

is sufficient. Chaput gives 0.4 as the first dose, and a subsequent dose of 0.3 if required, at the end of ten minutes. The writer begins with 0.6 c. cm. and gives another dose of 0.3 c. cm. at the end of seven minutes if necessary. He lays special stress upon the vital importance of the graduated dosage in all acute abdominal cases. Anæsthesia commences with a numbness of the perineum, feet and legs in about three minutes. By the end of five minutes the patient is usually unable to lift either leg, but can move the toes or ankles. Within seven minutes he is usually anæsthetic up to the groin, and the maximum effect, whatever the amount of the dose, is nearly always produced in ten minutes. The apparatus used by the writer is simple and easy to employ. The after effects are said to be trivial, a slight headache, while the morality is by no means so large as with general anæsthetics.

GEORGE EMERSON BREWER, M.D. "The Surgical Treatment of Chronic Dyspepsia." *New York Med. Jour.*, May 19, 1906.

This article deals with the advance in the surgical treatment of gastric cancer, ulcer, and benign pyloric stenosis. Gastric cancer is said to constitute about 40 per cent. of all carcinomata, and to occur is about one of every fifty individuals. A review of statistics of twenty of the most prominent modern operators, comprising over 600 pylorectomies and partial gastrectomies shows a gradual lowering death rate as the technique of the operations has been improved upon and the cases have been operated upon earlier in the course of the diseases. Thus, Kocher in his last thirty-seven cases had a mortality of seventeen per cent., von Eiselsberg twelve per cent. Mayo in his last forty pylorectomies a mortality of only five per cent. These are for the immediate results of the operation and show a very encouraging improvement. The late or end results have also improved, thus Kocher had twelve per cent. alive and well from three to sixteen years, eleven more than two years, and seventeen more than one year, after operation, and Eiselsberg has fifteen per cent. alive more than two years, while Mayo has ten per cent. passed the three year limit. In a private communication Hartmann regarded his results in cancer of the stomach as equal to those of the breast. As for ulcer of the stomach and duodenum it is now recognized as being much more frequent than formerly taught, and when we compare the end results of medical treatment, leaves much to be desired. Thus, Greenough and Joslin made a careful analysis of 187 cases treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital and found the immediate results to be cured eighty per cent., relieved eighteen