

Convergent strabismus, at first, is usually periodic—that is, it shows itself occasionally only; this takes place when the eyes are fixed critically upon a minute object requiring accurate focal adjustment to see it distinctly. If the hypermetropia be relieved when the convergence first makes its appearance, the development of the squint will be prevented. If, however, this precaution be not taken, the squint will finally become habitual.

When the strabismus has become habitual, it is found that both internal recti muscles are somewhat shortened. Both muscles become shortened from the habit which these persons acquire of bringing the object under examination to the side of the affected eye, so that the internal rectus of the eye less affected is kept more or less contracted. Upon examining with the microscope the external and internal recti muscles of a person with strabismus from hypermetropia, no change in structure can be detected.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The cry is, they come, they come! Who comes? Why the countless multitudes whose tegumentary coverings are in a state of affliction. "My dear," says Mrs. Gamp to her husband, "how alarmingly frequent must be those horrid epidemics of diseases of the skin, for they are building hospitals everywhere to receive the poor sufferers." Mrs Gamp is not the only one who forms such an opinion, for the advertisements in the public journals would lead the public to suppose that London is the great centre where all the cutaneous maladies of Europe assembled to be treated. Formerly London was satisfied with the single hospital for skin disease in New Bridge Street, Blackfriars. At Guy's and University College Hospitals, special departments have been established for many years, in connection with the skin, and every visitor to the Museum of Guy's must remember the magnificent series of models in wax, illustrating every known cutaneous malady under the sun. Within the last few years, owing to the rage for specialism, these were not considered enough, and St. John's Hospital for skin diseases was established in Westminster by Mr. Milton, which has lately been removed to Leicester Square. Mr. Hunt's Dispensary for skin diseases in Duke Street, Manchester Square, has been known for some time, and Mr. Hunt himself is a skilful dermatologist. Another Dispensary exists in Marlborough Street, and still another has just been established in Farringdon Street, under the management of Dr. Ross. A national Institution for diseases of the skin