

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



during the afternoon and evening, and on Monday it was found that the adhesion above had yielded to the midriatic (Fig. 2). The atropine solution was continued, and on the second day there was but one point of adhesion remaining (Fig. 3). The third day, the pupil was widely dilated, and the iris free from adhesions. The dilatation was continued for about a week longer, when all irritation having disappeared, the treatment was discontinued.

Constitutional treatment is not resorted to until after the atropine solution has been vigorously applied for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and then only in those cases where the pupil is not dilating.

The adhesions of the iris will yield more promptly to the atropia after local depletion, and this should be resorted to in all cases of iritis accompanied with a considerable degree of pain. From one to three ounces taken from the temple, either by cupping or leeches, in the evening, is almost certain to relieve the patient from nocturnal pain.

In 1866, Mr. Teale, of the Leeds Infirmary, published (*Ophthalmic Hospital Reports*, Vol. v.) a tabular report of 20 cases of acute iritis, in which 'the exactness of the results is so marked,' that he is justified in deducing certain principles of treatment, which accord with my own experience.

The treatment is commenced with the vigorous use of the solution of atrop. sulph., and if, at the end of twenty-four or forty-eight hours, the pupil is not dilating, the patient, whether syphilitic or not, is put on mercurial treatment, and brought under its influence as rapidly as possible.

The atropine solution is applied twelve times a day, as follows:—six times in the morning and six times in the evening, it is dropped into the eye every five minutes, and care exercised to prevent any excess of the solution passing into the lachrymal duct. The head should be well thrown back, and the chin elevated as high or higher than the forehead. After the solution is applied, the head is rotated to the temporal side, and any excess allowed to escape at the external commissure.

The strength of the solution of atrop. sulph. used by Mr. Teale is two grains to the ounce, but a solution of double that strength is more effectual. The neutral sulphate of atropine is