oospore in the viscera. A large dose in the peritoneum of a dog had no result, and none followed a similar injection in the jugular of another. Unlike the organisms described by other authors, it does not appear to possess any marked pathological influence on the auditory canal, though it may give rise to inflammation of the meatus and tympanum. The article is illustrated by two coloured photo-micrographs. *James Donelan.*

Toubert, J.—*Two Cases of Foreign Bodies in the Auditory Meatus.* "Arch. Internat. de Laryngologie," etc., November - December, 1901.

The two cases described by Toubert are reported on account of their being instances of prolonged tolerance of foreign bodies by patients ignorant of their presence. The first case was that of a soldier, aged twenty-two years, in whom a plug of cerumen in the right meatus concealed an insect, which had entered the ear eleven years before. The second patient was also a soldier, aged twenty-one years, and the foreign body was, in this instance, a pea in the right ear. He did not know how long it had been present. *Macleod Yearsley.*

THERAPEUTICS.

Hallopeau.—*The Use of Methylene Blue in Ozæna.* "La Médecine Moderne," No. 41, October, 1901.

In a paper read at the Académie de Médecine, Hallopeau reports that the fœtid odour in ozæna disappears in a few days by the use of irrigations containing 40 grains of methylene blue to the litre.

Anthony McCall.

Molinié.—*On the Use of the Dissociating Properties of Peroxide of Hydrogen in Oto-rhinology.* "Revue Hebdom. de Laryng.," etc., November 30, 1901.

In this short paper Molinié recommends the use of peroxide of hydrogen as an aid in the removal of dressings, such as strips of gauze, etc., from ear and nose. No matter how adherent the layers of gauze may be to one another, and to the raw surface left by an operation, they will separate with perfect ease after soaking for five or ten minutes in H_2O_2, and thus save both pain and hæmorrhage. Impacted cerumen, plugs of epithelium and hair, the scales of otitis externa diffusa, and the false membranes of pseudo-membranous otitis, can all be removed with ease after being bathed in peroxide. In the nose tampons may be freely used (*e.g.*, after section of synechiæ), as they can be removed without any hæmorrhage after soaking in peroxide; moreover, if they have been soaked in peroxide before being introduced into the nose, they can be safely left *in situ* for several days. The author has not had the opportunity of testing the action of peroxide in cases of pseudo-membranous rhinitis, but thinks it ought at least to be tried. *Arthur J. Hutchison.*

Moure and Brindel.—*On the Use of Adrenalin in Oto-rhino-laryngology.* "Revue Hebdom. de Laryng.," etc., December 28, 1901.

The authors, having experimented on a large variety of cases with adrenalin, pronounce it to be a vaso-constrictor of great energy and prolonged action. They say that adrenalin is to suprarenal extract

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as cocaine is to extract of coca. Applied to inflamed mucous membranes, it not only reduces the swelling and congestion, but also enables cocaine to act. This effect will be of great advantage in the surgical treatment of the ulcerated and œdematous mucosa of laryngeal phthisis, the satisfactory cocainization of which has up till now been so difficult—in many cases impossible.

In spasmodic rhinorrhœa adrenalin gives immediate, but only temporary, relief; its action is similar to, but more marked and more lasting than, that of cocaine. The authors have used adrenalin, followed by cocaine, in many different operations on the nose, ear, and throat, and are thoroughly satisfied with it. The operation is in most cases bloodless and almost painless, and they have not seen any case of secondary hæmorrhage. *Arthur J. Hutchison.*

Thomas, E.—*Note on the Use of large Doses of Antidiphtheria Serum.* "Rev. Méd. de la Suisse Romande," September 20, 1901.

The author analyzes the results obtained by the use of diphtheria antitoxine in the Hôpital Cantonal de Genève since its introduction. There has been, almost from the beginning, a tendency to increase the initial dose. Various eruptions and arthralgias occur, but no complications of any importance can be traced to the antitoxine. The mortality of moderate and of serious cases has steadily decreased. As regards cases of diphtheria with involvement of the larynx, there has been improvement both in the total mortality and in the number of cases requiring operation; intubation can now be employed where formerly tracheotomy would have been required. From his analysis of the Geneva Hospital cases, the author concludes:

1. Serum ought to be injected in large doses as soon as a case comes under treatment, specially if the case is serious or involves the larynx. Next day no further injection is to be given, but the effects of the first injection are to be watched.

2. Forty c.c. of serum (Roux) may be considered a maximum dose for the first day.

Serum given in this manner has no ill effects; but if albuminuria or active nephritis is present, the serum must be used with great care.

Arthur J. Hutchison.

Wishart, Gibb.—*The Use of Adrenalin.* "Canada Lancet," July, 1901.

The primary solution was 1 in 1,000 of normal salt solution, containing 0·5 per cent. of chloretone. A 10 per cent. solution of the above was prepared for use. This, containing 1 in 10,000 of adrenalin, applied to the nasal mucosa, was sufficient to blanch the surface, and make operations upon the septum or turbinals practically bloodless. The writer had not found the preparation as effectual in controlling hæmorrhages in operations upon faucial or pharyngeal tonsils.

Price-Brown.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. PHILIP DE SANTI, F.R.C.S., Senior Assistant Surgeon, and Surgeon to the Ear Department at Westminster Hospital, having been appointed Surgeon to the Throat and Nose Department at Westminster Hospital, has resigned the Assistant Surgeoncy, but still retains charge of the Ear Department.

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