

margin is a sinus whose opening is surrounded by granulation tissue. A probe passed into sinus has a direction downwards and outwards, touching carious bone. Opposite the situation of the left upper first molar is another sinus extending upwards for one-eighth of an inch and coming in contact with carious bone. In the left nostril, just behind the anterior extremity of the inferior turbinated bone, is a small button of granulation tissue, and a probe bent at right angles passes outward for one-quarter of an inch and comes upon necrosed bone. Springing from the outer side of the left middle turbinated bone is a polypus of moderate size reaching to just below the level of the edge of the middle turbinated bone. A moderate amount of purulent secretion is seen covering the polypus and adjacent structures.

This polypus was first thoroughly removed and then the antrum was drilled into through the small sinus in the alveolar process. As soon as opened, a probe could be passed readily from the opening in the alveolar process out through the opening on the face. A drainage tube was inserted and syringing with a solution of bi chloride (1:5000) used. Later on Listerine was used.

The amount of discharge gradually lessened, and in order to hasten the progress of the case, Dr. James Bell opened up thoroughly the sinus on the face and removed, by means of a scoop, all carious bone. The cavity was packed with iodoform gauze and dressed from time to time. At the end of a month all had healed perfectly and patient had quite recovered.

CASE VI.—*Empyæma due to Dental Caries; Method of Examination.*—Mrs. McD., age 32, complained of a cough which had troubled her for past year; generally worse after having lain down for a short while, and unattended with any expectoration. For the past month has noticed a discharge from the right nostril which had an odour so disagreeable as to nauseate her. During this time suffered a good deal from neuralgic pain over the right eye and about the right side of nose; this pain is always increased by a cold in the head.

Careful rhinoscopic examination anteriorly reveals no purulent secretion about the right middle turbinate, but posteriorly a