

remedies and local measures adopted. Rest and even temperature are desirable, but of course cannot always be obtained.

Considerable relief and decided arrest of symptoms may be expected in every case from one of the following prescriptions:—Tablet triturate rhinitis, of which there are several strengths, one containing Camphor  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr., Belladonna Fl. Ext.  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr., Quiniæ Sulph.  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. in each tablet is of the most service. One tablet should be administered every 15 minutes, until eight have been taken, then one every hour or two as required; or Pil. phenactin, camphoræ et atropinae sulph., as first recommended by Dr. A. H. Smith. Each pill contains phenactin  $3\frac{1}{2}$  grs., camphora  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., atropina sulph,  $\frac{1}{300}$  gr., and should be taken once in four hours.

The following powder is of considerable value in persons of a plethoric habit or rheumatic tendency:—

R.	Pulv. glycyrrhizæ co.	3i.
	Sodii bicarbonatis.	3iii.
	M. ft. pulv. no. 6.	

Sig. One every half hour until finished and the same number repeated in six hours if required.

The semi-fluid preparations are especially suited for applications to the acutely inflamed mucous membranes of a common cold. They should be warmed before using, by placing the vessel containing them in warm water, and then applied by means of a camel's hair brush, a dropper, or poured from the tip of a small teaspoon.

One of the following combinations is very serviceable:—

Liq. Plumbi subacetatis gtt. x. or boric acid grs. x. to one ounce of the oleum hydrocarbon co. When the nasal discharge is profuse and accompanied by excessive sneezing, applications in the form of snuffs give marked relief. One of the best is

R.	Camphor	3ss—3i.
	Bismuth, sub. nitrat.	
	Pulv. acaciae.	āā 3i.
	M. ft. snuff.	

Sig. To be used every four hours until relief is obtained.

Hay fever and intermittent rhinorrhœa from the similarity of their symptoms to those of influenzal colds will be considered under this heading. Intermittent rhinorrhœa appearing at any season of the year, is in the opinion of the writer most frequently of malarial origin. Our best results have followed full doses of quinine administered during the attacks, and the persistent use of arsenic given in increasing doses between the attacks. The treatment of hay fever will depend on whether advice is sought before or during an attack. Many remedies may benefit this affection, but in the writer's experience, the most uniform and decided results are obtained from the use of cinchonidia sulphate. Its influence on the vaso-motor system is in many cases remarkable. It produces a dryness of the naso-pharyngeal membrane almost equal to the effect of belladonna. The writer has seen several patients in whom six grains of cinchonidia given during 12 hours produced an intolerable dryness and thirst. The distress was so great in one case that the hay