

time of the accident had very probably caused rupture or relaxation of the suspensory ligament of the lens. The latter had then become cataractous by mal-nutrition, and its oscillation had provoked sufficient irritation of the ciliary nerves to occasion hypersecretion, and, sooner or later, the absolute glaucomatous condition.

The value of the ophthalmoscope was manifest in this instance, for the appearance of the lens, the degree of vision, and the absence of pain were misleading, and suggestive of cataract. It may be remarked that the lens frequently appears clear with the ophthalmoscope, the details of the fundus being distinctly visible, when to the naked eye, or with oblique illumination, it seems somewhat opaque.

CASE VI.—GLAUCOMA SIMPLEX OF BOTH EYES.

The patient, a printer, *et. 56*, has been in excellent health for a number of years, and worked at type-setting until $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ago, when he contracted granular lids, for which his physician treated him several months. He says the sight was not impaired and the eyes were not painful, but he remembers noticing a rainbow around the lamp-flame as long as the inflammation of the lids continued. For several years prior to the attack he had occasionally worn glasses in reading, but could dispense with them without inconvenience. Since then he has been unable to read without spectacles, and even with those that suit him best his eyes soon become tired and ache. He has never had any intolerance of light. His sight for distance has remained unaffected, and his eyes are quite comfortable when he is not exerting them. About a year ago the slight exertion of the eyes required in paring potatoes etc., would excite so much pain in the eyes as to make him desist. He has observed from time to time, especially when fixing his gaze, a peculiar blurring that has caused transient dimness. The eyes were examined with the ophthalmoscope by an oculist about eighteen months ago, and pronounced healthy.

The sight of each eye for distance was found to be normal, ($+1\frac{1}{2}$ J) and the field of vision good. With his own spectacles, No. 15 convex, the patient could read fine print (2J), the smallest at hand, at 10 inches. The tension was somewhat increased ($+T1?$). The pupils were of medium size but sluggish. The ophthalmoscope