

Crude pathology still had its sway even at this late date, for Boerhave tells us that in ozena "the mucus, being corrupted, produces an ulcer which corrodes the adjacent bones."

Before entering upon the nineteenth century period, mention might still be made of some other methods of treatment at that time in vogue. Herodotus claims to have cured a girl suffering from ozena by copious nasal douching with "perfumed white wine in which were dissolved cypress, roses and myrrh." He also used nitrate of silver and alum rubbed up with honey and applied with a cotton probe.

Fabricius advises dry heat in the treatment of ozena. He says: "The iron canula is to be inserted in the nostrils so long as it will reach the end and equal the length of the ulceration, and occupy the cavity of the nostrils. Through this a glowing hot instrument is to be introduced which, however, should not reach beyond the canula. It should be so done that the hot iron heats the tube and through this the natural tissues and the ozena. It is not intended that the nose should suffer pain from this heat, but only that the ulcerated part should be heated to a point short of pain, in one having a good tolerance. This being perceived, the canula may be taken out of the nostril, the secretions cleaned off and then replaced."

This treatment was to be repeated as often as necessary until the parts were cleansed of crusts, the mucous membrane reddened, the secretion stimulated and the ulcer healed.

Coming down to the nineteenth century. Since the decline of the Galenic physiology, which taught that the air ascended to the brain and that the secretion dripped down from that organ, Schneider's more rational doctrines, which are akin to those of to-day, were accepted. But in accepting them, the fact that the nostrils were an essential part of respiration was lost sight of, and the warming, dust freeing, and moistening functions of the nose, upon which Galen laid so much stress, were largely forgotten. In fact it is only within the last quarter of a century or so that the value of the nose in the important function of respiration has been recognized, and Galen's deductions given their proper place.

Deschamps in 1804 is said to have published the first distinct work upon rhinology. In it he makes no mention of anterior rhinoscopy nor of the use of the nasal speculum. Still he recommends in ozenic cases the use of the cautery, when "the site of the ozena permits."

Many other books were published, including Cloquet's exhaustive historical treatise upon osphresiology or olfaction, before Piorry's work, "Ueber die Krankhieten der Luftwege," was published in 1844. This work contained a large amount of information upon the inner nose, and