

water. Glycerine, one part to six or eight of water, is also a good application. The aurists recommend a solution of borax when the catarrhal exudation blocks up the eustachian tube, and obtunds the sense of hearing.

Merc. corr., *Merc. sulph.* and *Kali bichr.* prove more or less valuable in these cases. One grain of the 1st cent. trit. of each of these substances, dissolved in one ounce of water, is a sufficient quantity, repeated night and morning.

The nasal douche and the atomizer have entirely superseded the old method of insufflation, but I have certainly seen very good results from snuffing up the medicine in a finely pulverized form. Before throwing up the medicated solution it is always well to cleanse out the passages with pure water. These applications should always be warm, as cold injections are sometimes exceedingly painful, and have excited severe inflammation in the ear or in the frontal sinus.

If all these fail, we may try such compound substances as the iodide of lime, bromide of arsenic, arseniate of soda, arseniate of lime, silicate of lime, and the bibromide of mercury. (W. H. Holcombe, U. S. M. and S. J., v. 8, p. 181.)

Chronic Stuffing of the Nose. Partial stoppage high up in the nostril for years; always worse in wet weather; occasionally a bad smell from nose, no offensive discharge, bleeds occasionally when violently blown; pain from root of nose to ears on swallowing; sneezing at night. *Elaps*⁶, twice a day, cured in four months. (A. C. Clifton, B. J. H., 1873, p. 655.)

Nasal Catarrh. In a case of nasal catarrh, which had existed for many years, with the following symptoms: burning, excoriating, watery discharge from the right nostril; whitish scabs in the nostril; sensation of pressure at the root of the nose; eyes watery and worse in the wind; soreness of the eyes in the morning; sensation of dryness in the nostrils, dizziness on stooping and on going up stairs; always troubled with cold, damp feet; takes cold easily; two doses of *Kali bichr.*² effected a cure. (V. Miller, Trans. N. Y. S., 1872, p. 610.)

Rhinorrhœa. A man had been troubled for three years with continual "rising" of phlegm in the mouth. It did not come by any effort but just seemed to flow into the mouth, from a half pint to a pint in a day, semi-fluid, at first yellow and afterward white; then cachectic looking, weak, pulse slow and feeble, appetite bad, with nausea and eructations from food. *Pulsat.*, night and morn-

ing for four weeks; the discharge had diminished one half, but the man was still weak and had frequent attacks of frontal headache and giddiness. *China*¹, night and morning, for a month, with marked improvement. *Kali hydr.*¹ was then given and a perfect cure resulted. (Richard Hughes, B. J. H., 1873, p. 367.)

Chronic Catarrh with Stoppage of the Nose, Loss of Smell, Taste. After allopathic treatment during two years, *Sulphur*¹⁵, a dose every three or four days, cured in four weeks. Smell and taste were restored by a few doses of *Silic.*³⁰, in longer intervals. (Hirsch, J. Pr., 1873, p. 348.)

Chronic Nasal Catarrh. Do not use the douche, as the cases do better without it under *Calc. carb.*² to 85^m, *Carb. veg.*² to 3^m, *Sulphur*² to 110^m, *Hepar s. c.*² to 3^m, *Sepia*^{6m} to 55^m, *Nitr. ac.*² to 5^m, *Merc. sol.*² to 6^m, *Merc. viv.*² to 4^m, *Lycop.*² to 43^m. (M. Preston, H. M., Nov., 1873, p. 152.)

Ozæna. Therapeutics of. This terrible scourge, ulceration of the nasal membrane, with fetid discharge and caries of the bones, is almost always a compound of chronic catarrh with scrofula or syphilis.

Mercur., *Aurum*, and *Kali bichr.* overshadow all other remedies for this disease, especially when caused by or associated with syphilis. Red precipitate, *Cinnab.*, and the iodides appear to be the best forms of the mercurial. The dose should in most cases be appreciable, ranging from the 1-100th to the 1-1000th of a grain. The muriate of gold, 3d, is preferable to the metal. The compound salt, the muriate of gold, and soda 3d is sometimes still better.

Kali bichr. is a remedy of great power in the ulcerative diseases of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. Its local application, one grain to a pint of water, should be conjoined with its internal administration. The 3d dec. trit. is strong enough for all its curative effects.

*Nitr. ac.*¹ and *Fluor. ac.*³ will render service in the syphilitic cases.

*Hepar s. c.*⁶, *Silic.*⁶, *Phosphor.*⁶ and *Calc. carb.*⁶ are the leading remedies for scrofulous ozæna. They must be persisted in for a long time. *Hepar* and *Silic.* are indicated by profuse secretion; *Phosphor.* by a dry, red, shining state of the mucous membrane, with scanty, fetid discharge; *Calcar.* by thickening of the pituitary membrane in fleshy masses.

