

In the advertising columns of this day's JOURNAL appears a letter from Sir John Romilly, acceding to the proposal made to him of becoming a candidate for the representation in Parliament of the University of London, in the event of the franchise being granted to that body. The announcement, therefore, of his retirement from the contest, which we made a fortnight since, was erroneous, inasmuch as at that time he had not consented to become a candidate. The error arose from the unintentional misinterpretation of some statements made to us in conversation, from the recollection (imperfect, it appears) of which we made the statement referred to. There is now, then, no doubt that Sir John Romilly has consented to stand, on the strength of an invitation signed by two hundred and thirty one members of the University. It is to be trusted, therefore, that no fair means will be neglected to secure the return of the medical candidate. In the matter of the representation of a scientific body, mere party politics ought to have no place. What is especially wanted, in the present instance, is the return to Parliament of the man who is most likely to respect the interests of the medical profession, which is very largely represented among the University graduates, and which demands that it shall not be excluded from a voice in the legislature, while the professions of law and arms are abundantly supported. While the position and character of Sir Charles Locock are such as to entitle him to confidence on the part of the profession, there is every reason to believe, from the statements which he has issued, that he would do his best to promote any legislation conducive to the public welfare that might be brought forward.

At the Bail Court, on May 31st, Messrs. Thomas and Burroughs, surgeons, of Horsham, brought an action against a young gentleman of fortune named Holme, living in the neighbourhood, to recover the sum of £32 : 7 on a bill. The defendant paid £12 : 10 into court; £5 : 10 was irrespective of this particular case. The item of £27 was the one disputed, and was incurred under the following circumstances. On the 23rd of June, the defendant was at a party at Mr. Burroughs', when he had a violent fit of coughing, and a blood-vessel was ruptured. The defendant was at once put to bed in the plaintiff's house. He was constantly watched; he kept his bed for ten days, and his room for twelve days; he remained in the house fourteen days. On the 7th of July, he went to his father's, and afterwards to Worthing. His family visited him at the plaintiff's house. The defendant's father said he never could remunerate plaintiff for his kindness. The plaintiff had only charged for attendance and medicine. His charge was two guineas a day. Several surgeons were called, who stated that the charges were reasonable, under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The defence was, that the plaintiff was not entitled to the sum he claimed, but only to £7 : 9. This was a claim made in a moment of anger, and then both parties stood upon their strict legal rights. Rest, repose, and perfect inactivity, were the medicines that had cured the defendant. The defendant stated that every attention was paid him by the plaintiff's family, and the plaintiff visited him about six times a day. Defendant's father proposed to take defendant home after the coagulum came away, but the plaintiff said it would be more convenient for him to remain. Medical witnesses were called, who stated that they charged 3s. 6d. a visit; two

visits a day would have been sufficient after the coagulum was discharged, but before that six or seven visits a day would be required. They thought the plaintiff's charges too high, as so many visits were not required. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £6 : 4, being one guinea per day.

An inquest in a case of death from the incautious use of chloroform occurred the other day at Doncaster. The subject was Mrs. E. N. Mansell, wife of a commercial traveller. She had for years been in the habit of taking chloroform; and notwithstanding that both her medical attendants and her husband had used all means to prevent her obtaining it from the druggists, she was supplied with no less than five ounces. She took an ounce at a time, and on each occasion she went to bed to take it, her daughter, only ten years of age, attending upon her, and removing the cloth (upon which the chloroform was poured) from her mouth, when she thought she had had sufficient. The deceased took the last dose at nine o'clock, having procured it a short time before; and at ten o'clock the children, who were alone in the house, found her dead. It was shown that the deceased had procured the chloroform from Mr. Martin, druggist, against the wish of her friends. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had died from an overdose of chloroform incautiously taken, and they further added, "The jury cannot separate without strongly censuring Mr. Martin for persisting to supply the deceased with such a dangerous agent after the repeated warnings of Mr. Moore, one of the medical men, and of Mr. Mansell; and the jury further recommended that in any future bill for the sale of poisons, chloroform be included under the same restrictions as other poisons."

