Vol. V.

THE JOURNAL

LARYNGOLOGY

AND

RHINOLOGY;

AN ANALYTICAL RECORD OF CURRENT LITERATURE RELATING TO THE THROAT AND NOSE.

EDITED BY

R. NORRIS WOLFENDEN, M.D. Cantab.,

AND

JOHN MACINTYRE, M.B. Glasgow,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

Dr. BARCLAY J. BARON (Bristol).

Dr. DUNDAS GRANT (London).

Dr. HUNTER MACKENZIE (Edinburgh). Sir MORELL MACKENZIE (London).

And with the co-operation of

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DR. SANDFORD (CORK).

Published Monthly.

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and for this reason is very extensively employed in solution with bicarbonate of solu as an application to the membranous coating in **diphtheria**. It thoroughly digests the membrane, and renders its removal easy. The solution is usually applied by means of a camel-hair brush, or in the form of a spray. **Trypsin (Fairchild) is supplied in one drachm bottles at 4s. 6d. each. RECTAL ALIMEN'TATION.**—It frequently is necessary after operations on the larynx, pharynx, etc., that the patient should abstain from taking food for some time by the mouth, and in such cases the Zyminized Meat or Milk Suppositories, consisting of about 100 grains of pure Peptone and Cocca Butter, would be very suitable for feeding per rectum. The suppository is made in a very conical form, and after oiling, may be easily introduced into the bowel. suppository is made in a very conical form, and after oiling, may be easily introduced into the bowel. It is comfortably retained *in situ* and is perfectly absorbed. Cases of cancer of the œsophagus, stomach, etc., are on record where patients have been kept alive for weeks on these suppositories alone. In ordering, please write Suppositoria Nutritiva, B., W. & Co. Many suppositories of this kind are prepared with gelatine, and together with the Peptone, promote a very fruitful growth of micro-organisms which have in some instances acted in a very deleterious manner upon the condition of the patient. The Zyminized Meat and Milk Suppositories are supplied by all Chemists in boxes of one dozen at 1s. 10d. per box, retail price, to the patient.

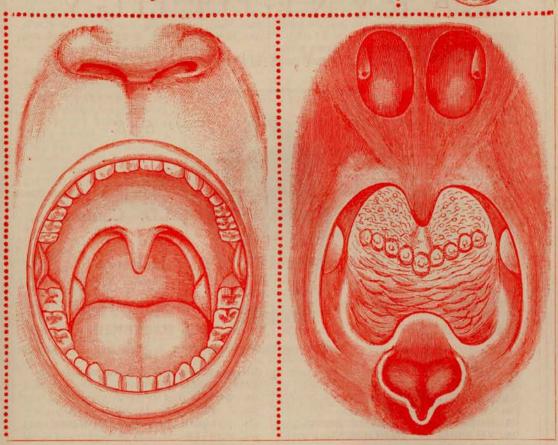
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ERRORS IN TEETH BRUSHING.

It is safe to affirm that a large majority of persons err in the selection of a tooth brush. Most brushes are far too stiff, and their habitual use is attended with ill results. Many sets of teeth have been ruined by too much or injudicious brushing. Skill and not force, faithfulness and not muscle, are required to produce the best results.

Most persons scrub the outer surfaces of

the teeth as if to clean by scouring or friction were the object in using a brush. A very moderate application of a proper brush with a gentle frictional powder is sufficient for the external surfaces of the teeth, and is desirable in order to prevent the tendency to unsightly discolorations, but as a prevention of decay is the least useful mode of brushing. Indeed, if the cleansing process is carried no farther, this style of brushing does, perhaps, more harm than good, as it rubs particles of food and stringy mucus in between the teeth, and allows them to remain just where they are capable of pro-ducing the greatest mischief.

The tooth brush should be moderately soft, the bristles long and elastic, and of uneven lengths, so as to facilitate their introduction between the teeth. The upper teeth should be brushed downward and the lower teeth upward, thus avoiding crowdiag in the gums from off the necks of the teeth, while tending to the dislodgment of any deposits between them. The articulating faces of the teeth should be brushed with the same care as the other surfaces—backward and forward and from side to side over the grinding surfaces of the molars, so as to cleanse all the depressions. Once daily is quite enough to use a powder.

[As "Vinolia" Dentifrice is not a scouring tooth powder containing acicular particles, it may be used as often as one wishes. Leading

dentists say it is wise to clean the teeth at least immediately after rising in the morning ,and just before going to bed at night.—B. et Cie.] The use of a quill tooth-

The use of a quill toothpick after meals to dislodge particles of food from between the teeth is advisable, as is also the use of a strand of waxed floss silk passed between them at least once daily.

