

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS.

It appears from a return issued on the 17th instant, that twenty-three licences have been granted under the Act of last year to amend the law relating to cruelty to animals. Four of these are for Cambridge University, two for Edinburgh University, one for the Edinburgh Veterinary College, one for the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, one for the Gloucester County Asylum, one for a private house, five for University College, London, one for King's College, London, two for Guy's Hospital, one for Oxford University, and four in which no place is specified. Twenty-two of the licences are for experiments in illustration of lectures, and one of them is for experiments without anaesthetics. The latter is for Cambridge Museum, and the inspector under the Act has to satisfy himself, at the expiration of three months from the grant of the certificate, as to the painless nature of the experiments. The inspector for England under this Act is Mr. Busk. We have received, however, many complaints that the Act is being administered in a manner contrary to its spirit as well as to the personal explanations and pledges given by the Home Secretary to those who would otherwise have opposed its passage through the House of Commons.

At a meeting of the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association last week, it was stated that permission had been refused to carry out a research in aid of the advancement of medical and therapeutical knowledge, to which the Association had made a grant. The research is consequently being carried out abroad. It was resolved that full information should be asked from those gentlemen to whom the Association has made grants in aid of specific researches having for their object the advancement of medical knowledge, as to the manner in which the working of the Act has affected their investigations; and the information so obtained will be forwarded to the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association, with a view to that body taking such action as may seem desirable upon these data and others which are already before them.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of this Branch will be held at the Royal Hotel, South Shields, on Wednesday, April 25th, at 3 P.M.

Dr. Eastwood will propose, "That it is the duty of the General Medical Council to prosecute unqualified medical practitioners".

Dr. Eastwood will present a petition to be signed in favour of the Habitual Drunkards Bill, 1877.

The following papers have been promised.

1. Dr. E. C. Anderson: Objection to the use of the term "Typho-malarial Fever"; that it is not a hybrid of the enteric and malarial forms of fever, but a manifestation of two separate concurrent diseases, one of which may cease to exist in the system and the other pursue its course.

2. Dr. E. C. Anderson: Notes upon a Case of Rheumatic Fever, in which after apparent complete recovery, the patient suffered from a relapse. Former attack treated with large doses of bicarbonate of potash, the latter with the salicylate of soda.

3. Dr. J. C. Reid: Milk, as a Therapeutic Agent.

4. Dr. M. M. Bradley: The relative merits of the several methods used for the Treatment of Prolapsed Funis; illustrated by Cases.

5. Dr. T. W. Craster: A peculiar case of Epileptiform Convulsions.

Dinner at the Royal Hotel at 5 P.M. Charge 6s., exclusive of wine.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 10th, 1877.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE spring meeting of this Branch will be held at Penrith, on Friday, May 4th. President: Dr. HENRY BARNES. President-elect: Dr. STEWART LOCKIE.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or be present at the dinner, are requested to give notice to the Secretaries.

RODERICK MACLAREN, M.D. } *Honorary Secretaries*.
JOHN SMITH, M.D. }

Carlisle, March 6th, 1877.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

A MEETING of the above Branch took place at the Richmond Infirmary, March 21st; Dr. LANGDON DOWN in the chair.

Communications.—Dr. GIBBES read notes of a Case of Empyema successfully treated by Aspiration; and Dr. BARRY a paper on Diseases of the Scalp in Children.

New Member.—Dr. Hooper of Wandsworth was elected a member of the Association and Branch.

Dinner.—The members, to the number of twelve, afterwards dined at the Greyhound Hotel.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SUSSEX DISTRICT.

A MEETING of this district was held on Friday, March 23rd, at the Star Hotel, Lewes; Dr. H. MARTIN HOLMAN, of Hurstpierpoint, in the chair. There were present twenty-two members and four visitors.

Papers were read—1. On Two Cases of Excision of the Eyeball, by Mr. Penfold of Brighton; 2. On Three Severe Cases of Pelvic Hæmatocele, by Dr. Clement Godson; 3. On a Case of Ruptured Perineum, by Dr. Wiltshire. Dr. C. Holman made some gynaecological communications.

Dinner.—Twenty-seven dined at the Star, under the Presidency of Dr. H. Martin Holman.

The *Next Meeting* is to be held at Tunbridge Wells at the end of May. Dr. J. Johnson was nominated to fill the chair.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH: SPRING MEETING.

THE Spring Meeting of this Branch was held at the Mansion House, Doncaster, on March 28th; the President, Dr. BURNIE, in the chair.

