that he would have been made comfortable by a low plus sphero-
cylindrical lens combined with prisms bases in and suitably tinted.

NOTES
Mr. Holliard was probably the Thomas Holliard, Warden of the Barber Surgeons' Company, 1664, 1665, 1666, and Master in 1673.
Dr. Scarborough is Sir Charles Scarborough, 1616-1694. Physician to King Charles II and James II. See *Dic. Nat. Biography*.
The King's Potteary was most probably John Jones, who was appointed Apothecary and Perfumer to the Royal Household, March 21, 1660 (O.S.). (Payments, Auditor's Patents, E.403, 2461, in Public Record Office.). Mr. John Jones still held his office of King's Apothecary in August, 1673, when it was decided that he should not be nominated for the Mastership of the Society of Apothecaries. In 1676, he presented the picture of Charles I to be hung in the Hall.

A MODIFIED SUCTION CATARACT EXTRACTOR

BY

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I THINK those surgeons who have had any considerable experience with Barraquer's apparatus will have felt that the "erisiphake" itself is not entirely satisfactory; the instrument here described has been designed with a view to incorporating what seems to me to be a number of improvements upon Prof. Barraquer's instrument.

It consists of two parts, the handle (A) and the cup bearing portion (B). The handle is connected to Barraquer's vacuum pump by means of thick rubber tubing. It is traversed from end to end by a medium sized bore, which bore communicates with the exterior by the lateral hole (e); above this hole is a small knob the idea of which is to act as a guide to the finger or thumb; it is not essential. The cup-bearing portion (B) fits into the handle (A) by an airtight cone junction and can be placed at any angle relative to the lateral hole (e). Two cup-bearing portions are supplied having cups of different sizes; the curvature of the stem (d) can be altered.

Method of use

The instrument is used with the right hand for the right eye and the left for the left eye. It is held like a pen, the pulp of the thumb being over the hole (e). For ease and delicacy of use it is important
that the position of the cup-bearing portion relative to the hole (e), should be carefully adjusted to the position which is most comfortable for the individual operator. Before the instrument is introduced into the eye, the thumb, without being shifted, is rotated a little outwards so as to uncover the hole (e), with the result that air is sucked in freely through this hole and no vacuum is conveyed to the cup. The cup is now introduced into the anterior chamber, and when it is in accurate position on the front of the lens the thumb is rolled back into position so as to close the hole (e) and the vacuum is now immediately transmitted to the lens; a very slight movement of the thumb is sufficient to effect this closure, or if preferred, the position of the cup-bearing portion relative to the hole (e) can be so arranged, that the hole is closed by one or other finger. It will be appreciated that the hole takes the place of the valve in the Barraquer instrument. One was in some doubt as to whether, in spite of the hole (e) being open, sufficient vacuum might be transmitted to the eye to suck in the iris, or whether there might be an embarrassing delay in the development of the full vacuum, owing to the dead space in the instrument and connecting tube; no trouble whatever was experienced in either respect.

Latterly I have been using this instrument at Moorfields in the place of the Barraquer pattern and I prefer it to the latter; the following appeal to me as its advantages:—it is small and can be held with the delicacy of a pencil:—the cup-bearing portion can be placed in any position relative to the hole (e):—the air-way has a good bore throughout and consequently there is good suction:—there is no complicated valve which can be blocked by blood coming from the iris being sucked into it when an iridectomy has been performed, and indeed no mechanism which can get out of order:—the control of the vacuum inside the cup is effected by a very slight movement of the thumb or finger which does not interfere with the delicacy of manipulation of the instrument, a point of the greatest importance.

The instrument is made by Messrs. Weiss & Son of Oxford Street and is so simple that its cost is about a third of the more complicated instrument.