

improved, and he was directed to continue the treatment. At his next visit, on September 8th, the cataract was not to be seen, and on closer investigation it was discovered lying in a horizontal position in the vitreous. It had fallen backwards so that the anterior surface now looked up, while its posterior surface looked down. Its lower edge was nearly in its normal position, while its upper (originally) edge lay deep in the vitreous. This is exactly what the ancients attempted to do when they performed the operation of reclinacion by means of a needle hundreds of years before cataract extraction was devised.

While our patient has a clear pupil, totally free from obstruction, he unfortunately has had but slight improvement of vision, in that he can only see enough to count fingers at four feet. It was found that he had still four dioptries of myopia, so that he must have had about twenty-two dioptries when the lens was in situ, and as an accompaniment of this high degree of myopia, there was an extensive degeneration of the choroid and retina in the macular region, which accounted for the poorness of vision.

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In the death of Magdalena Gelly the students of the Viennese hospitals have lost a valuable clinical subject as well as a teacher. This woman had acquired by practice a singular control of the muscles of the pharynx. She was able to undergo prolonged laryngoscopic examinations without reaction of the vocal cords, could produce at will spasmodic contraction of the Eustachian tube, and owing to a special sensitiveness of the mucous membranes, she was able to tell students when they were at fault in properly catheterizing the tube. She would even introduce foreign bodies into the respiratory passages and allow the advanced students to practise their removal. She made her living in this manner charging two florins for each clinical session.—*New York Medical Journal*.

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E. O. Jordan has been investigating the causes of the Winnipeg typhoid epidemic for the municipal authorities, and reports that the lack of sewer connexion, the exposed privies, the partial use of unfiltered river water and the careless handling of the patients in the homes, to be responsible for the larger part of the epidemic. The condition of the outhouses he finds particularly bad. Contagion was easily transferable by flies, household pets and children playing in the alleys near unprotected outhouses. He emphasizes the need of remedying all the conditions enumerated. A full account of his investigation appears in the issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for February 18th, 1905.