WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of controlling the flow of aqueous humor in a living eye having an anterior chamber, a Schlemm's canal, and an episcleral venous system, the method comprising:

introducing into the living eye an indwelling tubular body which leads from the anterior chamber into Schlemm's canal to provide an aqueous humor directing channel out of the anterior chamber;

wherein the tubular body is at least partially coated with a therapeutic agent; and

stabilizing the tubular body to reduce expulsion thereof from at least one of Schlemm's canal or the anterior chamber; and

conducting aqueous humor through the tubular body to reduce intraocular pressure in the living eye.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the tubular body comprises a V-shape.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein the step of stabilizing the tubular body comprises anchoring the tubular body.

4. The method of Claim 1, wherein the tubular body is dimensioned to allow non-linear fluid communication.

5. The method of Claim 1, wherein the tubular body comprises an inlet section and a distal section, wherein the distal section extends at an angle between about 30 degrees to about 150 degrees with reference to the inlet section.

6. The method of Claim 1, wherein the tubular body has an outer diameter of between approximately 0.03 mm and 0.5 mm.

7. The method of Claim 1, wherein the tubular body comprises first and second portions that meet at a junction, the first and second portions being oriented transverse to each other.

8. The method of Claim 7, wherein the first portion has a first length defined from the junction to a first open end and the second portion has a second length defined between second and third open ends, with the first length being different from the second length.

9. A method of controlling the flow of aqueous humor in a living eye having an anterior chamber, a Schlemm's canal, and an episcleral venous system, the method comprising:

introducing into the living eye an indwelling tubular body which leads from the anterior chamber into Schlemm's canal to provide an aqueous humor directing channel out of the anterior chamber;

wherein the tubular body is at least partially coated with a therapeutic agent; and

conducting aqueous humor through the tubular body to reduce intraocular pressure in the living eye.

10. An ocular device comprising:

a solid-walled tubular body for implantation into Schlemm's canal of a living eye wherein at least a portion of the tubular device comprises a non-linear aqueous humor directing channel;

wherein said tubular body is configured and dimensioned such that implantation of said tubular body in living tissue of said canal directs dynamic flow of aqueous humor from an anterior chamber of said living eye and through said non-linear aqueous humor directing channel toward episcleral veins; and

wherein the device is at least partially coated with a therapeutic agent.

11. The device of Claim 10, wherein the device comprises a V-shape.

12. The device of Claim 10, wherein the tubular body comprises first and second elongate lumens.

13. The device of Claim 10, wherein the device comprises an inlet section and a distal section, wherein the distal section extends at an angle between about 30 degrees to about 150 degrees with reference to the inlet section.

14. The device of Claim 10, wherein said tubular body further comprises a stabilizing portion for stabilizing the tubular body in Schlemm's canal.

15. The device of Claim 10, wherein said tubular body has an outer diameter of between 0.03 mm and 0.5 mm.