

SUICIDE BY HYDROCYANIC ACID.

ON Monday evening, January 1st, a young lady, aged 23, committed suicide, in Belfast, by taking a quantity of hydrocyanic acid. She was living at lodgings, and another young lady was sitting with her at the time she took the poison. She was noticed to be in a depressed state of mind, and immediately before the act was making inquiries of her friend (a not unusual thing for her to do when in trouble) as to the quantity of several poisons sufficient to cause death. She then took a little bottle out of her pocket, emptied it into a cup of milk and drank it off. Soon after, she became very pale, and fell on the floor. A medical man was in immediate attendance, and gave an emetic of sulphate of zinc, and this not acting, one of mustard; neither had the desired effect. The stomach-pump was then used, and coffee was injected into the stomach, and stimulants into the rectum. Her breathing at first was very much embarrassed, "and she was frothing at the mouth," and her circulation was very weak. She rallied after a time, but again became weak, and died about three and a half hours after taking the poison. The duration of life in this case appears to have been longer than usual in fatal cases of poisoning by prussic acid. Dr. Sidney Ringer says: "If life can be supported for half an hour after a poisonous dose, the patient is generally safe." The exact quantity taken is not known, but half an ounce was purchased by her at the beginning of November for toilet purposes, and whether any of it had been used in the meantime is difficult to say. She was a frequent contributor to the daily papers, and was the author of several novels of considerable merit. The income from this occupation was, however, rather precarious, and it is believed her suicide was due to this cause. The coroner and jury strongly animadverted on the conduct of the druggist who sold her the poison. He was, however, within the Act, as the lady was personally known to him, and he took a note of her name and address, and the purposes for which the poison was bought.

EXTENSION OF THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

WE understand that a suggestion is under discussion at the College of Physicians, for instituting special examinations on the subject of State medicine, and granting certificates of proficiency in State medicine to registered practitioners, similar to those at present granted by various Universities and by the Apothecaries' Society of London. A proposal is also under consideration, and will probably be submitted at an early date to the Fellows, for instituting a similar examination and granting certificates for proficiency in psychological medicine.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.
NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR 1883:
ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

MEETINGS of the Committee of Council will be held on Wednesday, April 11th, July 11th, and October 17th. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members must send in their forms of application for election to the General Secretary not later than twenty-one days before each meeting, viz., March 21st, May 21st, September 26th, in accordance with the regulation for the election of members passed at the meeting of the Committee of Council of October 12th, 1881.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary*.

November 9th, 1882.

COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

CARDS and explanatory memoranda for the inquiries concerning Acute Pneumonia, Chorea, and Acute Rheumatism, can be had by application to the Honorary Secretaries of the Local Committees appointed by the Branches, or to the Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee. Of these diseases, each member of the Association is earnestly requested to record at least one ordinary case coming under observation during the year.

Inquiries concerning Diphtheria and Syphilis have been prepared,

and can be had on application by those willing to contribute information on these subjects. There are two cards on Diphtheria, one containing clinical, the other etiological inquiries, together with an explanatory memorandum. One of these cards is intended to serve as a guide to the systematic examination of a house or district for sanitary purposes. There are also two sets of inquiries concerning Syphilis, one for acquired, the other for inherited, disease. These are accompanied by an explanatory memorandum giving information concerning the most recently observed symptoms of the inherited disease.

All these inquiries will be continued during the present year.

The list of acknowledgments of the replies to the inquiry concerning the Communicability of Phthisis has been received. It is unavoidably postponed, owing to want of space in the JOURNAL of this week. Five hundred replies were received up to Tuesday, January 16th. It is hoped that many of those who have not filled up and forwarded their inquiry sheet, will yet do so. The sheet will be found folded in the JOURNAL of January 6th, 1883.

