

had been indulging in cucumber and other indigestible food, unknown to the family. This, I am convinced, was the cause of the relapse; for, on repetition of the remedies above specified, and more strict attention to his diet, all the symptoms of the complaint speedily subsided, and under a continuance of such a diet, failed to return; while the boy before thin, pale, and ex-sanguine, became of a good colour and robust health: the whiteness of his complexion, was doubtless owing to his being completely etiolated by the confinement in a dark room.

In some cases, when the conjunctival irritation was present, the local employment of wine of opium, or the solution of the nitrate of silver, added to the above constitutional treatment, was found to accomplish a cure. In the severer cases of this disease, in which the intolerance of light had been a predominating symptom from the commencement, I should be inclined to use the quinine, and that very freely, notwithstanding any apparent vascular disease in the several tissues of the eye. I remember one such case where I used quinine in two-grain doses with marked advantage.

Granulated Conjunctiva.

This condition of the eyelids represents by far the most numerous class of ophthalmic diseases which present themselves in this country; and during the autumn of last year would, from their number, appear almost to have been epidemic. In all cases it is the result of some previous disease of the conjunctiva, attended with inflammation, which has extended to the tarsal cartilages. I have observed the complaint to follow as a consequence all the varieties of ophthalmia which have been previously noticed: especially on purulent and gonorrhœal ophthalmia. If in any one of these complaints the circulatory apparatus of the cartilage shall have become implicated, the disease will show itself, and this most frequently happens in subjects of a scrofulous constitution.

The conjunctival membrane consists of three parts: epithelium cells covering the free surface; a basement membrane on which these rest, and areolar tissue, carrying the arteries, veins, and nerves, that supply the parts with nourishment and sensibility. Besides these, where this membrane is reflected over the tarsal cartilages, there is the peculiar circulatory apparatus belonging to that structure; the arterial circulation traversing the areolar tissue or perichondrium does not penetrate the cartilage, but forms large ampullæ or varicose-like dilatations on the surface, from these the cartilage derives its nourishment; after which the blood is returned by the veins into the general circulation. During health the amount of blood sent to these parts is not great, but no sooner does acute inflammation arise, than this circu-