

In this case however, the child did not present the slightest evidence of a cicatrix on any part of its body; and hence arises another curious question which however it is impossible to answer. Could it have had the disease in utero, and the formation of the ordinary pockmarks prevented by the continual application to its surface, or the juxtaposition, of the Liquor Amnii. My own opinion is that it had not the disease, or I should in all probability have had a case of premature labour to manage as the consequence of its death. But if it had had it, it would have been a convincing proof of the truth of the theory, that to prevent pitting in Small Pox we should exclude from the pustules all contact with the air.

If the inference drawn from the foregoing fact be a fair one, the second question submitted by Dr. Trimmer is one of easy answer. I can see no reason why like influences should not be exerted at all stages of intra-uterine existence. There is nothing more common than to meet with cases of abortion, at early periods of gestation, the inevitable consequence of the venereal impregnation of the mother's system; and if the unviable fœtus is thus influenced in one way, why not in another. No corollary to my mind can be more clear.

Since the foregoing was written, and after the manuscript had been placed in the printer's hands, I have learned from Dr. Stranaghan, Staff-Assistant surgeon, attached to the Royal Canadian Rifles, that a case similar to mine had lately occurred in one of the soldiers' wives of the Rifle Regiment, who had been attacked by Small Pox, between the 7th and 8th month of utero-gestation, and recovered. In due time she was delivered, and when the child (which also had no vestige of the disease about it) was about a month old, in consequence of the prevalence of Small Pox among the soldiers' families in the regiment, he thought it advisable to vaccinate it. In this case also, although there could not have existed the slightest doubt as to the freshness and purity of the vaccine matter employed, the operation utterly failed.

Montreal, February, 1861.

ART. X.—*Grooving of the Tarsal Fibro-Cartilage, (Streatfield's Operation), for Entropion and Trichiasis.* By ROBERT L. MACDONNELL, M.D.

When several operations are recommended for the cure of the same disease, it may be inferred that the disease is difficult to treat, or that the operations are of equal value and not very successful, and this remark applies in a peculiar manner to the disease above-named; for even at the present day we find the old operation of Crampton for Entropion recommended by one of our ablest ophthalmic surgeons,* although every one who has paid attention to this branch of surgery must have seen numerous instances of its complete failure.

As I have not obtained as much success from any of the old operations as from the one recently recommended by Mr. Streatfield, of the London Ophthalmic Hospital,† the particulars of the following case may prove useful to the readers of this journal.

* That eminent oculist, Dr. Jacob, of Dublin, recommends this operation in a recent clinical lecture.

† London Ophthalmic Hospital Reports, p. 121.