

the margin of the cornea—Neuroparalytic ulcer—Herpes of the cornea—Phlyctenular keratitis, a common disease of childhood—Treatment of the foregoing—Interstitial or parenchymatous keratitis—It occurs mostly in children and is due to syphilis or struma—Punctate keratitis, a sign of disease of the choroid or ciliary body—Opacities of the cornea and their treatment—Nebula, macula and leucoma—Artificial pupil—Optical iridectomy—Iridotomy—Tattooing the cornea—Conical cornea and how to treat it..... 187-230

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COMMONER DISEASES OF THE IRIS.

Anatomy and physiology—What produces the color of the iris—The pupil—The uveal tract—Acute iritis—Usually due to rheumatism or syphilis—Posterior synechia, or adhesions of the iris to the lens—How to distinguish iritis from conjunctivitis—Treatment of iritis very satisfactory if given early—Cyclitis or inflammation of the ciliary body..... 231-244

CHAPTER IX.

GLAUCOMA—HOW TO DISTINGUISH THE VARIOUS INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Primary glaucoma—An affection of the intraocular drainage system—The acute form of the disease—Liable to be mistaken for supraorbital neuralgia—The practitioner should always be on the lookout for it—Symptoms of acute glaucoma