

courage by means of a stimulant. Chloroform may be given in a sitting posture, unless there be a deficiency either in quality or in amount of the vital fluid. Excitement in chloroformization should be subdued by pushing the anæsthetic. Danger is, however, present; let it not be overlooked. Chloroform is more treacherous than is Mephistopheles. The author declares his conviction that chloroform, "if one feel justified in using it, is far to be preferred in oral surgery to ether." Deaths occur "from a direct and unforeseen paralysis of the heart."

Discussing nitrous oxide, the author shows that fresh gas is to be accepted as being better than old. Spasm of the glottis and syncope are the commonest of interruptions. In both cases immediate attention is required to the tongue; the organ to be seized with a dry napkin and drawn forward. In spasm, the placing of the tongue, combined with a few inhalations of air, is sufficient for relief. In syncope, place the patient in a reclining position, admit fresh air, dash water in the face, apply salts of ammonia fortior to the nose, blow into the ear. The conditions demanding caution are plethora hypertrophy, fatty degeneration and valvular obstruction of the heart, temporary or permanent systemic depression, as existing, the first in the over-fatigued, the second in drunkards.

Reviews.

Transactions of the New York Odontological Society, 1889. The S. S. White Co., 1890.

The S. S. White Co. have again produced a handsome volume of 208 pages; the proceedings of a Society whose discussions are world-wide known in dental science. Dr. Bogue's paper on the visible changes that take place during the development of human teeth, and their alveoli, is a beautifully illustrated and classical paper.

Transactions of the American Dental Association, at Thirtieth Annual Session, 5th August, 1890. Publication Committee, DRS.