

tion of the physician. Differing from other diseases, it is condemned by the law of the land, and made a punishable offence against common decency and public order. Under these circumstances, the subject possesses peculiar embarrassments, which are not shared by other forms of disease. Medical men are well acquainted with the various phases which alcoholic disease assumes in different individuals, and do not require to have them specially pointed out; sufficient it is to say, that so wide spread is this evil, that sooner or later the State will be called upon to devise means for its arrest. At present medical men should, by every means in their power, point out the great dangers of immoderate drinking, and refrain from the prescribing of alcoholic remedies to those persons in whom the use has become a disease.

In connection with this subject, we desire to draw the attention of the profession to an institution established at Media, Pennsylvania, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, which is intended for the treatment of those persons who desire to be reclaimed from the use of alcoholic liquors, opium, etc. It is a first class institution, under the control of a board of directors, with a leading physician in charge.

### TORONTO EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY.

From the Report of the Institution, which has just been published, we learn that the dispensary was opened May 20th, 1867, and the number of patients admitted during the first two years was 224. The number of eye patients was 209; of ear patients 15; the number of males was 125; of females 99; the number of residents of Toronto was 175, and of different sections of Canada and the United States 49. The number of patients discharged cured was 110; improved 91; unimproved 3, and incurable 4. Five patients left, and in one case the result was unknown. The number attending the dispensary May 19, 1869, was 10. Of the eye patients, when admitted, 28 were quite blind; 16 nearly blind; 50 practically blind, and 107 had improved vision. Of the first class (quite blind, 28), 8 were discharged with good vision; 8 with vision improved, and 4 with sight impaired. Seven were incurable, and one left. Of the second class (nearly blind, 16), 12 were discharged with good, and 4 with unimproved sight. Of the third class (practically blind, 50), 33 were discharged with good, and 15 with improved vision, and 2 left. Of the 4th class (impaired vision, 107), 43 were discharged with good, and 58 with improved vision. Five left and in one case the result was unknown. Of the

201 eye patients, therefore, 96 were discharged with good sight (cured), and 77 with improved sight.

#### ABSTRACT OF DISEASES.

##### *Diseases of the Eye.*

Atresia Pupillæ.....	2
Cataract, idiopathic.....	2
"    congenital (lamellar).....	2
"    traumatic.....	2
Blepharitis chronic.....	1
"    ciliaris.....	4
Choroiditis chronic.....	2
Conjunctivitis, simple.....	6
"    catarrhal.....	5
"    phlyctenular.....	13
"    purulent.....	3
Distichiasis.....	3
Glaucoma.....	3
Hypermetropia.....	2
Iritis.....	4
Irido-choroiditis.....	1
Keratitis, phlyctenular.....	51
"    vascular.....	9
"    diffusa.....	3
"    punctata.....	4
"    pannosa.....	3
"    ulcerosa.....	1
Leucoma.....	6
Nebulæ.....	5
Ophthalmia sympathetic.....	6
Panophthalmitis.....	1
Retinitis pigmentosa.....	1
Retinal hæmorrhage.....	1
Strabismus convergens.....	1
Trachoma.....	33
"    and vascular keratitis.....	7
Trichiasis.....	2
Tumour Tarsi.....	1
Ulcer of cornea.....	18
Wound of cornea.....	1
Unnamed.....	2

Total.....209

##### *(Diseases of the Ear.)*

Catarrh, chronic aural.....	6
tubal.....	1
Cerumen impacted.....	3
Otitis purulent.....	3
Ulcer mem. Tympani.....	1
Total.....	15

Diseases of Eye.....209

    "    "    Ear.....15

Total.....224

#### ABSTRACT OF OPERATIONS FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 19TH, 1869.

Excision of eye.....	—
Iridectomy for atresia pupillæ.....	3
"    lucoma.....	11
"    juvenile lamellar cataract.....	2
"    glaucoma.....	3
"    kerato-iritis.....	4
"    ulcer of cornea.....	1

Total.....24