

sight in the right half of each retina. Objects held before her, were distinctly seen on the right side of a middle line, but were entirely invisible on the left.

The injury having been sustained by the right side of the brain, may be presumed to have affected the nerve on the right side, above its semidecussation. We thus have paralysis of the left side, accompanied by injury of the right half of the apparatus of vision. But instead of losing the sight of the right eye, that of the right half of each retina was destroyed; thus, by the inversion of the figures of objects on the retina, preventing the vision of all objects on the left side of the middle line of the eye.

*Non-communication between the circulation of the Fætus and the Parent,*

MM. Prevost and Dumas have found the globules of the chick, extracted from the egg, to differ in size and form, from those of the adult animal. Encouraged by this discovery, M. Prevost repeated his microscopic observations upon the goat. He here found the globules of the fætus twice the size of those of the adult. Of course, there can be no mixture of such dissimilar fluids in the circulation. If the analogy extend to man, it solves a question which has given rise to much discussion.

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—In a case published by Dr. Brandreth, the whole nervous system, as far as examined, appears to have been in a state approaching or amounting to inflammation.

**MACKENZIE ON CROUP.**—Dr. Mackenzie of Glasgow proposes to assist the cure of croup by means of nitrate of silver, employed as a wash to the fauces. Croup arises from inflammation, which causes the deposition of coagulating lymph in the form of membrane. This secretion often is observed as far up as the tonsils, uvula, &c. A camel hair pencil dipped in a solution of twenty grains of nitrate of silver in one drachm of water, and applied to the tonsils, uvula and the posterior parts of the fauces, generally causes them to throw off the false membrane; and as the diseased surfaces within the larynx are continuous with these, the same action is extended so as to effect the detachment of the croup membrane therein. He recommends that the pencil be freely thrust in the fauces once or twice a day, according to the severity of the disease. No bad consequences have occurred, in his practice, from this method.

**Spirits of Turpentine in Erysipelas.**—H. Cox, Esq, has described an interesting case of erysipelas of the face and scalp, in which the oleum turbinthinæ was successfully administered, although the patient presented the most alarming symptoms—such as countless pulse, profound coma, fuliginous coat of the tongue, teeth and jaws. The medicine was