#### THE DALZELL FUND.

SIR,—We thank you for inserting our appeal in your issue of the 5th instant, and those gentlemen who have already responded to it. Allow me to add that we want about £120, and we will see that it is well spent. Enclosed is a list of donations received since the 5th instant.—Faithfully yours,

1, St. Michael's Terrace, Plymouth, November 16th, 1831.

Second List.			£ s. d.				
H. Stear, Esq. (Saffron Wald	en)	••		2	2	0	
Dr. Prance (Plymouth)				1	τ	0	
G. Jackson, Esq. (Plymouth)				0	5	0	
Anon. (Kingston)		••		0	5	0	
Alpha		••		О	10	0	
X. (Doncaster)		••		О	5	О	

EXCEPTION, says the Globe, may well be taken to some of Mr. Justice Kay's recent observations to the grand jury at Liverpool on the liquor traffic. Everybody, however, must concur with him as to the necessity of greater power being given to punish the adulteration of alcoholic drinks. Beer or spirits, which if drunk pure would not be hurtful, is too often sold in a condition in which it must act as a poison, however temperately imbibed.

Antivivisectionists.

SIR,—I inclose a copy of a letter published in the *Times* of November 7th, together with two anonymous letters I received a few days afterwards. These two letters I should have thrown into the waste-paper basket, but it occurred to me that many of your readers would like to see them, and thereby learn how petty and foolish some of these antivivisectionists are.—I am, etc.,

URBAN PRITCHARL.

of your readers would like to see them, and thereby learn how petty and foolish some of these antivivisectionists are.—I am, etc.,

"The Practical Value of Vivisection.—To the Editor of the Times.—Sir,—I see by The Times of to-day that a summons has been granted against my friend and colleague Professor Ferrier, for certain experiments on animals which were undertaken for the advancement of our knowledge of the functions of the brain. I do not wish to discuss the merits of the case, which, no doubt, will be carefully considered and impartially dealt with; but I am anxious to add my testimony, however insignificant, to the practical value of Dr. Ferrier's work in my limited branch of medicine. On many occasions I have been considerably assisted both in diagnosis and treatment of nerve deafness by Professor Ferrier's knowledge gained in the course of his experimental studies. Of course his work is, and will be, of far greater value to the general physician. I am confident that the medical profession at large feel so strongly on this point that Dr. Ferrier will not be allowed to bear any pecuniary loss, should this case, through some technical omission on his part, be decided against him. I cannot help lamenting the harm that is being done to the advancement of the healing art by false sentiment fostered by many really well-meaning persons. Is it not sad to think that a professor should be driven to the Continent to perform experiments which have for their object the perfecting of a system which has already saved thousands of lives? And yet it is a fact that such did occur last year to another eminent London professor.—URBAN PRITCHARD, M.D., F.R.C.S., Chairman of the Section of Otology, British Medical Association.—3, George Street, Hanover Square, November 7th, 1881.]

"Your 'friend Ferrier'!—he is properly described as a brute not fit to live. That is the friend who turned into ridicule, in the presence of the embryo fiends he was instructing in cruelty, the agonies of another poor monkey he had been carving.

"

he was instructing in cruelty, the agonies of another poor monkey he had been carving.

""Friend'—you could not better describe what you are yourself than by styling that fiend Ferrier your friend. What a fearful untruth—'saved thousands of lives!" Do not think you and the other vivisectors—the very name is quite shocking—deceive any living person in their senses, by saying your hellish crimes in which you delight, are perpetrated for the good of human nature—stuff! They are wrought to put guineas in your pockets; and each medical butcher hopes in a kind of misty way for a statue, in memory of his cruelty. I would that each and every one of you were struck dead, as you bend in delight over the torture-trough where lies some innocent and beautiful dumb creature.

"That such a practice is allowed to be, strikes at the root of all religion. The power that rules, must be devoid of mercy; and it adds a wearing sorrow to the life of thousands, who love the dumb creatures. What did you pay the Times or what did the Times pay you, for your letter? That paper hastens to promote your creul pastime."

[Copy of Letter No. 2.

[Copy of Letter No. 2. Postmark: London, E.]
"Oh you wicked heartless wretch—We have seen your most disgusting letter in the Times, and we wish that a summons may be granted against such a cold-blooded heartless villian, who could be so vile and godless to dissect a poor dumb blooded heartless villian, who could be so vile and godless to dissect a poor dumb animal alive just to cram his head with what he had no business to know about—such an heartless wretch who could torment his poor fellow animals to death in such a revolting and awful manner for the sake of knowing more than God intended him to—prying into things which no ones has a right to know—is far worse than a murderer. You, and your old Dr. Ferrier, and all such friends, deserve to have a milestone hung around your necks and be thrown into the sea. If you are so very anxious for the advancement of knowledge of the functions of the brain, why don't you give yourself bound hand and foot to be vivisected? More and perfect knowledge could be obtained that way—you then would be doing a far greater service for the advancement of knowledge than in disecting a poor dumb animal, or as you seem to be made of stone why not disect one of your own children. I sincerely hope you may have to undergo all the pain those poor creatures felt. If people would live more rightly, there would not be so much need for the 'healing art' and then poor dumb animals (which is a most abominable shame) would not have to suffer so much for people's wickedness." have to suffer so much for people's wickedness

RESPIRATORS.—Dr. Coghill's may be had at Maw's, from 5s. upwards. I have tried and found them useful.—J. M. BRYAN, M.D.

#### FEES IN MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

THE highest fees for general practitioners is 5s. without yielding up the prescription, which should be left with the dispensing chemist. The scale of fees is from 2s. 6d. to 5s. as a rule. J. M. B., M.D.

