

The addition of such a flour as this to cow's milk, either pure or condensed, does to some extent prevent the formation of large curds, and must supply some of the deficiencies produced when we simply dilute the milk. In the young infants, we should advise its use more as a diluent of the milk, but in infants over six months of age, it may form a fair proportion of the food.

RUPTURE OF THE CAPSULE OF BOTH LENSES, WITH OTHER DAMAGE TO THE EYE, FROM PLEURO-PNEUMONIC COUGH.

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Rupture of the capsule of a transparent lens commonly occurs in consequence of a direct injury accompanied by a penetrating wound of the globe, and is often associated with dislocation of the crystalline. It rarely happens under other conditions. When it does, the accident is, as a rule, caused by intra-ocular pressure from tumors and other morbid products within the eye, and is then due to a solution of the capsular continuity. According to Swanzy*, blows with the fist, from champagne and aerated water corks, etc., may rupture the capsule without any wound of the coats of the eye, but such instances are, to say the least, rarely met with. If the force employed be great enough to bring about capsular rupture, it almost always dislocates the contained lens. Dr. Ezra Dyer† observed the eyes of five criminals executed by hanging. Of the ten eyes, only six sustained dislocation of the lens, and the minority rupture of the capsule *in situ*.

Becker‡ relates an interesting case: A man, æt. 20, was chopping wood, a piece of which hit him in the ocular region. Although no trace of a wound of any sort could be found in or about the eye, either at the first examination or during the further progress of the case, a small rupture of the anterior

* Diseases of the Eye, p. 279.

† Trans. Am. Oph. Society, vol. ii, p. 351.

‡ Graefe und Saemisch, Bd. v, S. 276.