

nasal chambers, the accessory sinuses and the ear, have the credit of being the chief divisions of the upper air tract that affect the eye, whether in health or disease, yet the pharynx and the mouth are admitted to have a positive though a minor bearing upon the eye, and allusions are sometimes made to the effect which diseases of the one has upon the other.

Ball tells us that even the teeth have an influence in controlling the normal condition of the eye, caries and necrosis of the teeth having been known to be responsible for optic thrombosis.

According to Fuchs, retrobulbar cellulitis has been due to dental periostitis, and it has also occurred as a sequel to the extraction of diseased teeth.

The same writer tells us that orbital phlegmon may develop from the extension backwards of either pharyngitis or suppurative parotitis.

Posey and Spiller have much to say upon the effects of bulbar and pseudo-bulbar diseases in their mutual relationship between the throat and eye, producing both dyspnea, an affection of the throat, and abnormal lacrymation, an affection of the eye, at the same time.

True bulbar disease may ultimate in degeneration of the hypoglossal nerve and atrophy of the tongue, accompanied by drooling at the mouth. The muscle fibres become thin, while the connective tissue increases in volume. The tip of the tongue is said to suffer most.

Percy and Wright call attention to the fact that diseases of the eye often owe their origin to diseases of the pharynx, and that the effectual removal of the latter is essential to the successful treatment of the ocular disease.

Knies, too, dwells upon this phase of the subject, and gives a number of instances. One example is the curious reflex influence which electro-cautery operations upon the nose and naso-pharynx sometimes produce. This consists of a temporary concentric narrowing of the field of vision. He considers it to be a species of traumatic hysteria.

Other instances not traumatic are given. Tubercular infiltration of the left lung, accompanied by dilation of the left pupil. Pneumonia of the right lung associated with herpes of the right eye. The dyspnea of emphysema, sometimes accompanied by stasis of the retinal vessels and at others by conjunctival hemorrhages.

Schmidt affirms that he has several times seen arterial pulsation of the fundus of the eye in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. One can scarcely understand the relationship of the one to the other, particularly in the last case. That the condition of profound