

pericorneal injection increases, and any existing pannus becomes more pronounced, but this condition disappears in about five hours. The treatment hastens the absorption of the infiltrates, and shortens the course of the disease.

### The Significance of a Discharge from the Ear.

Dr. Edward B. Dench (*Medical Examiner and Practitioner*) finds that out of 9,000 autopsies in Guy's Hospital (1869 to 1888) 57 cases were due to aural suppuration, or one case in every 158 autopsies.

During 21 years at the Vienna General Hospital there were 40,073 autopsies; of these, 232 were due to aural suppuration, or one case in 173.

In eight years in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary there were 64,858 autopsies; out of these cases 4,836 had suffered from acute purulent middle ear inflammation, and 14,847 from chronic purulent inflammation. The author concludes:

"The findings at the time of operation on these cases show almost invariably that while the disease has been considered dormant, and while it has given rise to no symptoms, it has steadily progressed, the erosion of bone has continued until either the dura is exposed in the middle or posterior cranial fossa, or until actual infection of the brain substance itself has occurred. Even after the intracranial structures are involved, no serious symptoms may follow, until an acute process is suddenly grafted upon the chronic one; then symptoms of intracranial involvement rapidly supervene, and at this time it often happens that surgical interference, although promptly instituted, comes too late to save the life of the patient."

### Convergent Strabismus.

Dr. Wendell Reber (*New York Medical Journal* and *Philadelphia Medical Journal*) has been making a study of these cases and says:

1. Esotropia (turning of the eye inwards) is most likely to manifest itself before the third year.
2. Heredity certainly is one of the causes of strabismus.
3. The degree of deviation will be frequently about 30°.
4. Present-day evidence is against the theory of congenital amblyopia (poor vision).
5. The degree of poor vision increases with the length of time elapsing between the appearance of the squint and the time of treatment. (In other words, the longer the squint goes untreated, the greater the amount of amblyopia.)
6. Improvement may be expected in the amblyopic eye in 50 to 60 per cent. by proper glasses, after the seventh year.