F. A. MAHOMED, Secretary to the Committee.

12, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

SOUTH OF IRELAND BRANCH.—The annual meeting of the Branch will be held in the Royal Cork Institution, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 4.30 P.M. Members wishing to exhibit pathological specimens, read papers, etc., will intimate their intention to the Honorary Secretary at once. It is hoped that Dr. Mahomed, Honorary Secretary of the Collective Investigation Committee, will attend and give an account of the work of his Committee.—T. GELSTON ATKINS, B.A., M.D., Honorary Secretary, January 8th, 1883.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.—The third ordinary meeting of the session will be held at the Museum and Library, Bristol, on Wednesday evening, January 24th, at 7.30; J. K. Spender, M.D., President. The following communications are expected. 1. Notes on Cases of Placenta Prævia: A. E. Aust Lawrence, M.D. 2. A Case of Successful Excision of the Shoulder-Joint (the patient will be exhibited): T. Chalmers Norton. 3. A Case of Uterine Fibroid removed by Abdominal Section: F. Parsons. 4. A Case of Removal of Encysted Osteoma of Neck: F. K. Green.—E. MARKHAM SKERRITT, R. J. H. SCOTT, Honorary Secretaries.—Clifton, January 1883.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: NORTHERN DISTRICT.—The next meeting of the Branch will be held on Friday, January 26th, at 8.30 P.M., at the house of J. Wallis Mason, Esq., 1, Osnaburgh Terrace, Regent's Park. Dr. Felix Semon will give an address on the Diagnostic Importance of Paralysis of the Glottis. Openers.—G. W. POTTER, M.D., Honorary Secretary, 12, Grosvenor Road, N.—January 17th, 1883.

DUBLIN BRANCH.—The sixth annual general meeting of the Dublin Branch will, by the kind permission of the President and Fellows, be held on Thursday, January 25th, at 4 P.M., in the Hall of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Kildare Street. The Officers and Council for the ensuing year will be elected by ballot, and any other necessary business transacted. Dr. Banks, President-elect, will deliver the annual address; and Dr. Mahomed, Assistant-Physician to Guy's Hospital, has kindly consented to attend the meeting, and will explain the objects of the Committee of the Association (of which he is Secretary) for the Collective Investigation of Disease, and the functions of the Local Subcommittee of the Branch recently formed in connection therewith. The annual dinner of the Branch will be in the College Hall, at 7 P.M., on the day of the meeting. Dinner tickets for members who purchase their tickets on or before Tuesday, the 23rd instant, 17s. 6d.; for members purchasing their tickets after that date, and for guests, £1.—GEORGE F. DUFFEY, M.D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, 30, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, January 8th, 1883.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ROME.

The Bacillus Malarie.

No further attempts were made last autumn in the *post mortem* rooms at the Santo Spirito Hospital, or in the Pathological Laboratory, by the present professor of morbid anatomy, Dr. Marchiafava, to settle the still undecided question of the existence of a specific bacillus malarie. It will be remembered that Professors Tommasi-Crudeli and Klebs made their first researches on the air and soil of notably malarial localities, exposing the latter to a series of artificial cultivations, in appropriate media in the laboratory, and thus isolating the micro-organism, and which they figured and described as the bacillus malarie. They then tested their discovery by noting the effects of the injections of liquids thus carefully prepared, and containing the bacilli, into rabbits. A micro-organism, similar in appearance to that to which they gave the name of bacillus malarie, was soon afterwards found by Marchiafava in the spleen, medullary canals, blood and lymph of patients who had died of "perniciosa" in the Santo Spirito Hospital; but injections of the blood of fever-patients into the trachea and peritoneal cavities of dogs gave only indecisive results. Further, it was shown that the blood of patients

of fatality causing 88 deaths, measles following with 62, scarlet fever with 34, diphtheria and small-pox each being credited with 23; the whole symptomatic mortality is represented by a rate of 1.15 per 1,000, against 3.34 for the previous year. Dr. Corner has little to say in regard to the condition of the district, but he gives a summary of his reports to the sanitary committee. A constant water-supply has now been almost completed in the hamlet, and some good results have been obtained by the operation of the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act. For the purposes of comparison it would be convenient if the health officer's report could be made up to December, instead of as at present to the close of the parochial year in March.

