

ciation, constant nausea and loss of appetite are the usual conditions present. Sometimes there is a great depression of spirits, or even melancholia, and they shun the society of their friends fearing that the odor is perceptible and offensive.

Diagnosis.—In well marked cases there is no difficulty in diagnosis; but the typical case is not the rule. It is seldom that all the symptoms are present, and often a positive diagnosis can only be made by exclusion and careful study of the symptoms, the only absolute sign being gained by access to the cavity. The affection is liable to be mistaken for polyus, ozæna, foreign bodies, syphilis, caries, or disease of the frontal, ethmoidal or sphenoidal sinuses.

Upon examining the nose the tissues should be contracted by the application of a four per cent. solution of cocaine, when pus will be found in the middle meatus. The pus is of a bright yellow color and varies from a thick colloid to a thin watery consistency. If it be wiped away with a cotton pledget it is immediately reproduced and will be seen to make its appearance from beneath the middle turbinated body. The injection of a little peroxide of hydrogen through the ostium will detect the presence of pus by filling the meatus with the white foam, characteristic of the action of peroxide on pus. Though this is highly recommended as a means of diagnosis it is seldom practicable because the ostium cannot often be found, being ordinarily obstructed by an overhanging middle turbinated body. Moritz Schmidt has suggested the most positive method of determining the presence of pus, that is, the aspiration of the sinus through the lateral wall of the nose. A strong curved aspirating needle is to be passed through the inferior meatus, to pierce the wall of the antrum. If pus is present it can readily be withdrawn. My objection to this method is the pain, which is considerable in spite of 20% cocaine. Indeed I consider this use of the exploratory aspirating needle quite as formidable as the operation for proper drainage.

Another valuable aid to diagnosis is the method of transillumination, as suggested by Voltolini. This consists in the introduction into the mouth of a small electric lamp, the lips being firmly closed and the examination made in a dark room, or under a photographer's focusing cloth. This was first used by Volto-