distance was lessened between the plaque of metal in the surgeon's glove and the object of the search.

The Red Light.—This consisted of a frame, suspended above the operating-table, containing a row of electric lights, closed in by a pane of red glass. It was brought into use when operations were performed with the patient lying on the radiological table. The area having been prepared for operation, the projectile was located by the usual radioscopic means, and the spot marked by the surgeon with a pair of curved forceps, held in position until the current was arrested, and the "Red Light" switched on. The operation then proceeded. If difficulty was experienced in finding the foreign body, the red light could be turned off and the X-rays resorted to again. This manœuvre could be repeated as often as the surgeon found necessary, until the projectile was extracted.

By this means the surgeon could make use of the X-rays at any time during the operation, the red light enabling him to see what he was doing, in a way that would have been totally impossible had alternative transitions been made from darkness to daylight, and vice-versa. Very weird and inferno-like was the effect of the red glow on the white-clad figures, busy at their gruesome-looking task—a little fiery oasis in the midst of uttermost darkness!

The Réchon Bonnet.—This was another invention to enable the surgeon to have the assistance of radioscopy during the operation, but without the necessity for being plunged into darkness from time to time. In this case the surgeon himself did not see the foreign body, which was located by the radiologist, wearing a specially-adapted headpiece—the Réchon Bonnet. This "bonnet," fitting closely to the head, and fixed by rubber bands, contained the screen. The patient was placed on the radiological table, and, the operation area having been prepared, and covered by a sterile towel, the radiologist, wearing the headpiece, took up his position opposite the surgeon. He held in one hand a sterilised instrument with a sharp point, and had beside him, within reach of his other hand, the lever controlling the position of the ampoule under the table. When the current was turned on he located the projectile and, piercing the sterile towel with his instrument, marked the spot at which the surgeon was to make the incision. The current was then switched off and the operation proceeded.

As with the red light, a repetition of the radioscopy could be demanded by the surgeon at any stage of the operation, but when this was done after the incision had been made, the procedure was slightly different. The "bonnet" was draped with a sterile towel, the wound being left exposed, or sometimes, a towel was placed on the patient, and the two ends at the surgeon's side held up in such a way that the wound was screened off on the radiologist's side, but apparent to the surgeon. The current was then turned on, and, in a moment, the radiologist was heard to say: "I see it!" The surgeon then introduced a long probe, or forceps, into the wound, and moved it according to the indications of the radiologist—"in front—behind—to the right—left," and finally, "it is there!" The current was then cut off, and the surgeon, noting the direction in which his instrument pointed, continued the search.

It may be noted that the screen in the bonnet was tilted at a considerable angle, in order that the rays striking it might not reach the face of the radiologist.

Another invention of the same kind, differing in details, is the "Eclipse Bonnet," invented by Doctor Dessane.

(To be continued.)

THE FRENCH RED CROSS.

The gratitude of the French people for the work in France of the British Committee of the French Red Cross has found wide expression in French papers since the removal of the censorship.

The work done by Englishwomen at Troyes is warmly praised in *La Tribune de l'Aube,* which voices the gratitude of the French soldiers for the manner in which "these wonderful women" helped to lighten the weight of wretchedness for the wounded, the refugees, and the men in the rest camps.

At Troyes the British Committee of the French Red Cross had six canteens, some of which were actually restaurants, remaining open from 4 a.m. till midnight, during which time meals were served incessantly.

On some days 3,000 to 6,000 men passed through them. Halls moreover were attached where men could find writing materials, read the paper, or play cards, and often a packet of cigarettes found its way into the pocket of a guest.

The opinion is expressed that it is only right that those who were responsible for this good work should receive recognition, and, from the men, undying gratitude.

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