

conjunctival structure, becomes thick, red and opaque and the conjunctival vessels can be traced clear to its middle. This pannus often clears up completely in time, but the other sequelæ remains as permanent disabilities. The entropion tends to increase with time and, if marked, can be relieved only by operation; the trichiasis necessitates operation or weekly epilation of the eyelashes. The ulcers may heal without leaving scars, but unless very superficial, leave permanent opacities behind, which may easily ruin the eyesight for any but the coarsest tasks.

True trachoma, then, is a disease which often extends over a period of many years, entailing during most of this time the most acute misery and, in the great majority of cases, leaves the patient with more or less permanent disability. When we consider that in certain stages it is very infectious and absolutely incurable in any true sense of the word, we can readily understand the fear of it. The best termination we can hope for is the speedy formation of a thin, smooth scar, and this we hasten by the use of such remedies as nitrate of silver and blue stone, applied daily to the everted lids, since they tend to limit the hypertrophy and make the scar uniform. Occasionally it is advisable to reduce the hypertrophy by operation, such as expression with the roller forceps, or multiple scarification, or friction with a stiff brush or coarse gauze, or even with sandpaper. These measures are all palliative, not curative, and the results not brilliant by any means.

Observers long ago noted a type of trachoma which was quite different from this one, being characterized by the presence of greyish white, translucent granules, situated below the surface of a conjunctiva otherwise perfectly normal. On account of their gelatinous translucent nature they appear like frog spawn or sago grains. This form of the disease appeared to run a benign course and was at first considered a separate entity under the name "trachoma folliculaire," in contradistinction to "trachoma papillaire." So many cases were observed, however, in which the two types were mixed that this distinction was later abandoned, and for many years they have been re-