

tobacco amblyopia. Here, if the proper treatment is instituted in time, restoration of sight can be had; but if allowed to go on, thinking the cause to be an immature cataract, then the sight is, as a rule, hopelessly damaged. There are other affections of the optic nerve due to the action of certain medicines, as quinine, alcohol, arsenic and many others less commonly used.

Iritis is another affection which requires to be at once noticed, or otherwise adhesions between the iris and capsule of the lens follow, and consequent impairment of vision. In cases in which vision is thus impaired the usual course is to do an iridectomy.* This operation improves the vision; but, as a rule, is far from satisfactory. I used to perform this operation in this class of cases, but now I never do. I use in its place my combined form of treatment, viz., mercury and the iodide of potash internally, and pilocarpin hypodermically. In this way an absorption of the exudation is produced, and a restoration of the vision is brought about, superior in every way to that by an iridectomy, and in addition there is a decided improvement in the condition of the eye generally. Disease of the lachrymal apparatus, known as "watery eye," is a much neglected affection. If taken in the early stage, before the bone becomes diseased, or but slightly affected, it can be much more easily managed than if there is extensive mischief, for this latter condition needs much time, and a long course of treatment. Unfortunately this latter condition is much the more common. The public, and many physicians, consider it too trivial an affection to be paid much attention to. There was once the same carelessness in regard to discharges from the ear, but thanks to the recognition of its dangers by the profession and through them by the public, the lamentable results from that neglect are now seldom seen. If the same care were exercised regarding lachrymal diseases, the condition of extensive destruction of the bone would as seldom be met with; and hence much more speedy and satisfactory results of treatment. The probes used in the treatment of this affection have eight sizes. I use the four smallest sizes only. The four largest sizes are never employed by me. The use of these latter is always attended with much greater pain and suffering than the four smaller. Moreover, I consider no benefit is derived, in fact a contrary effect. Frequent probing is not needed in the plan of treatment I adopt.

I now wish especially to call your attention to eye-strain. This is now acknowledged by the profession to be a decided factor in many peculiar phenomena of the nervous system; but its full significance is by no means realized. Some physicians regard it so carelessly and so little comprehend the