

moderately dilated, and the eye had all the appearance of health.— The colour of the iris was light blue, and did not appear to have any remarkable deficiency in the black pigment, so as to lead to a supposition, that the confusion of vision was in any way caused by the reflection of the rays of light at the bottom of the eye. Constitutionally he seemed weak and debilitated, and at the present time presented no symptoms of cerebral or constitutional irritation. A seaton to the nape of the neck was employed, and the protiodide of mercury was gradually exhibited until the system was completely under its influence; this was continued for some time, and many of the symptoms gradually diminished, so that he could again distinguish persons when he met them in the street, was enabled to go about his duties with much greater facility, and appeared very thankful for the advantages derived from his improved state of vision.

Two of the brothers presented themselves afterwards with precisely similar symptoms; in one case the complaint immediately followed a severe blow upon the head, but in the other it appeared to happen without any obvious cause. In one there was more pain and other constitutional symptoms, so that bleeding from the arm was practised, and in each of these cases the protiodide of mercury seemed greatly to mitigate the disease, and in the more recent case to restore almost perfect vision. The positive seat of the disease in these cases, appeared to me to depend upon an affection of the retina, in the commencement evidently complicated with cerebral irritation, which however I conceive was but of temporary duration. The net-like deficiency of vision, the flashes of light in the eye, and the dazzling kind of pain complained of, distinctly point to the retina as the part affected, and was particularly contrasted with a case which I suspected to depend upon compression or disease of the optic nerves. Here the individual complained of pain in the forehead from the first; had complete loss of vision, which was perfect darkness without any of the ocular spectra complained of in the preceding cases; the pupil was largely dilated, while the eyes had every appearance of perfect health. Another variety of amaurosis sometimes presents itself, dependent upon disease influencing the origin of the optic nerves, this of course is accompanied with the symptoms of cerebral irritation from the first, and is particularly marked by pain in the head and double vision, at the very onset of the complaint.

#### *Fungus Hæmatodes of the Eye.*

This happened in a child about four years of age; it was marked by the premonitory symptoms of the disease, especially the white shining appearance at the bottom of the eye, which by degrees became enlarged, and showed an evident bulging of the fungoid mass as the disease progressed. The eyeball was extirpated, and