OBITUARY.

FRANCIS KER FOX, M.D., Brislington, Bristol.

WE notice, with much regret, the death, at a full age, of Francis Ker Fox, M.D. Cantab., who has been long known to the profession at large, as the senior proprietor of Brislington House Lunatic Asylum. Though a Cambridge graduate, Dr. Fox derived his medical knowledge from Edinburgh, and various continental universities. From the commencement of his professional life he devoted himself to the subject of mental disease; and though, in his early memories, he could date back to a period before the era of non-restraint, his own kindly instincts, as well as his professional knowledge, led him to adopt the milder system with enthusiasm, and to work heart and soul with the early pioneers of this humane treatment of the insane.

In 1863, he was elected President of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the British Medical Association, of which, we believe, he was an original member; and he delivered a thoughtful and learned presidential address on the subject with which he was most conversant.

A man of high education, of varied knowledge, of wide experience and peculiar amiability, he was largely consulted throughout the West of England, and in Ireland. He did much to promote the interests of the insane, and to raise to the highest standard the duties and the position of the alienist physician.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EXAMINATION IN DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—At the last meeting of Convocation, Dr. Storror presiding, the following resolution was brought before the House, being moved by Dr. J. William Meek, and seconded by Dr. Peter Horrocks: "That, in the opinion of Convocation, it is desirable that a clinical examination in diseases of the eye and ear (to be conducted in each case by special examiners) should be added to the subjects of the M.B. examination." The further discussion was opened by Dr. Hilton Fagge; but, when he sat down, the Chairman observed that there were only twenty-nine members of Convocation present, being one short of the legal quorum, and the discussion was accordingly adjourned.

MEDICAL NEWS.

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 the 10th instant, and when eligible will be admitted to the pass examination.

Messrs. Frank Jeffree, Edward Wood, and E. Brewitt Sugden, students of King's College; Frank Corner and E. Lewis Hughes, of the London Hospital; P. O. Ward Hailey, of Guy's Hospital; F. James Warwick, of the Cambridge School; Umadas Banerji, of the Calcutta School; Claude Conlan, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Y. M. Jones Humphreys, of the Liverpool School; C. Perival Ruel, of University College; S. William Bryant, of the Edinburgh School; D. Mackay Ellis, of St. George's Hospital; and G. William FitzHenry, of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Nine candidates were referred for three months, and one for six months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 12th instant.

Messrs. H. Moxey Partridge, G. Frederick Richards, J. R. G. Chick-Lucas, and F. Osborne Smith, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; J. Milton Cotton, P. John Strathy, and G. Strange Beck, of the Toronto School; J. Augustus Bradbury and T. Henry Benson, of Guy's Hospital; T. William Richardson,

and J. George Baggetts, of King's College; E. Fitzgerald Trevor, and J. Prosser Evans, of University College; H. Lawless Cade, and G. William Davis, of St. Thomas's Hospital; Frank Hayden, of the Westminster Hospital; and H. W. Denton Carden, of the London Hospital.

Six candidates were referred for three months, and one for six months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 15th instant.

Messrs. Funnell Funnell, H. Housemayne Du Boulay, F. Evans Cave, and M. George Dundas, of Guy's Hospital; A. Blair Avarne, and J. Andrew Going, of the London Hospital; John McOscar, and Richard Edwards, of the Middlesex Hospital; S. Lloyd Jones and L. Stephenson Luckham, of University College; C. Edward Valpy, and Thomas Iredale, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Walter Venis, of King's College; S. Thomas Bewsey, of St. Mary's Hospital; L. de C. Eagles Harston, of St. George's Hospital; and A. R. Steele Anderson, of the Cambridge School.

Seven candidates were referred for three months.

The following gentlemen passed on the 16th instant.