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
SOUTH EASTERN. [Annual Meeting.]	Town Hall, Maidstone.	Wednesday, June 13th, 12½ o'clock.
BIRMINGHAM AND MID- LAND COUNTIES. [Annual Meeting.]	Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham.	Friday, June 15th, 3½ P.M.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Annual Meeting.]	Trustee Room of Har- pur Charity, Bedford.	Friday, June 15th, 1 P.M.
EAST ANGLIAN. [Annual Meeting.]	Newmarket.	Thurs., June 21st, 2 P.M.
MIDLAND. [Annual Meeting.]	The Exchange Rooms, Nottingham.	Thursday, June 28.
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE. [Annual Meeting.]	Manchester.	Thursday, June 28th.
NORTH WALES. [Annual Meeting.]	Royal Hotel, Rhyl.	Tues., July 3rd, 1 P.M.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Annual Meeting.]	Mineral Water Hospital, Bath.	Thurs., July 12th, 3 P.M.

[To prevent delay, Reports of Branch Meetings should be sent direct to the office, 37, Great Queen Street.]

### LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Manchester, on Thursday, June 28th, under the presidency of M. A. EASON WILKINSON, M.D.

Gentlemen who intend to bring forward cases or communications are requested to send notice to the Honorary Secretary as early as possible.

A. T. H. WATERS, M.R.C.P., *Honorary Secretary.*  
Liverpool, May 22nd, 1860.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:  
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden in Torquay, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd days of August.

*President*—JAMES R. W. VOSE, M.D., F.R.C.P., Liverpool.

*President-elect*—C. RADCLIFFE HALL, M.D., F.R.C.P.L. and E., Torquay.

It is requested that all members who propose to read papers will communicate with

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary*.

Worcester, March 29th, 1860.

## Reports of Societies.

## ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, MAY 22ND, 1860.

F. C. SKEY, Esq., F.R.S., *President*, in the Chair.

ON TYPHUS AND TYPHOID FEVERS AS SEEN IN DUBLIN.

BY HENRY KENNEDY, M.D.

THE object of the communication was to show that while these types or varieties might, in the great majority of instances, be distinguished the one from the other, they were still but the results of a common poison. To the distinctive marks between the two varieties he had drawn attention, in the *Dublin Medical Journal*, as far back as the year 1837, three years before the appearance of Dr. Stewart's memoir. The arguments for the identity of the poison, the author divided into general and special. Amongst the former, he particularly dwelt on the fact of different types of fever coming from the one room; such as cases with and without spots, or some with dark and others with rose spots, or the congestive, nervous, and gastric fevers, all existing in one family and at the same time. Amongst the special arguments the details of some cases were given where petechiæ existed, together with ulcerated bowels; and also cases of the same variety where the two rashes were mixed. The author also noticed the fact that intestinal hæmorrhage was at least as common in typhus as in typhoid fevers—contrary to what is usually thought. In conclusion, the author glanced at the views now held by many on the stimulant treatment of acute disease. He observed that the extent to which these doctrines were carried elsewhere had not reached Dublin, nor did he think they would; and he considered there were many points, directly involving the general question, which yet required the fullest consideration. Though the author did not enter at all on the general treatment of fever, he spoke of a few points having a special reference to the treatment of typhoid fever. In particular, he drew attention to the necessity for making a distinction between the stimulants in common use, of which wine and beef-tea were instanced. In his experience, the effects of the former were much less likely to be followed by any unpleasant results than those of the latter; and this he had remarked not only in fever, but also in some of the phlegmasiæ. The cause of this difference Dr. KENNEDY attributed to the difference in the constituent parts of the two fluids. To the carbonate of ammonia he also directed attention, as being in general use; and yet, in his experience, he had found it very apt to cause diarrhœa, and latterly had entirely given it up. The medicine he now placed the most reliance on was the dilute sulphuric acid; and he had arrived at this conclusion after having tried the ordinary astringents. The acid, however, was not a new remedy. With the acid he always joined local treatment, such as leeching and blistering; nor of its efficacy—when used with ordinary discretion—had he the slightest doubt, notwithstanding all that had been recently urged against it. In the last place, the author spoke of a certain class of cases of typhoid fever in which it seemed as if the poison were flitting about the system, at one time attacking the abdomen, again the chest, or the brain. In such cases he had adopted the expedient of keeping a blister open, usually on the chest, for some days; and from this plan he had seen very marked advantage.

