

verberation of light, or any other protracted cause of ocular irritation. Thus when an epidemic prevails, Dr. Baizeau advises that the men should be exercised in the shade, and that the hooded overcoat should continue in use at night for the sentries. For the same purpose M. Fleury proposes for the use of sailors in hot countries, a broad-brimmed straw hat with a green shade beneath the brim; also that tents be erected on deck at night as a protection against the damp.

As to the nature of hemeralopia, Dr. Baizeau conceives the disease to be a neurosis of the retina, occasionally connected with a congestive condition of the eye and brain, but of so mild a character in general, that it seldom lasts more than four days or a week at most. It is because the true nature of these spontaneous cures has been overlooked, that so many authors since Hippocrates have set too high a value on certain remedies of at least very questionable efficacy. Some patients, however, may remain for months blind at night, and in such cases vision is endangered, and an eventual cure becomes doubtful. The disease must not therefore be abandoned to the unaided efforts of nature, and medical art must interfere. Exposure to the sun in the day time, to cold and damp at night, should be carefully guarded against. The men, when attacked by the disease, ought to be exempted from all duty, a precaution which, in nine cases out of ten, brings about a cure; but if the irritation of the retina is intense, repose in a darkened room is desirable, and if necessary, the azure tinted plane-glass spectacles, recommended by M. Sichel, should be used. The causes of hemeralopia being thus warded off, and complications if any exist, being removed, the disease of the retina remains to be contended with. Amongst the many measures enumerated by authors as appropriate to the purpose, Dr. Baizeau prefers steaming with hot water several times a day, and for a quarter of an hour at a time: this is the local treatment which the author has invariably found most effective. Subsequently to, or concomitantly with the fumigations, cod-liver oil in a six or eight drachm dose in the morning on an empty stomach often produced the most satisfactory results. In some instances this method of treatment effected a cure in twenty-four hours; in others, two or three days were required, and the medication was equally successful in inveterate as in the most recent cases. Cod-liver oil must not, however, be viewed as an infallible remedy, applicable to all varieties of night-blindness. We have stated above that the disease is occasionally connected with cerebro-ocular congestion; when this occurs, another indication requires to be met to complete the cure and obviate relapse. This object is attained by mild counter-irritation, aperients, stimulating foot-baths, and if necessary, by dry cupping, or superficial scarification.—*Journal de Médecine de Chirurgie.*

TREATMENT OF NEURALGIA.

The treatment of neuralgia must be considered, says Dr. Sieveking, under two main points of view: mitigating the pain in the paroxysm, and meeting the morbid condition upon which the pain depends. Amongst the various remedies proposed to meet the first indication, opium and its preparations, applied locally or given by the mouth, occupy the first rank. But they rarely, if ever, suffice to effect a cure without the aid of other agents of an alterative or roborant kind. Opium or morphia may be laid on the unbroken surface in conjunction with hot fomentations or poultices. If used endermically, the anodyne powder is sprinkled over the cutis, after the epidermis has been removed; or a solution of morphia may be injected into the cellular tissue by the aid of a small syringe. The application should, of course, always be made at the seat of the pain, or as near it as possible. This holds good equally of veratria, acco-