Messrs. Z. Belling Mudge, H. Richard Churcher, C. Copley Hutton, H. Browne Trist, and J. Badler Ourgenvien, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; D. Morgan Evans, Alfred Sutton, F. Charles Butt, and F. Wheldale Foster, of Guy's Hospital; J. Pecece W. Freeman, S. Leonard Clift, and Walter Bowden, of University College; G. George Gidley, V. John Rigg, and R. S. Fairbank, of King's College; A. John Hubbard, of St. Thomas's Hospital; C. Michael Cooke, of St. Mary's Hospital; and Charles Dickenson, of St. George's Hospital.

Six candidates were referred for three months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentleman passed the Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received a certificate to practise, on Thursday, January 11th, 1883.

Humphreys, Charles Style, 3, Chichester Street, S.W.

At the Preliminary Examination in Arts, held at the Hall of the Society on January 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1883, 110 candidates presented themselves, of whom 73 were rejected, and the following 37 passed, and received certificates of proficiency in general education in the second division; in alphabetical order, viz.:

J. Bamfylde, W. H. Barnby, G. Barton, J. A. Bairstow, F. J. Brown-Wade, S. J. Cole, P. W. Colthurst, W. C. Crossford, A. J. De Butts, A. Delve, T. S. Dennison, S. V. Duncan, W. R. Elphinstone, G. A. Ferraby, F. H. Horner, J. R. F. Hutsen, E. E. Kershaw, E. J. Langley, F. S. L. MacDougall, H. E. Mahonie, C. G. A. Le Mesurier, J. D. Moulton, J. E. Moyse, J. Penny, J. D. Price, E. E. Prior, T. O. Raw, Marie Rockstro, A. L. Travers, F. G. Vicars, B. Walker, R. F. Walker, A. W. Waller, H. W. Wedgwood, F. C. Wood, J. L. Thomas.

The following candidate passed in Elementary Mechanics alone: W. D. Gimson.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

BOND OF BROTHERHOOD SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Surgeon. Applications to Mr. T. P. Gallop, Secretary, Street, Somerset.

BROMYARD UNION.—Workhouse Medical Officer. Applications by January 22nd.

BROMYARD UNION.—District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator. Salary £105 per annum. Applications by January 22nd.

CHELtenham GENERAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—Resident Surgeon. Salary, £180 per annum. Applications by February 1st.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Birmingham.—Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by February 1st.

CHORLTON UNION.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum. Applications by January 21th.

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Lancaster.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications by January 31st.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square.—Assistant Dental Surgeon. Applications by February 12th.

HACKNEY UNION.—Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum. Applications by January 23rd.

LIVERPOOL DISPENSARIES.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £108 per annum. Applications by January 22nd.

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL, Male Hospital and Out-patient Department, 91, Dean Street, Soho, W.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum. Applications by January 23rd.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon and Registrar. Salary, £52 10s. per annum. Applications to F. Wright, at the Hospital, Hampstead Road.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Medical Registrar. Applications by February 2nd.

PAROCHIAL BOARD OF AUCHTERGAVEN.—Medical Officer, Officer of Health, and Vaccinator for the Western District of the Parish. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications to Mr. Donald Cumming, Inspector of Poor, Auchtergaven, Bankfoot, Perth, by January 30th.

PAROCHIAL BOARD OF NEW ABBEY.—Medical Officer. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications to Captain Stewart, Shambellie, New Abbey, Dumfries.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.—Health-Officer. Salary, 600 rupees per month. Applications to the President by January 31st.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.—Junior Assistant-Physician. Applications to Dr. Clouston.

SPIKE ISLAND CONVICT PRISON.—Apothecary. Salary, £118 per annum. Applications to the Chairman, General Prisons Board, by January 20th.

