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REMARKS ON KERATOTOMY.

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It has long been known to those who are familiar with the treatment of the diseases of the eye, that many ulcers of the cornea continue to enlarge until perforation of that membrane takes place, that the destructive process then comes to a standstill, and from this time forth nature proceeds to repair as far as possible the damage which the eye has sustained. Under such circumstances, however, it is not uncommon to find that the amount of destruction has been so great as to render anything like a *restitutio ad integrum* an impossibility, indeed many eyes are thereby rendered useless for visual purposes; others again can perhaps be restored to some degree of usefulness by subsequent operations, whilst the best of them are almost certain to remain more or less permanently blemished. The importance, therefore, of preventing such an issue by an early arrest of the disease, is one which cannot be too highly estimated, and it is with this that we shall have to deal this evening.

About the year 1870, Professor Sæmisch of Bonn, described