

three sutures were introduced. The wound was healed in three weeks. He returned to his home and his business as a blacksmith. The sight in that eye was destroyed, and the eye was occasionally a little sore, but he kept at his work for 12 months, when he returned to Toronto, no longer able to continue his business on account of Sympathetic Irritation. The injured eye was enucleated, and in a week's time the other eye was quite strong again. A week later he left Toronto wearing an artificial eye.

CASE 11.—*Sympathetic Irritation. Piece of steel in the eye eighteen years. Good result.*

A. R. H., Toronto. Right eye blinded 18 years from a piece of steel entering and remaining in the eye. No irritation in left eye until 12 weeks before he applied for relief. Left eye was then (Dec., 1869) so "weak" that he could neither read nor work. The injured eye was atrophied and a little tender. It was removed, 16th Dec. Four weeks afterwards his report is that his eye is all right. When last seen, 12 months ago, he was at work and wearing an artificial eye.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.—From these and other cases of sympathetic diseases of the eye that have come under my observation, I have been led to draw the following conclusions, which are in full accord with the conclusions of others, and which I take the liberty of expressing in language similar to that of Mr. Lawson in his admirable treatise on "Injuries of the Eye."

1st.—That Sympathetic Ophthalmia is a peculiar inflammation of one eye, originating solely from an irritation in the other.

2nd.—That the most frequent causes of Sympathetic Ophthalmia are penetrating wounds of the eye, and especially those which involve the ciliary region, and foreign bodies within the eye.

3rd.—That Sympathetic Ophthalmia usually takes the character of a malignant form of irido-choroiditis, with a tendency to a rapid effusion of lymph, capable of speedy organization.

4th.—That the disease once started is very difficult to arrest, that it is recurrent in its nature, and that when once fully established it often runs its course unchecked, to the complete destruction of the eye as an organ of vision.

5th.—That the removal of the injured eye affords the best chance of arresting the disease, and that, as seen in Case 5, if this operation is resorted to in its early stages, there is a good prospect