STRANORLAR UNION, Killygordon Dispensary.—Medical Officer. Salary, £120 per annum, with fees. Election on February 2nd.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—Jodrell Professor of Physiology. Salary, £364 per annum. Applications by January 24th.
WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, Leamington.—Dispenser. Salary, £40 per annum. Applications by January 23rd.
WEST RIDING LUNATIC ASYLUM, Wakefield.—Pathologist and Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum. Applications to Dr. Herbert Major, the Medical Superintendent.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

KEMPE, A., M.R.C.P., appointed Medical Officer of Health for Budleigh Salterton.
LANE, J. O., M.B., appointed House-Surgeon to the General Infirmary, Northampton.
MITCHELL, T. H., appointed Assistant Medical Superintendent to the Ayrshire District Asylum.
REES, Robert, M.B., C.M., appointed Public Vaccinator for West Bromwich North-East District, vice Alfred Paget Evans, M.R.C.S., resigned.

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 announcements.

BIRTHS.

CULLINGWORTH.—On the 10th inst., at 260, Oxford Road, Manchester, the wife of Charles James Cullingworth, M.D., M.R.C.P., of a daughter.
HOWSE.—On January 12th, at 10, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark, the wife of H. G. Howse, M.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BIRT.—On the 4th inst., at Grove House, Leamington, Thomas Birt, M.D., in his 70th year.
HEANE.—On December 25th, at the Lawn, Cinderford, William Heane, F.R.C.S. Eng., aged 72 years.
MURPHY.—On the 29th ult., at Holly House, Sunderland, Adelaide Harriett Lucretia, the wife of James Murphy, M.D., aged 37.
THOMAS.—On the 16th instant, at Cliff Goodwick, Fishguard, John Richard Thomas, Staff-Surgeon, aged 50.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—It appears from statistics, published in the Registrar-General's last weekly return, that the death-rate recently averaged 32.2 per 1000 in the three principal Indian cities; it was 26.3 in Bombay, 34.2 in Madras, and 40.7 in Calcutta. Cholera caused 74 deaths in Calcutta, and small-pox 12 in Bombay and 3 in Madras; the fatality of cholera in Calcutta is still increasing, and "fever" fatality showed the largest excess in Madras. According to the most recent weekly returns, the average annual death-rate per 1000 persons estimated to be living in twenty-two of the largest European cities, was 27.2, and was 4.8 above the mean rate last week in twenty-eight of the largest English towns. The death-rate in St. Petersburg was equal to 39.5, and showed a considerable increase upon the rates in recent weeks. In three other northern cities—Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania—the death-rate averaged 31.1, and ranged from 27.7 in Christiania to 32.1 in Stockholm; scarlet fever caused 5 deaths in Stockholm, and whooping-cough 4 in Copenhagen. In Paris, the death-rate was equal to 26.0; 69 deaths resulted from typhoid fever, 42 from diphtheria and croup, and 28 from measles. The 175 deaths in Brussels (including 2 fatal cases of small-pox) were equal to a rate of 22.6; the rate in Geneva did not exceed 16.4. In the three principal Dutch cities—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague—the mean death-rate was 25.2, the highest rate being 26.7 in the Hague; diphtheria caused 4 deaths in Amsterdam, and small-pox 2 in Rotterdam. The Registrar-General's table includes nine German and Austrian cities, in which the death-rate averaged 25.0, and ranged from 21.9 in Berlin, to 29.5 in Trieste and 30.3 in Buda-Pesth. Small-pox caused 4 deaths in Vienna, and typhoid fever 7 in Prague; diphtheria showed fatal prevalence in most of these German cities, and caused 10 of the 1000 deaths in Dresden. The death-rate averaged 29.1 in three of the principal Italian cities; 7 deaths were referred to "fever" in Rome, 5 to scarlet fever in Turin, and no fewer than 22 to measles in Venice. In four great American cities, the mean death-rate was 25.1; the rate ranged from 21.6 in Brooklyn, to 26.1 in New York and 28.9 in Baltimore. Small-pox caused 57 deaths in Baltimore, showing a considerable increase upon previous weekly numbers; 20 deaths were referred to typhoid fever in Philadelphia, and diphtheria showed more or less fatal prevalence in each of these American cities.

