

orrhages depends upon compression of the optic nerve and its central bloodvessels due to distention of the nerve sheath with cerebrospinal fluid from compression of the head during birth.

**Local Anæsthesia in Eye Operations**—GUTTMAN (*Archives of Ophthalmology*, May, 1904) produces anæsthesia of the conjunctiva adequate for operative treatment of trachoma, tumors of the lid, lacrymal abscess, etc., by subconjunctival injection of a solution of cocain, 1:1000 to 1:5000 after preliminary instillation of a 4 per cent. solution or a 1 per cent. solution of holocaine in the conjunctival sac. The needle of a Pravaz syringe is introduced very superficially beneath the conjunctiva of the fornix (in the case of the upper lid the cartilage is turned with roller forceps). The entire conjunctiva is raised in a wheal; the trachoma granules thus become prominent and plainly visible, and can readily be attacked with the roller forceps without the same injury to the whole conjunctiva, as occurs in the operation as ordinarily performed.

In operations on the external surface of the lids, as for tumors, chalazia, etc., it is not sufficient to infiltrate the outer skin alone, but the conjunctiva must also be infiltrated.

The technique of the method should be thoroughly mastered.

**Removal of the Crystalline Lens in Sixty-three Cases of High Myopia.**—SNELL (*British Medical Journal*, February 27, 1904) reports the following results: Sixty-three operations were performed on forty-four patients, all except one under forty years of age. The degree of myopia ranged from 10 to 28 D. The operation was successful in every case. In two cases detachment of the retina occurred at intervals of six months and one year following operation. The reporter observed that of 6324 myopic eyes occurring in half the number of his private patients about 5 per cent. presented a myopia of more than 10 D. The method of operation in every case consisted of preliminary needling, followed by subsequent extraction of the disintegrated lens substance.

Increased tension, which occurs at two distinct stages, first, by reason of the swollen lens, and second, when the pupil is free or nearly so of lens matter, was successfully met by paracentesis. The writer believes that within defined limits the removal of the crystalline lens for high degrees of myopia may now be regarded as a recognized and valuable method of treatment. He does not regard detachment of the retina as discrediting the method, considering that this is a danger which always menaces eyes affected with high myopia *per se*. Patients are usually extremely grateful for the relief the operation affords.

**One Hundred Cases of Eye Diseases with Bacteriological Examination.**—SMITH (*Yale Medical Journal*, May, 1904) reports such a series, of which the following is a summary:

Organisms were found in all but 11 cases, of which 7 were diseases of the conjunctiva, 2 of the cornea, and 2 of other structures. There were 62 cases of disease of the conjunctiva, 15 of the cornea, 11 of the lacrymal apparatus, 9 of the lids, and 8 operative cases. The gonococcus was found in 9, and the diplococcus in 5 of the conjunctival cases without the presence of other organisms. The remaining organisms found were frequently associated with other species. The pneu-