again, because the patient is too unsteady without it.   It would be highly desirable to find some less objectionable anæsthetic than those at present in use, or failing in this, to establish more definite rules for their administration.

Second, by choosing the most suitable operation, for it is certain that some eyes are adapted for one method and some for another.   There is undoubtly more risk of losing vitreous by the Gräfe, or the scelro-corneal extraction, than by the oblique-corneal, hence, we should choose the latter where we have reason to suspect a weak zonula.   A rigid pupil and a large hard lens call for an iridectomy.   In such cases we should not choose the oblique corneal, or if determined to adopt this method, it would be safer to perform a preliminary iridectomy a few weeks before the extraction.   The linear method is less likely to be followed by necrosis of the cornea, than where a large corneal flap is formed, hence it should have the preference where there is reason to believe the healing power is defective.   The oblique corneal is most easy of performance and will therefore better suit an unskilful operator, moreover, it can be done without the aid of an assistant.   These are only some of the points to be taken into consideration, but there are many others.

Delayed union is, I am inclined to believe, more commonly met with in the sclero-corneal extraction as figured in the diagram, than in either of the two other incisions. This is proably due to the narrowness of the surface in coaptation at the upper part of the incision caused by cutting too much forward, and to the fact that the upper lid no longer serves to press the cut surfaces together.

Third, in the matter of after treatment, for here there is is still a good deal of difference of opinion.   Some surgeons prefer to use no bandage after the operation, others keep the eyes covered with charpie or cotton wool and an elaborate bandage for several days.   Some prefer dry dressing, others moist.   When to interfere, if the case is not doing well, and to what extent interference is justifiable, often become