

surgeons for the treatment of the symptoms to which the presence of the foreign body gave rise, without a cure being effected, I think the following case from my own private practice may be of interest.

Mrs. G. consulted me in March last about her little boy, aged 3 years, who, she said, had been troubled with catarrh for the last four months. She stated that it had begun in November with a "cold," for his nose was stuffed up, and there was a profuse watery discharge from the right nostril. At the end of a month the discharge had become purulent and so foul smelling that she took him to a druggist, who gave her some patent catarrh remedies, several of which she faithfully tried without avail. Becoming alarmed by the profuseness of the discharge she consulted a doctor who gave her a wash with which to syringe the nose. This only had the effect of rendering the odor less disagreeable, so after a month or six weeks of this treatment she abandoned it; but, as the child was losing its health very perceptibly, she shortly afterwards came to me. I told her that I would have to examine the child's nose with an instrument, at which she seemed much surprised, as neither the druggist nor the doctor had suggested anything of the kind. I found the right nostril very much enlarged, inflamed, and impervious, and by the aid of a wire speculum and probe, I soon discovered a foreign body completely filling the passage. I was prepared to give chloroform if necessary, but, before doing so, I made an attempt to extract the dark brown mass with a pair of double-acting urethral forceps, which I have found very effective in these cases, and easily succeeded, much to the astonishment of the mother and child, in withdrawing a large piece of rotten hardwood, soaked with blood and pus.

In two or three days the ulceration was entirely healed, and thus a case of ozæna of 4 months' standing was completely cured.

In Holmes system of surgery (1861, p. 256, vol. II.) although several cases similar to the above are given, in one case a screw an inch long being the offending body, yet the following rather paradoxical paragraph appears: "Foreign bodies introduced into the nose cannot excite the same dangers as in the former situation (the ears). They may in general be readily removed either with the polypus forceps or the

scoop. The only danger attending the operation is that of breaking the spongy bones or of pushing the substance backwards into the pharynx. Let it be remembered that, in children especially, there is no cause for anxiety nor haste; the extraneous body will work its own way out, the surrounding parts receding so as to widen the passage by which it entered."

Would it not be much better to give the child chloroform, and, after dilating the nostril with a speculum, to remove it at once, and save the child from suffering which, in one recorded case, extended over a period of three years.

Progress of Medical Science.

POWDER FOR THE ULCERS OF HERPES.

Prof. Fournier recommends that the ulcerated vesicles of herpes should be washed several times a day with Labarraque's solution diluted with equal parts of water, and then covered with a pad of wadding charged with a powder composed of subnitrate of bismuth, four parts, calomel and oxide of zinc, of each one part. If the eruption is extensive, absolute rest is necessary, and bran baths, together with the internal use of opiates and bromide of potassium, should be administered—*Med. Times and Gaz.*

THE TREATMENT OF SEA SICKNESS.

Frederic W. Cory, late Surgeon Eastern and Australian Mail S. Co., writes to the *Lancet*: As every contribution toward the treatment of *mal de mer* is generally welcomed, I beg to state the result of two years' experience, for the most part in the tropics. The best remedy I have found is a combination of small doses of the bromide of potassium and hydrate of chloral taken with the citrate of magnesia during effervescence. Spirits of sulphuric ether may be sometimes added if there be much prostration. I may say that this remedy has only failed me in one case.

REMEDY FOR CORNS.

Mr. Gezow, a Russian apothecary, recommends the following as a "sure" remedy for corns, stating that it proves effective within a short time, and without causing any pain—:

Salicylic acid	30 parts.
Extract of Cannabis indica . . .	5 "
Collodion	240 "

To be applied by means of a camel's-hair pencil.