

more inward and less forward than common, and a larger portion of the structure was, consequently, retained within. The absence of bony structure and the substitution of ligamentous union was very general, if not constant, in this kind of malformation; it was the case in the young female patient, some time since in this hospital, admitted for a deformity of the same class. It was particularly necessary that this fact should be kept in mind, especially when the sufferer was in a sphere of life which might subject him, or her, to engage in manual occupation. It was obvious that such occupation should be of the lightest possible description, as other labour could not be performed without great increase of suffering, inevitable injury to the person, and most probably diminution of the period of existence.

We found in Battle's case that which might be regarded as the defect of formation most common in similar cases. At that point, immediately below the inferior margin of the exposed bladder, as already stated, there was not any cicatrix, but, instead, the appearance of a deep penetrating wound; within this, but very near the surface, the vasa deferentia terminated abruptly. This was found to be common in examples which had afforded opportunities of post-mortem examination. In the case under consideration, the characteristic secretion which at times passed from it, indicated the proximity and termination of these vessels. The anal extremity of the rectum in malformations of this character was very commonly, as in Battle's case, thrown unusually forward; but fortunately, he did not, as was very common, suffer any inconvenience of constipation, or otherwise, from it; and there was every reason to infer that the intestinal canal did not, as occasionally happened, participate in the defect of formation. In different instances the rectum had been found to be extremely narrow on the one hand, or extremely dilated on the other; or, together with other parts of the canal, altogether wanting.

A case was on record, in which it was stated that there was no colon, cæcum, or rectum; that the ileum terminated in a fleshy pouch, and that from this a narrow tube supplied the place of the rectum; it might perhaps, however, be suspected, that the fleshy pouch on the one hand, and the narrow tube on the other, were, in fact, rudiments of the cæcum and rectum, however imperfectly formed. The umbilicus, in this kind of malformation, was subject to greater variety than the other parts generally involved; yet its position observed a general rule, and was most commonly at the upper edge of the protruded bladder, the cicatrix being more or less blended with that of the bladder and abdomen. In some instances it occupied its natural position. In the case

of Battle there was nothing that could be recognised as an umbilical cicatrix, that which was nearest to the umbilicus was flat, smooth, and glossy.

In examples where a similar state had existed, there had arisen a doubt whether there had ever been a vascular connection between the foetus and the mother; but such suspicion could not now be encouraged.

In whatever degree there might be a deficiency of masculine character, it might, perhaps, be fairly accounted for, by taking into consideration the condition of those parts on which the physiological development of male peculiarities depended, with which might be included the spermatic cords. On the right side, the testicle, although of the normal size, was unusually tender to the touch; on the left side, it was not more than half the usual size, and was, also, morbidly sensitive. On both sides the spermatic vessels were tender under pressure, and obviously unfavourably placed; the adjacent parts being in a state of malformation and morbid excitement, partly from the immediate vicinity of the protruded bladder, partly from the irritation of effused urine, partly from the presence of large herniæ; and added to these, it was more than probable that some alteration in the anatomy of the abdominal ring, consequent upon the unusual structure of the pelvis, might conspire to embarrass the names of the spermatic cords in their functions, and the spermatic arteries and veins in them.

It appeared to be extremely probable that such a state of things existing from childhood, and being of a permanent character, might impair the healthy tone of the parts, and so weaken their physiological influence on the system.

Battle appeared never to have engaged in any other occupation than making a few straw hats for men, and he was from his corporal infirmities incapable of any but the slightest kind of employment, requiring little strength, little motion, little strain upon the body, and not long confinement in any one position.

THE FEE FOR VACCINATION UNDER THE NEW ACT.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR:—I have much pleasure in communicating to you the unanimous determination, on the part of the surgeons resident in the town of St. Columb, to resist any attempt of the Poor-Law Commissioners or Guardians to reduce the fee for vaccination to the miserable pittance proposed in their recent circulars; and I am induced to give publicity to this arrangement, from the hope that similar laudable combinations will, in common justice and good faith, be made in every town in the United Kingdom. The

following is the form of tender which we have adopted :—

"To the Board of Guardians of the St. Columb Union :

"Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, medical practitioners of St. Columb, tender our services (in accordance with the Act, for the purpose of extending the practice of vaccination) to attend the vaccination stations at the necessary periods ; to vaccinate and certify in successful cases at 3s for each case. We beg leave also to suggest, that in case our tender be accepted, a division of this neighbourhood be made into at least four districts.

(Signed) "G. JEWEL,
"W. MOORMAN, jun.,
"T. D. MARTYN,
"J. H. NANKIVELL."

The following letter was then addressed to each of the other surgeons residing in different parts of the union :—

"St. Columb, Sept., 1840.

"Dear Sir,—As chairman at a meeting of medical practitioners held here this day, I beg to apprise you that we have come to a resolution to tender our services, in accordance with the Act for the extension of vaccination, at 3s for each successful case ; and to say, that we feel confident that our medical neighbours will concur in our notions as to the amount of payment deserved by a liberal profession.

"Should this arrangement meet your views, you will oblige me by an early answer. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"G. JEWEL."

When this business is brought to a termination, I shall take the liberty of informing you of the event. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. NANKIVELL.

St. Columb, Cornwall,
Sept. 11, 1840.

THE VACCINATION ACT IN CORNWALL.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR:—The different Boards of Guardians are now actively bestirring themselves, to carry into effect the new duties imposed on them, by that clause in the "Vaccination-Extension Bill" by which they are constituted, in addition to their other duties, into Boards of Health.

I have seen several of their advertisements, intimating that the Boards of Guardians will be ready on certain days to contract with medical gentlemen for vaccination ; but the following one having particularly struck me, I beg to send you a transcript of it :—

(From the "*West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser*," of Sept. 11, 1840.)

"REDRUTH UNION.

"TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.—The Board of Guardians of this Union are desirous of receiving sealed tenders for the vaccination of *all children*, who are not *pauper children*, in the several parishes below named. The tender must state the price per head, pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 29, entitled, &c.

"By order of the Board,

"WILLIAM DAVEY, Clerk.

"Of all children who are not *pauper children*."

Was this exclusion of all *pauper children* from the benefits of the Act ever contemplated by the noble lord who introduced the measure ; or by those honourable and noble gentlemen who supported it? God forbid! But does such a provision for exclusion exist in the Act itself? So far as I can understand the Bill, this exclusion does not exist, the word *poor*, or *pauper*, no where occurring in the Act.

As we have been treated by the gentlemen at Somerset House, and by their representatives throughout the country, in all their dealings with us, more as a body of commercial speculators, who are eager to catch at anything in the shape of money, than as gentlemen, members of an enlightened and honourable profession, I presume to offer to notice this Redruth advertisement, that your readers and myself may have the valuable advice which you can give us on the subject. There may be in England, in principle, many Redruths, and we must support one another, and the poor at the same time. I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble servant,

A SURGEON.

Cornwall, Sept. 13, 1840.

* * This communication has been authenticated.

VARIETIES IN THE FORM AND POSITION OF THE LIVER.

Varieties in form occasionally occur, but they are more rare in the liver than in almost any other organ of the body. I have seen the left lobe so small, as to appear but a mere appendage to the right, being connected to it only by a thin and narrow isthmus. Cruveilhier records an instance in which the left lobe was attached to the right merely by a vascular pedicle about half an inch in length ; the extremity of the lobe being adherent to the upper part of the spleen. Deep and narrow grooves are occasionally seen upon the convex surface of the right lobe running in an antero-posterior direction ; they correspond with projecting fasciculi of the diaphragm, and occur generally in