. They will be found particularly useful for opening peritonsillar abscesses. When the abscess is pointing—generally above and external to the tonsil—pressure with the extremity of the forceps will readily detect the site of suppuration and with slight increase in force the point can easily be made to penetrate the abscess. In withdrawing them the two blades should be separated so as to enlarge the opening, as in Hilton's method. These forceps have been in use for several years and are made by Messrs. Allen and Hanbury, Messrs. Mayer and Meltzer, and other manufacturers.

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