

4.—No. of cases where vision was fair, but the visual fields were so contracted that the patient had difficulty in getting about	4
5.—No. of cases where the blindness remained complete and permanent	2
6.—No. of cases where death resulted	2
Total	71

In two cases, it might be added, there was permanent deafness. Grouping classes 1 and 2 together, we have 59 cases that recovered good vision out of a total of 71 cases, or 84 per cent., so that while the blindness is extreme and recovery may be long delayed, we can say that the prognosis for the recovery of vision is good.

When we consider the wholesale way in which quinine is prescribed, especially in malarial districts, we are struck by the fact that during the eighty years that have elapsed since quinine has been in use only about 100 cases of quinine amaurosis have been recorded, i.e., one case and a quarter per year, and the smallness of the number seems the more strange when we consider the striking nature of the symptoms in this condition. Granting that some cases may be overlooked in out-of-the-way localities, the fact remains that in places where oculists can be consulted very few cases are seen, and we are forced to the conclusion that there must be an unusual susceptibility to quinine in those in whom the amaurosis develops. This susceptibility may be constant, and correspond exactly to idiosyncrasy to belladonna, or to potassium iodide or calomel, which are known to every doctor, or, on the other hand, the idiosyncrasy may be due to lowered vitality of the individual at the time. Knies has pointed out that those who have suffered from quinine amaurosis have, almost without exception, been in very poor condition generally from the effects of malaria or typhoid fever, etc. The susceptibility of human beings to quinine varies to a remarkable degree. H. C. Wood states that he saw complete temporary amaurosis in a lady after the ingestion of 12 grs. of quinine sulphate, and Geo. E. de Schweinitz has seen the same effect after 15 grs. given during a period of 24 hours.

On the other hand, it is well known that many persons can stand large doses of quinine without bad effect. Dr. Clapton, for instance, cites the case of a soldier who took an ounce at a dose with no more effect than a mild stupor, while de Schweinitz says that, when a house-surgeon, he gave 80 grs., in less than 24 hours, to a man who had malaria without causing the slightest disturbance of sight or hearing, and a multitude of similar cases might be cited. H. C. Wood thinks