

[Professor DOREMUS.]

Solid particles.....	141.4
Water.....	858.6
Butter.....	44.2
Sugar.....	17.9
Caseine.....	70.8
Saline matters.....	8.5
	1000.0

[E. H. BARTLEY, M.D.]

Milk from two cows at the Blissville swill-stables in 1879, obtained by myself and personally analyzed, gave the following results : —

I.		II.	
Water.....	89.21	Water.....	89.14
Fat.....	1.37	Fat.....	1.23
Sugar }.....	8.80	Sugar }.....	8.95
Caseine }		Caseine }	
Ash.....	.62	Ash.....	.68
	100.00		100.00

Not more than five per cent of thin cream by volume in either specimen ; reaction acid ; under microscope, fat-globules scant, small, and aggregated ; some colostrum-like cells and particles of epithelium.

Sanitary ordinances.

From the answers received, it appears that sanitary ordinances exist in Brooklyn, section 45 of Sanitary code, and in New York, sections 29, 45, 186, and 207 of Code, prohibiting the feeding of distillery swill to milch cows, and the sale of milk from animals so fed. In New York state the same practices are prohibited by chapters 202, Laws of 1884, and 183 of Laws of 1885. In New Jersey, chapter 82, Laws of 1882, prohibits substantially the same. There is said to be a prohibitory law to the same effect in Illinois. The sale of milk from cows confined in distillery sheds, and fed on distillery slops, is prohibited in Chicago. In Massachusetts the sale of milk from cows fed on the refuse of distilleries is prohibited (Chapter 57, sections 5 and 9, of the Public statutes of Massachusetts, as amended by chapter 318 of the Acts of 1886).

[To be continued.]

EXPLORATION AND TRAVEL.

Asia.

MESSRS. BONVALOT and Capus, who are making an attempt to reach India, starting from Fergana, by way of the Alai Mountains and the Pamir Plateau, had reached on March 15 (*Bull. soc.*

géogr., No. 10) the pass of Tal dyk, a few days' journey north of Kara-Kul, which is situated in the northern part of the Pamir. Their journey is considered extremely difficult, on account of the severity of the climate, the hostility of the natives, and the difficult roads.

Mr. Carey has continued his interesting journeys in Central Asia. The latter part of the winter of 1885-86 he spent in Chelik, near Lob-Nor. About May 1 he went south, in order to explore the northern part of Tibet. For this purpose he had to cross the Altin Tag and Chamen Tag. Having passed these ranges, he reached the foot of a high chain, which is probably the true Kuen Luen. Here his guides failed to find a pass by which it was possible to cross so early in the season, and he had to travel a considerable distance eastward, through barren and difficult country, until at length an opening was found leading to the valley of the Ma Chu, the head source of the Yang-tse-kiang, which was visited by Prejevalsky in 1879. Want of supplies compelled him to turn north, and he spent some time exploring the district of Tsaidam, which is situated between the Altin Tag and Marco Polo range. In the autumn he struck north, and, after crossing the Gobi, reached Urumchi in the Tien Shan, now the capital of Chinese Turkestan. Here he was well received by the Chinese governor, and despatched to Yarkand, where he arrived early in the present year, and whence a start was made on March 7 for Ladak. It appears that he went chiefly over Prejevalsky's ground. The high chain south of the Chamen Tag, reached by him, are the Columbus and Marco Polo mountains of Prejevalsky. His journeys in Tsaidam are new, while on his way north he followed Prejevalsky's route. The results of this journey, nevertheless, will be of great importance.

Africa.

The *Scottish geographical magazine* for June contains an interesting account of an exploring trip to Mvutan Nsige by Emin Pasha. His remarks on the formation of the lake are of great interest. He describes the mountain-ranges bordering it, and the alluvial deposits on its western coast. Land is forming rapidly on the west side of the lake, it appears, while the mountains on the east side rise steeply from the water. The lake is described as very stormy, the winds blowing with great force up and down the valley. Emin has made two other excursions on the lake since this paper was written ; and the following extracts from a letter, which are published as an appendix to the paper, give the chief results of his work. He writes, "The chief result of my work is the