MANSION HOUSE.—The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Knight) has sent a handsome present of toys and New Year's gifts—about 1,000 different articles in all—to the following institutions, viz., the Hospital for Sick Children, Ormond-street; the Commercial Travellers' Schools, the Warehousemen and Clerk's School, and the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Norwood.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY......Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 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.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 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.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samarian Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Peter's, 2 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 10 A.M.
THURSDAY......St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Charing Cross, 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.—London, 2 P.M.—North-west London, 2.30 P.M.
FRIDAY......King's College, 2 P.M.—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.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.
SATURDAY......St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

CHARING CROSS.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; Skin, M. Th.; Dental, M. W. F., 9.30.
GUY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, ex. Tu., 1.30; Obstetric, M. W. F., 1.30; Eye, M. W., 1.30; Tu. F., 12.30; Ear, Tu. F., 12.30; Skin, Tu., 12.30; Dental, Tu. Th. F., 12.
KING'S COLLEGE.—Medical, daily, 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., M. W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th. 1; Ophthalmic Department, W. 1; Ear, Th. 2; Skin, Th.; Throat, Th., 3; Dental, Tu. F., 10.
LONDON.—Medical, daily, ex. S., 2; Surgical, daily, 1.30 and 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 9; Ear, S., 9.30; Skin, W., 9; Dental, Tu., 9.
MIDDLESEX.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1; Obstetric, Tu. F., 1.30; o.p., W. S., 1.30; Eye, W. S., 8.30; Ear, and Throat, Tu., 9; Skin, F., 4; Dental, daily, 9.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. Th. S., 2; o.p., W. S., 9; Eye, Tu. W. Th. S., 2; Ear, M., 2.30; Skin, F., 1.30; Larynx, W., 11.30; Orthopaedic, F., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 9.
ST. GEORGE'S.—Medical and Surgical, M. Tu. F. S., 1; Obstetric, Tu. S., 1; o.p., Th., 2; Eye, W. S., 2; Ear, Tu., 2; Skin, Th., 1; Throat, M., 2; Orthopaedic, W., 2; Dental, Tu. S., 9; Th., 1.
ST. MARY'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.45; Obstetric, Tu. F., 9.30; o.p., Tu. F., 2; Eye, Tu. F., 9.15; Ear, M. Th., 2; Skin, Tu. Th., 1.30; Throat, M. Th., 1.45; Dental, W. S., 9.30.
ST. THOMAS'S.—Medical and Surgical, daily, except Sat., 2; Obstetric, M. Th., 2; o.p., W. F., 12.30; Eye, M. Th., 2; o.p., daily, except Sat., 1.30; Ear, Tu., 12.30; Skin, Th., 12.30; Throat, Tu., 12.30; Children, S., 12.30; Dental, Tu. F., 10.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1 to 2; Obstetric, M. Tu. Th. F., 1.30; Eye, M. Tu. Th. F., 2; Ear, S., 1.30; Skin, W., 1.45; S., 9.15; Throat, Th., 2.30; Dental, W., 10.30.
WESTMINSTER.—Medical and Surgical, daily, 1.30; Obstetric, Tu. F., 3; Eye, M. Th., 2.30; Ear, Tu. F., 9; Skin, Th., 1; Dental, W. S., 9.15.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. A. Ernest Sansom will deliver his second Lettsomian Lecture on the Treatment of some Forms of Valvular Diseases of the Heart—Mitral Regurgitation.
TUESDAY.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Sir Henry Thompson: 1. On Three Cases of Polypoid Tumour of the Bladder removed by Operation; 2. On an Operation for Exploring the Bladder by Perineal Section of the Urethra, and for Removing Vesical Tumour, Impacted Calculus, etc.; with Cases.
WEDNESDAY.—Hunterian Society, 7.30 P.M., Special Council Meeting. 8 P.M., Mr. G. J. B. Stevens: A Case of Bullet Wound of Skull. Dr. Woakes: On Vertigo and the Group of Symptoms sometimes called Menière's Disease.
FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Opening Address by the President. Dr. Longhurst: On the Activity of the Infective Power of the Poison of Scarlet Fever during the Pre-eruptive Stage of the Disease. Mr. Shuter: On Subperiosteal Amputation at the Hip-Joint (patient to be shown). Dr. Broadbent: On a Case of Supposed Hydrophobia treated by Chloral, with Recovery. Dr. S. West will show a Case of Diffuse Scleroderma. Dr. Lediard (Carlisle) will show a Case of Osteitis Deformans. Quaker Microscopical Club, 8 P.M. Mr. J. G. Waller: On an undescribed Sponge of the Genus Hymenopatria.