Dr. Deville and the Harrogate Commissioners.—The PRESIDENT stated that the Secretary had read to the Council a letter from Mr. North, President of the Yorkshire Association of Medical Officers of Health, requesting their attention to the late trial of Deville v. the Harrogate Commissioners, and requesting pecuniary assistance on the part of the members of the Branch towards defraying the heavy legal expenses which had been incurred. In consequence of this application, a resolution had been unanimously passed to the effect that they had the deepest sympathy with Dr. Deville in the treatment he had received from the Commissioners of Harrogate, and that they recommend that £5 5s. should be given from the Branch funds towards defraying the legal expenses.

Militia Surgeons.—The SECRETARY read a letter from the Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee, requesting the influence of the members to obtain the support of Members of Parliament on behalf of the grievances of the militia surgeons, and requesting the attendance of members of the Association at a deputation to be received by Mr. Hardy, on the 23rd of April, at 3 P.M.

Papers.—The following papers were read:

1. Mr. Withington: On Electrification in Hemiplegia: with Cases.
2. Dr. Hime: On a Case of Ovariectomy under Antiseptic Treatment.
3. Dr. Jacob: On the Use of Salicine in Acute Rheumatism.
4. Dr. Fairbank: On a more effectual mode of treating Hernia; with Notes of a Case.
5. Dr. Banham exhibited two large Biliary Calculi, and gave notes of the cases.

Habitual Drunkards.—Dr. EASTWOOD presented a petition in favour of the Habitual Drunkards Bill; and the Secretary read a letter from the Subcommittee of the Association on the same subject. The petition was then handed round for signature.

Dinner.—After the meeting, thirty-four members dined together at the Elephant Hotel.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: MICROSCOPICAL SECTION.

THE first meeting of this Section for the Session took place in Queen's College on March 23rd, 1877; Mr. LAWSON TAIT in the chair.

Officers.—Mr. Lawson Tait was reappointed Chairman; Dr. W. Hinds and Dr. Carter were appointed Secretaries; and Mr. Priestley Smith and Dr. Bindley were appointed Demonstrators.

Communications.—The following communications were made.

1. Paper on Medical Spectroscopy, by Dr. McMUNN.
2. Case of Disease of Peritoneum, by Dr. RICKARDS.
3. Duplex Embryo, by Mr. LAWSON TAIT.

post he continued to hold until the Prince finally left the neighbourhood eight or nine years afterwards.

Though immersed in practice, and an active member of various medical societies, Dr. Carr's energy was inexhaustible. No movement could arise, local, professional, or even national, which he approved, into which he did not throw himself with characteristic ardour. When the Volunteer movement arose, the first meeting to inaugurate the 3rd Kent Rifles was held at his house, and no one set a better example of regular attendance at early drill than himself. To the last, he attended every field-day of his corps as surgeon to the battalion.

In 1865, when the cases, now almost forgotten, of Gibson and Daly, were exciting the public indignation against the state of the metropolitan workhouse infirmaries, Dr. Carr was appointed by Mr. Farnall (the Inspector of the Poor-law Board, who conducted the inquiry) as his medical assessor. Shortly afterwards, he was associated with Mr. Ernest Hart and the late Dr. Anstie as one of the *Lancet* Commission of Inquiry into the state of the infirmaries. It was greatly due to the astonishing revelations made by those gentlemen, in their able and laborious report, that the present amelioration of the lot of the aged and sick poor of the London workhouses was made.

As local treasurer and general promoter of public and local charities, Dr. Carr was equally unwearied. But the medical profession is especially indebted to him for his labours in promoting the cause of the Royal Medical Benevolent College at Epsom. Nor were they confined to raising in an unprecedented manner the number of its subscribers, and to an unflinching attendance at its Council meetings. In connection with the College, he not only obtained free scholarships at the chief London hospitals, which liberally responded to his appeal, but, at the time of his death, had far advanced in raising a sum of £7,000 as a fund for the support of the scholars during their studies and for giving them a start in life. In the furtherance of this scheme, he not only contributed himself in a most liberal manner, but, by the infinite correspondence and labour it entailed, we fear he greatly shortened his useful and well-spent life.

To his sorrowing family and many friends, both far and wide, his loss is simply irreplaceable.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen were admitted Licentiates on April 16th, 1877.

