Vision=P.L.? The optic disc is extremely pale, with a dull surface, such as is seen in optic atrophy, and its border is sharply defined. There is a slight haziness of the fundus (due to opacity of the retina), which is more marked about the optic disc and macula than elsewhere. In the macular region there is a rounded red spot about 1-3 the size of the optic disc. This spot is not of an intense red colour, but rather a fainter red than the pericentral area of the normal macula, and, although it stands out rather prominently from the hazy retina, it is not sharply defined at its periphery. The most striking feature in the fundus is the extreme constriction of the retinal arteries. On the optic disc a thin column of blood can be seen in two or three of the largest arterial trunks, but even this faint red thread disappears before the edge of the disc is reached, except in one or two branches, where it can be seen to continue to a point just beyond the disc border. Elsewhere in the retina the arteries are absolutely bloodless and either can not be seen at all or appear as bloodless greyish-white structures, like the "ghosts of vessels," as one writer has aptly said. Even on the optic disc some of the large arterial branches contain no blood. The veins were slightly paler than normal, and showed more constriction where they entered the optic nerve, but otherwise exhibited no abnormality. This slight pallor of the veins was probably due, in part at least, to the haziness of the retina. Although the eyes were examined almost every day, no change was noticed until April the 7th, when it was found that the pupils reacted more promptly to light, and the patient was able to see fingers moving, when held close to the face. On April 10th marked nystagmus was noted. On April 11th she could count fingers held close to the face, and it was noted that the retinal arteries contained more blood. At this time it was observed that on or near the optic disc the arteries contained a narrow column of blood, as described above, but as one followed the course of any of these vessels into the retina this blood column disappeared entirely and the vessel was quite bloodless until the equatorial region of the eye was reached, where it rather suddenly became well filled with blood.

Several vessels which on the optic disc and in the neighbouring part of the retina contained no blood were well filled towards the equator of the eye.

In none of the arteries was there to be seen at any time the appearance that has been described as "blood cylinders," *i.e.*, multiple breaks in the blood column.

From this time on vision gradually improved. On April 15th V= fingers at 15 feet. Field much constricted. At this date one could see with the ophthalmoscope many dilated capillaries arranged in a