DR. A. H. JACOB AND THE IRISH POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

SIR,—For many years past, I have been observing the never-ending zeal and unflagging attention bestowed by Dr. A. H. Jacob of Dublin, in endeavouring to redress the grievances of the Poor-law medical officers of Ireland. If Dr. Jacob or any member of his family held any position in the Poor-law Medical Service, it might be urged by those who would decline to give anyone credit for purely unselfish and disinterested acts, that Dr. Jacob's energies on behalf of the Irish Poor-law doctors were more or less influenced by personal considerations; but such, sir, is not the fact; neither Dr. Jacob nor any member of his family holds nor ever held office under the Poor-law. His presence at every meeting of council and committee of council of the Irish Medical Association, when conferring on steps to be taken to promote our interests, has been always looked on as the helm by which to steer the actions of his colleagues to the haven of good result.

When deputations waited on the representatives of the Government in this country, and when they went to London to press measures on our behalf through the House of Commons, Dr. Jacob was found in the foremost ranks, thereby necessarily absenting himself from his professional duties at home, which to him, as one of the leading oculists in Ireland, must be no small pecuniary sacrifice. If the outcome of the Royal Commission on the Poor-law Superannuation Bill be to give to the Poor-law medical men of Ireland satisfactory retiring allowances, they may thank Dr. Jacob.

I will not say another word of Dr. Jacob, beyond assuring you most truthfully and sincerely that he has no idea whatsoever of my addressing you on this subject. I am sure if he did he would feel quite displeased; but, as I know that in my cranium the bump of gratitude is highly developed, I cannot help suggesting, through your columns, the desirability of the Poor-law medical officers of dispensaries and workhouses in Ireland gladly uniting in giving practical proof of their thanks to Dr. Jacob for his purely unselfish and disinterested zeal in their behalf. If all give one pound each, it will simply show that the Irish dispensary doctor knows how to be grateful. Every one of them will say: "Yes, Dr. Jacob is, and has been, our tried and trusted friend; he deserves our thanks; we could not have had a more gifted man to press our cause." I like something more than words; and accordingly I hope to see proper steps taken to carry out my suggestion—one pound from each doctor of a dispensary or workhouse. Hoping you will give this a place in your next issue, I am, yours truly,

MEDICUS IN RUPE.

LEAD-CONTAMINATED WATER.

SIR,—Seeing the note of Mr. C. J. B. Johnson, of Kirby Overblow, on lead contaminated water, I should like to inform him, and other members, that I have very often examined lead-contaminated water, both before and after it has been filtered, and I have always found that filtering removed all the lead. More than this, after the water had passed through a charcoal filter, I have added lead-scraps to it, and then it would not dissolve lead. I believe the only safe filters are those which have a good bed made of animal charcoal. —I am, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR ROBERTS, Medical Officer of Health.

Keighley, January 13th, 1883.

PALMAR PSORIASIS.

SIR,—A patient of mine has suffered from an attack of the above for seven years, and during that time he has constantly been under treatment. The disease, as far as I can make out, is not syphilis. I have put him under the influence of arsenic several times, and used locally carbolic acid, liquor carbonis detergens, oil of cade, tar and creosote ointment, acid nitrate of mercury, and various kinds of soap, without avail. Gutta percha gloves seemed to give him slight benefit. Perhaps some member would give me advice on the above.—I am, etc.,

A MEMBER.