Baker, John Henry, Hockley
Beverley, William Henry, 144, Albany Street
Cane, Howard, 15, Queen Square
Cusack, Robert Oriel, Bedford
Farbstein, Henry, Hull
Forrest, John George Stracey, 19, Bessborough Gardens
Gay, Charles William Ebenezer, Townsend, St. Alban's
George, George Aldridge, 8, Albert Street
Job, John, Dowlais
Jones, Roger Hughes, 26, High Street, Denbigh
Layborn, William Kirkus, 25, Grafton Street East
Lee, Charles George, Liverpool Road, Chester
Le Quesne, Edwin Joseph, Metropolitan Free Hospital
May, Arthur William, South Petherwyn, Launceston
Munro, Alexander (M. D. Montreal), 10, Woburn Place
Patmore, Tennyson Deighton, 131, Gower Street
Pickering, Charles Frederick, Guy's Hospital
Reynolds, William Percy, Berkeley Lodge, Norwood Road
Sandwith, Fleming Mant, 142, York Road
Sherrin, Francis Mark, University Hospital
Steele, Henry Frederick, Dispensary, Carlisle

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology at a meeting of the Board of Examiners on April 13th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass-examination.

Messrs. H. T. Preston, C. C. Shepherd, G. L. Pardington, and W. T. Freeman, students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. T. Crew, H. E. B. Flanagan, W. H. White, and L. C. Woodbridge, of Guy's Hospital; A. E. Permewan, A. E. Buckell, and C. J. Bond, of University College; A. M. Sheild, C. L. S. Branson, and F. J. Bennett, of St. George's Hospital; Takaki Kanehiro, R. J. Boyd, and H. A. H. Fenton, of St. Thomas's Hospital; John Davidson and J. F. W. Silk, of King's College; and E. R. Cree, of the Middlesex Hospital.

The following gentlemen passed on April 16th.

Messrs. James Mudge, H. C. Nance, E. M. Cuffe, J. D. Priest, Arthur Franklin, and P. A. Holland, M.A. Oxon., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; P. E. Shearman, B. H. Mumby, Reginald Pratt, and Angel Money, of University College; Thos. Fort, S. F. Harvey, and F. W. Lerew, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Norman Dalton and A. T. Sloggett, of King's College; T. E. Dickinson and A. E. Evans, of St. George's Hospital; F. B. Jones and J. T. Bishop, of Guy's Hospital; J. T. James, of the Middlesex Hospital; and Joas Henrique Fialtho, of the Bombay School.

The following gentlemen passed on April 17th.

Messrs. D. A. Gresswell, B.A. Oxon., T. H. T. Mudge, G. E. Fooks, G. H. Bar-

ling, and A. J. Wharry, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; T. D. Acland, B.A. Oxon., C. B. Richardson, G. Stokes Hatton, and Arthur Purkiss, of St. Thomas's Hospital; T. H. Saunders, William Pasteur, J. T. Easmon, and J. J. Paddle, of University College; G. A. Buckmaster, C. A. Webb, and F. C. Fisher, of St. George's Hospital; H. E. Wright and E. O. Jago, of Guy's Hospital; J. H. Nankivell and W. J. Penny, of King's College; E. J. H. Midwinter, of the London Hospital; and W. H. Day, of the Charing Cross Hospital.

The following gentlemen passed on April 18th.

Messrs. A. A. Bowlley, Edward Little, and Gerard McKee, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; D. S. Davies, F. W. Sutton, and Ho Kai, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Andrew Baird and C. D. Adam, of St. Mary's Hospital; S. E. Pritchard and A. E. Hoets, of the London Hospital; Charles Curde and F. W. Brookes, of the Charing Cross Hospital; F. P. Wightwick and E. W. Alden, of the Middlesex Hospital; G. H. Butler and A. M. Davies, of the Westminster Hospital.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, April 12th, 1877.

Blackmore, Alfred, Quay Street, Manchester
Lawless, Edward James, Cadogan Terrace, South Hackney
McGachen, Frederic William Dobson, Bethnal Green
Steele, Charles Edward, Rodney Street, Liverpool

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their primary professional examination.

Gimlette, Thomas Desmond, St. Thomas's Hospital
Snaile, Morton Alfred, St. Mary's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BECKETT HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY, Barnsley—House-Surgeon. Salary, £140 per annum, with furnished rooms, attendance, and gas. Applications to be made not later than May 1st.

BIRMINGHAM, Parish of—Assistant Medical Officer to the Workhouse.

CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT—Principal Medical Officer to the Highgate Asylum. Salary, £400 per annum, with furnished house, coals, and gas. Applications to be sent in on or before May 1st.

COUNTY and COUNTY OF THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £125 per annum, with lodging, fire, and lights. Applications to be sent in on or before May 2nd.

