the incision as far back as Passow directs, if there is the least probability of a permanent post-auricular opening being required. The space left bare by the dissection of the flap appears to be more easily closed by the approximation of the skin margins than in the case of that left in Siebenmann's operation. The minuter details must be studied in the original.

Dundas Grant.

Gleason. — *Diseases of the Nose and Throat.* By E. BADWIN GLEASON. Kimpton's "Students' Essentials." Second Edition, revised, 124 illustrations. 1896. London: Kimpton.

THIS is the second half of a book of 290 pages, the other half of which is devoted to the essentials of diseases of the eye. In a previous issue we had the pleasure of awarding a considerable degree of praise to the matter presented by Dr. Gleason in the companion volume on the essentials of diseases of the ear, expressing our regret on that occasion, as we do on this, that such an intelligent and acceptable *résumé* of the information on the subject should be marred by the undesirable adoption of the catechism form. We ask, for instance, what useful purpose is obtained by heading a long paragraph of three pages by the question—"How is the removal of exostoses accomplished by means of drills and trephines driven by an electric motor?" The answer, however, is admirable in its conciseness and in the method of illustration employed. At the same time the information throughout the book is excellent, and the illustrations of instruments, morbid appearances, anatomical and other features are very well selected from standard works and monographs, the author's acknowledgment of the original source being freely made. Many of them are entitled to the respect due to old, albeit well tried, friends. On the whole the book will be found a very useful one.

Dundas Grant.

Gardiner—*The History of Surgical Anæsthesia.* By H. BELLAMY GARDINER. London: Baillière, Tyn dall, and Cox. 1896.

THIS subject, which is one of perennial interest, is treated concisely and in a most readable manner in a small brochure of 31 pages. In it Dr. Gardiner arranges for us the landmarks, which are, however, more or less familiar to all educated practitioners; but he carries the subject to a later date, and includes the much-debated results of Surgeon-Major Laurie and the Hyderabad Commissions, without, however, offering any definite judgment upon them. He speaks in high terms of praise of the admixture of a small percentage of oxygen to nitrous oxide gas, and we feel sure that those who have seen its action will quite agree with him. Dr. Hewitt is quoted as holding the nitrous oxide anæsthesia to be devoid of all risk whatever. Ether has yielded one death in 14,032 cases; bichloride of metholine, one in 5000; chloroform, one in 2247. We cannot help thinking that the present day graduated dose inhaler might very well have received the honour of reference or even detailed description in this work, as well as the one described by Jabez Hogg in the "Illustrated London News," February, 1847.

Dundas Grant.