one that spinal anesthesia is the most dangerous of all anesthetics for pregnant women."

Local anesthesia, it is generally agreed, is the safest for persons with serious ailments. It seems reasonable that it is also safest for all those who require surgery. There is practically no mortality resulting from the method. No pulmonary complications can be directly attributed to the procedure of local infiltration anesthesia, nor are there local or general complications. The technic is simple and may be carried out in either the hospital or the home. The liver, lungs, heart, circulatory apparatus and central nervous system are not adversely affected. The physician carries out the procedures himself. Blood loss is negligible, postoperative symptoms are rare and patients are usually able to take liquids and carbohydrates during and after the procedure. The action of the uterus, the abdominal wall and respiration are unaffected. Haste is not necessary, tissues are handled gently and wound infection is reduced. The method is inexpensive. Asphyxia of the child does not occur. Not all women can be delivered with local infiltration but there are few limitations. More widespread use of this form of anesthesia will reduce both the maternal and the fetal mortality and morbidity. 22 references.

F. A. M.


Anaesthesia of the larynx with cocaine or one of its substitutes is an integral part of laryngeal intubation or bronchoscopy. The usual ways of anaesthetising the larynx are subject to criticism because of the difficulty of depositing the solution on the inaccessible larynx and trachea. An easy means of anaesthetizing the air passages was sought and an apparatus devised.

"The soft rubber tube of the atomizer I use is identical with Magill's endotracheal tube for infants, size 00, with a nozzle on the end. It is passed directly and easily through the nares. After passing the soft palate the tip is directed by the natural curve of