DAVENTRY UNION—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and First and Second Districts.

DONCASTER GENERAL INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications to be made on or before May 5th.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be sent in on or before the 21st instant.

KENT and CANTERBURY HOSPITAL—Assistant House-Surgeon and Dispenser. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be sent in on or before the 27th instant.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL—Resident Surgeon-Apothecary. Salary, £150 per annum, with furnished apartments and board.

ROTHERHAM HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY—Assistant to House-Surgeon. Salary, £25 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.

ROYSTON UNION—Medical Officer for No. 5 District. Salary, £70 per annum, and fees. Applications to be sent in on or before the 24th instant.

ST. GEORGE'S and ST. JAMES'S DISPENSARY—Physician. Applications to be sent in on or before the 26th instant.

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE, PROVIDENT DISPENSARY—Physician-Accoucheur. Applications to be sent in on or before May 5th.

SOUTH MOLTON UNION—Medical Officer for the Fourth District.

TEIGNMOUTH, DAWLISH, and NEWTON INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications to be made on or before the 26th instant.

WOODBIDGE UNION—Medical Officer for the First and Second Districts.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the announcement.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES.—On April 7th, at Hillside House, Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, the wife of John W. Davies, L.R.C.P.L. and M.R.C.S., of a son.

KERR.—At 42, Grove Road, Regent's Park, London, on April 15th, the wife of *Norman Kerr, M.D., of a daughter.

SPURGIN.—On April 17th, the wife of *W. H. Spurgin, M.R.C.S.Eng., of Maryport, of a son.

WARD.—On April 15th, at Saltburn, Twickenham Common, the wife of *Martindale C. Ward, M.D., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARNES.—On April 14th, at Mayou Lodge, Sydenham, the residence of her son, Eliza, the beloved wife of *J. Wickham Barnes, F.R.C.S., of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, and Stanwell Moor, Middlesex, aged 43.

***HAWETT.** Thomas, M.R.C.S.Eng., at Wigan, aged 77, on April 14th.

OWEN.—On April 14th, suddenly (of angina pectoris), at 61, Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, Mary, the beloved wife of William B. Owen, L.R.C.S.Eng.

VACCINATION.—Dr. R. P. Tyley, of Wedmore, Somerset, has received from the Local Government Board the sum of £8:2 for efficient vaccination: this being the second grant he has received.—The Local Government Board has awarded to Mr. W. Drinkwater £10 3s. for successful vaccination in the Bicester District of the Bicester Union.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....	Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
TUESDAY.....	Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY..	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—King's College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
THURSDAY....	St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 4 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.
FRIDAY	Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Guy's, 1.30 P.M.
SATURDAY....	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Surgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Vandeyke Carter, "On the Delhi Boil"; Dr. Andrew and Dr. Duckworth, "On a Case of all but Universal Paralysis in a Child following exposure to Heat, with complete recovery"; Dr. Laidlaw Purves, "An International Calculating Scale for Ophthalmological Purposes".
WEDNESDAY.—Hunterian Society, 8 P.M. Mr. Rivington, "Case of Imperforate Anus, the Rectum communicating with Urethra"; Mr. W. Adams, "On Infantile Paralysis";—Association of Surgeons Practising Dental Surgery, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Fairbank, "On the various Morbid Conditions of the Tooth-pulp, and their Treatment"; and other communications.
FRIDAY.—Quekett Microscopical Club (University College, Gower Street), 8 P.M. Mr. T. Charters White, M.R.C.S., "A Contribution to the Life-History of Botryllus";—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Southey, "A case of Idiopathic Tetanus successfully treated by large doses of Bromide of Potassium"; Dr. Southey, "A case of Parenchymatous Nephritis, in which the Dropsy was combated by Drainage-tubes"; Mr. Christopher Heath, "A case of badly united Fracture of the Bones of the Leg treated by the Excision of a Wedge by Linhart's Chisel (a living subject)"; Dr. Day, "A case of Ascites in a Young Child treated by Paracentesis and Copaiba: Recovery (a living subject)".

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the printer, Mr. Thomas Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, on forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with *Duplicate Copies*.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters, should be addressed to the Editor, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.

THE ANTIVIVISECTIONISTS.

