

stance, it was discovered that the child was blind of one eye. The child never remembered having had any pain, and the mother was sure that the child never had any sort of a sore eye. If the strong light of a candle or the direct rays of the sun were brought upon her eye, she perceived light, but this was all. Her general health was perfectly good, although there existed all the signs of a strumous diathesis. The left eye was perfectly healthy; colour of iris blue. The mother was positive that there was nothing the matter with the child's eye when three or four years old. On examining the eye the only abnormal appearance that I could observe was, that the pupil was very small, of nearly a triangular shape, and blocked up with organized lymph, in fact, pure lymphatic cataract, presenting all the appearance to be found in a case the result of long continued inflammation. The iris was something of a darker colour than that of the healthy eye, having rather a greenish hue. There was no increased vascularity in any part of the eye-ball. I ordered the child a dose of purgative medicine that day, and on the next day I operated with the needle, through the cornea, with which I divided in pieces the lymph in the pupil, and afterwards a soft cataract which I found behind it. The ordinary treatment after such operations was adopted. It was followed by slight inflammation, and at the termination of six weeks, there was a tolerably fair sized pupil, and sight much improved. There were yet, however, some bands of lymph crossing the pupil. There being no more improvement after two months than there was after the expiration of six weeks, I again operated in the same way, dividing the remaining bands of lymph. The same after treatment was adopted, but on the third day traumatic inflammation supervened, the iris was perfectly green, and blood vessels could be seen to traverse it even with the naked eye. The sclerotic was of a dark red colour, every part of it injected with blood, yet there was no pain, nor the slightest intolerance of light, and the child herself was perfectly unconscious that there was anything wrong, more than that she could not see so well as before I last operated. I put her upon calomel and quinine, one grain of the former and half a grain of the latter, every six hours. In three days mercurial fæto supervened, which action I kept up for a week by giving one grain of calomel every night; during the same week she took one grain of quinine in solution three times a day. At the termination of a fortnight all inflammation disappeared; absorption went on, and she received tolerably fair vision with nearly a circular pupil.

*Case 2.*—J. Q., labourer, aged 40 years, received into the Ophthalmic Ward of St. Patrick's Hospital, April 20, 1852, stated that he had been under the care of Dr. ———, for six months for disease of his eyes, that for the first fortnight he suffered some pain in his eyes and slight pain in