

geon to take a step in the operative cure of cataract, which has long been looked upon as almost forbidden ground, and thus unwisely, and certainly unnecessarily, yielded up to the itinerant quack.

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TORONTO, MARCH 15, 1852.

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VOLUME I.

Our present number terminates the first yearly volume of the Upper Canada Journal of Medicine; so far the experiment of publication has been successful. On commencing our editorial labours, we were influenced by the firm conviction, that the day had arrived when an effort should be made to give to the profession of Upper Canada an opportunity of identifying itself in the history of the country, by the possession of a recognized organ, through the medium of whose pages its members might mutually interchange their opinions and views, on the many points of scientific discovery and enquiry daily brought under discussion at home and abroad; as well as record the results of their own observation and practical experience. To those who have sustained the correctness of this judgment, by contributing original papers, reviews, and selections of interest from other periodicals, we tender our warmest thanks, and beg to assure them that a continuance of their support in this respect will always be a matter of desire with us, and that no efforts on our part shall be wanting to produce their contributions with care and accuracy. To those who have hesitated, from whatever cause, to avail themselves of the opportunity of advancing their professional reputation, and extending the field of Pathological knowledge, we would most earnestly appeal to overcome their scruples, by following the example so encouragingly and creditably established in our pages during the past year. It is a mistaken opinion that the *matériel* for medical literature does not exist in a colony so young as this. The phases under which disease appears among us are various and interesting, and from climatic influence and a combination of external circumstances, the very novelty of which constitutes their importance, as peculiar modifying agents, render the statistics of practice in America of great value to the practitioner and philosopher of other countries. The best evidence of the soundness of this view, is the interest with which the records of medical experience in the United States is regarded by the British Medical Press. It cannot have escaped the attention of the general reader, that many illustrations of disease, and reports of individual cases, appear in the periodicals of Great