A SCOTCH contemporary states that one night last week a lecture was to have been delivered against vivisection, in the Literary Institute, Edinburgh; but before the hour of meeting the hall was crowded almost entirely by students, who prevented the lecture from taking place. The lecturer, it is said, was received with such interruptions by hooting, yelling, ringing of bells, and playing of instruments, that he was unable to proceed, and left the hall along with his friends. The students afterwards marched to the residence of Professors Lister and Grainger Stewart, whom they loudly cheered. They perambulated the streets for two hours, followed by a large crowd. We had occasion a few weeks ago to disapprove of conduct of this kind (not, of course, the demonstration in favour of esteemed professors, but the proceedings in the lecture-room). However wrong the antivivisectionists may be in their facts and arguments, they have a right to be heard; and they should be met by correctedly stated facts and sound reasoning. To do any thing which can give them a plea for complaining of persecution is most injudicious.

CONGESTION OF THE OPTIC NERVE AND RETINA.

SIR,—Will any of your correspondents kindly inform me what are the best means for removing venous congestion in the optic nerve and retina in an aged dyspeptic patient, and whether it is considered a removable disease?—I am, etc.,
Enfield, April 10th, 1877.

A NORTHERN M.D.

CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to Advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to Mr. Francis Fowke, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., and not to the Editor.

THE COMPOSITION AND QUALITY OF THE METROPOLITAN WATERS IN MARCH 1877.

THE following are the returns made by Dr. C. Meymott Tidy to the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Names of Water Companies.	Total Solid Matter per Gallon.	Oxygen required by Organic Matter, etc.	Nitrogen As Nitrates, &c.	Ammonia.		Hardness. (Clarke's Scale.)	
				Saline.	Organic	Before Boiling.	After Boiling.
<i>Thames Water Companies.</i>	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Degs.	Degs.
Grand Junction ..	22.90	0.503	0.195	0.001	0.008	13.7	4.2
West Middlesex ..	21.40	0.573	0.168	0.001	0.006	14.3	4.6
Southwark and Vauxhall	20.50	0.071	0.198	0.001	0.007	14.3	4.6
Chelsea	21.20	0.054	0.165	0.000	0.008	14.3	3.0
Lambeth	22.10	0.070	0.186	0.000	0.009	13.7	4.2
<i>Other Companies.</i>							
Kent	30.10	0.007	0.375	0.000	0.002	18.8	4.6
New River	21.20	0.006	0.168	0.000	0.006	14.8	4.2
East London	22.50	0.070	0.150	0.000	0.006	13.7	4.2

Note.—The amount of oxygen required to oxidise the organic matter, nitrates, &c., is determined by a standard solution of permanganate of potash acting for three hours; and in the case of the metropolitan waters, the quantity of organic matter is about eight times the amount of oxygen required by it. The water was found to be clear and nearly colourless in all cases but the following, when it was slightly turbid—namely, the Grand Junction, the West Middlesex, and the Lambeth.

ANATOMY IN QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

SIR,—In your issue of December 30th, 1867, I see a complaint from "A Cork Student" that the Professor of Anatomy has debarred "senior students from entering the dissecting room unless on payment, for the third time, of the full fee for the course of anatomy." "A Cork Student" seems to think this a hardship, and, from the tone of his letter, I gather that such is the general opinion of the students. As a graduate of the Queen's University in Ireland, I desire to protest most strongly against such ideas. There can be no hardship in paying for the article you wish to buy, but very great hardship to the seller if you insist on taking his property without paying for it. In my time, when we wanted a third session of anatomy, we paid for it as a matter of course, and never dreamt of any hardship. I may add, that all students who wished to take a good place in their examinations usually took a third course of anatomy, two courses being quite inadequate to enable one to gain a thorough knowledge of the subject. The fee for the third term is less than for the first, if I remember rightly.—I am, etc.,
THOS. BROWN, M.D.
Hong Kong, February 28th, 1876.

DR. ROWE (Margate).—The weights and measures used in America are those of the old *London Pharmacopœia*—the Apothecaries' weight. The ounce contains 480 grains, and is subdivided into 8 drachms or 24 scruples. The grain is the same as in England.

REGISTRATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE following extract from an official record of registered medical practitioners, published in the *British Columbia Gazette* for February 10th, seems to indicate some laxity in the admission of persons to the practice of medicine in that part of her Majesty's dominions. "Philip James, Victoria; application received March 30th, 1876; diploma registered March 30th, 1876. A diploma from the Reformed Medical College of New York; date obliterated in original."

OBSTRUCTION OF THE NOSE.

SIR,—I should feel obliged if any of your readers would kindly suggest treatment in the following case. A boy aged 13 has his left nostril closed by bulging of the bony septum of the nose. How it became so I cannot say, but there is no disease, and never has been. He is unable to run any distance with his mouth closed; his tongue is unpleasantly dry in the morning, owing to his sleeping with his mouth open. Could the nostril be moulded into its proper shape, and, if so, how?
PREUNTA.

