

points very strongly to such an origin. The presence of tubercle bacilli in the father's sputum is quite ample to account for the child's infection.

IRITIS.—THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF THREE IMPORTANT CASES
BY THE COMBINED FORM OF TREATMENT.

Dr. G. H. BURNHAM (Toronto) spoke of the different forms of iritis with paralysis of the third nerve from specific disease, and the great value of the combined form of treatment. These cases often led to total destruction of vision in the eye, and he used this treatment for the sole purpose of putting a stop to relapses. The first case cited was an unmarried woman, fifty-eight years of age. In 1896 the right eye became inflamed, and one month later the left eye also became inflamed. She consulted a specialist in the spring of 1897, and he used the combined form of treatment. In the summer of 1898 there were thirty injections of pilocarpine given. Dr. Burnham stated that with his experience regarding her case the treatment was wrongly given, and so failed. The left eye had no perception of light; there were tension and blindness and a very shallow anterior chamber. The combined form of treatment was begun at once, and it has proven very beneficial in this case. Two other cases were cited, and then the doctor detailed his plan of treatment. Pilocarpine was given hypodermically, the dose being one-tenth to one-quarter of a grain at each injection. This is administered in a series of sittings of from ten to fourteen injections, given once a day as a rule. The interval between the series ranges from three to eight weeks, during which time the patient is taking the iodide of potash and the bichloride of mercury internally. Then another series of injections is begun. Before each injection the patient is prepared in a room with a temperature of 75 degrees, lying between flannel blankets, and lies on the left or right side as convenient. If he feels chilly and uneasy the effect is lessened. In winter, Dr. Burnham uses a hot water bottle to the feet. The proper effect of the injection is shown by the perspiration and a free flow of saliva, the latter varying from six ounces to a pint. At the end of an hour the patient gets up and dresses. Two hours afterwards he can take his food. The injection is usually given about two hours after the midday meal. The iodide and mercury must be given regularly between the series. As to the length of time consumed in this treatment, in some a few months will suffice. In others it is continued for three or four years, and no relapses occur in this treatment. The nervous centres, especially, of the perceptive system, are acted upon in this treatment, especially seen a few hours after the injection. Having then been able to produce an effect upon the diseased tissues it follows that to keep up this desired action