Albuminuric retinitis is said sometimes to recover. On this point, I think, some caution must be exercised. Hæmorrhage of course may be absorbed and disappear, whether due to granular kidney or not, but I have never seen the white patches of granular kidney disappear, though instances are recorded by good observers. It is of course possible where eye changes occur in the course of chronic parenchymatous nephritis, that if the primary disease get well, the eye changes also should disappear, but this is not so in granular kidney. The cases that are usually quoted are those which occur in pregnancy.

The significance of albuminuric retinitis is always grave, not only in respect of sight, but also of life. It is not possible to determine accurately the duration of albuminuric retinitis, or of life after its appearance, for albuminuric retinitis is not as a rule discovered in its early stages, either because the patients do not come under observation early enough, or because the eye is not examined with the ophthalmoscope until defects of vision are complained of. Speaking generally, the duration of life after albuminuric retinitis has been discovered is short.

Thus Miley¹² traced 45 cases, and found the average duration of life to be under four months from the time when the eye changes were first observed, and, though one of the patients lived eighteen months and two fourteen months, all the rest died within the year.

In 9 cases in which the first appearance of eye changes was noticed, the duration averaged less than six months, and in 2 cases it took a month for white patches to develop after the appearance of hæmorrhages.

Bull¹³ in 100 cases of albuminuric retinitis, found that 86 out of 103 died, 57 in the first year, 12 during the second, and 17 after a longer period. Of the 17 remaining cases that were still living at the time his paper was published, 14 had been seen only during the six months immediately before the paper was written, but 1 had been diagnosed seven years previously.

Where the patients are in a condition to take the best care of themselves, life may be prolonged for some time; thus the Baroness Possauer, in some observations at Zurich, found that within two years of the time of observation; among hospital patients all the men died, and 68 per cent. of the women; among private patients, of the men 59 per cent. only died, and of the women 53 per cent.

Instances, however, are recorded of considerable duration. Thus I have a patient of my own who has been under observation now for more than four years, and, except for a large hæmorrhage into the blind eye, she is still in much the same general condition as she was when she was first seen, and I have already referred to a case of Miley's in which the patient was known to have lived for more than seven years.

Anderson records some remarkable cases. One died twelve years after the albuminuric retinitis had been detected, and 2 others were living four and seven years afterwards respectively.

Cases such as these are quite exceptional, and, speaking generally, when patients are found to have albuminuric retinitis they have not many months to live.

NOTES AND REFERENCES.

¹ Virchow's Archiv, 1898. ² Zeit. f. klin. Med., xiii, 1, 1887. ³ BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, May 17th, 1890. ⁴ Virchow's Jahrb., 1890, ii, 722. ⁵ These observations were made in Dr. Garrod's out-patient department in the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. ⁶ BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, ii, 1879. ⁷ Ibid., May 10th, 1879. ⁸ Trans. Ophth. Soc., i, 44. ⁹ Ibid., xviii, 357. ¹⁰ Ibid., viii, 130. ¹¹ The Eye in General Diseases, p. 304. ¹² Trans. Ophth. Soc., viii, 130. ¹³ New York Medical Journal, 1886, ii, 119.

A CASE OF INVERSION OF UTERUS BY A FIBROID: ENUCLEATION OF FIBROID AND REPOSITION OF UTERUS.

BY

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A PATIENT, single, aged 45, had been quite well, excepting the results of accidents, up to the age of 39. Then she began to have excessive bleeding when she menstruated, with severe pain and often diarrhoea and sickness. Dr. Durno was sent for two years and a-half ago, and found that the uterus was enlarged to the size of one four months pregnant. It gradually increased in size till it reached considerably above the umbilicus. The patient had two attacks of hemiplegia, from which she recovered. She had much pain and ten-

derness in the left side, and there was at times œdema of the left leg. About six months ago the patient began to have an offensive discharge, and the abdominal swelling was noticed to somewhat decrease. Several times she had retention of urine. The temperature was at times raised. Lately a mass was noticed protruding at the vulva, and the patient herself snipped a piece of it off with scissors.

On January 21st, 1899, the patient was anæsthetised. An abdominal swelling was felt reaching to the umbilicus. The vagina was filled with a mass having the characters of a fibroid, and which was decomposing at its lower part. With volsellæ and scissors this mass was pulled down, cut up, and removed in pieces. When the greater part of the tumour had been in this way removed, it became possible to explore the relation of the tumour to the uterus. It was found that the tumour was attached to the fundus uteri, which was inverted. The remainder of the tumour was peeled off the inverted uterus, and then the hand was passed into the vagina. The abdominal walls were very thin and relaxed, so that the ring formed by the cervix could be plainly felt through the abdominal wall, and the fingers could be pressed down into it. The fundus uteri was supported by the vaginal hand, and the cervix stretched open by the fingers pressed down into it through the abdominal wall. This done, taxis was made by the vagina, and the fundus uteri readily went up into its place. The patient recovered without a bad symptom. The tumour weighed 2 lbs. 4 ozs.

SUPRARENAL GLAND EXTRACT AS A HÆMOSTATIC.

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In 1896 Dor, and subsequently Darier, made use of an extract of suprarenal gland in ophthalmic practice. Their object was to reduce hyperæmia of the conjunctiva in cases where operation was urgent, but in which, owing to local congestion, it was difficult to obtain anæsthesia with cocaine alone. Marked success attended these trials, and suggested its further employment in cases of conjunctivitis, keratitis, and iritis. It was found that a single drop of a watery extract was sufficient to render the bulbar conjunctiva anæmic, and under its use, in conjunction with cocaine, iridectomies were performed.

In 1897 Velich confirmed these statements, and affirmed that a watery extract, when dropped into the eye, caused a marked vascular constriction, and so relieved conjunctival hyperæmia, however caused. Velich also investigated the action of suprarenal extract on the vessels lying under the unbroken skin, and found that the normal pink colour quickly disappeared under its application. The same vaso-constrictor action was noticed when the extract was applied to eczematous skin, nævi, and even sarcomata.

In 1898 J. A. Mullen reported the results he had obtained from the use of suprarenal extract in nasal surgery. He, like his predecessors, made use of it for the purposes of operation only, and claimed for it that it not only prevented primary but also secondary hæmorrhage, and increased the anæsthetic effect of cocaine to so marked a degree that the cautery could be carried down to the periosteum with the greatest confidence.

In the light of these results I determined to endeavour to carry the investigations into the hæmostatic qualities of suprarenal gland a step further, and to widen the scope of its utility by treating actual hæmorrhage with it. A suitable case for this purpose presented itself early in August of last year.

The patient, a boy, aged 6, was brought to me with the following history. He had a severe attack of diphtheria in 1804, and during the stage of convalescence had repeated attacks of epistaxis. These had persisted up to that time in spite of every form of treatment adopted. The treatment had been entirely constitutional, not local. For one year before I saw him he had been taking a mixture containing potass. chloras., gr. iii., and tinc. ferri perchlor., m.v. three times a day with more or less persistence, but without any effect in diminishing the bleeding from the nose. These attacks of hæmorrhage occurred at all hours of the day and night, often without apparent cause, but sometimes they followed on any unusual exertion. The attacks varied in intensity and duration, often lasted a considerable time (an hour or longer), and the loss of blood was always great. At times he would have three or four attacks on three suc-