a machine from a nose dive without allowing a considerable time to get the focus, otherwise they will misjudge the distance and crash their machine.

Let me take this opportunity to thank Col. J. T. Fotheringham, D. M. S., and Professor J. M. McCallum for the opportunity of studying these cases in the military clinic at the Toronto General Hospital.

BILATERAL SUBCONJUNCTIVAL HEMORRHAGES.

DR. FRANCISCO M. FERNANDEZ.

HAVANA, CUBA.

This case is a trivial one and would not have been published had it not some curious features that may make it worthy of mention.

A young man, 26 years old, consulted

us, because during the first days of January, 1919, he noticed some small blood spots in his eyes.

On examination we saw very numerous hemorrhagic foci, studding both bulbar conjunctivæ the size of a millet grain, numbering from 20 to 30 in each eye. The hemorrhagic spots were also present in large numbers in both lower conjunctivæ, the upper ones being free from any spots.

The history of the case was negative of any traumatism, lifting heavy weights, cough or vomiting, and the possible explanation of the cause was that the patient had been crying excessively several days previously, on account of the death of his father.

The element of surprise in this case is the possible etiologic factor, and the large number of hemorrhagic foci, as well as the occurrence in both eyes, in a symmetric formation.

SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, SECTION OF OPHTHAL- MOLOGY.

March 28, 1919.

MR. W. T. HOLMES SPICER, President.

Angioid Streaks in Retina.

MR. ELMORE BREWERTON exhibited a patient whose retina presented a peculiar series of angioid streaks. He brought the case because of the extensive character of the change. Tho the condition seemed to be rare, he understood Mr. Spicer had seen the appearance in more than one of his cases. On looking into the literature, he found that Ward Holden attributed such streaks to the remains of diffuse hemorrhage in a linear direction, thru the layers of the retina. But the exhibitor could not imagine blood to follow such lines, except in the nerve fibre layer, and these streaks were not in that, but posterior to it.

W. T. Lister believed the streaks to

be vestiges of new vessels along whose course were arranged exudates which had undergone secondary pigmentation. The streaks in this case, however, Mr. Brewerton did not think were new vessels, as, in the left eye, they met in a lake or pool around the disc, and one could not think of a vessel extending all the way around the disc. In a case reported by Zentmayer that observer said an extravasation of blood was present while the streaks were visible. His own view was that the streaks were the remains of hemorrhage between retina and choroid. Their brown color reminded him of hematin.

The President did not think any explanation yet given of these appearances was satisfactory. He had a brother and sister with an identical condition, except that the pigmentation in those was more marked than in Mr. Brewerton's case. All four eyes of those two patients were involved in the same way. In them, it seemed im-