

cure it, and the asthma is at an end: nasal polypi are frequently found. Partial removal of the polypi, with ethmoidal disease present, often makes the asthma worse. However, if all polypi and diseased ethmoid are removed, the asthma is often cured. Adenoids, nasal spurs, deflected septums, synechia have all been known to produce asthma.

2. Where there is associated with asthma a nasal aura. In such cases asthma is very amenable to treatment. The attack may be preceded by a fit of sneezing, nasal obstruction or an itchy condition of the nose. Treat the conditions as was recommended for hay fever, and the results are usually very satisfactory.

3. Where no nasal pathological condition is present. Francis recommends to treat all these cases by the galvano-cautery to the tubercle of the septum. About 60 per cent. of these cases can be cured in this manner, the other 40 per cent. are greatly relieved.

Much the same as in hay fever, cocaine the nose, and with cautery at a white heat, make the smallest possible touch to the tubercle of the septum. In a week do the other side and continue the treatment for several times if necessary. The older method of free cauterization does harm rather than good. Frequently patients say that they have felt something give in their chest and afterwards they breathe much better. The general management of the cases is the same as in hay fever.

General Treatment:

Tonics are good. Iron and strychnia are usually indicated. Potassium iodide and arsenic often do good.

The fumes from the following powder has often given relief:

R Potass nitras ʒss.
 Pulv. anisi fructus ʒss.
 Pulv. Stramonii fol. ʒi.

In the *Lancet*, May 21st, 1910, Dr. Brian Melland has a very interesting article on asthma and its relief by hyperdermic injections of adrenalin.

It has been known for the last few years that the action of adrenalin is the same as stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system.

However, the stimulation of the cranial and sacral visceral nerves is just the opposite, that is, a relaxation of the muscles supplied by these nerves. The action, then, of adrenalin on the vagus is an inhibitory action, and as the vagus supplies the bronchial muscles, its stimulation causes a relaxation of these muscles, and so the asthmatic spasm passes away.

Method of administering the drug: To get the proper effect it should