a sudden noise, the foreseeing a fresh spasm. I do not attach much importance to Mme. Cajolette's evidence, because she, by herself, could not have given a series of symptoms like those, and besides if these symptoms had really existed, they would have been remarked by the doctor upon his arrival, as we must suppose that they still continued. In comparing the symptoms observed on the 22nd with those of the illness of the 31st, I do not in the last attack find all the symptoms existing with the degree of violence they must have had to cause death. These symptoms compared, do not indicate the same disease. In my opinion on the 22nd, the symptoms observed were those of a violent attack of angina pectoris, and on the 31st, the gradual congestion of the lungs together with nervous attacks, caused Joutras' death. I agree with Christison and Taylor upon the "ensemble" of symptoms produced by strychnine. Symptoms in diseases vary in intensity and in character. If the illness of the 22nd had been caused by strychnine, Dr. Ladouceur would have perceived the symptoms which characterise poisoning by it. In angina pectoris of which the distant cause should be rheumatism,and the determining cause hydrothorax there would be lesion of the heart and lungs. To the Court—In one disease symptoms are remarked which are not remarked in another. I know of no substance but strychnine that will produce the same series of colors. There can be no doubt of the presence of strychnine, if after producing the colors it is tested physiologically. I think, but I am not certain that the quantity of strychnine that could produce the colors might be sufficient for a physiological test. If there is sufficient strychnine in an organ to repeat the color test with several times, I think there would be sufficient for a physiological test.

CURE OF OPAQUE CORNEA.

If we are to believe M. de Luca, opacity of the cornea is no longer one of those intractable affections which shame the Doctor in the public mind. In a memoir just presented to the French Academy, the *savant* we have mentioned states that he has found that sulphate of soda has the power of removing corneal spots in an almost incredibly short space of time. M. de Luca was led to experiment with this reagent from the circumstance that it maintains the fibrine of the blood in a state of solution. In the first trials he employed the sulphate dissolved in distilled water. The liquid he allowed to fall drop by drop on the ball of the affected eye, and the result was that after some days' treatment the opacity was to a considerable extent diminished. It then occurred to him to try the sulphate in the state of fine powder. On using it in this condition, and allowing a few particles of powder to fall upon the eye, a more decided result was obtained—in one instance, a patient who had been previously almost completely blind regained a certain amount of distinct vision. These results are, if true, exceedingly remarkable. We trust English ophthalmic Surgeons will give the new remedy a trial, and we hope that the beneficial effects may not be of an evanescent character.—*Medical Times & Gazette.*