

requirement. (2) The fully qualified nurses. (3) The nurse attendants. The last class would meet the need of those who were unable to afford the highly qualified nurse, and also where the patient did not really require very skilled assistance.

The Very Rev. Lecturer then began his most interesting and instructive lecture, which was illustrated throughout with beautiful lantern slides.

The first thrown on the screen were a series of maps showing the plan of action from the outbreak of the war. Particularly absorbing was the description of the march on Paris, and the lecturer dwelt on its appalling nature and amazing co-ordination. He next showed some aspects of artillery war, and described the effects of high explosives.

A revelation to most of the audience was the immense size of Germany's big guns, conveyed by motor and petrol. At the outset of the war we had not a single gun conveyed in this fashion. Guns of this kind destroyed sieges.

He said that a few years back a lady told him that in Dresden the bridges were built a hundred times stronger than was required for traffic. The reason, she said, is to be able to carry the artillery when war is declared. Her words proved true. The devastating results following the Black Maria and "Fat Berthas" (named after Frau Krupp) were graphically impressed both by eye and ear. Range-finding, effects of different kinds of shrapnel howitzers, the stone bridge at Marne (sixteen times rebuilt by the Germans), the famous Crucifix left standing at Ypres in the midst of devastation, and the shooting of a German spy were some of the fascinating subjects of the pictures, accompanied by vivid description.

A hospital train, said the lecturer, was to his mind one of the most impressive things he had ever seen, not because of the wounded alone, but because of its marvellous organisation and amazing cleanliness; even in times of peace it would have been wonderful.

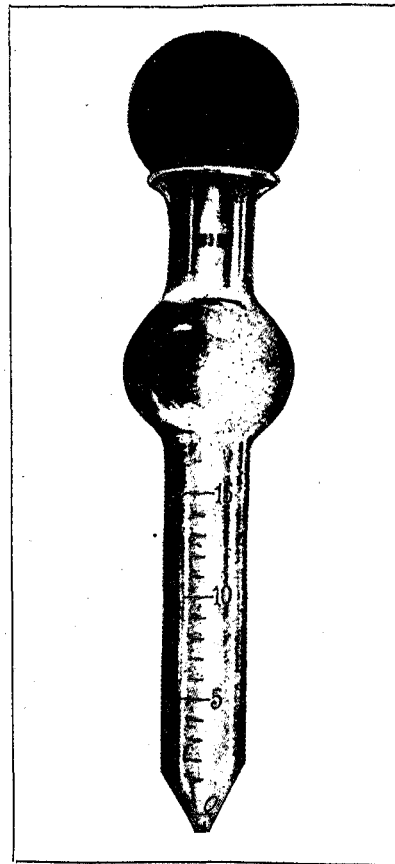
He gave an amusing description of a French soldier embracing an English Tommy, much to his discomfiture, the latter only grunting, "Take a fag."

Then followed pictures of armoured cars, dug-outs at the Dardanelles, Zeppelins, and English and German aeroplanes. The beautiful slides, to aid a brilliant lecturer, caused two hours to pass all too quickly. No one, said the Rev. Hugh Pope, was so frightened of German frightfulness as the Germans themselves.

PRACTICAL POINTS.

New Urethritis Syringe.

Syringes of the piston type, such as are usually prescribed by surgeons in their offices, or in the genito-urinary out-patient departments of hospitals, are a source of much annoyance and often the cause of negative results, says the *Modern Hospital*. The uneven working of an unevenly ground syringe-piston makes it difficult to regulate the pressure, and the charge is often injected with such force as to cause laceration



GRADUATED URETHRITIS SYRINGE.

tion of the mucous membrane. Through this laceration, the germs frequently penetrate deeper tissues, thus increasing the danger of creating a chronic condition.

The syringe illustrated here overcomes the objections pointed out, as the bulb permits of gentle regulation, and by simply exhausting the air in the bulb the desired quantity of fluid is drawn up into the barrel and can be discharged under perfect control.

It is a syringe which is especially suited for treatment of gonorrhoea, because it permits of perfect regulation of the force of the injection

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