

able nasal secretions, hoarseness in the morning wearing off towards noon, and deafness from Eustachian tube and middle ear catarrh.

*Congestive rhinitis* or erectile catarrh is an inter-current condition, generally associated with rhinitis simplex. Sudden closure of the nasal passages on one or both sides is the principal symptom. It passes off after a variable time, and is followed by a profuse flow of clear mucus. It is due to a sudden engorgement of the venous sinuses of the nose.

*Hypertrophic rhinitis* is a true hypertrophy of the epithelial glandular and connective tissue elements of the pituitary membrane. The amount of discharge from the nose is as a rule not very considerable. It is satisfactorily treated by means of the electro-cautery. Evulsion of the membrane I only mention to condemn.

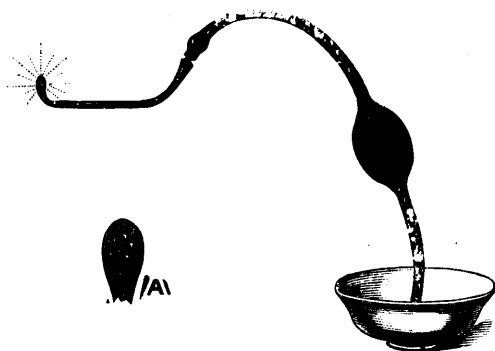
*Ulcerative rhinitis*, is frequently confined to one nostril. It sometimes goes on to the formation of an abscess in the nose. It may also cause perforation of the septum. Caries is an occasional accompaniment. The nostril affected is swollen, reddened and painful to the touch if the affection is acute. If chronic, it is unattended by pain, but hard crusts form which are attended with some discomfort. The nose bleeds easily when touched. I do not include in this group cases of syphilitic diseases of the nose.

*Ozena*. By this term I mean discharge of offensive matter from the nose, unattended by apparent change in the mucous membrane. The disease is not in the nasal cavity itself, but in the accessory cavities. The prominent symptom is the discharge of large quantities of fetid muco-pus mixed with blood, and various foreign substances deposited by the inspired air. The causes cannot be laid down with certainty. It may result from general debility, but is quite as apt to be found in persons of good constitution and robust physique. I think that the term *Ozena* should be restricted to this form of disease, and not applied to all forms of offensive discharge from the nares.

Fetid nasal catarrh or *rhinitis fetidus*, is a condition resulting from a long continued atrophic rhinitis, or dry catarrh. It is attended by the discharge of exceeding fetid masses of dried mucus. The odor is very penetrating and will remain in one's consulting room for some time after the patient has gone. The bones are atro-

phied and the nose is often flattened as the result of the preceding atrophic catarrh.

*Atrophic rhinitis*, a form of nasal disease which forms the heading of this paper—is an affection growing out of rhinitis simplex or hypertrophica, as I believe from clinical observation, and presents the following symptoms: Excessive irritability of the parts with more or less tingling and pain. The sense of smell is generally impaired; thin, dry, closely adherent crusts make their appearance. Their colour is grayish yellow or greenish, and they consist of inspissated muco-pus mixed with various impurities. They are very tenacious and difficult to detach. There is a constant sense of discomfort in the nose and this is increased to actual pain if the temperature of the inspired air be much lowered. The thin crusts soon become thicker and harder. A thick viscid fluid is poured out of the membrane. This dries very quickly and forms crusts. They have a peculiar and musty odor, not highly offensive as in fetid catarrh. Superficial ulcers form on the mucous membrane, having a grey unhealthy look. The pharynx is sometimes involved giving rise to a dry, glistening condition; highly uncomfortable to the patient. Upon examination of the part, the mucous membrane will be seen to have a peculiarly dry parchment-like appearance. The nasal cavity will seem to be ex-



ceedingly spacious, owing to the atrophy of the turbinated bone. Masses of dried muco-pus may be seen adhering to the parts. If these be removed the membrane will be found to be reddened and occasionally presents superficial ulcers.

As regards the *treatment* of this this variety, the indications are:

1st. Thorough cleansing; 2nd. Stimulation, to render discharge fluid; 3rd. Gradual arrest of discharge. The cleansing can be effected by means