

Ethmoidal Cells.**INFLAMMATORY LESIONS.**

Empyema of the Ethmoidal Cells. Suppuration in the ethmoidal cells is recognized by the purulent outflow, which is shown to exist by direct exploration. Empyema of the anterior ethmoidal cells often coexists with that of the frontal sinus, and empyema of the posterior ethmoidal cells with that of the sphenoidal sinus. Before proceeding to operate, a course of mycolysine treatment should be tried, both by the mouth and hypodermically.

OPERATION.—Breaking down of the nasal wall of the cells is effected through the natural passages, but this procedure requires special manual dexterity. I employ the *trepan à cliquet* and cylindro-spherical burrs of 8 or 12 millimetres diameter, mounted on a graduated rod of 12 centimetres in length. We reach the ethmoidal cells by directing the burr towards the central part of the middle meatus, and slightly outwards.

Sphenoidal Sinus.**TRAUMATIC LESIONS.**

Foreign Bodies.—The presence of foreign bodies is exceptional, and is detected on opening a sinus affected with empyema.

INFLAMMATORY LESIONS.

Empyema of the Sphenoidal Sinus.—Empyema of the sphenoidal sinus is recognized by direct observation. It may be necessary to extirpate the hypertrophied middle turbinate bone in order to explore the nasal orifice of the sphenoidal sinus. We should first endeavour to obtain a cure by administration of mycolysine. If this fails we proceed to operation. The best procedure for free opening of the sphenoidal sinus is the use of the *trepan à cliquet* and cylindro-spherical burr of 12 millimetres diameter, mounted on a rod of 12 centimetres in length.

The operation is performed under general anaesthesia. The burr is aimed directly at the posterior and superior aspect of the middle meatus. The adoption of this technique enables us to avoid any slipping into remote regions.

TUMOURS.**Benign Tumours.**

Mucous Polypl.—Mucous polypl are not productive of grave accidents. Fibromata, chondromata, and osteomata are rare; they may produce compression of the optic nerve as a result of their extension.