patients. In 69 cases of simple glaucoma good results were obtained in 60.9 per cent; in 22 cases of chronic inflammatory glaucoma the result was good in 31.8 per cent. The remainder were examples of secondary glaucoma. Gala, in 438 cases of primary glaucoma found myopic refraction in 1.6 per cent; all but one occurred in males. One man, aged 44 years, had myopia of 7 - 8D. Knobloch gives his findings as to the aetiology of scleritis, in 65 cases seen during a period of 10 years. In 79.3 per cent. tuberculosis was deemed to be the cause; in 11.1 per cent. the cause could not be determined; other probable causes such as syphilis, staphylococcus infection, uricaemia, are credited with the remaining cases. In view of the great preponderance of tuberculosis cases, the author counsels treatment on anti-tubercle lines in all cases of obscure causation. Klauber reports the successful treatment of a “typical rodent ulcer” of the cornea by 5 per cent. gold chloride and tannin. The remaining summaries are of papers on Progressive Ophthalmoplegia Externa, Therapy of Pituitary Tumours, Long Retention of Intra-ocular Foreign Bodies, Orbital Abscess, Ethmoidal Mucocele, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editors of The British Journal of Ophthalmology.

Gentlemen,—The following notes of a case of high astigmatism, which came for refraction to Moorfields Hospital a few weeks ago, may be of interest. The case was under the care of Mr. Neame to whom I am indebted for permission to publish it.

Mr. C. S., aged 30, commercial traveller, complained of “distant vision not so good as formerly.” According to the old notes of January, 1928, he had vision

R. \( \overline{c} - 1 \cdot 0 \ \text{D.sph.} \ \overline{c} + 1 \cdot 0 \ \text{D.cyl.} 160^\circ \to 6/9 \)

L. \( \overline{c} - 1 \cdot 5 \ \text{D.sph.} \ \overline{c} + 1 \cdot 0 \ \text{D.cyl.} 20^\circ \to 6/36 \)

I found vision

R. \( \overline{c} - 2 \cdot 0 \ \text{D.cyl.} 90^\circ \downarrow 6/6 \) most

L. \( \overline{c} + 5 \cdot 0 \ \text{D.sph.} \ \overline{c} - 10 \cdot 0 \ \text{D.cyl.} 97 \frac{1}{2}^\circ \downarrow 6/9 \)

It was possible, by naked eye observation of the corneal image of a window, to tell which was the meridian of greater curvature.

Yours truly,

F. C. Wilson.