

work is finished in the natural wood and white enamel; the stairs have oak treads and birch blustrade. The students' entrance is on the Sydenham street front; from here stairs lead up to a waiting room and lobby provided with toilet and cloak room accommodations, and with entrance to students' gallery, which has seats raised in tiers for giving a good view of operations, with seating capacity for about 65. The building is heated by hot water and ventilated by means of foul air ducts artificially heated by Munsen burners, and the operating room is equipped with the latest surgical furniture. The exterior of the building is of pleasing appearance. It is built of six inch coursed stone work enriched with cut stone quoins and belt courses. The Johnston street elevation has for a central feature a pediment crowned with a cut stone coping and cross, and the Sydenham street front has an entrance portico and steps.

EYE LESIONS IN PARANOIA AND PARETIC DEMENTIA.

NUMEROUS ophthalmoscopic examinations have been made in the insane, but, with the exception of general paresis and complications such as tabes, no constant changes have been determined. Conditions of depression and exaltation do not furnish corresponding appearances in the fundus. The injection of the conjunctiva, amounting often to conjunctivitis in excited patients is a result of this condition and of the insomnia, and there is probably no direct corresponding congestion of the cerebral cortex. When an affection of the eye is present it is due to some material cause such as tabes, syphilis, or albuminuria, in the course of which insanity develops. Psychoses also develop after eye operations. This, of course occurs more readily in predisposed individuals, the operation being the exciting cause. The greater frequency of mental disorders after such operations may be due to the darkness and seclusion with closed eyes and partly to the absolute rest, all of which favour the production of hallucinations. The origin of visual hallucinations is the irritation of the visual spheres, as a result of which the cortex experiences the same changes as are produced by visual impressions conveyed