*Asaf.*³ has claims to attention in caries of the nasal bones with very offensive smell, therein resembling *Mercur.*, *Aurum*, *Phosphor.* and *Silic.*

Thuja, *Teucrium* and *Sarsap.* are vegetable substances which have some affinity with the mineral specifics above mentioned, and have a certain curative power over similar affections.

*Glander.*⁶, so strongly recommended by Dr. Wilkinson, of London, may be valuable in the most difficult cases.

*Kadm. sulph.*³ promises to be useful.

Topical applications are more necessary and perhaps more useful in ozæna than in chronic nasal catarrh. For cleansing purposes warm salt and water, or warm glycerine and water are sufficient. For disinfecting uses a most necessary and grateful part of the treatment, the chloride of lime may be employed, or chloride of soda, carbolic acid, bromo-chloralum, permanganate of potash, or chlorinated water.

Silicated water, so valuable in ulcerations elsewhere, ought to be serviceable here; and *Graphit.* one gr., 1st dec. trit. to the ounce of water, might be thrown in spray over the diseased surfaces with every prospect of benefit. (W. H. Holcombe, U. S. M. and S. J., v. 8, p. 185.)

Ozæna, discharge of blood and mucus (thick) in the morning; stopped up at night; cannot breathe through the nostrils, *Amm. carb.* (W. M. Williamson, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

Soreness of the Mucous Membrane in the Nose. Injections of iodine in water made it worse and caused at the same time obstruction of the nose and an erysipelatous redness upon the left cheek. *Graphit.*¹⁵. Four doses in intervals of five days cured it all. (Hirsch, J. Pr., 1873, p. 344.)

Nasal Polypus. J. E., æt. 60, dark haired, muscular, thin and tall; large polypus in each nostril; fetid discharge; the growths have protruded two or three months; stuffed nose nearly two years; disease appeared *first in left nostril*; cartilage partly absorbed. *Teucr.*²⁰ *sol.*, ineffectual after six weeks. *Calc. carb.*²⁰ *sol.*, eight doses cured. (W. P. Wesselhœft, N. E. M. G., Feb. 1873, p. 49.)

Nasal Polypus of large size in left nostril, which was diminished by *Sanguin.* topically, but removed by *Calc. phosph.*³, internally and topically. (Wm. F. Hocking, O. M. and S. R., 1873.)

Polypus Nasi. Susie B., of Lancaster, O., æt. 12, was afflicted with repeated formations of cysto-mucous polypi in the nose, which her physician extracted by means of forceps every fortnight for one year. He gave an internal remedy without any appreciable check upon this morbid growth.

I gave her my first prescription February 13th, 1871, and a poly-

pus was removed at the end of a fortnight as usual. But at the end of the next fortnight there was no polypus to extract, nor has there been any trace of one for the last two and a half years. The only remedies used were *Calc. carb.*^{3x} trit. and *Phosphor.*^{3x} dil., alternately twice a day. (Chas. W. Babcock, M. A., Sept. 1873, p. 401.)

The Sponge-tent in Epistaxis. Dr. James Young recommends the use of the sponge-tent in cases of bleeding from the nose, and gives the following method of preparation:

"Have a long piece of fine sponge, dipped in a solution of gum, compressed with twine, dried; and after the twine has been unrolled, the sponge is thickly coated over with white wax. This is easily passed along the floor of the nostril, leaving a piece of red tape for extraction. The tent may remain for six hours, and must be gently rotated before extraction to prevent fresh hemorrhage." (Exchanges, U. S. M. and S. J., v. 8, p. 517.)

Compression of Facial Artery for Epistaxis. Compress the facial artery, on the side of the bleeding, against the superior maxilla near the angle of the nose. Bessieres blows powdered plaster of Paris into the nose through a paper tube. (Quoted by R. J. McClatchey, H. M., Oct., 1873, p. 126.)

Deep Cracks in the alæ nasi in old cases of ozæna. *Aur. mur.* (W. M. Williamson, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

Face.

Erysipelas of Face. Woman, æt. 51. *Apis.*³. Grew worse, more heat and delirium. *Bellad.*³. Inflammation extended still further down to neck, chest and shoulders. *Sulphur*³⁰. Groaning still worse; patient grew weak and fainted. Aggravation always in the evening, every other day, with previous coldness. For this reason *Nux vom.*³ and *Arsen.*³, two drops alternately every hour. Within twenty-four hours marked improvement; and shortly after complete cure. (Bojanus, H. Gaz., St. Petersburg; H. Kl., 1873, p. 144.)

Eczema of the Face. Since three years, regularly about October, a lady, æt. 26, is attacked by an erysipelatous swelling of the face, with great itching; this is followed by an eruption of little vesicles covering the entire face, nose, ears and temples, and forming a thick yellow crust. Before the eruption, she suffers regularly with a febris tertiana; constant chilliness. This affec-