discovery of a new river, which flows from the Usongora Mountains. It is of considerable size, and flows into the lake at the south. The river, which is called 'Kakibbi' by the Wasongora, and 'Duéru' by the Wamboga, has, near its junction with the lake, a large island. It is, however, on account of the many cataracts, very difficult to navigate; but, on the other hand, it pours into the lake throughout the whole year a large volume of water. Upon its banks, at a short distance from the lake, is the town of Hamgurko, where a considerable quantity of salt of a superior quality is found. The Kakibbi, or Duéru, forms the boundary between the Muénga district of Unyoro, which lies to the east, and the country of Mboga, which lies to the west. The country of Mboga is inhabited by a people who speak a language that appears to be only a dialect of the Kinyoro. To the west-north-west and north, Mboga is bounded by Lendu, a country which lies behind the mountains bordering on the Albert Lake. To the west I found a country inhabited by tribes I take to be Iddio (A-Sandeh). To the south-west I was told there was a large river, on the banks of which there is a colony of Akkas, called 'Balía' by the Wanyoro people. They, however, call themselves, in their own language, 'Betua.'

This information on the country Stanley has to traverse on his way to the Mvutan Nsige is of great interest. Usongora will be found as the name of the island in the Muta Nsige on our map of Central Africa. The great river to the south-west referred to by Emin must be one of the Kongo tributaries. His remarks show that the Sande (Niam-Niam) tribes extend far south-east. The name 'Betua,' by which the dwarfish Akka call themselves, reminds us forcibly of the name 'Watwa,' or 'Batua,' by which, according to Wolf, all the dwarfish tribes of the southern Kongo call themselves. The country of Lendu is difficult to reach from the Mvutan Nsige, the hills on the west side of the lake being very steep.

Stanley's expedition arrived at Leopoldville on April 20 (*Mouv. géogr.*, June 5). It took twenty-seven days to accomplish the distance between Matadi and Stanley Pool, which is five days more than Stanley had estimated. The scarcity of food in this country was the principal cause of the delay. The expedition camped nine days at Leopoldville. Here Stanley obtained for his enterprise the steamers Peace of the Baptist mission, the Henry Reed of the Livingstone mission, the Florida of the Sandford expedition, and the Stanley of the Kongo association. On April 29 every thing was ready, and the expedition embarked. It is believed that Stanley Falls was reached about June 5.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Baldness.

DR. G. T. JACKSON read a paper recently before the New York county medical society on baldness and its treatment. He described four varieties of baldness, or alopecia: 1°. Alopecia adnata, the congenital form; 2°. A. senilis; 3°. A. prematura; 4°. A. areata. A. senilis is that form which occurs in old age, or after the age of forty-five, and is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. Its cause is a gradual hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and a diminution of blood-supply, followed by an obliteration of the hair-follicles. It is but one expression of that general lowering of nutrition incident to advancing years. When the scalp is atrophied, nothing can be done in the way of treatment, but prophylaxis may do a great deal in postponing those changes. A. prematura is that form of baldness which occurs before the forty-fifth year. Of this there are two varieties,—the idiopathic and the symptomatic. The former occurs most commonly between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and is not due to any antecedent or concomitant disease. It differs from the senile form in occurring at an earlier age, and in being unaccompanied by other signs of diminished physical vigor, such as loss of teeth, dulness of sight and hearing. The chief cause of this variety is heredity. Every one has known of families in which the fathers and sons have become bald at a very early age. Another cause is improper or deficient care of the scalp. It is a common practice for men to souse the head daily in water. Ellinger has noted this habit in eighty-five per cent of his cases of baldness. Thinkers and brain-workers are very often bald. Eaton found, in the audiences attendant upon churches and operas in Boston, that from forty to fifty per cent of the men were bald; while in cheap museums and at prize-fights the percentage was only twelve to twenty-five. Stiff hats may cause baldness by compressing the arteries that supply the scalp. Tight and unventilated hats make the scalp warm, and cause it to perspire, thus favoring baldness. King says that baldness of the vertex is due to compression by stiff hats of the arteries which supply that part. The little tuft of hair often observed on the top of the forehead is nourished by arteries which escape pressure. That women do not become bald so often as men is probably because they preserve the cushion of fat under the scalp longer than men do. They do not wear their hats as much as men; nor are these so close-fitting, or made of such impermeable material. They also