

geal cavity, so that the fluid is compelled to return through the other nostril. Weber, of Halle, first put the principle into practice; and in 1864, Dr. Thudichum invented an instrument, and published some papers on the subject. The points to be attended to in using the instrument were the following: 1. The nozzle should fit the nostril accurately. 2. In children and nervous people, the full stream should not be turned on at once; it should be allowed to pass in gently at first, and then gradually increase in volume and force. 3. The current should be reversed occasionally. Cold water is irritating; and, therefore, tepid water, or a solution of an ounce of salt in a pint of water, may be used, followed by a deodorizer, as Condy's fluid, liquor carbonis detergens, or especially carbolic acid, and afterwards a stimulant astringent, as alum (one drachm to the pint), etc. The solution should not be too strong at first. The instrument was also useful in some surgical accidents, such as a foreign body in the nostril and severe epistaxis, when some dilute hæmorrhagic should be employed. Dr. Skimmer had been practically making use of this principle before Dr. Thudichum's paper appeared, the instrument employed being a Higginson's syringe. The author had found Mr. Bryant's mode of treating nasal polypi, by blowing tannin into the nostrils through a quill, very satisfactory in some cases, especially soft and gelatinous polypi. Another troublesome affection—a chronically swollen and thickened condition of the nasal and palatine mucous membrane—was benefited by the administration of iodine or bromide of potassium; but local astringents were also useful, and were best applied by means of the spray producer. The best applications were, glycerine of tannic acid (one scruple to one ounce of water), or a solution of iodine, with a small quantity of carbolic acid. Speaking of affections of the throat, the author observed, that of the various instruments devised to bring remedies into contact with the air-passages, the spray producer was the best. Its use was very great in chronic laryngeal affections, as putrid sore throat and scarlatinal cyanche, diphtheria. The spray producer could not be employed with very potent remedies, such as strong solution of nitrate of silver. A piece of whalebone, bent at an obtuse angle near the end, and having a brush (better than a sponge) attached to it, was the best instrument for applying these. Care and dexterity are requisite in using it.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*.—*Chicago Med. Examiner*.

The Ann Arbor Controversy.

We commend to the attention of all sensible men the following extracts from the "Annual Report of the President (Rev. Dr. Haven) of the University of Michigan."

"I believe, furthermore, that good reasons do exist why a 'Professor of Homœopathy' should not be appointed, and I believe that all unprejudiced persons will be able to see them. I beg here explicitly to state that I do not argue in behalf of the medical profession, or 'allopathy,' or any particular class. I am not conscious of any particular interest in any class or party, on this subject. So far

as I am personally concerned, it might be more politic to say nothing on the subject, but as a custodian of the interest of the University, I must express what the interest of sound education seem to me to require, irrespective of party or sect.

"Observe then, first, that we have no Professor of 'Allopathy' in the University of Michigan. This is no subterfuge, but a solemn fact. If a grant of money was offered to the University on condition that a Professor of Allopathy should be appointed, I should be compelled to show the unreasonableness of the condition. We do not want in a University professors of special ideas or theories, who believe that their special ideas or theories embrace all truth in their respective schools, and that all outside of their special ideas or theories is false and to be rooted up and condemned. You make the University, by such a course, a place of strife and discord, and not a place for the harmonious inculcations of all truth. What we want in the Department of Medicine and Surgery is a number of professors who shall present all the subjects and all the information properly belonging to the science and art of Medicine and Surgery. They should be, as they are, Professors of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Diseases in general, Diseases of particular classes, Chemistry, Materia Medica, &c., &c.—embracing the whole orb of the science and art of Medicine and Surgery—but not Professors of 'Allopathy,' 'Homœopathy,' 'Hydropathy,' or any other special theory; and the graduates should receive, not a title—'Homœopathy,' 'Hydropathy Doctor,' or 'Allopathic Doctor,' or 'Hydropathic Doctor,' or Doctor of any particular kind, but simply the old, time-honored M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.

"This is no sublimated, unapproachable theory, but the only proper basis of a University. The University does not establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the interests of any particular class of physicians, or in the interest of conflicting classes of physicians, or with the special purpose of making doctors of any particular kind, or of all kinds, but to teach the science fully and broadly—not in conflicting schools and debates, but, as far as possible, thoroughly—without reference to local interests and partizan distinctions. Once establish the precedent that every party in the world shall be recognized by name, and have a professor bearing its partizan name, and irreparable injury is done to the University.

"But it may be said that, as a matter of fact, on the present system, all the Professors are 'Allopathic Doctors,' and thus Homœopathy is indirectly opposed. Of this I can only say that the theory which I advocate requires that the Regents, in the appointments of Professors, should, according to their own judgment, select the best men they can secure for the professorships, untrammelled by the dictation of any bodies or parties of men outside of the University, and having no regard to the conflicts among professional men. In the selection of Professors in the Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts, or any other Department, they are to regard as little as they choose the divisions on religious opinions which exist in society; in the Department of Law, the differences of opinion which exist on political theories; and in the Department of Medicine, the differences of opinion