## Editor's Letter Box.

## THE CASE OF DR. BEETSON: MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

SIR,—In perusing the case of Dr. Beetson, as reported in your *JOURNAL* of June 2nd, and your editorial remarks at pages 419 and 425, one is led to exclaim: Is this the method of conducting a Military Court of Inquiry? The chief witness, General Budd, is not even called before the Court; and, in his absence, a letter is given in evidence, which proves to be the chief foundation for the charges laid against Dr. Beetson.

Of course, it must have been the urgency of the public service alone which prevented the General's being called before the Court. But by his letter (as it appears at page 426), we should judge that, had he been present, in any civil Court his evidence would for the most part have been set aside. He begins it by saying: "I have seen". What? He does not say; except that it is "enough". Then follows this remarkable style of commencing evidence:—"I heard"—"I have heard"—"I had heard"—"I doubt"—"I venture to say"—"I know nothing".

Let your brother associates put the question to themselves: How, after thirty-four years service, would they like to be exposed to such a mode of bringing charges and such a method of investigating them? And be it remembered, that very many of them have sons or brothers in this imminent predicament. I am, etc., LEX.

Near Plymouth, June 4th, 1860.

## THE COURSE OF EPIDEMICS.

LETTER FROM REGINALD BURRIDGE, M.D.

SIR,—I was very interested by a query from one of your anonymous correspondents, as to the law of epidemics; and I fear that my experience may go to prove an exception, rather than the rule.

A glance at a shaded map of the world during cholera times would seem to point to a direct, or not very indirect, march of that disease. About the year 1831, Plymouth was ravaged by cholera, which gradually spread to the city of Exeter, and was there more relatively fatal than in any other city in the United Kingdom except Glasgow. I may state, in passing, that the only case of recovery within my knowledge happened to a woman in the third stage of phthisis, where I was directed to give seven minims of croton oil every four hours, up to a drachm.

The disease extended to the neighbouring town of Cul-lompton, and several deaths occurred. A very few cases were imported into the town of Wellington; but it died a natural death, and never extended itself to Taunton, to which I beg to direct especial notice.

The Tauntonians began to plume themselves upon their immunity, their soil, climate, and so on. Very fine, most undeniably, they are. But mark the result. Cholera was rife in Bristol a very few years since. It worked its way down to Bridgwater, eleven miles away. After some scattered and intermediate cases of the kind, it pounced upon the Taunton Union Workhouse early one morning, and swept away several children and idiots before any sanitary measures could be enforced. It is but fair to say that the school-rooms and dormitories were very low, ill ventilated, and over crowded. I applied to some influential members of the Local Board of Health (then in its infancy), and succeeded in getting all sinks, sewers, and gutters, throughout the parliamentary borough, well dressed with quick-lime; and, under God's providence, the calamity was not propagated. An extensive exodus of all able-bodied paupers occurred; but they carried no available infection. The sick, the infirm, and children, were removed to a dilapidated building upon the Black Down Hills, which was formerly a lunatic asylum, a distance of about eight miles. There some cases of diarrhœa occurred; but no cholera, to my knowledge. About this time, Dr. Sutherland, a very acute and able man, was deputed by government to inspect the town of Taunton and its drainage. After duly weighing all the circumstances, he stated it as his deliberate opinion, that the disease had run to the dregs, and had expended its whole force of propagation. And such turned out to be the fact.

aware that morphia administered in a similar manner would not have as good an effect.

These remarks are intended solely to apply to the question generally of administering opium, and not in the least to the case on which the inquest was held at Brompton, the particulars of which were not stated, although it may be presumed that the profession generally will consider the verdict, "That the deceased died from the accumulated effects of opium," as anything but satisfactory, and as not in the least calculated to inspire confidence.

I am, etc.,

GEO. BODINGTON, L.R.C.P.E.

Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield, June 4th, 1860.

### BLOOD-LETTING IN FEVER.

SIR,—I herewith beg to send you for the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, a copy of a letter which I addressed, forty-five years ago, to the late John Burns, Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, thinking its contents may be acceptable to many of our associates.

I am, etc.,

J. B.

"Glasgow, December 4th, 1815.

