

*Diseases of the Skin* affect the eyes generally by continuity. Erysipelatous inflammation may be the diagnosis in cases of acute inflammation of the lachrymal sac; but erysipelas may of course attack the lids, and it is worth noting that an intercurrent attack of erysipelas has a most beneficial effect upon the course of such diseases as trachoma, iritis or choroiditis already existing. Herpes and eczema of the lids, xanthelasma, and, finally, phthiriasis ciliarum, complete pretty well the list of skin diseases involving the eye or its appendages.

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*Diseases of the Circulatory System* produce effects in the eye which might be expected. Small hemorrhages occur in the retina from changes in the blood or vessel walls. Severe loss of blood may cause partial or complete blindness, rarely entirely restored. Embolism of the retinal arteries is important on account of the fact that they are terminal vessels; and pulsating exophthalmos from aneurism of the internal carotid may be mentioned. In addition to these we sometimes have retinal hemorrhages and oedema of the retina in leukæmia and pernicious anæmia.

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The effects of *various poisonous substances* upon the eyes are important, and I will refer to them briefly.

*Alcohol*, in acute poisoning, is said to produce diplopia—occasionally polyopia. In the chronic form, there are visual hallucinations, as in Delirium Tremens, and the well known toxic amblyopia with central defects in the fields of vision due to an interstitial inflammation of the axial bundles of the optic nerve. This form of amblyopia is, however, more common when the alcoholic is at the same time a smoker, and it does occur from tobacco alone; indeed, it is sometimes called “tobacco amblyopia” and is most commonly found in those who smoke constantly, particularly strong tobacco in a pipe.

*Atropine* produces the dilatation of pupils, though not necessarily maximal in poisonous doses; eczema of the lids in those predisposed, acute glaucoma and visual hallucinations. In connection with the fact just mentioned, that Atropine sometimes precipitates an attack of acute glaucoma, I would like to point out the danger involved in the somewhat indiscriminate