

ligament. The pupil is carried downwards and inwards; it has an oval form, but retains its normal magnitude, and contracts vigorously under the influence of light. The ophthalmoscope discloses a considerable injection of the retina and decided hyperæmia of the choroid; the latter is also easily seen without the aid of an instrument.

The treatment consisted at first in cold douches to the head; it has already been stated that they had the effect of reducing the duration of the attack to half an hour, but they did not prevent the supervention of the subsequent paroxysm. After having borne them for a fortnight, the patient refused to submit to them longer. Sulphate of quina, opium, morphia, iodide of potassium both internally and externally, were afterwards tried.

None of these means were successful. Mercurial inunctions around the eye and the application of electricity had the effect of prolonging the duration of the opacity by half an hour. Six weeks' treatment having failed to modify the symptoms, the patient was advised to try what rest alone would do.

What cause can be assigned for this singular affection? What explanation can be given of this periodical opacity of the cornea? In the present state of science it is impossible to say. The author for a time was of opinion that it proceeded from an accumulation of epithelium on the anterior surface of the eye; but he was forced to renounce this explanation after having ascertained that the vision became obscured, not during sleep, but at the moment when the patient was about to leave his bed.

Dr. Jacob pertinently observes:—In "Ophthalmology" just now some people are seeing too much and some too little, so let readers beware, for there is much nonsense current in print about things "unique" in this line. The eye in question has evidently undergone considerable change in structure from inflammation, from which it is not yet recovered, and will probably undergo more.—*Dublin Med. Press.*

The Medical Chronicle.

LICET OMNIBUS, LICET NOBIS DIGNITATEM ARTIS MEDICÆ TUARI.

NEW DRUGS IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

One of the most important appears to have been a new variety of opium cultivated in Algiers. Judging of its merits by the process of morphimetry, it is not inferior to some of the best varieties of smyrna opium; on the average 9.4 per cent. of morphia have been extracted from it, and the variations were from 7 to 11.3 per cent. Algeria opium as this species may be called, can be produced at comparatively a cheap