time. But an occasional treatment during the next three months resulted in no worms at all, and the boy waxed stronger and stronger until he was in perfect condition again.

FRONTAL SINUS COMPLICATIONS.

By FREDERICK J. McVEY, M.D., BOSTON.

I WAS called in consultation on April 20, 1919, to a patient suffering from influenza, pneumonia, and a left frontal sinus, which had broken through the floor into the orbit, the left eyelid was swollen, red, and the eye could not be seen, as the eyelid remained closed.

History of the case was that the patient had received a severe blow in the left eye on March 28, 1919; also went motorecycling with only a jacket on for a distance of about 60 miles, and on April 18, 1919, took to bed. The physician in attendance called me in consultation. We examined the chest and found the characteristic signs of pneumonia; also the septic condition of the left eyelid. Nasal examination showed no pus.

I suggested an operation on the left eyelid and to do frontal sinus operation under local anesthesia, but the parents refused. One week later I was called in consultation again; the pneumonia and influenza had subsided. Again I suggested an operation and was discharged as consultant. The attending physician kept me informed daily with the case; the eyelid was later opened up and considerable pus escaped and kept draining about ten days. Then it subsided and patient became delirious, opisthotonus was present.

On May 12, 1919, the patient died. An autopsy was performed; the floor and posterior walls were found perforated, and a frontal lobe abscess was found. The reason for its perforating these walls is because the thinnest walls offer the least resistance. The microscopical finding showed streptococci and diplococci which strongly resembled the pneumococci.

DR. ELBRIDGE SIMPSON PIXLEY died at his home in Pittsfield on October 11, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was born in Great Barrington in 1832, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Pixley. Dr. Pixley was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College in Philadelphia in 1878 and began practising in Detroit in 1882. In 1860 he married Miss Henrietta E. Peet of Sandisfield. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Adolph Feiner of Pittsfield.

Society Reports.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. SUB-COMMITTEE ON PATHOMETRY OF THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

NOTES on meeting of the Sub-committee on Pathometry, Committee on Statistical Study of the Influenza Epidemic, American Public Health Association. Meeting held at Columbia University, Fayerweather Hall, September 19, 1919. The following were present:

Charles C. Grove (Chairman), Columbia University; Raymond Pearl, L. J. Reed, Johns Hopkins University; Otto R. Eichel, New York State Department of Health; Haven Emerson, late epidemiologist, office of the Chief Surgeon, A. E. F.; E. O. Jordan, University of Chicago; J. Arthur Harris, Carnegie Station for Experimental Evolution, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.; James W. Glover, University of Michigan; Arne Fisher, Prudential Insurance Company; Ellsworth Huntington, Yale University; J. Warren Smith, U. S. Weather Bureau; Edgar Sydenstricker, U. S. Public Health Service; Edwin W. Kopf, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Professor Grove, in opening the meeting, said reports of progress in the tabulation of the empirical statistics of the epidemic showed that data suitable for pathometric study would soon become available. He said there were a number of basic questions which analysis should dispose of before attempting elaborate mathematical studies. He invited members of the conference to state what they considered problems of fundamental importance in order that agreement could be reached by informal discussion and resolution. The questions are set forth below, together with the consensus of opinion:

I. *Can any mathematical function rationally express the epidemic process (a) chronologically, (b) as to age incidence, (c) in relation to epidemic and endemic occurrences of diseases known as "influenza" and "pneumonia" in past years, for a particular community?*

The first conclusion of the Sub-committee was that no mathematical function, simple in nature and, therefore, practicable, could probably be found at present to express analytically