April 19th, 1877.

TOOTH-FORCEPS.

SIR,—Requiring to purchase some tooth-forceps lately, I consulted my old friend Dr. Druitt's *Surgeon's Vade Mecum*; and, according to the advice I there found, I ordered Tomes's set of seven pairs from Messrs. Maw; and for completeness, excellence, and economy, they cannot be surpassed. The cost of the forceps was five shillings each pair; and of a morocco pouch with strap and buckle, six shillings. The only improvement I can suggest is, that the forceps should be nickel-plated to prevent corrosion. This would probably cost about ten shillings extra for the seven pairs. According to my experience, these seven pairs of forceps are sufficient for the extraction of teeth and their fragments under all circumstances; and I am surprised that they have not become the rule with surgeons, and that they are not to be found in surgical catalogues without the claw and elevator. I regard the claw as barbarous, and the elevator as unnecessary and objectionable. The cost of forceps and pouch complete would not exceed two guineas (or nickled, say two-and-a-half guineas); and they are fully sufficient for the purpose. According to the vague ideas prevalent amongst surgeons and instrument-makers as to how many instruments really are necessary for tooth-extraction, a so-called complete set of forceps, etc., costs double or treble this amount—and most unnecessarily.—I am, etc.,
W. J. M.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.—W. J. M. writes that equal volumes of water and olive oil with ammonia (and turpentine), at discretion, answer very well. The *Pharmacopœia* preparation does not contain nearly sufficient water for solution of the soap formed in the process.

London physician, whom the patient consulted, described the ulnar nerve as thickened, where it can be felt subcutaneously in the upper arm; but I have not been able to satisfy myself on the point. There is no history of syphilis; no enlarged glands in the axilla. The patient's father suffered from gout, but the patient himself has never had an attack.

As regards treatment, numerous tonics (nervine and otherwise) have been given: bichloride of mercury and iodide of potassium extensively; locally, both the continuous (strong and weak) and interrupted currents. The former appeared to do good for a time, but afterwards the patient thought it aggravated the symptoms. I also constructed a light gutta-percha splint for the support of the third and fourth fingers (extending from the wrist), which seemed to give some relief in the act of writing. Scott's dressing has been applied to the upper arm, on the supposition of the ulnar nerve being thickened. Iodine and pustulating ointments, also, I believe, were used before his coming under my care. He has rested the arm as much as possible, only writing what is absolutely necessary. Any suggestion as to treatment will be thankfully received. —Yours, etc., M.B. LOND.

MUSSEL-POISONING.

MR.—In answer to the inquiry of "Medicus" as to the most useful treatment in cases of mussel-poisoning, I can say, after some experience (having seen in nearly thirty years' practice about one hundred and twenty cases), that the following treatment is most successful. As soon as the first signs of poisoning (viz., swelling of the face and urticaria) appear, give an emetic of ipecacuanha and tartar emetic. After this has taken effect, give a mixture of spiritus minderici 16 grammes, sulphuric ether 3 grammes, and any aromatic water 140 grammes. I never required to give anything more. Such cases are pretty frequent here, as the poorer classes of our population eat mussels during nine months of the year, and all the inhabitants during July, August, and September, mussels being then fat and of the best taste. Mussel-poisoning is easily prevented: when they are boiled with an onion and a piece of bright silver (spoon, fork, or money), and the onion and silver remain white, then the mussels are good; on the contrary, should either of them or both turn brown, then there is poisonous matter present, and the whole should be thrown away. Should mussels be eaten raw or fried, then it is impossible to apply this test.—I am, etc., A. MAYER, M.D.

Antwerp, March 27th, 1877.

JOSEPH DUNES.—Dr. E. Drummond, of Dronfield, suggests to "Inquirers" the following treatment. Carefully extract them with a small watch-key by a gentle but rapid pressure (the knack is soon learned). Bathe the face with a warm sulphur or salt-bath; or apply sulphur-soap in the evening, leaving the lather to dry on the face, and wash off with warm water in the morning. It is useful to pencil the affected part with spirit, in which a little soft soap has been dissolved. In severe cases, a paste may be similarly applied, composed of milk of sulphur, glycerine-spirit, carbonate of potash, and sulphuric ether, in equal parts: wash off in the morning. There is no permanent cure.—"R. J. W. O." suggests a trial of the following: Cream, sulphur, bicarbonate of soda, glycerine, rectified spirit, and cherry-laurel water, of each equal parts. It is applied before going to bed and left on for the night, the part affected being first carefully washed with soap and warm water.

