

Proceeding next to the objective symptoms, it is well to first spray a small quantity of a 5 per cent. solution of cocaine into the affected nostril, because in these cases of empyæma, when the discharge is of an irritating nature, there is produced either an acute or chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, attended with moderate swelling, which obstructs one's view of the middle meatus. This swelling having been reduced, our attention is now directed to the middle meatus. Here one observes a quantity of lemon-yellow coloured discharge covering the anterior extremity of the middle turbinated bone, or, if it be of sufficient quantity, may be noticed covering the inferior turbinated bone. If with a probe armed with a little cotton wool the secretion is wiped away, it will be seen that the secretion is coming from between the middle turbinated bone and the outer wall of the middle meatus, and after thoroughly wiping away all the secretion, it will be noticed that in a few minutes there is a large quantity of secretion re-collected. This accumulation may be made more rapid in some cases by turning the patient's head away from the affected side, thus facilitating the exit of the secretion. This rapid accumulation serves to distinguish it from an ordinary purulent rhinitis; and the situation of the discharge, between the middle turbinated bone and the outer wall of the meatus, makes the diagnosis more sure than if seen coming from the inner surface of and above the middle turbinated bone, for then such cases have an associated affection of the ethmoidal or sphenoidal sinuses. The condition of the middle turbinated bone and its surroundings are next to be noticed. As a rule, the mucous membrane covering the anterior extremity has undergone a hypertrophic or myxomatous change, or there may be actual osteoid hypertrophy of the middle turbinated bone. On the outer surface of the middle turbinated bone, and about the region of the ostium maxillare, there may be a small number of very vascular polypi aggregated together, and upon their removal the escape of pus from within the antrum is noticed to be more rapid.

Corroborative evidence is furnished by the following measures:

(a) Percussion over the superior maxillary bone on the