"Sir,—In your inculcating this morning the decided utility of blood-letting in fevers, even of a partial typhoid nature, whether in this country or in hot climates, some facts naturally recurred to my mind (in complete apposition, I thought, to the doctrine under your review), namely, the extent and phenomena of blood-letting I had occasion to observe last summer in the West Indies; and I humbly hope that the desire to communicate them, though not very important of themselves, will serve as some apology for intruding them on your leisure.

"During the months of April and May last, upwards of forty men of the ship I belonged to, while on the Leeward Island station, were successively attacked with the endemic remittent of the country, and venesection was carried to a very great extent, the quantity of blood drawn in each patient ranging from sixty to near two hundred ounces in the space of two or three days; the consequence of which depleting plan was recovery in every case.

"On the first attack, thirty ounces were immediately taken away, or the patient was generally bled to syncope, and the bleedings were repeated, often from the same orifice, in a few hours afterwards, or from incisions in the opposite arm, in frequency and extent as the symptoms of vascular action arose and indicated. The pulse, before the insertion of a lancet, was generally small, wiry, or hard; sometimes quick and tremulous, with much depression of the nervous system, and with sensations of much debility, irregular chills and heats; but it became fuller and rose in strength, in a pretty direct ratio with the extent of the bleeding, and the system seemed to gain fresh action, a more phlogistic circulation, and as if it had been let at liberty from some oppressive power.

"Being an early subject of an attack, I had not the opportunity of witnessing the incipient features of many of the cases; but when they arrived at the hospital, after copious bleedings on board, the fever still assumed, in the majority of cases, its bold obvious character—exhibiting a strong vascular over-action, as violent headache, pains about the region of the stomach, painful suffused eyes, florid blushing countenances, and hot unspiring skins; but, after renewed venesection, the system recovered its equilibrium, the appetite in a few days became keen, and very little or no emaciation followed the severest attacks.

"The few observations these cases gave rise to in my mind were:—

"1. That the sensations and symptoms of debility in the attack were fallacious, and the greater or less extent of nervous depression and mental despondence were followed by a corresponding degree of arterial action.

"2. That bleeding during a period of chilliness, sickness, or vascular depression, increased the nervous sensibility and weakness, and was less efficacious than when an evolution of heat and action took place; and I thought that venesection then was even somewhat hurtful, and laid the foundation for a more formidable reaction when this again took place.

"3. That the system seemed, as it were, to generate blood in preternatural quickness, as if venesection was a stimulus to sanguification; or that the lancet had let loose a latent reservoir of blood, so little did the patients seem to feel the loss of a great quantity.

"4. That the tepid bath elicited the type and paroxysm of the fever, and allowed a fresh quantity of blood to be with-

drawn, as opening a vein in its imperfect or irregular formation was followed by syncope, or a trifling flow of blood.

"5. That the blood drawn did not exhibit any extraordinary inflammatory crust, or that this tended much to concavity on its upper surface; and that doses of a scruple of calomel and half a drachm of jalap scarcely produced any desired effect before the violence of the disease was subdued by the lancet, the 'sheet anchor,' as it was termed, of the patient's life.

"This curtailed statement of the above simple facts can add little corroboration to a practice generally adopted, in the Navy at least; but as isolated examples of the successful issue of copious blood-letting in fevers, they are respectfully laid before you, and

"I am, sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"J. B.

"To John Burns, Esq., Professor of Surgery."

## Medical News.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

\* In these lists, an asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.

#### BIRTHS.

Of sons, the wives of—

\*HENDERSON, William, M.D., Clifton, Bristol, on May 29.

HOUNSELL, H. Strangway, M.D., Bridport, on June 4.

JONES, James, M.D., Woburn Place, on May 2.

\*MARTYN, Samuel, M.D., Bristol, on June 1. (Stillborn.)

Of daughters, the wives of—

CHAMBERS, Thomas, M.D., Grove Road, N.W., on June 1.

COOPER, W. White, Esq., Berkeley Square, on June 3.

SHAW, Archibald R., M.D., Upper Clapton, on June 2.

Of twins, a boy and girl, the wife of—

BACOT, J., Esq., Staff-Surgeon, at Pembroke Dock, on June 3.

#### MARRIAGES.

DAY, Wm. H., M.D., of Newmarket, to Emma, elder daughter of Wm. C. KITCHENER, Esq., of the same place, on May 30.

