

ment, beginning usually with the superior *cul-de-sac*. The parts are allowed to bleed freely, and are consequently cauterized with the glycerole of copper. This treatment is repeated daily, and gradually the conjunctiva becomes thinner, less red, more elastic, the pannus gradually disappears, and the infiltration of the underlying and neighboring tissues slowly recedes.

Hot Water in Diseases of the Eye.—

Connor (*Centralblatt f. prakt. Augenheilkunde*) recommends baths of hot water as an excellent means of treatment in various disorders of the eye—from simple catarrh and phlyctenulæ to scleritis, iritis, and hyperæmia of the retina. When, with the instillation of a mydriatic, the pupil fails to dilate sufficiently, hot water aids the action; in catarrhal and purulent ophthalmia, it limits the inflammation; in glaucoma and dacryocystitis, it diminishes pain. There are no contraindications to the use of hot water, which acts with varying efficiency according to the method of application. The author usually has a drinking glass filled with hot water, the patient so inclining the head that the affected eye is immersed. The water remains warm for a considerable period, so that the eye may be bathed for some time without discomfort.

If one so choose, he may add antiseptics to the water. This method has the advantage over poultices that its execution does not require an expert. The local action may be thus tabulated: 1. Contraction of the blood-vessels of the eye and of contiguous structures; the ophthalmoscope shows the retinal vessels contracted after such a hot bath. 2. The hot water washes away deranged secretions and excretions, and destroys the germs contained; the bacillus of anthrax, for instance, is destroyed by a temperature of 96°F.; many eyes can support a higher temperature. 3. The healing activity of the reparative tissue or protoplasm is stimulated. 4. The hot water acts directly upon certain conditions of muscular weakness or spasm.—*Memo-rabilien*, July 6, 1888; from *Centralblatt für die gesammte Therapie*, 1888.