

collections of living animals which are waiting to be slaughtered. Only animals in the most prime condition are converted into beef, mutton or pork, and if an animal is only slightly hurt by being trampled upon or crushed, it is immediately removed and killed elsewhere, and its flesh rendered and converted into grease for lubricating purposes. One of the great secrets of the phenomenal success of this great institution from a financial standpoint, is the economical basis on which it is conducted. Nothing is allowed to go to waste. As I heard a visitor jocularly remark after going through the premises, the only thing that was lost was the squeal which the pigs made after being stuck. And talking about pigs reminds me that it was about certain products of that animal that I started out to write, and to which the preceding remarks may be looked upon as a preface. Pigs at Armour's are slaughtered by the tens of thousands annually, and from a medical point of view, are interesting from the fact that out of their fresh stomachs is made one of the finest pepsins in the world. The reason of its excellence is that it is made out of fresh material. In an establishment where over a million and a half of hogs are killed annually it is quite evident that the materials must be quite fresh out of which the digestive ferments are manufactured. In the Armour laboratory, not only is pepsin produced, but in addition pancreatin. The laboratory is quite close to the place where the animals are killed, and the hogs' stomachs and pancreas are brought thither immediately and before they have time to undergo any retrogressive changes, which is matter of vital importance, as these structures are apt to spoil if they have to be carried a long distance. Toxic principles are formed which, though not perceptible to the sense of smell, are nevertheless present, and vitiate the digestive ferments which are manufactured, and instead of being useful members of the pharmacopœia may be actually deleterious. The physician who prescribes Armour's pepsin or pancreatin may be absolutely certain that it is pure and reliable. The laboratory is probably the largest in the world, is thoroughly equipped with the latest apparatus for carrying out the various processes, and is well worth a visit by any physician who may be staying over for a short time in Chicago.

CASES IN PRACTICE—FOREIGN BODIES IN THE NOSTRIL.

BY ERNEST HALL, L.R.C.P. EDIN.

L. F., thresher, aged 34, suffered from childhood with frequent attacks of "cold in the head," and profuse muco-purulent nasal discharge, also occasional "neuralgia and sick headache." No loss of smell. Having been under well-directed medical treatment without relief, and having exhausted the list of "catarrh cures" without any better satisfaction, he had concluded to bear with resignation this visitation. Examination showed right nostril only slightly congested, left nostril intensely congested turbinated bodies, with slight septal deflection. The probe passing backwards came in contact with a calcareous mass, surrounded by abundant granulations, which occupied the middle and a part of the upper fossa. After cocaineizing, the mass was easily removed and proved to be loosely granular, phosphatic accumulation with a cherry stone nucleus. The remaining granulations were removed with cold wire snare, Dobell Sol. used, and "sick headaches" and "catarrh" became a thing of the past. As the patient had no remembrance of any lodgment within the nose, it is within the bounds of legitimate conclusion to ascribe to the childish sport of "swallowing through the nose," the blame that previously was placed to the credit of Providence. The weight of the mass was fifteen grains.

CASE 2.—J. McA., farmer, aged 37, for some years had symptoms of intranasal obstruction and pressure, occasional supraorbital neuralgia, smell very slightly affected. Examination showed right nostril normal; left nostril showed septal spur and was filled with granulations anteriorly. These were removed, and a dense, hard rhinolith found in the middle fossa, extending upwards and as far as possible encircling the middle turbinated. This body was so firmly placed that it was necessary to break it in order to dislodge. This was accomplished by passing the blades of heavy forceps on either side of the middle turbinated bone and compressing. Remaining granulations treated by snare and cautery; weight of body thirty-eight grains; no appreciable nucleus; no chemical analysis was made.

CASE 3.—J. B., aged 39, carpenter, native of Scotland, was perfectly healthy until the third