Such is the care suggested by the inestimable value of the teeth, and by their tendency to decay. "But such care," remarks an American dentist, "can hardly be hoped for until the public realise that to lose a tooth is a real misfortune, to extract one unnecessarily a crime."

The loss of a tooth, except in the front of the mouth, is unfortunately not considered a serious matter by most persons, and the extent of the disaster is not appreciated, perhaps, for years afterwards. Were it otherwise, the small amount of attention required by the teeth would be cheerfully bestowed. — From "Cassell's Almanack," 1891.

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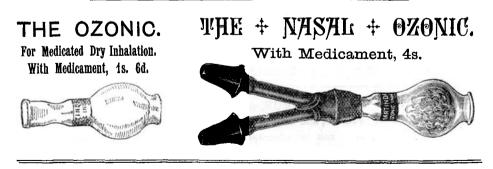
MARTINDALE'S PORTABLE INHALER is adapted for the inhalation of medicated hot moist air in many affections of the air passages.

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PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION.

Editorial Note.

OUR NEW DEPARTURE-OTOLOGY.

It has been determined, after great consideration, to widen the scope of this JOURNAL by including in its matter the subject of Otology. We have been led to do so for several reasons. One of these reasons is certainly not any want of appreciation of our paper in its present condition, as we have every reason to be gratified with the increased demand for it during the present year. On the other hand, it is well known that the specialities of Rhinology and Otology are as closely associated as those of Rhinology and Laryngology, and it has seemed regrettable that a branch of the healing art so closely intertwined with those we have hitherto exclusively cultivated should be kept apart and allowed, as far as we are concerned, to wither. Many of our readers are otologists, and we venture to think that we are about to supply wants which many have expressed and many more have felt. Apart from the American "Archives of Otology," we believe there is no journal in the English language which gives an exhaustive review of the science referred to. What we offer to do is, to present our readers with such original articles, abstracts and reviews, as may enable them to keep abreast of the state of knowledge of the ear and its diseases. Our co-editor, Dr. DUNDAS GRANT, has accepted the responsibility for the fulfilment of this promise, and we have every confidence that the hopes of the' editing committee will be realised, and the requirements of a large circle of readers satisfied.

The number for January, 1892, will therefore contain our first monthly section on Otology.

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ŤHĖ MENTHOL ORO-NASAL INHALER.



This little instrument consists of a forked glass tube, fitted with vulcanite nozzle pieces. The thick part of the tube is filled with absorbent Pinewood, the Menthol solution or other volatile medicament being poured in at the wide end until saturation. The nasal pieces having been inserted in the nostrils, an inspiration is taken, and the air is drawn through the wide tube and becomes impregnated with the volatile inhalant. Inhalations of Menthol (mentholized air) are of the greatest value in the treatment of Hay Fever, Rhinitis, Coryza, Nasal Catarrh, etc. The Menthol Oro-Nasal Inhaler is supplied complete in case with Menthol solution and camel-hair brush at 3s.

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prepared India rubber they

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ATOMIZED INHALATIONS

Of medicaments dissolved in oils or water. The application of medicated vapours by means of an atomizer to the naso-pharyngeal mucous membrane has long been in use. A difficulty, however, presented itself to this method of application, in that many of the substances found desirable to employ for atomization were insoluble in water, and with a view to supplying a suitable solvent, experiment^S were made with a bland neutral Paraffin Oil (Paroleine). This oil is a ready solvent for the all-essential oils, Menthol, Thymol, Oleate of Mercury, Oleate of Cocaine, Iodoform and Salol, and a solution of either of these having been prepared, it may be thoroughly atomized to a fine vapour by means of the instruments figured below. Mr. Lennox Browne has experienced excellent results with a solution of Menthol in acute Rhinitis,



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crack like ordinary rubber material. The Post-Nasal Ointment Atomizer, B. W. & Co., is supplied at 8s. 6d. each, the Naso-pharyngeal Ointment Atomizer, B. W. & Co., at 5s. 6d. each. Paroleine (the bland neutral oil for use as a solvent) is supplied in 4 ounce bottles at 9d. each.



THE HOT AIR INHALER.

As suggested by Sir Morell Mackenzie. Recommended in dry pharyngitis, laryngitis, bronchial catarrh, ozæna, phthisis, &c. EXPLANATION. —a. Box with sponge for inhalants. b. Inlet for air. c. Safety valve. d. Thermo-meter. c. Spirit lamp. f. Boiler.

DIRECTIONS .- Three parts fill the boiler with water and saturate the small sponge in the receptacle marked a with the volatile inhalant; then having lighted the lamp the water or oil will soon boil, and the air drawn through the tube by suction at the mouthpiece becomes hot and dry. As the air to be inspired passes through the sponge it becomes thoroughly impregnated with the medicament, and its effect is experienced over the respiratory surfaces, bronchi and lungs.

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