

The answer is, that the iris receives sensation from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth, and motion from the involuntary branch of the third; branches of those two nerves, form the lenticular ganglion, which in turn supplies the iris with nervous power in addition to that furnished by the two branches given off from the nasal branch of the fifth. Hence it is clear, that the iris is supplied with both a sensitive and an involuntary motor nerve, that the stimulus of light on the iris is borne to the sensorium through the fifth nerve, and that the sensorium issues its commands through the third, which causes the involuntary action of the pupil, thus it is that the iris is found to possess all the properties of an involuntary motor nerve.

The views entertained by Mr. Howard, and which we have thus fully quoted from his publication, had been promulgated nearly three years previously, to the issue of his work from the press and they will be found in a paper in the Physiology of the Ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair of nerves, published in the third volume of the British American Journal, page 197 and seq., so that they can now scarcely be deemed recent, how "novel" so ever they may appear.

We trust that the foregoing remarks will secure attention of the theory in proper quarters. We desire nothing but justice to all parties. The similarity is too striking to permit us to conceive that the idea is a purely original one on the part of Mr. Pritchard. We desire to act fairly by that gentleman, yet there is a something in his proceeding which demands explanation, and a something, which we shall not yet characterize, but which should be severely denounced.

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*Syphilitic Diseases, their Pathology Diagnosis, and Treatment, &c.* By JOHN EGAN, M.D., formerly Surgeon to the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin.

We have just received by mail this excellent treatise. We have only had time to read a few of its chapters, but from what we know *personally* of the talented author, his industry, and the extensive opportunity he has enjoyed for cultivating this branch of Medical Science, we feel that we shall not compromise ourselves in strongly recommending it to our readers, as the best and plainest treatise with which we are acquainted upon this difficult and but little understood branch of practice.