CONSULTATION FEES.

MR.—To Mr. Mr. Cosgrave's query in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of the 14th instant, relative to "consultation fees", under the circumstances alluded to I think that I may venture to affirm, with some degree of confidence, that no member of a firm of practitioners whose opinion and advice are sought for a patient under the care of a partner in the firm is entitled, by professional usage, to claim the customary fee of a consultant. Such advisory visits, indeed, if within the prescribed distance of an ordinary visit, are generally regarded as complimentary (and, perchance, necessary as "patient-retaining") ones.—I am, sir, yours truly, M.D.

FATTY DEJECTIONS.

MR.—The letter of Octogenarius M.D., recalls to my mind a very similar case which I had under my care in 1874. I was consulted on February 20th of that year by Mr. W., a well-to-do farmer living in my neighbourhood. He complained of feeling very ill, and dreaded the return of an attack he had had ten years previously, which was pronounced by his then medical attendant to be the passage of a gall-stone. On questioning him with regard to the character of his motions, he replied that they were very loose, more like oil than proper motion, smelt very badly, and were pale in colour. I diagnosed that he was suffering from some obstruction in the bile-duct. I prescribed for him a saline aperient, and advised his entire withdrawal from business, and complete rest. Two days after I had first seen him I was sent for, and found him in bed, suffering most excruciating pain in the region of the liver and stomach, constantly vomiting, and in a cold clammy perspiration. Under the influence of calomel and opium, iced soda-water, and hot poultices, the symptoms were much relieved, and on the following day he described himself as being free from pain. Just previously to my visit, he had passed, as he said, before he could help himself, about a tumblerful of oily, highly offensive, pale coloured fluid; and this corresponded in character, his wife told me, to what he had passed on some occasions before. His urine was scanty, high coloured, and loaded with lithates. On the second day, he being free from pain, I ordered a full dose of sulphate of magnesia and senna, and gave directions that any motion that resulted should be saved. It was not long before an effect was produced; and I carefully passed a somewhat copious pale coloured most offensive stool through muslin, and I found three gall-stones, each about the size of a pea—two of them having single facets, the other not being so marked. For some days he remained under my care, but eventually became able to visit Harrogate, which he did with much benefit. The motions had become quite normal, and continued so as long as I had the opportunity of seeing him.

The peculiar oily character of this patient's motions, similar to what your correspondent relates, reminded me of a statement I had read somewhere (but where I now forget), that obstruction of the common bile-duct frequently gave rise to the presence in the motions of fatty matter; and upon this fact I founded my diagnosis at his first visit, verified by subsequent events. I would therefore suggest to your correspondent that perhaps his liver is at fault. There may be an obstruction in his common bile-duct, but of what nature I could not venture to state. With regard to the attack of pneumonia from which he suffered, it may be that this "local inflammation" to which persons who suffer from faulty action of the liver—indicated by copious deposits of lithic acid in the urine—are prone, may have arisen from the same faulty action of the liver. Again, too, in persons who have been infected by specific poisons, typhoid fever, and the like (your correspondent's diarrhoea, caused by his superintending the opening of a cesspool, to wit), how often are they sufferers from congestion of the liver? The English translation of his signature may also give some clue to the cause of his ailment, for advancing age does not increase functional activity—it rather impairs it. I

cannot therefore help thinking that this discomfort is to be traced to the liver. The "liver", I know, "covers a multitude of sins", but the symptoms point most distinctly to this organ being the probable seat of the mischief. To help him out of his difficulty is another question. I should advise him to abstain from oily and saccharine food, to drink small quantities of seltzer-water and brandy, to take plenty of open-air exercise, and occasionally in the early morning a full dose of mineral water, made warm—the Hunyadi János for preference; above all, not to be disconsolate about his state, but to remember "three score years and ten is the allotted time for man".—Yours truly, W. B. HOLDERNESS.

