

hands, even after they were screwed up. He admitted that the Edinburgh one might be extensively useful, but he did not think it was adapted for accomplishing cephalotripsy, as proposed by Baudelocque or any one else. He had always used the French instrument, but he had never had a desperate case. The purpose of cephalotripsy is to squash the foetal head, but even the French tool does not do this thoroughly; and how can it be expected that the Edinburgh instrument, whose blades when closed are nearly an inch and a half apart, can succeed? There was only half an inch between the blades of the instrument he had constructed, and he was convinced that it would do its work more efficiently than the other. Pajot recommends that the cephalotribe should not be used as a crotchet at all, and after crushing the head he leaves the rest to nature.

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#### CHLOROFORM INHALER.

INVENTED BY J. SEATON SMYTH, ESQ., F.R.C.S.E.,  
LIVERPOOL.

NOVEMBER 11, 1868.

*Dr. Ritchie* exhibited a new chloroform inhaler, which had been sent to the Society by the inventor.

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#### MICROSCOPICAL PREPARATION OF UNSTRIPED MUSCULAR FIBRE.

DR. AITKEN.

NOVEMBER 25, 1868.

*Dr. Aitken* exhibited a microscopical preparation of unstriped muscular fibre, taken from a fibro-muscular tumour of the uterus which Sir James Simpson had removed from a patient.