

The second case was that of a boy 12 years of age, who had poured some melted metal, (copper and silver) into a moist mould. The sudden evaporation of the water produced a violent jet, the metal was thrown into the boy's face, and one drop struck his left eye. Dr. A. did not see the patient until eight days after the accident, when he removed with a delicate pair of forceps, a thin plate of the metal of an oval form, with irregular edges, covering the eyeball. To Dr. A.'s great surprise, he found the eye uninjured, there being merely a slight vascular injection of the organ.

The third case was that of a child who was struck in the eye by a particle of hot iron which flew off from a bar on the anvil, and which entered the sclerotica about four millimetres from the internal border of the cornea. It penetrated so deep, as to require some force for its extraction. Nevertheless, and though it remained two days in the eye, there only resulted a partial chemosis and slight photophobia which speedily disappeared.—*Journ. de Med. et de Chirurg. Prat.* March, 1843.

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49. *Foreign body in the Eye.*—M. D., an architect, brought his son to M. GUEPIN, in 1843. This boy had a fragment of iron in his eye, which extended from the cornea to the capsule of the crystalline lens, and almost touched the iris. It was impossible to grasp the fragment, and an incision would have been difficult, as it lay upon the upper edge of the pupil. M. Guepin accordingly devised the following remedy. He prescribed a collyrium made with distilled water and acetic acid, being persuaded that if the fragment became oxidized at the corneal extremity, the oxidation would spread over its whole surface, and that the dissolution and absorption of the fragment would follow. The event justified his supposition. At the end of three weeks, the cure was complete, with the exception of an almost imperceptible white point upon the capsule, and a very slight cicatrix on the cornea. In another case, the same collyrium was again used with success to carry off the oxide of iron left in the substance of the cornea by a fragment of iron which had remained in it a considerable time.—*Annales d'Oculistique.*

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50. *Efforts of nature to form a pupil at that point of the eye where it will be most useful.*—Mr. J. B. ESTLIN, of Bristol, states that in examining eyes where central opacities of the cornea existed, he has been repeatedly struck with the appearance of the pupil, which he had observed to be of a long, narrow shape, as if the longitudinal fibres of the iris had been split for the purpose of producing an aperture exactly opposite the clear portion of cornea, so as to be in the most suitable part for distinct vision. He was inclined to attribute this to some accidental circumstance; and when it existed in persons in whom the opacity of the cornea was occasioned by external injury, he supposed it to depend upon the fortunate coincidence of a wound on that part of the iris at the time when the original injury was inflicted. But having remarked, with much interest, in operations for artificial pupil, that an aperture in the iris, made at some little distance from the clearest portion of cornea, will in time extend itself, so as to be exactly in the position he at first designed and wished it to be, he could have no doubt that occasionally, in other cases of opacity from disease, nature endeavours to remedy the evil by a similar effort.—*Prov. Med. Journ.*, Aug. 26, 1844.

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51. *Anatomical researches on the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland.*—M. GOSSELIN, dissector of the faculty of medicine of Paris, who has recently been engaged in some investigations, with the view of determining the exact number of the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland, has never been able to find more than two ducts going *directly* to the gland; the others, six or eight in number, lead to the small glandulæ, or prolongations of the orbital gland, known to anatomists under the name of the palpebral portion of the lachrymal gland.

This fact, M. G. says, has a practical application. After several operations in which the lachrymal gland had been extirpated, it was remarked with surprise that the eye was still lubricated with the lachrymal fluid, and retained