

obstruction as to form a black cataract. The pain in the brow was always severe, often attended with an increased exacerbation about midnight, and there was usually considerable constitutional excitement.

In the very acute cases of Iritis, bloodletting both general and topical was freely employed, and in nearly all the employment of mercury, so as to affect the constitution with more or less rapidity, according to the intensity of the symptoms, was made use of. In the severer cases where lymph was evidently effused upon the surface of the Iris, and there was considerable danger of loss of vision, calomel and opium was exhibited, every four hours, so as rapidly to produce the desired effect, but in the milder, or more chronic cases, blue pill and opium was given in alternate doses. The extract of belladonna was invariably applied freely to the brow, and continued as long as there was any danger of a contracted pupil, and in the more severe case, mercurial ointment was mixed with it, and freely rubbed into the forehead—perfect rest to the organ, and the simplest anti-phlogistic diet was recommended. Under this treatment the inflammatory action gradually subsided; the lymph was absorbed, the Iris became brighter in colour, and the pupil was more or less perfectly dilated; the zone of red vessels now slowly vanished, and the eye, in most cases regained perfect vision. In one case, however, the pupil always remained very greatly contracted, but curious to relate, this did not seem very materially to interfere with the use of the organ.

In cases in which from some obvious peculiarity of constitution, the employment of mercury was inadmissible; I have used the hydriodate of potass with decided advantage, and this appeared more applicable to the latter stages of the disease, when after the use of mercury, chronic Iritis still lingered—while in the more acute attacks as evidenced by the effusion of lymph, the employment of spirits of turpentine in drachm doses has been remarkably beneficial.

#### *Cataract.*

Of the varieties of cataract presented for treatment, three were congenital, one was hard, and three soft lenticular cataracts—one purely capsular, and the remainder of a capsulo-lenticular character.

The chief symptom in all these cases was more or less opacity of the lens or its capsule, appearing as a whitish opaque body, situated posterior to the Iris, and seen through the pupil, impairing the use of the organ, and in some cases causing complete blindness, by preventing the rays of light from entering into the eye, so as to act upon the expanded nerve of sight.

The several varieties of cataracts presented to observation, evidently bore a great dissimilarity of character, as their several designations would indicate. These differences may however, I