

visual acuity, generally after the lapse of many months. The reporter believes that the further progress of myopia is permanently arrested, but that the operation does not afford positive security against further involvement of the choroid, nor subsequent detachment of the retina, although the latter is not to be ascribed directly to the operation, but is dependent on the nature of the malady.

Of the 114 eyes, astigmatism is noted before the operation in but two (of the same individual). After operation its presence is recorded in thirty-five instances.—*Deutsche medicin. Wochenschr.*, No. 25, 1897.

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**Retinal Hemorrhage after Middle Age, and its Bearing on the Duration of Life.**—HASKET DERBY (Boston) finds this symptom is one of great importance, and the prognosis serious. The detection of the disease is easy for one who has a moderate acquaintance with the examination of the interior of the eye. The cases themselves are far from infrequent; and the warning given by their occurrence may be practically utilized for the regulation of important business interests. Life itself may often be prolonged by abstinence from exhausting labor, by appropriate relaxation, and by following a suitable regimen.

Of about ninety cases of the kind he had seen, Derby succeeded in tracing the subsequent course of events in thirty-one persons between the ages of forty-three and eighty-three. Twenty-five of these died after brief illnesses, some, indeed, with the utmost suddenness. Eleven of this number died of heart disease, fourteen of apoplexy. Five were at last accounts living, their average age when first seen being fifty-four, and their cases followed up on an average of thirteen years. One patient, a man of eighty-three, died of an affection of the bladder six years after he came for retinal hemorrhage.—*Paper read before the Massachusetts Medical Society*, 1897.

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**Treatment of Sympathetic Ophthalmia by the Extract of the Ciliary Body of the Ox.**—LOUIS DOR (Lyons) has been led by theoretic considerations, including the idea that sympathetic inflammation of the eye results from an altered composition of the intraocular fluids, to try the effect of the instillation into the conjunctival sac of an organic extract prepared by macerating the ciliary body of the eye of the ox. He reports the case of a man who was attacked with sympathetic ophthalmia one year before, and in whom removal of the exciting eye, and subsequent active treatment, including mercurial inunctions and injections, and iridectomy, had failed to prevent blindness, with pain and hyperæmia of the eyeball. The regular instillation of the extract of the ciliary body was followed by great improvement in all his symptoms, his improved vision allowing him once more to find his way alone.

In another case of less severe sympathetic disease the improvement under the same treatment was equally noticeable.—*Gaz. Hebdomad.*, Ann. 44, No. 50.