HERFORD, Captain Ivan, 90th Regiment, to Marion J. C., fourth daughter of the late Anthony T. THOMSON, M.D., at Prestbury, on May 23.

SMITH, Frederick H., M.D., Blackheath Road, to Gertrude A., third daughter of the late Thomas C. BURNETT, Esq., of Madeira, at Greenwich, on June 5.

WOOD, Robert H., Esq., Surgeon, Leicester, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Edwd. MARR, Esq., St. John's Wood, on June 2.

#### DEATHS.

BUCHANAN, Moses, M.D., at Glasgow, suddenly, on June 4.

MACKENZIE. On May 30, at Dublin, aged 6 weeks, Mary S. A., youngest daughter of W. Ord Mackenzie, M.D., Surgeon Major 3rd Light Dragoons.

MCDONALD. On May 27th, at Gosport, Jane, wife of Thomas W. McDonald, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

THOMSON. On May 26th, at Tenby, drowned while bathing, John Cockburn, youngest son of the late Anthony T. Thomson, M.D.

WOOLLEY, George, M.D., at Kensington, aged 77, on May 30.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

HARDWICK, Robert G., M.D. } appointed Physicians to the  
\*SMITH, G. Pyemont, M.D. } Leeds Public Dispensary.

#### PASS LISTS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. LICENTIATES admitted on Thursday, May 31st, 1860:—

BEER, James Jno., Clerkenwell McMANUS, Owen, London

The following gentlemen also, on the same day, passed their first examination:—

BEST, P., University College HEDLEY, Edward A., Felton;  
EDDOWES, Wm., King's Col. Northumberland

lege LEECH, Abraham, Manchester

FURSE, E., University College

For an assistant—

CROOK, Peter Ditchburn, Durham

## THE LONDON MEDICAL REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.

THE special general meeting of this Association, convened by public advertisement to consider the new rules proposed, and the consequent reorganisation of the body, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on the evening of Thursday, the 31st of May. Mr. Fergusson the President, took the chair, and delivered an address, stating the objects which had been held in view in framing the new regulations. These were then read and considered *seriatim*. Various amendments were introduced; many of them being adopted on the recommendation of Mr. A. B. Steele, the Honorary Secretary of the Liverpool Medical Registration Association, who attended on a special mission from that body, and very clearly represented to the meeting the feelings which actuated the provincial Registration Associations. The great feature of the new rules is, that the whole of the Associations affiliated with that of the metropolis will be now consolidated into one "National Medical Registration Association", the local bodies sending representatives to the Committee. A Sub-Committee of the metropolitan branch is now engaged in the work of digesting the various suggestions of the local branches for an improvement of the Medical Act, and it is expected that they will embody these, together with their own views, into a memorial for presentation to the Medical Council at their meeting.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Honorary Secretary (*pro tem.*) of the metropolitan branch, and two practitioners whose names have appeared in the published list of members of the London Medical Registration Association:—

"The London Medical Registration Association,  
"5, Charing-cross, London, S.W., May 24th, 1860.

"SIR,—It having been communicated to the Committee of this Association that you are practising as a homœopath, I am directed to inquire if the information they have received is correct, as, in the event of it being so, the Committee will have no alternative but to strike off your name from the list of the members of this Association.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
"FREDK. DOVER, Hon Sec. *pro tem.*"

To one of these letters the following answer was received:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your communication, I beg to state that I have practised homœopathically for nearly twenty years; that, when I was applied to to become a member of your Association, I was told that my doing so was no hindrance so long as I was qualified; that, finding from the last report that homœopaths were excluded, I did not renew my subscription, and consequently considered that I had ceased being connected with your body.

"I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant,  
"THOS. ENGALL.

"15, Euston Square, May 24th, 1860."

The other letter not having been responded to, the following was addressed:—

"The London Medical Registration Association,  
"5, Charing-cross, London, S.W., May 30th, 1860.

"SIR,—Not having received any reply to my note to you of May the 24th, I presume the information the Committee have received is correct, and therefore they will act accordingly.

"I am, sir, yours faithfully,  
"FREDK. DOVER, Hon. Sec. *pro tem.*

"J. B. Metcalfe, Esq."

