

or 7. Well, they are all submitted to the operation of Iridectomy most certainly with advantage, but with a lesser amount of success than Hancock's new and simpler operation of division of the ciliary ligament, one that future experience will prove to be the best. All this is well enough; when however iridectomy is extended to cases of ophthalmic disease which should be submitted to other treatment, cases in which the operation is unjustifiable, people begin to grumble and complain. It was stated to me but the other day, that at an eye hospital, which shall be nameless, 80 cases were submitted to iridectomy within a limited period, and out of that number there were 60 failures. This fact is mentioned to show the caution necessary, in its adoption in cases which actually do not require it.

This leads me to mention that Sir B. Brodie a few days ago had iridectomy practised upon him, by Mr. Bowman, for incipient cataract of both eyes, for the purpose of relieving any amount of pressure upon the lens, which was looked upon as likely to give rise to it. The rumours were by no means favourable as to the result, for hemorrhage took place in the anterior chamber of one eye. It is reported that Mr. Lawrence of Bartholomew's was astonished when he heard of it, and Sir Benjamin's old colleague, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, was opposed to it, and although Mr. White Cooper was present at the operation, he by no means considered that it was required. Of course I cannot here enter into a disquisition upon the merits of this operation; like other novelties, it will have its day, until sound sense and wisdom re-enter the heads of those who just now seem to be deprived to a great extent of both.

The sense of sight is such a precious thing, that the loss of it should not be lightly risked even in the aged; and I have referred to the subject here for the purpose of guiding those who turn their attention to ophthalmic diseases in your favoured land.

Of the many visitors to London who come with letters to myself from Canada, nothing astonishes them more, particularly if they belong to the profession of medicine, than the number and richness of our Museums, especially in their collections of comparative anatomy. With but few exceptions indeed, all in connection with the medical schools are tolerably complete in this respect, some are plethoric of good and choice specimens, especially the Guy's and Bartholomew's Museums. The collections are in every way adapted towards obtaining more than a mere elementary knowledge of the subject. At St. Thomas's Hospital, when you enter the main door of the school, on either side of a pretty large lobby, are skeletons of the

Elephant,
Horse,
Cow,
Bear,
Ostrich

Camel,
Ass,
Deer,
Tiger,

Whales bones and skull of Hippopotamus. In the Museum again the smaller preparations are to be seen. In that magnificent repository, the Hunterian Museum, the collection is without exception the finest and most complete in the world. The *coup d'œil* is striking, and had a wonderful effect upon my friend