

the vessels provided him with a natural injection of these channels. In spite of this testimony to the contrary, I would still venture to suggest that some at least of these small, even minute, cysts, which are so frequently found studding the broad ligament, and particularly where the peritoneum is reflected over the Fallopian tube, may be due to dilatation of pre-existing tubules, which are connected with the parovarium. This conclusion has been arrived at after dissection of a considerable number of specimens. A cut of the most perfect of these is presented with these notes.

I would not be understood to say that this mode of origin of these cysts obtains in *all* cases. Facts like those brought forward by Mr. Sutton prove the contrary, but specimens such as represented in the accompanying cut are, to my mind, extremely suggestive. Nor does the fact that in the majority of cases we are unable to show connexion between such a cyst and a tubule seem to invalidate the argument based on this specimen; since if only in *one* instance can the connexion with lymphatics be demonstrated, much more difficulty might reasonably be expected in the case of tubules, which are merely foetal remains, and only accidentally find their way to such an abnormal situation.

In the specimen presented there is to be seen a series of tubes running from the Wolffian duct upwards towards the Fallopian tube, and apparently connected with the duct, just as are the tubes from Rosenmüller's organ below. The appearance presented is very striking, and has been found in only a single specimen. Another specimen, however, seems to show that one of the segmental tubes of the parovarium is continuous with a short tube running upwards in the same direction as those figured. That the lower tube is parovarium is proven by its position, and the presence on it of a cyst. The most careful dissection could not separate it from the process above running towards the Fallopian tube. That the process above is a similar tubule is shown by the fact that its dimensions are even, and that it ends abruptly. As to how or why such an abnormal disposition of these tubules should come about, I can offer no definite opinion. Possibly the Müllerian duct may have been so placed that, in taking up its position as Fallopian tube, it dragged some of the Wolffian tubules with it.—J.C.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM DR. J. E. GRAHAM.

Editor of THE CANADIAN PRACTITIONER.

DEAR SIR,—Very great progress has been made in the cause of higher education in France, during the past fifteen years. In 1875 a determined effort was made to place the academies or schools for higher education upon a proper foundation, and the results have been simply marvellous, especially when it is remembered that France was at that time suffering from the effects of a defeat which would have entirely crushed most nations.

Twenty million dollars have been spent on the erection of new buildings. More than half of this amount has been contributed by the cities in which the Universities are situated. It was felt that without generous subscription from the cities, little could have been done in the way of obtaining State aid.

The people of Toronto would do well to profit by her example, and not be niggardly in their donations to the University which does so much for them. The city of Paris gave over five millions for the erection of new buildings, Lyons nearly a million and a half, and Bordeaux over half a million.

It is especially worthy of notice that in these improvements the faculties of medicine have received a share in the same proportion as that of arts or law. The ridiculous idea that public money should not be used in the furtherance of purely professional education, does not prevail in France, nor anywhere else on the Continent for that matter. It is recognized that in medicine a full and comprehensive education cannot be given without outside aid.

For years past the tendency in France has been to centralize the faculties for higher education in Paris. Five-eighths of all the students of France attend the University of that city; and of the 1,192 foreign students more than a thousand are to be found in Paris. In this respect the educational system of France differs widely from that of Germany. In the former country there are no universities to compare with those of Bonn, Göttingen, Heidelberg, Leipsic, etc.