ing information will be valuable. Chlorine may be used in a pure or diluted state; it may be diluted with atmospheric air only, or by this and aqueous vapour, and applied, generally or partially, at various temperatures, varying from 98° to 115°, or even 120°, Fahrenheit; when pure, it can only be used partially. Our author for a long time used RAPOU's instrument for DOUCHES, but now he employs a portable apparatus of his own invention, which may be placed in any room having a chimney: this is the machine of which the engraving is promised.

The following method of procuring the chlorine, and applying it locally, will conclude our notice of Mr. Wallace's work; and we have no doubt but that the remedy he has advocated will, under proper circumstances, prove a useful addition to our curative means.

The mode of preparing chlorine is as follows:—Muriate of soda and black oxyde of manganese are to be well triturated together, in the proportions of three of the former and one of the latter. Four parts of this powder are mixed with three parts of sulphuric acid, of the specific gravity of 1400 to 1000 of water; gentle heat is applied, and the gas is quickly brought over. A simple instrument for its partial application may be made by fixing a screw to a common cupping-glass, to which a stop-cock may be fitted; the glass is then applied to the part, and the air exhausted by the usual means: the gas is then introduced by means of the stop-cock, an assistant holding on the glass. Syringes for injecting the gas should not be made of brass.

Mr. Wallace will, we are quite sure, not be offended if we take our leave by suggesting to him the paraphrastic translation of *Ne quid nimis*: Do not ride your hobby-horse too hard.

STATISTICAL MEDICINE.

ART. I.—*Annual Report of the Liverpool Institution for Diseases of the Eye, for July 1, 1821, to June 30th, 1822.* By ALEXANDER HANNAY, M.D. Physician to the Institution.

ON comparing the present with our former report, (*vide Medical and Physical Journal*, vol. xlvii. p. 86,) you will perceive that the charity increases in utility; and I have pleasure in assuring you that it has every prospect of becoming more extensively beneficial, it being in contemplation to annex to it an infirmary, when there will be every necessary accommodation for those afflicted with the more severe forms of disease, as well as for those undergoing important and delicate operations, who, at present, are exposed to the influence of many causes highly unfavourable to their cure. We have had twelve operations for cataract and artificial pupil, all of which have succeeded remarkably well. The case of congenital cataract, the subject of which was only six months old, both of whose eyes were operated on, is one of the most perfect cures I ever witnessed.

I may take this opportunity of remarking, that we have been using the extract of stramonium pretty extensively in all those diseased states

of the eye, in which the belladonna has usually been employed with such good effect, and have found it to be fully more active and efficient than that valuable medicine: indeed, in some cases it succeeded when the belladonna produced no alteration on the pupil. As, however, at some future period, I may recur to this subject, I shall not at the present trespass farther on your indulgence than by mentioning to you that I, a few months since, witnessed the most violent symptoms from the extract of stramonium taken internally, in the form of decoction, by mistake for the extract of sarsaparilla. The symptoms, however, happily yielded to the powerful remedies (most assiduously used,) usually had recourse to in counteracting the fatal effects of the narcotic poisons.

Liverpool; 22d July, 1822.

CASES.

Acute Ophthalmia.....	71	Closure of the Pupil, with Obliteration of the anterior Chamber..	6
Purulent Ophthalmia (Adults) ..	54	Staphyloma.....	2
Ditto (Infants) ..	138	Cataract	28
Mucous Ophthalmia	6	Ditto, Congenital	2
Ophthalmia, with Pustules	49	Glaucoma	1
Ditto, with Slough or Ulcer.....	58	Amaurosis, organic and functional	52
Ditto, with Hypopion	7	Paralysis of the upper Eyelids....	2
Strumous Ophthalmia	55	Tinea	50
Chronic Ophthalmia	65	Lippitudo	7
Ditto, with granular Conjunctiva and vascular Cornea.....	19	Inversion of the Eyelids	4
Excrescence of the Conjunctiva ..	1	Eversion of the Eyelids.....	2
Perigium.....	3	Trechiastis	3
Opacities of the Cornea	69	Tumors in the Eyelids	11
Protusions of the Iris.....	7	Hordeolum	6
Inflammation of the Iris	23	Diseases of the Lacrymal Passages	7
Unnatural Adhesions of the Iris, with disfigured and contracted Pupil	11	Wounds and Injuries of the Eye..	13
			827
Remaining upon the books on making up the last report.....			150
		Total.....	977

Of whom, 703 have been discharged cured,
72 more or less relieved,
34 incurable or irregular,
and 163 are now remaining upon the books.

Twelve cases were successfully operated on for the cataract and artificial pupil, including a patient born blind.

ART. II.—*Report of Diseases prevailing among Adults, from May to August 1822.* By R. MACLEOD, M.D. Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, &c. &c.

IN giving a report of prevailing diseases, it may not be foreign to the subject to take notice of the following passages, which occur in the *Edinburgh Review* for February 1822.

“While it is ascertained that marshy ground is the common cause of miasma or malaria, it is generally believed that either a considerable extent of such land, or a very decided marshy condition, is necessary to produce the disease. This, however, is a pernicious error, which it is important to correct.