

erect your own character for superior ability. This ungenerous form of criticism, is still I fear far too common, and frequently in smaller towns and villages, where more is to be directly gained by depreciating an opponent, it embitters all the relations of life. "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," this only can be the foundation, alike of Medical ethics and Medical etiquette. Much, no doubt, may be obtained by suavity of demeanor, and gentlemanly training, associations, but the only true and universally safe guide, is the principle thus announced; with such a guide the Medical man will become no boasting depreciator of his brethren, no vulgar quack, no pilferer of the merits or reputation of his competitors, remembering the *cauté casté et probé* of his graduation oath, he will avoid the contact of the vulgar and the ignoble, and will shun everything that weakens spiritual power, as drunkenness, idleness, sensuality, and pride. And now Gentlemen, farewell, go forth on your noble mission, let it be your high and honourable aim to assuage human suffering in all its various aggravations, and in imitation of your Great Master "to heal all manner of diseases," and may "the blessing of him who was ready to perish come upon you."

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*Lectures on the Diseases of the Eye, recently delivered before the Ophthalmic Class of the Toronto School of Medicine, and the Ophthalmic Class of the Medical Department of the University of Victoria College. By A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D.*

#### LECTURE III.—CONVERGENT STRABISMUS.

STRABISMUS is that well known deformity called squint or cross-eye, when the person afflicted is unable to direct the axes of both eyes simultaneously to the same point. When one eye is directed to an object immediately in front (the cornea occupying a central position), the other eye is directed either to the right or to the left of that object, and the cornea is turned either towards the outer or the inner corner of the eye. When the cornea of one or both eyes is turned unduly towards the inner corner of the eye, it is called *Convergent Strabismus*; when towards the outer corner, *Divergent Strabismus*.

Deviations of the eye in a vertical or oblique direction are very rarely seen, and do not demand special attention.

It is a remarkable fact that, although no affection of the eyes has attracted more notice than squint, it was not until the year 1839 that Dieffenbach performed the first successful operation for its relief. Dieffenbach operated by dividing the rectus muscle,—an operation so apparently simple that it at once became very popular,—general practi-