

submitted," (why did he not say dedicated?) can possibly have to do with the nature and treatment of disease, is an enigma to us. It should suffice them to know that a competent person has the professional charge of the Institution, in which they must feel naturally interested. In writing for "the Governors and Subscribers," Mr. Stratford has deviated from that path which strict professional etiquette prescribes. He has endeavored to write himself up in the eyes of the public, and he must not feel surprised, if this effort on his part, does not win general professional approbation.

Of *Purulent Ophthalmia*, Mr. Stratford appears to have had six cases, "four of which had resided in marked malarious districts, while the others were inhabitants of low miserable hovels in the city." We cannot forbear noticing the results of his practice. "Under this treatment, the chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva soon subsided, and in most cases the opacity of the cornea was easily removed, and the cornea restored to its wonted transparency, perfect vision being the result; but in some cases (out of the six) it must be confessed, the success was not so complete." This is the general *résumé* of the results of the practice, but unfortunately, when Mr. Stratford descends to particulars *with regard to these six cases*, he informs "the Governors and subscribers," that in one of the cases sloughing occurred with an evacuation of the humor of the eye; in another, a penetrating ulcer of the cornea, with escape of the aqueous humor, and prolapsus of the iris. Here, then, two of the cases are accounted for. "In some" (of the remaining four,) "the success was not so complete," as "opacity remained," and yet we are informed that in "most" cases "perfect vision was the result!" We leave to Mr. Stratford the task of reconciling the discrepancy.

*Gonorrheal Ophthalmia, Purulent Ophthalmia of Infants, Pustular Ophthalmia, and Schrofulous Ophthalmia* follow in succession, in the latter of which Mr. Stratford discovers a new symptom, "hot acid tears streaming down the cheeks." This is a new diagnostic in the etiology of that disease, and one which we cannot forbear chronicling. The peculiar acid developed in this instance, is a matter of mystery to us, in the meanwhile; but we beg to direct Mr. Stratford's attention to it, for the purpose of investigating its nature, its quantity, and the cause of the abnormal secretion. It is the only pearl in the whole pamphlet.

We notice the pamphlet in no captious spirit. We think there are more legitimate means of obtaining practice, whether special or general, than writing *for the public*. On these grounds, we condemn it; and the more cheerfully, could we succeed in repressing effectually all such pamphleteering for the future.

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ART. XXXIII.—*Surgical Anatomy. By* JOSEPH MACLISE, *Surgeon; with colored plates.* Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea. Imperial 4to. Part 5, and last. 1851.

This magnificent work, one of the greatest artistic triumphs in surgical anatomy of the age, is now completed. The fifth and last fasciculus contains lithographic delineations of deformities of the urinary bladder, and of the operations of sounding for the stone, of catheterism, and of puncturing the bladder above the pubis. Next follow two plates representative of the surgical dissection of the popliteal space and the posterior crural region, and lastly, two more, demonstrative of the anatomy of the anterior crural region, the ankles and foot. We cannot too highly recommend this book to the attention of the profession in this province. Whether regarded as a work, the letterpress of which is descrip-