

disorder. The species of grass most productive of the disorder are the *anthoxanthum odoratum* (sweet scented vernal grass), *Holcus odoratus* (sweet-scented soft grass). The *anthoxanthum* begins to flower during the end of May and continues during July and August. The peculiar odour of flowering grass is due chiefly to the *anthoxanthum* and *holcus odoratus*; this odor is probably owing to the benzoic acid they contain.

There is an analogous affection in the States where roses are largely cultivated while in bloom. It is called rose cold, rose fever, or rose asthma. Dr. Dungleson mentions it in his practice of medicine as summer bronchitis. In India it is met with among Europeans in the months of February and March when the mango tree (*mangifera*) and the neme (*melia azadirachta*) are blossoming.

An analogous affection is noticed by some after passing through a grove or wood containing larch trees. Their faces become swollen, red and inflamed; their eyes get bloodshot, and a thin mucous-purulent discharge is noticed from the nostrils and eyes. These phenomena are said by some to be due to a minute fungus growing on the bark; by others, to the larvæ of the *phalæna bombyx*, which are found in great numbers on the larch tree, and which, when handled, give rise to swelling of the hands and feet, considerable irritation of the eyes and nose. The odour of powdered *ipecacuanha* will give rise to an attack. In some, this may, however, be due to mechanical irritation, as is the case when other minutely divided substances are inhaled. Strong light or great heat aggravates, (as is noticed in hot, dry weather), while a reduction of temperature or a heavy fall of rain diminishes the sufferings.

As in other cases, anything that may weaken the patient tends to increase the malady. The symptoms of this malady are arranged by Dr. Phoebus into six groups, viz. :—

1st. These connected with the nostrils, and are similar to those of a very severe catarrh, especially sneezing, which is very loud and frequent, and recurs in paroxysms coming on at short intervals. This sneezing seems to make the bronchi irritable and renders them liable to spasm, hence the frequent occurrence of asthma at night during the attack. The nose becomes swollen, tender and inflamed. At first there is no secretion of the mucus, but in a few days there is a considerable discharge of watery, limpid fluid. The sense of smell may diminish, and is rarely lost; in some, strange to say, it becomes morbidly acute.

The second group of symptoms are observed in the eyes. We have a sort of catarrhal ophthalmia with increased secretion, heat,