introduction; and it is tightly held by the cornea, requiring to be turned on its axis in order to extract it, as an awl is drawn from leather. It must not, however, be forgotten that this wedging of the instrument is attended with the great advantage of enabling the surgeon to operate on the most unsteady eye without an opthal mostal or elevator."

Such is the nature of the operation advocated by Dr Jacob; such also is the instrument invented by him, and his mode of using it: the full detail was necessary, to enable our readers to comprehend the several steps of the operation, and to appreciate its advantages or disadvantages; and without it we could not have done that justice to Dr. Jacob which his ingenuity and science demands. One theory is sufficiently clear, that the delicacy of the instrument employed is an advantage not to be despised, seeing that we are compelled to wound the transparent cornea; a wound which if considerable, or attended with much inflammation, not unfrequently leaves opacities of¹ its texture, that may itself be a considerable impediment to vision.

When the operation of keratonyxis is decided upon, the means and plan detailed by Dr. Jacob is certainly most judicious, and may for the most part be followed with marked advantage. With respect, however, to the character of the operation of keratonyxis, considered with regard to its advantages in the removal of cataract, we must say, that it possesses many is sufficiently clear, but that it is applicable to every variety of that disease, as recommended by Dr. Jacob, is certainly not so evident; while in some cases there are To underundeniably several and serious objections to its use. stand this, let us consider the effect of the operation on the diseased structure, when properly performed, where it is intended to wound the capsule of the lens. Open up its tissue so as to permit the aqueous humour to come in contact with the structure of the lens, to wound the lens itself, and by moving it freely within its capsule, so to destroy its formative structure, and to cause its death; and submitting it to the action of the aqueous humour in situ, so that it shall be gradually dissolved, and at last be taken up by the absorbents, and so removed from the eye. The power of the aqueous humour to dissolve the albuminous cell-wall, or portion of isolated capsule, is doubtless dependent upon the free soda it contains. That such a series of actions occurs as the consequence of the operation, is sufficiently plain to every individual who claims to have had any experience in the treatment of this disease. The laceration of the capsule can scarcely occur, without producing sufficient derangement of the formative action of the cellular structure of the lens, that shall cause its death. Such also often happens from a concussion, without any positive injury to the capsule; but when the aqueous humour having entered the capsule, the outer circle of cells forming the structure of the lens are submitted to endosmodic