

THE
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**THE "OTHER SECTIONS" AT THE SHEFFIELD MEETING
 OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**

A PERUSAL of the intended programme makes the conclusion inevitable that this meeting will be one of exceptional interest to those engaged in our specialties. It is not merely in the Section of Laryngology and Otology that this is the case, but in other sections as well. Thus, in the Section of Anatomy Prof. Symington and Dr. Crymble read a paper on the "Post-natal Development and Growth of the Accessory Sinuses of the Nose." In the Electrical Section Dr. A. D. Reid deals with "Skiagraphy as an Aid to the Diagnosis in the Affections of these Accessory Sinuses." Discussions take place on "The Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by means of the Röntgen Rays," opened on Wednesday by Dr. Lester Leonard, of Philadelphia, and one on "The Uses of Bismuth in the Diagnosis of Conditions of the Œsophagus and Stomach," to be opened on Friday by Drs. Thurstan Holland and Barclay. Moreover, Dr. E. B. Hazelton will, on the latter day, consider "The Present Position of X Rays in Relation to the Treatment of Carcinoma and Sarcoma." Tuberculosis, carcinoma, and syphilis, coming so largely into our work, interest will attach to such papers as Dr. Sequeira's, in the Dermatological Section, on "The Calmette Reaction in Tuberculosis," Dr. Tomkinson's, on "Lupus Vulgaris Treated by Sun Rays," Mr. Charles Ryall's, in the Surgical Section, on "The Technique of Cancer Operations with Reference to the Danger of Cancer Infection," Col. Lambkin's, on "Atoxyl in Syphilis," in the Navy and Army Section, among others.

To come nearer our special branches the Ophthalmological and Odontological sections are the fields for discussions in which we are particularly interested. Thus in the former there will be discussed on Wednesday "The Relation of Disease of the Nasal Accessory Sinuses to Disease of the Eye." Dr. Logan Turner will open the discussion. Mr. George Mackay will comment on the ocular aspects of these diseases and refer to some ocular maladies for which an explanation may be found in accessory sinus disease.

The section of Dental Surgery includes the some what well-worn subject of "Antral Diseases in Relation to General and Special Surgery." Dr. Tilley's introduction promises from the synopsis to be of great interest, and we observe that he makes a special plea for the more universal adoption of the intra-nasal method of drainage, while, however, advocating care in the selection of the method of treatment according to the nature of the case. Mr. Underwood's contribution will be of all the greater value to us because he approaches the subject from the point of view of the odontologist who is at the same time a trained general surgeon.

We need not here refer to the programme of our own Section, which speaks for itself, and gives promise of unsurpassed success under the President, Dr. Wilkinson, and his able supporters.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY ŒDEMA OF THE SUBMUCOUS TISSUES OF THE NOSE.

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FORMATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NOSE.

THE nasal septum is seldom or never absolutely straight, in fact a straight septum is an abnormally normal one; the outer wall of the nose is thrown into convolutions by the turbinals so as to expose as much secreting surface as possible in the small space available. The inspired air entering the nasal chambers thus strikes against the septum or turbinals before passing back to the naso-pharynx, and is warmed, moistened, and filtered to some extent from dust particles and bacteria before it reaches the cavities of the pharynx and larynx. The nasal mucous membrane is likely, therefore, to be a very active structure; it is well supplied with blood-vessels, and in certain parts, notably in the inferior turbinal region, these vessels take part in the formation of erectile tissue; the size of the