

migration of sarcomatous elements from the tumor into the anterior segment of the eyeball, especially into the anterior chamber. Such "coffee-ground" collections in the angle of the anterior chamber evidently predispose to the increased tension which so often accompanies intraocular growths.

Protection of the Eyes against Ultra-violet Rays.—DOR (*Revue generale d'Ophthal.*, October, 1905) calls attention to the well-known fact that the ultra-violet rays have an injurious effect upon the cornea, lens, and retina, in general—like that of snow blindness and strokes of lightning. The best protection against these chemically active rays is yellow glass, such as is used by photographers. Such glass should be employed in the first lenses given after cataract extraction. Fortunately, there are also certain kinds of smoked glass which, without being very dark, are quite impervious to the ultra-violet rays, as is easily proved by photography. Dor proposes the term "achemical" for such lenses.

Stilling's Theory of Myopia.—(*Ztschr. f. Augenhk.*, 1906, No. 1.) In view of the prevalent misunderstanding as to his real views, Stilling again gives a comprehensive exposition of his hypothesis as to the production of myopia. Myopia occurs, in so far as prolonged near work is its cause, from too great development of the length of the eye due to pressure of the external muscles. It is not to be supposed that the pressure of the muscles directly affects the change in the shape of the globe, but rather that the tendons under tension offer an obstacle to growth in directions at right angles to their planes. Inasmuch as this obstacle is least active in an anteroposterior direction the eyeball in its growth naturally follows this line of least resistance. All the muscles are active in coercing growth under their pressure, but the oblique muscles are the controlling factor because their action is variable, while that of the other muscles is constant.

Filaria Loa.—VAIL (*Amer. Jour. Ophthal.*, December, 1905) reports the case of a wife of a physician who experienced painful sensation with redness of the right eye during her residence in Africa, in 1899. A worm-like movement was observed beneath the conjunctiva, which disappeared after two hours at the external canthus; two days later the same phenomena were noticed in the other eye. Subsequently similar vermicular movements took place beneath the skin of the upper lids. Her husband succeeded by incision in removing some of these small worms, which, moreover, appeared at numerous other parts of the body and could be in part removed. The worms manifested a special partiality for the lids and tissues near the eye. Several of these worms were later removed (the condition having continued unchanged for years) by the reporter, and recognized as *Filaria loa*.

Results of Removal of the Clear Crystalline in High Myopia.—DE FONT-REAU (*Annal. d'Oculist*, 1906, vol. cxxxv) analyzes the results given by various statistics with particular reference to cases which have been followed over five years. Myopes of 20 D. generally become emme-