Treatment of Retroflexion.—WINTERITZ (*Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, No. 43, 1902) recognizes four classes of cases, viz.: 1. Uncomplicated movable retroflexion in multiparæ, the symptoms being mostly nervous and not due to the local condition. Such patients should not be treated at all. 2. Simple retroflexion in women who have borne children, but have no laceration of the pelvic floor. The displacement may be corrected by a pessary or by operation. 3. Retro-displacement and prolapsus from loss of the pelvic floor, accompanied by the usual dragging symptoms. Here an operation is indicated, really to correct the prolapsus. 4. Complications on the side of endometritis, diseased adnexa and adhesions, where the retroflexion is a side issue and surgical treatment is clearly indicated.

Diabetes in Gynecological Operations.—FÜRTH (*Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, No. 43, 1902) lays down the following rules with regard to operations in diabetics: 1. Reduction of the amount of sugar by strict diet and the administration of soda. 2. Removal of all mental excitement as far as possible, and relief of pain without narcotics if this can be effected. 3. Strict attention to asepsis and antiseptics. 4. Avoidance of exhaustive purging and loss of fluid from the system, an enema being given the night before the operation, which should be performed early in the morning. 5. Local or lumbar anesthesia is preferable to general narcosis. 6. Saline enemata should be given after operation, citrate of soda being administered as before, with easily digested food. 7. If the convalescence is smooth, massage should early be practised.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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OF DENVER,

AND

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PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE IN THE PHILADELPHIA POLYCLINIC.

Ablation of the Crystalline Lens to Rectify High Myopia.—SIR WILLIAM J. COLLINS, London (*Lancet*, December 13, 1902), reports nine cases of high myopia, twelve to twenty-three D., operated by himself. In all the nine cases there was some improvement of vision and in some very great. In no case was the operation followed by untoward symptoms. His conclusion is that "the operation in suitable cases—a limited class—is so reasonably safe and attended often with such brilliant results, that it should be regarded as a recognized procedure in the treatment of high or advancing myopia in young persons."

Optic Neuritis in Diphtheria.—BOLTON, London (*Lancet*, December 13, 1902), reports two cases of this very rare complication of diphtheria. While