Huntingdon, April 9th, 1877.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Scarborough Daily Post; The Hampshire Telegraph; The Birmingham Daily Gazette; The Scotsman; The Edinburgh Courant; The Bridport News; The Liverpool Medical Enquirer; The Liverpool Porcupine; The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent; The Western Daily Mercury; The Macclesfield Courier; The Birmingham Daily Post; The North Wales Chronicle; The Broad Arrow; The Sunderland Daily Post; The Irish Times; The Australasian; The North and South Shields Gazette; The Liverpool Daily Post; The Bradford Observer; The Western Mail; The Leeds Mercury; The Hull Criterion; The Glasgow News; The Crewe Guardian; The Liverpool Critic; The St. Pancras Gazette; The Worcester Chronicle; The Oswestry Advertiser; The Glasgow Herald; The High Peak News; The Metropolitan; The Observer; The Home Chronicle; The Derbyshire Advertiser; The West Middlesex Advertiser; The Rock; The St. Andrew's Gazette; The West Cork Eagle; The Portsmouth Times; The Tunbridge Wells Gazette; The North British Daily Mail; The South London Press; The Chatham and Rochester Observer; The Redditch Indicator; The Colonies; The Warrington Express; The Croydon Chronicle; The Northampton Herald; The Londonderry Sentinel; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Liverpool Daily Courier; The Salford Weekly News; The Northern Echo; The Home Ruler; The Richmond and Twickenham Times; The Western Morning News; The Liverpool Mercury; The Carlisle Journal; The Merthyr Express; The Sussex Daily Post; The Sheffield Daily Telegraph; The Nottingham Journal; The Manchester Free Lance; The Belfast News Letter; The Malvern News; etc.

* * We shall be greatly obliged if correspondents forwarding newspapers will kindly mark the passages to which it is desired to direct attention.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:—

Sir Thomas Watson, London; Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, London; Mr. T. Annandale, Edinburgh; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. Gillespie, London; Mr. A. W. M. Robson, Leeds; Mr. Greenough, London; Dr. Parsons, Goole; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; M.D. Ed.; The Secretary of the Quekett Microscopical Club; Mr. R. Barwell, London; Mr. J. A. Spencer, Ballinasloe; Dr. Edis, London; Good Friday; Mr. Eastes, London; An Old U. C. H. House-Surgeon; Dr. Tripe, London; Dr. Collie, Homerton; Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson, London; The Secretary of the Hunterian Society; Dr. Hitchcock, Lewisham; The Registrar-General of England; Dr. Chavasse, Berlin; Ubique; Dr. Ogston, Upper Norwood; Dr. Kelly, Taunton; Mr. Wanklyn, London; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. Wilson, Alton; Dr. W. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Dr. Wardell, Tunbridge Wells; W. W.; Dr. Winn, London; T. S. P.; Mr. R. Wooton, London; Dr. J. Crichton Browne, London; Curiosity; Dr. Broom, Clifton; The Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians; Mr. Ingpen, London; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Mr. J. Netten Radcliffe, London; Dr. Bond, Gloucester; Dr. Taaffe, Brighton; Dr. Robertson, Glasgow; X.; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. Munro, London; Dr. Shinkwin, Cork; L. M. D.; Mr. Hodson, Bishops Stortford; Mr. Cribb, Bishops Stortford; Dr. Drummond, Dronfield; Dr. Rutherford, Edinburgh; Mr. G. H. Evans, Birmingham; Dr. Goodchild, Leamington; Mr. T. P. Lucas, London; Mr. Hamilton S. Cartwright, London; An Old Member of the College; Mr. H. Wordsworth, London; Associate; Mr. S. M. Bradley, Manchester; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Mr. W. Martindale, London; Mr. Bushell Annington, Cambridge; N.D.; Dr. A. Campbell, Navenby; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. Cooper Todd, Folkestone; The Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. Gore, Dublin; Dr. Cayley, London; Mr. F. Pope, Durham; R. J. W. C.; Mr. H. J. Ashburner, Horsham; Mr. Rothwell, Bolton; Mr. C. W. Chubb, Torpoint; A Country Practitioner; Mr. Drinkwater, Bicester; Fair Play; Mr. Edmund Lloyd, London; Dr. Stamford Felce, London; Dr. Joseph Bell, Edinburgh; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

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Fowles's Manual of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical. Vol. 1. By H. Watts, B.A., F.R.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.
A Practical Treatise on Operative Dentistry. By J. Taft. Third Edition, 128 Illustrations. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1877.
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What is Vital Force? A Short and Comprehensive Sketch, including Vital Physics, Animal Morphology, and Epidemics. By R. Fawcett Battye. London: Tribner and Co. 1877.
Gout: its Cause, Nature, and Treatment. By John Parkin, F.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.S. London: Hardwicke and Bogue. 1877.
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Preliminary Report of the Mortality Experience of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. By J. S. Winston, M.D., and E. J. Marsh, M.D.
Clinical Records of Injuries and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs. By Christopher Fleming, A.M., M.D., M.R.I.A. Edited by William Thomson, A.B., M.D. Dublin: Fannin and Co.