

The above symptoms are of course seldom, if ever, all present in one individual. Some suffer to a much greater extent than others; some are attacked in a manner so mild as to be hardly noticeable.

The prognosis, or the progress and future termination of this disease, is favorable as regards any actual danger to the life of the patient. The annual attack having passed, the patient regains his good health, although asthma, chronic bronchitis, &c., do sometimes follow in its wake, and we must not lose sight of the fact that this disorder frequently becomes complicated with asthma or chronic bronchitis. These complications become graver as the patient gets old.

*Treatment*—Though there is no specific or no one remedy that will meet every case, and relief and cure must be sought by meeting the various symptoms as they occur in different individuals, still I may say that judicious treatment will, even if it does not succeed in eradicating the malady, at any rate cut short the attack and diminish most materially the severity of the suffering. The treatment may be divided into two parts, the prophylactic, and the curative or palliative. The former means avoidance of the various exciting causes, as the aroma of new cut hay, ripe or flowering grass, highly scented flower and irritating substances as Ipecacuanha, &c. Protection from the heat of the sun must be enjoined, exercise to be taken in shady places, or early in the morning or evening. Trips to the sea side or mountain districts, are usually beneficial, although, occasionally, they aggravate the disorder. When the affection has actually made its appearance, we must, besides any constitutional treatment that may be required, treat the various symptoms as they are. Hot fomentations with or without poppy heads, will relieve the pain and irritation of the eyes and eyelids. The interior of the nostrils may be smeared with zinc ointment, glycerine, or cold cream. The various medicated inhalations or atomized fluids by spray, are very useful—amongst the various inhalations, those of cannabis indica conium, tincture of opium, sweet flag, iodine and bromine, are good as atomized fluids; the chloride and sulphate of zinc, ipecacuanha, may be mentioned—lumps of ice sucked, often relieve the heat, dryness and tickling of the mouth and fauces, &c. Internally we may give lobelia, compound tincture of camphor and acornite, if the attack be accompanied with fever, while bromide of potas and bromide of ammonium are useful where there is great irritability of the fauces and bronchi. If invigorating treatment be required, the bitter *vegetable* tonics are