day, and was seized during the following night with violent bladder symptoms.

Copy of Analysis of the San Telmo Spring, Puerto, Orotava, Teneriffe, made by Professor Atfield on October 15th, 1894.

Dissolved Solids.	Grains per Gallon.
Chloride of potassium	20.020
Chloride of sodium	269.870
Nitrate of sodium	0.899
Chloride of magnesium	26.758
Sulphate of magnesium	33.041
Chloride of calcium	4.906
Carbonate of calcium	7.200
Oxide of iron (alumina, traces)	0.140
Silica	1.694
Total dissolved solids	387.528

The water is remarkably free from organic (animal or vegetable) matter, only 0.04 of free ammonia per 1,000,000 and 0.02 of albuminoid ammonia per 1,000,000 being yielded; in fact, there is practically no organic matter present.

The water contains no special gases beyond the usual minute amounts of the three gases of the atmosphere (nitrogen, oxygen, carbonic acid) present in all ordinary water.

This chemical analysis clearly shows that the water belongs to the class of "strongly saline, mildly laxative" mineral waters.

(Signed) JOHN ATFIELD.

Generally speaking, I should say that this new spring has the same applications as Kissingen, Homburg, Kreuznach, Ischl, and other saline springs, having the advantage over them that, whilst few, if any, go to Germany in winter to take these waters, here, thanks to the wonderful uniformity and mildness of the climate, they could be administered in winter with equal advantage. It can be confidently predicted that for the uric acid diathesis—for gout and rheumatic gout—this spring, so happily situated, will be a great boon.

THE FLORENCE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

By STUART TIDEY, M.D.LOND., M.R.C.P.LOND.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

IN England we look to the individual to initiate and elaborate, in Germany the individual is but an accident in an elaborate State organisation, in Italy we find a happy engrafting of modern State organisation on to the hereditary stock of individualism.

Professor Fano, of Genoa, who last year succeeded Professor Luciani, now in Rome, in the Chair of Physiology in Florence, is just completing the reorganisation of the department. There are now twelve or fourteen laboratories, each for a special kind of work. A dynamo, driven by a gas engine, provides light and motive power throughout the building through the medium of twenty-four accumulators. Electricity is used *inter alia* for driving a centrifugal machine, which makes 3,500 revolutions a minute. A series of about twenty small dwellings for animals opens into the garden, and looks very clean. In the garden are birds, tortoises, and a fishpond. Among the rooms are Professor Fano's bureau and private laboratory, the assistant's laboratory, a dark room for optics and photography, and a theatre, to contain about eighty students, with the motto "Provate e Riprovate." There is a room for physical experiments, an operating room, and a special room for the estimation of gases fitted with Pffüger's gas pump and Pettenkofer and Voit's apparatus for estimating the gases of respiration. A few senior students have the privilege of working in the laboratory.

Professor Fano remarked that the finest laboratories with which he was acquainted were Professor Michael Foster's at Cambridge. There is nothing in London to compare with the physiological laboratories of poverty-stricken Florence.

THE DEPARTMENT OF GYNÆCOLOGY.

This forms part of the maternity hospital, and is affiliated to the medical school of Santa Maria Nuova. The theatre is lined with glazed tiles, and admits of thorough cleansing with a hose. The instrument cupboards and tables are of glass, and the receptacles of glazed earthenware. The operating table is of metal. Towels and sponges are boiled, and the dressings are in the tin cases in which they have been baked. Chemical cleanliness replaces antiseptics. Chloroform is the anæsthetic used; it is administered on an ordinary muzzle, and death under chloroform is of the rarest occurrence. Dr. Hirsch, the resident assistant, is of opinion that

safety depends on the method of administration, but that racial idiosyncrasy may render the Italian less susceptible to its toxic action than is the Anglo-Saxon. I was struck with the absence of dread on the part of patients awaiting operation. Their manner expressed confidence in the operation as a means of relief, a mental attitude which doubtless contributes to the weal of the patient.

Trendelenburg's position is adopted for laparotomies, and doubtless affords the best view of the pelvic organs. The latter tend to approach the abdominal incision, while the intestines keep out of the way, and light from a side window strikes direct into the pelvic cavity. I saw the following operations performed by Professor Pestalozza with the patient in this position: For removal of diseased ovary and dilated Fallopian tube; for adherent retroflexion of uterus with severe symptoms of pain and hæmorrhage; for pyosalpinx, a severe case with matting of peritoneum and dense adhesions of tube and ovary to intestines, omentum, etc. The median incision is free, extending from near the umbilicus to the pubes. A strong ligature is passed through the entire thickness of the abdominal wall on either side, for the purpose of holding open the wound; a third is passed at the lower extremity of the wound to prevent the peeling off of the parietal peritoneum. A portion of the pedicle of the appendages is included in a ligature, and tied; the corresponding portion of the pedicle is then divided; a second portion is then ligatured and divided, and so on till the entire pedicle is divided. This method is also adopted for the division of adhesions, or removal of thickened peritoneum. After removal of diseased organs the opposite side is examined, and finally the cavity is dried with medicated gauze. If pus escape a square piece of gauze is thrust into the most dependent part of the peritoneal cavity, so as to form a pouch, and this is filled with strips of gauze. The upper and lower extremities of the wound are sutured, and the dressing protrudes somewhat below the middle of the incision. On the fourth day the dressing is replaced by a drainage tube. I saw two such cases on the eighth day; both were healing well. The tubes are frequently removed on the tenth day. In simple cases the abdominal wound is closed by a single row of sutures. Some of the old cases I saw showed perfect cicatrisation. Cases of laparotomy for removal of appendages, for division of adhesions, and for small tumours frequently leave the hospital on the tenth day.

THE MOCKLER COLLECTION OF JENNER RELICS.—The collection of relics relating to Edward Jenner, which was exhibited by Mr. Mockler at the Bristol Exhibition and, in the early part of last year, at the First Avenue Hotel, was put up to auction on December 21st, 1894, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. There was a poor attendance of purchasers, and very few lots changed hands, the bidding being in most cases below the owner's reserve. The portraits were brought in at prices ranging from one to four guineas; nearly all the original drawings by Stephen Jenner were disposed of for very small sums. The miniatures did not change hands; the one of Edward Jenner being bought in at £4; the drawings of the vaccine pustule were likewise bought in for £3 5s. A few of the "objects of interest" changed hands; the silver porringer was bought in at £27, and the gold mourning ring with inscription, worn by Jenner in memory of his wife, for £5. The diplomas and certificates did not change hands, nor did the collection of books and pamphlets; the latter were bought in at £11. A few of the autograph letters were sold at prices ranging from 10s. to 25s., but the majority were not disposed of. The minute books of the Jennerian Society were bought in for £6 10s., and the MS. of the "Inquiry" for £8 10s.

SMALL-POX IN EDINBURGH.—Fifteen fresh cases were reported last week as against 10 in the previous week, with 1 death as against 4 of the former week. One case at least has been reported from Jedburgh. Leith seems particularly free from this, or indeed any other, infectious disease.

THE Sultan has conferred the grade of Grand Officer of the Medjidie on M. Monod, Director of the Assistance Publique; Professor Grancher: Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute; and M. Pozzi, the well-known gynæcologist; and that of Commander on Dr. Martin.