

be the perception by touch of the sharp posterior edge of the lachrymal bone.

Palpation here only guides us as to the presence of the tumor, not as to its nature, which is a far more difficult thing, and which I will mention later on.

Now, as to the other general symptoms to which tumors of the orbit give rise.

Chemosis is a marked one, it is of the non-inflammatory type, and is due to the mechanical impediment to the circulation offered by the presence of the tumor; in a slowly growing tumor it is frequently absent.

From the malposition of the eye, diplopia must exist, varying, of course, with the position of the eye, and producing of course the concomitant giddiness.

If the exophthalmos be severe, so that the lids cannot close over and protect the eyeball, the cornea suffers from the exposure, and ulceration of a severe type results.

The tumor may in the course of its growth exert pressure on the third nerve, when, as a result, paralytic dilatation of the pupil ensues.

Paralysis of motion of the eyeball varies, and may be due to the mechanical obstruction of the tumor, or to atrophy of the muscles or nerves from pressure.

Pain is a very varying symptom, and may be entirely absent, especially in benign growths.

Pulsation may be present in vascular growths, but it has also been observed in malignant growths.

So much then as to the main points indicating the presence of a tumor in the orbit, now as to its site and place of origin.

It may be mentioned, to start with, that tumors rarely invade the eyeball from the orbit, but the opposite condition is not uncommon.

Starting from the eyeball, a sarcoma invades the orbit, by fungating through the wall of the eyeball, in a case of my own, through the upper outer posterior quadrant. The ophthalmoscopic examination of the eye before operation made the diagnosis pretty certain.

The next most common site for a tumor of the orbit is the frontal sinus. The sinus becomes distended with mucus, and may even go on to abscess formation,—the swelling being greatest at the upper inner angle of the orbit, and is generally slightly