

tleman who had preceded him—that one of their own profession would not be the best fitted or most proper person to represent them in parliament. He hoped what he had already said would be taken as proof to the contrary. As to fitness, and as to the propriety of a medical man's going to parliament, he must be allowed to correct a mistake, into which many persons fell, in supposing that a lawyer was following out his profession while in parliament. A lawyer no more did so than would a physician. Mr. Litton or Mr. O'Connell as much sacrificed their professional pursuits by going into parliament, as any gentleman then present would do. It was true, that gentlemen of the law had places to obtain, by engaging in politics, which medical men could not look to; but in the exact ratio in which men were freed from the blighting curse of place-hunting, in the same measure were they fitted for the duties of legislators. (Hear, hear.) He had shown that medical men could be of use to the public; in parliament he hoped some of them would not be found disinclined to make sacrifices in that good cause. Examples were not wanting of their having done so. Dr. Radcliffe, perhaps one of the most extensive practitioners who ever lived, served in several parliaments. Dr. Clements for many years represented the University of Dublin, and the truest-hearted Irishman that perhaps ever sat in the House of Commons was Dr. Lucas. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that these examples would again be followed, and if they were, as the result of the present meeting, he would say, that the medical profession of Ireland would have secured for themselves by their proceedings this day the character of public benefactors. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. James Bowen Thompson begged to suggest, that it would be advisable to leave the amount of any subscription that might be entered into, perfectly free and open. From the proceedings of the day, he thought they might at no distant period look forward to the attainment of all their objects; and calculate soon upon having a member of their body at the other side of the Channel, who would pay all attention and due respect to the wants and many grievances of the profession in this country, and who would be able to meet the dexterous and wily sophisms of that would-be medical reformer, the editor of the *Lancet*. (Hear, hear.)

Sir James Murray proposed,

"That inasmuch as the medical profession is composed of persons holding various political opinions; and as the present system of representation precludes the possibility of returning a perfectly neutral member to parliament; we feel it right to declare, that in any support which we may give a candidate whom we may agree upon as fitted to represent our professional interests, we do not in the slightest degree pledge or compromise our respective private political opinions."

Finally, it was proposed by Dr. O'Grady, seconded by Surgeon Palmer—

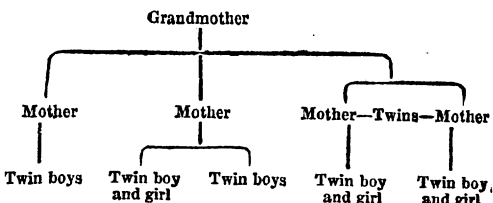
"That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee, for the purpose of carrying out the object referred to in the first resolution, with power to add to their number, viz.:—Mr. Colles, Mr. Kirby, Dr. Maunsell, Dr. Ireland, Dr. Brereton, Dr. Jacob, Mr. Carmichael, Sir J. Murray, Dr. Macdonnell, Mr. White, Mr. Williams, Dr. O'Beirne, Dr. O'Grady, Abraham Palmer, Esq."

—*Dub. Med. Press.*

NOTE ON AN HEREDITARY TENDENCY TO A PLURALITY OF CHILDREN.

By HENRY RAYNES, Esq., Surgeon.

I ATTENDED a parturient female the other day of twins; she informs me that she and one of her sisters are twin sisters, and that this same sister as well as herself has given birth to twins; she has two other sisters, not twins, they also have each of them had twins, and one of them has even had twice twins. So that there are four daughters in one family, all of whom have had twins once, and one of them has had twice twins: two of the daughters were themselves twins.



*Gringley on the Hill, near Bawtry,
June, 1841.*

OBITUARY.

WE have to announce, with regret, the death of Dr. Charles Lendrick, Queen's Professor of the Practice of Physic in Ireland, which took place, suddenly, at Ashford, in the county of Wicklow.

ITCH OINTMENT.—The following ointment is used with much benefit, at the hospital of St. Louis, for the cure of itch, which it effects in eight to fifteen days. The disease ceases to be contagious after the first few days of its employment.

Lard, one ounce,
Subcarbonate of potass, } of each, 90 grains;
sulphur } mix well together.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

List of Gentlemen admitted Members on Friday, June 11, 1841.—Joshua Barlow, John Bennett, Robert Smith Davison, Henry James Shirley, Matthewson Corry, Samuel Adamson Homan, John Franks Chittenden, Charles Futford, William Thomsett, Charles Day, Michael Daniell, John William Moore Miller.

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