

rhagia. This was explained by the condition of the intima of the arteries which had undergone connective-tissue hypertrophy. The result of uterine contractions was simply to compress the veins and to cause venous congestion, while the arteries were not affected on account of the rigidity of their walls. In one case Wittek believed that the arteriosclerosis was due to vasomotor disturbances, in the other to senile changes. This factor in the causation of menorrhagia is more common than is generally supposed, nor is the arteriosclerosis necessarily of inflammatory origin. Since frequent childbearing is a predisposing cause, the presence of arteriosclerosis should be inferred in the case of multiparæ in whom no other obvious reasons for menorrhagia can be discovered.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

EDWARD JACKSON, A.M., M.D.,
OF DENVER, COLORADO.

AND

T. B. SCHNEIDEMAN, A.M., M.D.,
PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE IN THE PHILADELPHIA POLYCLINIC.

Permanency of the Results in the Operative Treatment of High Myopia.—PAUSE (*Ztschr. f. Augenhk.*, 1906, No. 11) publishes a continuation of Pflüger's monograph, "Suppression du cristallin transparent," Paris, 1899, in an attempt to determine the permanency of the results in the patients operated on by Pflüger up to 1894; twenty-four of forty-six patients could be found for examination. With the exception of one patient in whom central vision was lost from extensive choroiditis, the visual acuity was increased twice and fourfold and in one patient fivefold. Improvement in the function of the retina is to be regarded as the cause of such increase in the acuity. Central recent and old choroidal changes are not to be regarded as contraindications; on the contrary, the operation tends rather to conservation of central vision (in two out of three cases observed). The increase in the anteroposterior axis is not inhibited entirely but only checked. All the patients were well pleased with the result; many claimed that their sight was worse in poor light. Fukala's method of operating has not thus far been surpassed by any other.

A Diagnostic Point in Sarcoma of the Choroid.—PURTCHER (*Centralb. f. prak. Augenhk.*, May, 1906) emphasizes the diagnostic value of a dark deposit on Descemet's membrane and the iris in sarcoma of the choroid; these deposits somewhat resemble an hyphema and are due to