into the Naso-Pharynx." See page 38, July issue of THE LARYNGOSCOPE.

The doctor demonstrated his method. Dr. Thos. F. Rumbold complimented the author on his investigation, and stated that ever since 1854, forty-three years, he had been disputing and combating the theory that the Eustachian tube was normally open or was open during the act of deglutition. In 1868 and 1872 and several later dates, he had published articles on this subject.

Epistaxis and its Management. By Dr. S. Trask. (Read before the Medical Society of the State of California, 1897. *Pacific Medical Journal*, July, 1897.)

The writer regards as the most frequent site a point on the septum, generally quite anteriorly, just below and in front of the tubercle of Creswell-Baber. That is, at the point of union of the sphenopalatine with the inferior artery of the septum. Silver nitrate, fused on a probe, lightly applied to the bleeding surface is recommended, and if it fails, sub-sulphate of iron, finely pulverized and rubbed into the mesh of antiseptic gauze, cut into narrow strips, and one or more of these pieces carried to the bleeding point.

A still more effectual remedy in the writer's hands is the stronger nitric acid. He chooses, if possible, a moment when the bleeding has temporarily ceased, washes the blood away with a fine spray of 1 per cent. sol. of cocaine, and packs about the bleeding point pledgets of cotton previously soaked in a 10 per cent. solution of cocaine.

In a few moments the cotton is removed and the affected side sprayed with glymol. Meanwhile, some wooden probes (as tooth-picks) are prepared by wrapping one end of each with a whisp of absorbent cotton. The patient is then told to take a deep inspiration, and to "hold it." Less than a drop of the fuming acid is taken up on one of the probes and quickly carried to the wound, directing the patient to exhale strongly through the nose. A minute eschar is formed, which drops during the healing—usually in a few days. Where the bleeding is active, and however profuse, several of these acid-tipped probes are inserted into the nose, cut off with strong scissors, just within the ala, and left in position one day or longer, the excess of acid being neutralized by the blood.

Of external medicines, the writer considers opium the most reliable. Of late the chloride of calcium has come into favor, and experiments of Dr. Wright, of Canada, proved that it greatly reduces the blood-coagulation time.

F. B. E.