

The various cleansing and astringent (or curative?) solutions that are generally used produce such pain and discomfort that they are never resorted to except when the annoyance and pain caused by the disease compel the sufferer to resort to something for relief. I have altered somewhat the formula used by Dr. R. of pinus canadensis, and use the following:

℞ Ext. pinus canadensis,	3 j,
Acid carbolic, C. P.	grs. iiss,
Glycerine,	3 vj,
Aquæ fervens,	3 ij, M.

Of this mixture from one to three drops in half a drachm of vaseline, "applied by means of such spray-producers as will make direct application to the whole diseased surface," used every other day, will soon relieve this trouble. I am frequently asked how I convert vaseline into a spray, it being a semi-solid? The answer is easy enough. First convert it into a liquid by heat. The whole spray-producer should be made warm, almost hot by placing it over the gas or spirit-lamp, before the vaseline is put into the bowl. If this is not done the vaseline will not flow into the tubular portion of the instrument, consequently no spray will issue on passing compressed air through it. In order to mix the medicants after they have been placed in the bowl of the instrument, "you simply place your finger lightly on the point where the spray comes out, and allow a small quantity of air to pass through the instrument. The pressure on the point turns a part of the air into the upper tube, causes air bubbles in the bowl. The rising bubbles cause the two kinds of liquid to mix."

I spray, first, the vault of the pharynx; second, the post-nasal opening; third, the ant. nares using the same medicament in each instrument.

2. Hypertrophic Nasal Catarrh. This is the most difficult and intractable variety of the disease with which we have to deal, a surgical operation (removing the hypertrophied membrane) frequently being necessary to effect a cure. After thoroughly cleansing the parts with the solution alluded to, I use, generally, glycerole tannin, two to six drops, in half drachm of vaseline, in the same manner as in treating chronic nasal catarrh. When this does not produce the desired result, great good can be accomplished by using alternately either zinc chlor. or zinc sulph., one part to four of glycerine; of the latter from one to three drops in half drachm of vaseline, and used in the same manner as above described.

I have obtained better results from the use of tannic acid, in the form of the glycerole, in the treatment of this form of catarrh, than from any other remedy. I have occasionally used with good results iodoform as recommended by Dr. Beverly Robinson, of New York, by means of the insufflator, alternating this with the above mentioned treatment.

Atrophic Nasal Catarrh. In this form of the disease a detergent is always necessary in the be-

ginning of the treatment. After thoroughly accomplishing this, use of dinus canadensis mixt. two to five drops, eucalyptol half drop, in half drachm vaseline, and spray the entire nasal and post-nasal cavities. I have found this combination to give very gratifying results in the majority of cases of this variety of catarrh. I have frequently had cases in which pulv. sanguinaria had a very good effect. This was used with the powder insufflator, according to the method and formula of Dr. F. Bosworth, of New York.

Fetid Nasal Catarrh. In this variety I make use of the same treatment as in atrophic nasal catarrh, increasing the eucalyptol to one or two drops, and using the iodoform powder once a week alternately, instead of the sanguinaria.

Ozena. This being a disease of the accessory sinuses of the nasal cavities, and due as a rule, to syphilis or struma, the cause is first ascertained and if possible removed. The nasal cavities are to be kept cleansed, and the vaseline and eucalyptol used twice a week.—*Medical Digest.*

PALATABLE DRUGS FOR CHILDREN.

By FREDERICK CHURCHHILL, M.D., F.R.C.S.

We owe it, probably, much to the persistency with which practitioners of the sterner sort have impressed their rhubarb and black draughts upon rebellious children, in defiance of the protestations of nurses and mothers, that "the tasteless globule" has found such favor with the weaker sex. I could tell of several cases where the children have been entrusted to the care of a homœopath, while the parents luxuriate under the usual heroic treatment of the orthodox practitioner. We must not forget to swim with the tide. Children of this enlightened age are far more pampered and spoiled than those of the previous generation. Mothers seem unable to control their feelings; or, it may be that, with a smattering of physic lore, they find that there is no longer any necessity to cling to the once inevitable and nauseous potion. We must say a word, too, for the children. None of us like compulsion. It must not be forgotten that there is often more harm done to a child's nervous system, by cramming the draught down its throat than all the good the nauseous drug was supposed to effect. Children will often take days to recover their equilibrium after a protracted encounter with the medicine-glass in the nursery, under the stern discipline of a would-be conscientious nurse. Judging from the varied susceptibilities and dispositions of the children under my care, some of them having very resolute wills, others possessing—I cannot say endowed with—mothers of a pronounced æsthetic-temperament, to whom everything is a bore, except a novel to read and a sofa to lie upon, it becomes most important to formulate a line of treatment that will satisfy such requirements.