

to run in very slowly, so that the process occupies at least five minutes. In from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour later anæsthesia is complete, and the catheter is withdrawn. An operation lasting one and a half to two hours may now be performed without a further administration. Should the patient become at all cyanotic, or his breathing laboured, a catheter is passed into the rectum and 60 c.c. of the fluid allowed to escape, on which he rapidly returns to normal. When the operation is completed the fluid remaining in the rectum is removed by re-introducing the catheter and, if necessary, employing some form of suction apparatus.

The method proved an ideal one in most of the writer's cases. In one or two, however, it had to be supplemented by a small quantity of chloroform given in the ordinary way, and he has not usually found it satisfactory in children.

Thomas Guthrie.

REVIEW.

The Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ears of Children in Daily Practice.

By Prof. Dr. F. GOPPERT. Berlin: v. Springer. Pp. 166.

The title will probably at once raise the question in the minds of most as to the necessity for such a treatise, all the more so as it forms a special volume in the "Encyclopædia of Clinical Medicine." It is certainly difficult to realise that there is so much peculiar to children in aural and naso-pharyngeal ailments as to warrant a special work on the subject, and one's opinion will not probably be affected after reading this book. Those general practitioners who are not overcome by the terrifying series of maladies here described as affecting the child's nose, throat or ears, may easily slip into the error of thinking that they possess special knowledge of pathology and treatment of these parts, if they happen to overlook the occasional warning that under such and such conditions the case should be handed over to the aurist or rhinologist. This is the result of the *vade mecum* style on which the book is arranged, though this is more or less concealed by lengthy descriptive efforts. For instance, under "Naso-pharyngitis in Infants at the Breast," to which over thirty pages are devoted, there is a special chapter on the "Constitutional Effects of Naso-pharyngitis"; under this again there are other headings, the first mentioned being naso-pharyngitis and the nervous system, and finally this is divided into the subsections loss of rest, loss of appetite, habit spasm, to the first two of which are attached clinical notes of cases to illustrate the condition. On the other hand, the chapter on "Surgical Treatment of the Complications of Middle-ear Suppuration" describes polypi, mastoid disease, extradural abscess, sinus thrombosis, brain abscess and labyrinth disease, all within a page and a half! And one breathes a sigh of relief to find here a suggestion that treatment for these conditions should be confined to the aural surgeon.

It may be uncharitable to judge the work with no knowledge of the rest of the series of which it forms a part, but taken itself anyway it cannot be recommended either for purposes of reference or as a practical guide.

A. R. Tweedie.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Dr. John Macintyre, of Glasgow, has been promoted a Knight of Grace of the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.