

by the original disease or injury through which it obtained its malevolent influence, we are in a position to understand the anxiety of ophthalmic surgeons to prevent the onset of a morbid condition over which they have so little control. Fortunately an efficient method of prevention was long ago discovered in the early enucleation of the injured eye, and it may be laid down as a law that sympathetic ophthalmia seldom occurs if the diseased or injured eye be enucleated before any manifestations of sympathetic disease have occurred in the sound one. I say seldom, because it is well known that a plastic iridocyclitis occasionally occurs at any period, up to three or four weeks after enucleation of the injured eye. A case of this kind I may be excused for placing on record, since it is of great clinical interest, and has not yet been published :

In the month of October, 1885, a boy, 13 years of age, was brought to the Montreal General Hospital on account of an injury to the left eye, received three weeks previously. He was engaged in piling cordwood, when a round stick fell end foremost from above, striking the upper surface of the eye and causing an extensive rupture of the eye-ball through the ciliary region and *parallel with the lower margin of the cornea*, just as commonly happens *above* the cornea when the force comes from below the horizontal meridian of the eye-ball. The ruptured and shrinking eye-ball had already lapsed into a state of chronic iridocyclitis, and being lost for all visual purposes an immediate enucleation was performed. The patient remained under observation for about a week, during which time the sound eye was carefully examined for possible sympathetic trouble, but of this there was no discoverable sign. A month later he was brought again, a distance of some two hundred miles, to the hospital on account of failing vision in the remaining eye, which was found to be affected with a plastic iritis, the first signs of which were noticed by his watchful father three weeks after his return home, or four weeks from the date of enucleation. A plastic iritis with extensive posterior synedriæ coming on insidiously, almost without pain and with great impairment of vision, were the principal features of the inflammatory process now affecting the previously sound eye. The eye made a good recovery with a six weeks