

at a reasonable cost has been made possible by the use of an interesting new process—namely, photolithography from typescript. The publishers, Messrs. Edwards Bros. of Ann Arbor, Michigan, explain that they are adopting this method in certain cases in order to be able to produce technical works in small editions at a reasonable cost.

*What They Wore*⁹ is the title chosen by Dr. MARGARET JACKSON for a history of children's dress in this country. The author's first interest in her subject was evoked by the difficulty of dressing a period play at a school dramatic society; later she began to regard it from the wider aspect of hygiene and psychology. A glance at the delightful drawings by O. H. Lister, which illustrate the book, shows that the modern child now enjoys a more rational garb than at any period since the Stone Age. From early mediaeval times children's clothing gradually became more complex, more voluminous, and less hygienic, culminating in the unpractical and unaesthetic garments inflicted on the unfortunate Victorian child. This unpretentious little book is written with sympathy and humour. The bibliography includes the works of forty-five different authors, and the index, chiefly referring to obsolete items of dress, is one that will tax the vocabulary of most readers.

*At the Point of a Lancet*¹⁰ is the title of a book about the Canton Hospital, which was first opened in 1835 for the treatment of eye diseases. So many Chinese came for other complaints that ere long it had to widen its scope till it became a general hospital. Dr. W. W. CADBURY and Miss M. H. JONES tell the story of the various vicissitudes which the hospital has experienced during its hundred years of ever-increasing work. China owes the introduction of scientific medicine to Protestant medical missionaries. Dotted over the republic are similar hospitals, which have been a boon to the country. Some of them have also undertaken medical education. The famous Chinese political reformer Dr. Sun Yat Sen graduated M.D. from the Canton Hospital College. This book is written more especially for those interested in medical missionary effort rather than as a record of professional work. It records the Christian fortitude which animated the Reverend Peter Parker, D.D., M.D., who first established the hospital on lines which were followed by his successors. The keynote of the book lies in a sentence from the introduction: "Countless numbers of men and women who entered its doors in despair and without hope in this world left it radiant with joy in the new life that had been revealed to them."

The work on Diphtheria,¹¹ by Dr. G. CARRIÈRE, professor of clinical medicine at Lille, can be recommended as a concise and lucid exposition of the disease as seen through French eyes. Several items, however, call for criticism. In the opening lines the word diphtheria is derived from a non-existent Greek word, and in the very brief historical introduction we miss the names of Klebs or Schick, though Loeffler and Ramon are mentioned. In the section on bacteriology no reference is made to the gravis, mitis, and intermedius types of the diphtheria bacillus. The statement on page 66 that it has not been proved that paralysis is most frequent in the severe forms of diphtheria betrays ignorance of the literature. Undue value is attached to local treatment of the nose and throat—which, in the reviewer's opinion, is unnecessary, if not actually harmful—as well as to Milne's treatment with eucalyptus spray which, though obsolete in this country, still survives in France. Lastly, although a few foreign writers are quoted in the text, the scanty references at the foot of the page, or appended to a few of the chapters, are exclusively to French authors and mainly to Paris theses.

⁹ *What They Wore. A History of Children's Dress.* By Margaret Jackson. London: G. Allen and Unwin Ltd. 1936. (Pp. 160; illustrated. 4s. 6d. net.)

¹⁰ *At the Point of a Lancet. One Hundred Years of the Canton Hospital, 1835-1935.* By William Warder Cadbury, A.M., M.D., F.A.C.P., and Mary Hoxie Jones, B.A. Shanghai and London: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. 1935. (Pp. 304; illustrated. 10s.)

¹¹ *La Diphthérie.* By G. Carrière. Paris: Masson et Cie. 1936. (Pp. 214; 46 figures, 8 coloured plates. 35 fr.)

Preparations and Appliances

UNIVERSAL INTESTINAL CLAMP

Mr. C. NAUNTON MORGAN (London, W.1) writes:

The instrument here illustrated consists of two angled Payr's clamps, which can be held accurately and firmly together by an ingenious locking device. When the instrument is complete, as in Fig. 1, a very useful angled Rankin's clamp is

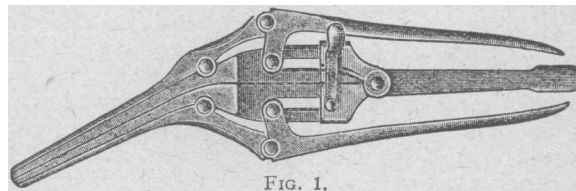


FIG. 1.

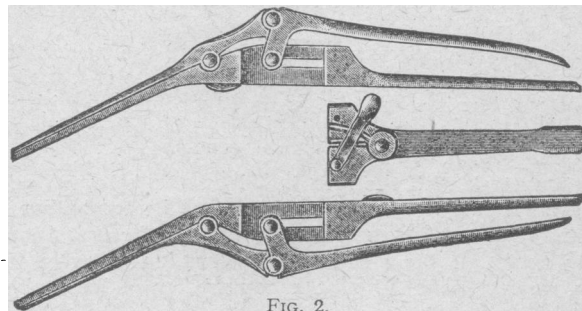
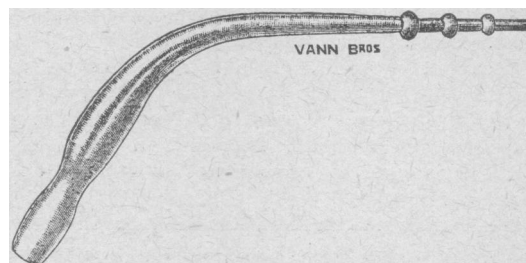


FIG. 2.

available for colectomy by extraperitoneal operation. This modification of Rankin's clamp has the following advantages: (1) that the two limbs of the colon may be clamped separately, approximated, and held firmly; (2) that either portion of the clamp can be removed separately, so that the patient need not have the complete instrument applied for a whole week—further, that the risk of the clamp moving is greatly reduced and bandaging considerably facilitated. It will be noted that each of the two Payr's clamps, when separated and with the jaws fully opened, has a different angle of action, and may be used for other gastro-intestinal operations (Fig. 2). The clamp is constructed of carbon steel, since it has been found possible to make it much lighter and of greater strength than it would have been with the usual stainless steel. This instrument has been made for me by Messrs. Vann Bros. Ltd., 63, Weymouth Street, London, W.1.

AN INTRAVENOUS CANNULA

Mr. MAURICE LEE (London, W.1) writes: The glass cannula illustrated below is a modification of the Horrocks's cannula which I have found very useful. The alteration consists of the three glass collars which enable one to tie this cannula at three different points or depths. By this means the



cannula can be kept in the vein in giving continuous intravenous saline, and it is not likely to slip. It must be noted that the collars are on the outside of the glass and that the internal lumen is perfectly smooth.

CHOLAGOGUE LAXATIVE TABLETS

Veracolate brand tablets (William R. Warner and Co. Ltd., 300, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1) contain bile salts (sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate) and purgatives (extract of cascara sagrada and phenolphthalein), together with a small amount of resin of capsicum. The purpose of the tablets is to act as a cholagogue and a laxative.