

Hot Air in Treatment of Eustachian Catarrh.—DRS. M. LERMOYEZ and G. MAHU state that the insufflation of hot air (160° to 195°) lessens the congestion and reduces the secretion of mucous membranes. The treatment is especially effective in rhinitis with nasal obstruction, in hypersecretion, and in acute coryza. The authors also recommend the treatment by means of hot air in otalgia secondary to nasopharyngeal affections and in stenosis of the Eustachian tube. Under the treatment the walls of the tube retract and the air pressure becomes normal. The necessary apparatus consists of a coil of tubing heated by a Bunsen burner through which air under pressure is passed. To this coil a hard-rubber Eustachian catheter, previously heated by passage through it of the hot air, is attached. Each treatment should last one to two minutes, during which short insufflations, lasting five to ten seconds, with intervals of two to three seconds, are given. Usually five to six treatments at intervals of one or two days are sufficient to relieve the patient. Spraying with 1 per cent. cocaine solution before the procedure lessens its unpleasantness.—*La presse médicale*, 1905, No. 2, p. 11.

The Treatment of Bronchopneumonia in Infants.—DR. THEODOR ZANGGER has treated 10 cases without mortality by sitz-baths at from 83° to 86° , gradually reduced to 75° . One or two baths daily were given; their duration was from three to six minutes, and during them friction was employed. The fever disappeared in from one to four days, and with it the other symptoms ameliorated. The water should not reach higher than the chest. After the bath the patient is wiped with a warm towel, and in the intervals of the procedure compresses wet with water at 60° are applied to the chest every one or two hours. Before and after the bath the patient is given milk, to which a little black tea is added in the later stages of the infection. Since bronchopneumonia is so prone to follow whooping-cough and measles, the author institutes the baths in these affections as a prophylactic measure, and with good results. The baths are said to increase blood pressure and expectoration and to have a laxative and diuretic action.—*Correspondenz-Blatt für Schweizer Aerzte*, 1905, No. 1, p. 7.

Adrenalin in Local Anæsthesia.—DR. HILDEBRAND considers that the combination of cocaine and adrenalin produces a complete local anæsthesia. With the combination the duration of the anæsthesia is longer and the toxicity of the cocaine is diminished. For anæsthesia of mucous membranes, a few drops of 1:1000 adrenalin chloride solution are added to 5 per cent. cocaine solution. With this mixture the mucous membrane to be anæsthetized is tamponed, and in about five minutes a complete insensibility is obtained. To anæsthetize the bladder 0.1 to 0.2 per cent. saline-cocaine solution, to which 1.5 grains of suprarenin have been added, is used. The bladder is injected with this solution, which is allowed to remain for a quarter of an hour, and is then passed naturally. To anæsthetize the skin by hypodermic injection, 10 drops of adrenalin solution are added to $7\frac{1}{2}$ drops of cocaine solution, and the mixture is injected in a circle about the inflamed area. The author does not advocate spinal anæsthesia, even though the addition to the solution used of adrenalin deprives the procedure of certain disadvantages.—*Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, 1905, No. 1, p. 16.