tlemen lecturing upon the physiology of the eye, or upon the pathology of its deep structures.

5th. With it, artists will be enabled to make coloured diagrams of the internal eye, which, with the instruments now in use, has never yet been effected; thus Mr. Hulke, in his Treatise on the Ophthalmoscope, and Jabez Hogg in the preface to his Manual of Ophthalmoscopic Surgery, June, 1863, apologising for the imperfections of the diagrams illustrating their works, state that it is impossible to procure the services of artists having the requisite knowledge of the use of the Ophthalmoscope.

6th. With this instrument I have demonstrated that photographs can be taken showing the details of the fundus of the eye.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that the invention of this instrument will contribute something towards popularizing Ophthalmoscopy, as, in investigating diseases of the eye, the Ophthalmoscope is undoubtedly even more essential than the Stethoscope in diagnosing diseases of the heart or lungs; and I trust its use will aid in banishing from ophthalmic nomenclature the indefinite term of amaurosis, where, as Walther observed, "the patient and physician are both blind."

ON INSCRIBED SLING-BULLETS.*

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The leaden bullets, which were thrown from slings, were called in Greek $\mu o \lambda \dot{\nu} \beta \delta a \nu a \iota$, and in Latin glandes; the former indicating the material, "lead," the latter, the shape, "acorns." As an interesting and well-prepared account of the use of such mis-

Mommsen, Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, i. Berlin, 1863. Ritschl, Prisc. Lat. Mon. Epig. ad archetyporum fidem exemplis lithographis repræsentata, Perlin, 1862.

Boeckh, Corpus Inscriptionum Gracarum, ii. Berlin, 1833. Franz, """ iii. Berlin, 1853. Curtius, """ iv. Berlin, 1856.

De Minicis, 'Sulle antiche ghiande missili e sulle loro iscrizioni,' Atti della Pontaf.
Accad. d'Archeol. xi. Rome, 1844.

Hawkins, Archeologia, xxxii. London, 1847.