

cells. The albino rabbit, medium size, was used; dionin in powder placed in each eye in larger quantities than would be necessary if the eye were abnormal; rabbits killed; globe and tissue enucleated, placed in formalin 4 per cent. for forty-eight hours, and later sections made from cornea. Control specimens were also made from normal rabbits' eyes. Pictures of the findings were projected upon the screen, showing the usual signs of general edema, vacuolation of the cells in the epithelial layer, the sections appearing water-logged and hazy. The lymph spaces were changed in shape and dilated. No absorption of cells as in edema of long standing. The surface uneven and the general picture that of edema of the cornea. He concludes that the action of the drug is purely local—greatest where the drug has actually rested; that its most marked action is in eyeballs where the tension is increased; that it has some dissociating action on the intracellular cement substance, allowing a transudation of serum from a globe under pressure; that its analgesic action is explained by its lessening of tension and the well-known action of the derivatives of opium. In iritis with adhesions, plus tension, the use of dionin lessened tension and permitted absorption of the mydriatic with prompt relief of pain and dilation of the pupil. In corneal ulcers the repair process begins as soon as the ulcer is cleared. The more recent the inflammation and higher the tension the better the results. In beginning pannus he had cleared up the cornea and resisted permanent opacity more satisfactorily than with any previous treatment, the lid, of course, being treated for the cause. In glaucoma he preferred it to eserine, relief from pain being very marked, due, he thought, to relief from pressure. In old vitreous opacities he had had poor success.

E. V. L. Brown, of Chicago, called attention to the fact that a recent German investigator had found that dionin did not affect all animals. Experiments had been made with dogs, rabbits, and cats. The cats were not affected at all.

In closing, Dr. Snyder said that the effect was very slight in rabbits, requiring a great deal more of the drug than the human eye.—*Amer. Med.*, Aug. 5th, 1905.

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The foundation of the Nurses' New Residence for the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, which is now being erected by Mr. J. Ross Robertson in memory of his first wife, was laid October 7th, by Mr. John Sinclair, eldest son of Mr. Robertson. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation about September 1st, 1906.