

ceptible change in the condition of the optic disc in this eye, and that belonging to the right eye was quite normal.

On April 9th there was noted a marked condition of suppurative iridocyclitis. The iris was discoloured a greenish yellow, did not react to light and the pupillary area and the anterior surface of the eye were covered by a plastic exudate of lymph. The lower angle of the anterior chamber was filled with bright yellow pus. The fundus of the right eye was normal. Cultural growths of the cerebro-spinal fluid made by Dr. Oskar Klotz gave positive results for the meningococcus of Weichselbaum. The neck became more rigid, there was no apparent paralysis of the extrinsic muscles of the eye, and exitus occurred that evening.

A post mortem examination was made the following day when the eye was removed. The pathological diagnosis supported in the main the clinical observations which had previously been made; an acute purulent pericarditis occurring with the meningitis as well as the iridocyclitis was particularly interesting. Sections of the eye were made in celloidin varying from 20 to 25 mm. in thickness. The stains employed have been hamatoxylin and eosin.

The macroscopic findings were those of a normal globe, except that the anterior chamber appeared to be occupied by a large quantity of exudate. The suspensory ligament of the lens also appeared to be the focus of considerable inflammatory reaction standing out in much bolder relief than is usually the case. The several coats of the eye were in close apposition to one another and the vitreous cavity appeared clear. (Fig. 1.)

The microscopical findings are as follows:—

The superficial corneal epithelium is intact at both limbi and consists of the normal number of layers of cells; but as one proceeds inwards these layers become perceptibly fewer in number, in some places consisting only of one or two layers instead of several; in fact, at one or two points complete exfoliation of the epithelial layer has occurred. The cells, however, are all quite clear with deep nuclear staining and the underlying hyaline membrane of Bowman is not shrunken or ruptured.

The underlying corneal tissue proper can hardly be said to show what one would understand as a definite infiltration, although one can make out several leucocytes scattered about through the tissue; these are mainly of the small mononuclear and polymorphonuclear variety. There is no contortion of the corneal cells. Descemet's membrane is intact, the nuclei staining unusually distinctly. Schlemm's canal is not