

selera being clearly seen through it. In hyperaemia or congestion the vessels are greatly multiplied, the veins are more tortuous and increased in diameter, and the selera may be entirely obscured, the white of the eye being of a "bloodshot" appearance. In this conjunctival congestion the vessels are freely movable over the globe, and in this way are to be distinguished from the deeper ciliary congestion, the so-called "circum-corneal" injection, in which the vessels are fine and straight. In the second stage of the inflammatory process there is an abnormal amount of secretion. In health the conjunctival glands secrete only enough mucus for the lubrication of the parts and the maintenance of the proper softness and pliability of the tissues. In hyperaemia there is often a deficiency of secretion giving rise to a feeling of dryness and stiffness in the eyelids. In the acute form of hyperaemia the discharge is almost wholly watery, due to increased secretion of tears. When the second stage of inflammation sets in, there is a hyperactivity of the glands and the quantity of mucus secreted is greater than normal. When there is no condition leading to pus formation, this secretion is mucus, or catarrhal. When there is formation of pus, the pus cells are found mixed with the mucus, and the discharge is mucus-purulent and of a yellowish color. In the severer cases pus predominates or constitutes the whole of the secretion. In an uncomplicated case of conjunctivitis there is little actual pain, because the tissues being lax, there is but slight pressure on the nerve filaments from the inflammatory exudation. The feeling is more one of annoyance and discomfort, heaviness and heat.