

His method of ether anæsthesia, we think, is inferior to that employed at the Toronto General Hospital, which has all the advantages, with none of the disadvantages, of the open method. When the patient is fully anæthetized the indicator is turned to "full," the mask is tipped off the face to allow the inhalation of pure air and ether, as no re-breathing is allowed; the odor is good and respiration quiet throughout.

The present knowledge of the clinical action of ethyl chloride is concisely summarized. In view of the fact that some thirty odd fatalities have already been reported with the drug, we think the dangers might be more forcibly emphasized.

The preface to this edition deserves notice. In it the author strongly urges the recognition of the responsibility of the anæsthetist as distinct from that of the operator. He claims that legislation should prevent the administration of anæsthetic by unqualified persons, and points out that "it not infrequently happens in the surgery of to-day that the role played by the anæsthetist is of even greater importance than that played by the operator." Altogether it is an excellent work, accurate, clear and complete, and should be in the possession of everyone interested in anæsthesia.

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"SOME OF THE CLINICAL ASPECTS OF PNEUMONIA," being the substance of clinical lectures and demonstrations delivered at the West London Hospital to the post-graduates attending the practice of the hospital, by Donald W. C. Hood, C.V.O., M.D., Cantab; F.R.C.P., Lond.: Senior Physician to the hospital. Published by John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., Oxford House, 83-91 Great Titchfield Street, Oxford St. W., 1907.

The above is a small volume of a little over one hundred pages, and is a practical review of the many important variations and different clinical aspects of primaries, such as are so frequently omitted in text books. We note especially such headings as mixed infections of influenza and pneumonia, pneumonics which in their use emulate abdominal disease, and those commencing in the apex.

The chapter dealing with the crisis deals principally with those conditions which retard or prevent its appearance; empyrena in its various relations is fully discussed. The book is concluded by a chapter on treatment. The work will be fully appreciated by the active practitioner; it is, above all, practical.