A QUESTION OF TREATMENT.

SIR,—I should be much obliged if some of my medical brethren would help me by their advice in the treatment of the following case. Mrs. F., aged about 40, the mother of several children, has suffered for the past six months from severe pain in the left foot, supposed to have been brought on by weeding in the garden on a damp day. The pain is more or less constant, deep-seated, sometimes darting, yet not always in the same spot. It is sometimes in the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe, sometimes in that of the little toe; at other times, it is in the scaphoid, in the cuboid bone, in the sole of the foot, or in the heel. It is accompanied by a certain amount of swelling of the foot, and there is always considerable tenderness on pressure, so that the patient cannot bear to put it to the ground. The pain is worse at night, and is then so severe as to prevent sleep. The patient is otherwise in fair health, but for phthisis pulmonalis, which, however, is at present quiescent. I have tried various liniments, containing opium, aconite, belladonna, chloroform, camphor and chloral, salicylate of soda; also the subcutaneous injection of morphia, blistering, the use of Martin's bandage accompanied by elevation of the limb and absolute rest; but with only temporary relief. I have also given the following drugs inwardly, viz., salicin, salicylate of soda, iodide of potassium, and colchicum wine, but with no good effect. As the continued loss of sleep was weakening my patient considerably, I had recently a consultation with an eminent physician; but nothing that we could think of has had any curative effect. If we could be sure of the pathology of the case, we might discover something which would. There is no evidence of periostitis, or of locomotor ataxy. She has never had rheumatism or syphilis, and there is scarcely a possibility of gout. I think I may certainly exclude hysteria also. I may add that her general health has been attended to by the administration of iron, quinine, and strychnine, and of a liberal supply of nourishment.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

DUM SPIRO, SPERO.

SALIVARY CALCULUS.

SIR,—In your issue of January 13th, Dr. King narrates a case of salivary calculus, occurring in his practice, spontaneously evacuated, which he regards as of rare occurrence. I may, therefore, mention that I had a similar case a few years since. A gentleman brought one to me, which he stated had just passed into his mouth. It was of an almond shape, nodulated, and over one inch in length; its exact weight I do not remember. The patient stated he had suffered little inconvenience, and was unconscious of its presence until it suddenly burst into his mouth.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

Langport, Somerset, January 13th, 1883. J. FRANKRED, F.R.C.S. Eng.

THE TREATMENT OF PARTIAL TRICHIASIS.

SIR,—If Mr. Benson will refer to Agnew's *Surgery*, vol. II, page 891, under the article "Hair," he will find the following: "The radical removal of the hair is most satisfactorily accomplished by introducing a very fine platinum needle into the follicle, and connecting it with the poles of an electro-galvanic battery. A few can in this way be destroyed at each sitting; and though the process is slow, it has the advantage of being sure." Mr. Benson, when speaking of the decomposing of the tissue of the hair-follicle, says: "and as this method has not, as far as I am aware, been tried before by others, I had no rules to guide me." (See *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, December 18th, 1882.)—I am, etc.,

ROBERT RENTOUL.

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BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Causation of Sleep. By James Oppie, M.D. Second Edition, rewritten. Edinburgh: James Thin, 54 and 55, South Bridge. 1882.

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical. By Henry Gray, F.R.S. With an Introduction on General Anatomy and Development. By T. Holmes, M.A. Cantab. the Drawings by H. V. Carter, M.D., with additional drawings in later editions. Tenth Edition. Edited by T. Pickering Pick. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1883.

The Retrospect of Medicine. Edited by W. Braithwaite, M.D., and James Braithwaite, M.D. Lond. Vol. 86, July-December 1882. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd; Dublin: Hodges, Foster, and Co., and Fannin and Co.

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