

of the nose in a woman of sixty-two years, making a total of thirty-two such cases to July, 1899. He combats Plieque's statement that frequently the ablation of numerous benign polypi is followed by new polypi, composed of epitheliomatous tissue. E. Winckler, in a paper entitled: "Ocular Symptoms and Nasal Disease," closely studies the relationship of these continuous structures. Such diseases as polypus he considers as influencing the eye through the circulation of the blood and lymph through continuity of connective tissue and through nervous connections. He regards the ethmoidal cells, on account of their location, as a sort of centre of distribution for most of the purulent infections.

In the discussion before the Laryngol and Rhinol section of the New York Academy of Medicine, the opinion was generally expressed that sarcoma of the septum was generally curable if performed early, but not so with other parts of the nose.

Fisher reports a case of diffuse cellulitis of the orbit secondary to empyema of ethmoidal cells. The patient was a male seventeen years old. Deep incision through the upper lid brought pus, but did not relieve the proptosis. Five days later the sinus opened spontaneously from the depth of the orbit through the skin near the inner canthus, giving relief to the proptosis. Failing to heal promptly, exploration discovered dead bone and one or two holes leading to the ethmoidal cells, through one of which a drainage tube was passed into the nostril, giving good exit to the pus, and a cure ensued.

Elstein, in the *Chicago Clinical*, reports a case of orbital phlegm, following a case of acute empyema of ethmoidal and frontal sinuses. Removal of the anterior end of middle turbinal, and drainage of the ethmoidal cells gave relief and cure.

Lapelle, of Paris, in the *Archives internat. de Laryng.* gives the result of his autopsies of 169 bodies with reference to disease of accessory sinuses. In sixteen cases of cancer five empyemas occurred, one among eight women, and four among eight men. No mention is made of the particular sinus involved, nor of the location of the malignant neoplasm.

J. P. Clark, in the *New York Med. Jour.*, records two cases of sarcoma of the septum. One was a male, age 35, on whom several operations were done for removal; but the patient finally succumbed. The other was a female, age 42, family history of cancer. A radical operation was done, and there was no recurrence.

Woaks, in his small work on "Nasal Polypus in Relation to Ethmoiditis," discussing the varieties of ethmoiditis, says: "Of the third group, about five or six examples only have been, as yet, observed by Dr. Woaks. In these a thin plate of atrophied