

anterior lower incisors and grasping the chin with the rest of the hand, performing traction as above. In all these cases the left hand rests on the forehead of the patient and performs counter-traction. If the nurse is behind the patient, she may place both thumbs close above the angle of the jaw, the index on the zygomatic arch, and the rest of the fingers on the chin, pushing forwards and downwards. Immediately the upper jaw is raised the child must be told to draw a deep breath. The plan may be adopted even if the fit comes on during sleep, and Naegeli says that if so the child does not wake.

THE PROPHYLAXIS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The New York Board of Health has not lost any time in taking action on the report recently submitted to it on the contagiousness of tuberculous diseases, for it has circulated widely the following rules to be observed for the prevention of consumption, which may be compared with those circulated by M. Chauveau's committee (*vide The Lancet*, Aug. 10th, p. 282). 1. The sputa of suspected consumptives should be received in earthen or glass dishes containing a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 1000. 2. Do not sleep in a room occupied by a person suspected of having consumption. The living rooms of a consumptive patient should have as little furniture as practicable. Hangings should be completely avoided. The use of carpets, rugs, etc., ought always to be avoided. 3. Do not fail to wash thoroughly the eating utensils of a person suspected of having consumption as soon after eating as possible, using boiling water for the purpose. 4. Do not mingle the unwashed clothing of consumptive patients with similar clothing of other persons. 5. Do not fail to catch the bowel discharges of consumptive patients with diarrhoea in a vessel containing corrosive sublimate (1 part) and water (1000 parts). 6. Do not fail to consult the family physician regarding the social relations of persons suffering from suspect-

ed consumption. 7. Do not permit mothers suspected of having consumption to nurse their offspring. 8. Household pets (animals or birds) are quite susceptible to tuberculosis; therefore do not expose them to persons affected with consumption; also do not keep, but destroy at once, all household pets suspected of having consumption, otherwise they may give it to human beings. 9. Do not fail to thoroughly cleanse the floors, walls and ceilings of the living and sleeping rooms of persons suffering from consumption at least once in two weeks. Ten thousand copies of these rules are to be printed for distribution.

LIBRARY TABLE.

ANNUAL OF THE UNIVERSAL MEDICAL SCIENCES. Edited by Charles E. Sajous, M. D. and published by F. A. Davis, Philadelphia.—Five handsome volumes, comprising the annual issue for 1889, have reached us, and with increased pleasure we welcome this admirable work, which, in itself, is a compendium of all that is progressive in the domains of medicine and surgery. To attempt, in the space at our disposal, to give even a brief outline of the various articles contained in the above volumes, is an impossibility. But we can say that the close perusal of the work, from the first page of volume one to the last page of the fifth volume, will amply repay the professional reader in search of instruction and guidance. Numerous improvements have been made in this issue of 1889. Foreign weights and thermometric measurements have been reduced to those generally used in this country. The dates of all journals referred to in the text are given. Each volume contains a separate index independent of the general index at the end of the fifth volume. These improvements, with the addition of two other departments, viz., Examination for Life Insurance and Railway Neurosis, make the Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences the most complete, if not the most valuable annual medical publication for the library of the practising physician.