

requiring considerable force to rectify, and a fracture of both bones of the right forearm at about their middle. He complained for a few days after the accident of headache, and suffered from slight fever, but made a rapid recovery.

January, 1865. T——, a powerful healthy miner, aged 46, had fallen into a shaft 24 feet in depth, its bottom covered by masses of broken rock. Saw him in about an hour after the accident. Found him in bed, calm and sensible, with the following injuries: Fracture of the left thigh through the trochanter major, fracture of both bones of the left forearm about two and a half inches above the wrist and slight displacement of the bones of the carpus in their relation to each other, as well as to the radius and ulna, a wound of the scalp situated at the superior part of frontal bone near the median line, which discovered a fracture of the skull deeply depressed, of oval shape, about one and half inches in length and one inch broad, in a line with and one inch to the right of the sagittal, and crossed by the coronal suture, an additional fissure extending an inch down the frontal bone. By means of dissecting forceps, elevator and scalpel, eighteen pieces of bone, ranging in size from small spiculæ, to a fragment one inch in length and half an inch wide, were removed. In none was the full thickness of the skull represented, each being a part of the outer or inner table with a portion of diplôe. The fracture of the inner table was much more extensive than that of outer. The dura mater was much torn, and shreds removed with the bone. Convolutions of the brain *seemingly* shrunken, giving one the idea that the brain did not fill completely its proper chamber. No wound of the substance of the brain noticeable. Hæmorrhage slight. Tepid water dressing to wound. On the second day the chasm was completely filled with a firm, gelatinous, semi-transparent substance of a pale red colour which slowly scaled over, the wound healing rapidly under the incrustation, with a trifling discharge of healthy pus and without a single untoward symptom. At the end of ten weeks he was able to go about on crutches.

Lectures on the Diseases of the Eye, recently delivered before the Ophthalmic Class of the Toronto School of Medicine. By A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D.,

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PART II. LECTURE 1. THE OPHTHALMOSCOPE.

The invention of the ophthalmoscope by Helmholtz, in 1851, marks the commencement of a new era in ophthalmic medicine and surgery.