SIR,—A patient of mine, a young lady of high social position, consulted me about a very disagreeable affection. On rising in the morning, she is unable to move her lower jaw without making a loud cracking noise. She can always do it voluntarily, but for a couple of hours after getting up it is beyond the control of her will. If any brother practitioner can suggest a remedy, he will receive the sincere thanks of your obedient servant,

Muschley Carabay, Solar Navartica, 1988. Munslow, Craven Arms, Salop, November 14th, 1881.

ATTENDANCE ON FAMILIES OF MEDICAL MEN.

ATTENDANCE ON FAMILIES OF MEDICAL MEN.

It is not usual to charge widows of medical men nor their children; but an honorarium is expected, and generally given (such has been my case); and if no notice within three months, some reminder should be sent.

2. Five shillings per visit is the outside fee in the provinces, within the town, to good patients A general practitioner's scale of fees may be seen in Letts's Medical Pocket-Book and I. M. B., M.D.

VORKSHIRE STUDENT.—I. The year of pupilage to a medical practitioner does not exempt from any portion of the curriculum of lectures and hospital practice laid down as a minimum by the examining boards. 2. The certificate of pupilage must be given on a printed form, to be obtained on application to the several qualifying bodies, medical schools, and hospitals. Our correspondent does not state whether he has passed one of the preliminary examinations in subjects of general education recognised by the Medical Council. This must be done before registration as a medical student; and such registration must take place not more than fifteen days after the commencement of professional study. Full information will be found in the Educational Number of the British Medical Journal (September 10th).

Insomnia in a Child.

Sir,—I shall feel greatly obliged if any of your readers can suggest any remedy for "insomnia" in a young child aged I year and Io months, as this disorder has been a cause of constant worry and annoyance almost from birth. The boy is in other respects strong and well nourished, and, though with an hereditary tendency to "neurotic" disorders on one side of the house, displays no other symptom of nervousness. Every night, he is awake for at least three or four hours, and, though nervousness. Every night, he is awake for at least three or four hours, and, though teething at times exaggerates the mischief, yet an independent habit of wakefulness appears to have been formed.

Bromide of potassium, and the giving up the midday sleep (when he rests well), have been tried, but without benefit. Nothing in the shape of opium, hyoscyamus, conium, or chloral, has been given.—Yours faithfully,

WORKIED.

INQUIRER.—In reply to inquiry respecting the books to be used in preparation for the examinations on State Medicine of the University of London, we are informed that the Senate purposely abstains from naming any special treatises on the subjects prescribed.

## COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:-

Dr. Crichton Browne, London: Dr. Joseph Ewart, Brighton; Mr. Lewis Lewis, Plymouth; Mr. J. Porter, London: Dr. Joseph Coats, Glasgow; Mr. W. H. Platt, London; Mr. Shirley Murphy, London; A Member; Dr. W. Kelly, Taunton; Dr. S. Rees Philipps, Exeter; Mr. C. Spurway, Pegli; Dr. Mussen Young, Melton; Mr. Simon Snell, Sheffield; Dr. Wilberforce Smith, London; Mr. James Edwards, London; Dr. Thomas Barr, Glasgow; Mr. H. Nelson Hardy, London; Dr. A. T. Carson, Belfast; M.R.C.S.; Mr. Morton Smale, London; Dr. H. H. Dickson, Atlanta; Dr. A. M. Cash, Torquay; Dr. R. B. Davy, Cincinnati; Mr. J. B. Morris, Swansea; Dr. J. S. Bristowe, London; Dr. A. Sheen, Cardiff; Dr. W. Jelly, Madrid; Dr. E. MacDonald Cosgrave, Dublin; Dr. Charles Hill Drury, Darlington; Dr. A. Davidson, Liverpool; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; A Passenger; Dr. B. Anningson, Cambridge; Dr. Percy Boulton, London; Dr. A. B. Brabazon, Bath; Mr. E. S. Dashwood, Brighton; Dr. W. Strange, Worcester; Dr. Logie, London; Mr. Charles Cotton, Margate; Mr. F. S. Goulder, Dudley: Dr. Urban Pritchard, London; Mr. T. W. Barron, Durham; Mr. A. Lloyd Jones, Craven Arms; T. A. D.; Mr. A. C. Malley, Munslow; Dr. W. A. Greenhill, Hastings; Mr. J. E. Ingpen, London; Mr. T. Chas. Cade, London; Dr. A. Downes, Chelmsford; Mr. R. Clement Lucas, London; Mater; Mr. A. Freer, Sheffield; Dr. Markham Skerritt, Clifton; Rev. A. G. Short, Bridge of Allan; W.; Dr. F. T. Chavasse, Birmingham; Mr. W. G. Cumming, South Oldham; Dr. J. Ward Cousins, Southsea; Dr. Duffey, Dublin; Mr. W. D. Steel, Abergavenny; Dr. John Lowe, Sheffield; Mr. J. Wickham Barnes, London; Dr. C. T. Brookhouse, London; A. W. W.; Dr. T. Gelston Atkins, Cork; Dr. C. E. Glascott, Manchester; Scrutator; Dr. R. M, Fawcett, Cambridge; Mr. T. P. Cook, Colchester; Dr. G. Gregory, Bolton; Mr. John Buxton, Wrexham; Dr. J. W. Langmore, London; Dr. Emrys Jones, Manchester; Mr. Heaton C. Howard, London; etc.

# BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Transactions of the Obstetrical Society. Vol. vi. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

On Chorea. By O. Sturges, M.D. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1881. The Brain and its Functions. By J. Luys. With Illustrations. London: Kegan Paul and Co. 1881.

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