The words of Byron seem appropriate here:—

"Hereditary Bondsmen! know ye not
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

—Childe Harold, 1-86.

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(To be continued)

USE OF CONTACT GLASS FOR COSMETIC PURPOSE

By

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The indications for the use of a contact glass besides its use in the various forms of ametropia are recorded in the literature. In the March 1931 issue of the Lancet in the paper "on the use of Contact Glasses" by Leopold Heine, it was noticed that contact glasses might be used for cosmetic purposes. As illustrative cases of the above indication did not come to my notice, I venture to publish the following case of mine which proved to be very successful.
The patient a girl aged 16 years, was brought to me from Patna just before her marriage to tattoo the cornea of her left eye which became leucomatous as a result of small pox in her early childhood. The whole idea was to conceal the disfiguration. It is needless to mention that the parties were unwilling to have the ball removed.

From the history it was learnt that attempts had been made twice, once in Calcutta and once in Bombay to darken the cornea by a tattooing operation. But the operations in both places were unsuccessful. On examining the patient one could easily find that it was not a suitable case for further tattooing as the cornea was very thin, and the iris tissue was entangled in the wound, and the cornea was slightly staphylomatous.

Failing to help the girl with operative interference it was decided to utilise the effect of a contact glass for cosmetic purpose. Fortunately 2/8 size fitted her quite nicely and she was gradually trained for a few days to insert and take out the contact glass herself, which she could do easily after three days. The contact glass was nicely painted inside with an oil painting to match the colour of the other eye and the result was marvellous, as shown in Fig. 2.

**Fig. 1.**

Before the insertion of contact glass.
STENOPAEIF SPECTACLES

FIG 2.
After the insertion of painted contact glass.

The two photos clearly indicate the difference of the cosmetic effect and it is hoped that the publication of this case of mine will draw the attention of ophthalmologists to the cosmetic use of contact glasses.

STENOPAEIF SPECTACLES

BY

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LONDON

The illustration shows a type of stenopaeic spectacle designed to overcome the disadvantage of present forms, in which the apertures are fixed in position, and may not be at the requisite interpupillary distance of the patient for whom they are required.

After diathermy operations for detached retina, when stenopaeic spectacles are worn, it is important, if the eyes are to be kept at rest, for the interpupillary distance to be correct for that particular
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