The names of the gentlemen addressed as above by the Honorary Secretary (*pro tem.*) have consequently been removed from the list of members of the Association.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL for the United Kingdom will assemble at the Royal College of Physicians, on Thursday next, the 14th instant.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN SPAIN. Dr. Desmaisons has lately published a work on asylums in Spain, in which he states that institutions of the kind were first opened in that country early in the fifteenth century. At Valencia, an asylum was established in 1409; at Saragossa, in 1425; at Seville and Valladolid, in 1436; and at Toledo, in 1483.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. The meeting of this Association was, we learn from the transatlantic periodicals, fixed to be held in New Haven, commencing on the first Tuesday in June (last Tuesday).

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO E. A. PARKES, M.D. On Friday, June 1st, a meeting was held by the students of University College, London, for the purpose of considering the best method of testifying the universal respect entertained for Dr. Parkes, late Professor of Clinical Medicine at University College Hospital. Dr. Edwyn Andrew was in the chair. After a preliminary address by the chairman, the following resolutions were adopted.

1. Proposed by Mr. TEEVAN, seconded by Dr. BUCHANAN—

"That this meeting observes with great regret the resignation of Dr. Parkes, who has been connected with this institution for so many years, and who by his uniform kindness, as well as his great talents as a professor, and especially by his unwearied exertions as a teacher of clinical medicine, has obtained the esteem and respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

"That, as a small acknowledgment of his great qualities and valuable services, an address, together with a testimonial (the nature of which to be afterwards decided on by the Committee), shall be presented to him at the earliest time possible."

2. Proposed by Mr. W. J. SMITH, seconded by Mr. DAWSON—

"That a communication be made to the present and former pupils, fellow-students, and colleagues of Dr. Parkes, who may be willing to aid in this movement."

3. Proposed by Mr. POWER, seconded by Mr. GIBSON—

"That a Committee be at once formed, to obtain subscriptions to carry out this desirable object."

The Treasurer is Dr. Edwyn Andrew, of University College Hospital; and Mr. Sydney Ringer and Mr. Eustace Smith act as Secretaries.

SENTENCE ON A FRENCH BONE-SETTER. On August 26th, 1859, an infant aged 15 months, in the department of Mayenne in France, fell from the arms of a little girl who was carrying it. A bone-setter, named Lefaux, a farmer, was called in. He declared the thigh to be fractured, employed extension and violent pressure, and, after wrapping the thigh in a handkerchief soaked in soap and water, he left, promising to return in a fortnight, but first receiving a fee of sixteen francs. At the end of the fortnight, he did not come, and messages were sent to him in vain. In the meantime, a large abscess had formed, and the ends of the bone had become exposed. A medical man was then called in, and succeeded in procuring union of the bone only at the end of five months, and at the expense of considerable shortening of the limb. An action was brought by the father of the child against Lefaux; who, on February 25th, was condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment, to a fine of two hundred francs, and to the payment of a thousand francs damages to the child, and the expenses to which the father had been put in the course of the illness.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH. During the "year of grace", nine hundred and thirty-eight practitioners, according to the lists published in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, have been admitted licentiates of this College.

## HEALTH OF LONDON—JUNE 2ND, 1860.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
	Boys.. 766	1517 .. 1004
	Girls.. 751	
During week .....		
Average of corresponding weeks 1849-58 .....	1509 .. 1088	
Among the causes of death were—	bronchitis, 74; pneumonia, 50; phthisis, 156; small-pox, 17; scarlatina, 27; measles, 51; diphtheria, 7; hooping-cough, 33. The deaths from pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) were 142, being 5.0 below the corrected average.	
Barometer:		
Highest (Tu.) 29.879; lowest (Sat.) 29.144; mean 29.578.		
Thermometer:		
In sun—highest (Fri.) 110.0 degrees; lowest (Th.) 65.0 degrees.		
In shade—highest (Fri.) 66.3 degrees; lowest (Tu.) 38.8 degrees.		
Mean—51.3 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—4.5 degrees.		
Range—during week, 27.5 degrees; mean daily, 17.1 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation = 100), 78.		
Mean direction of wind, Var.—Rain in inches, 1.53.		

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Members should remember that corrections for the current week's JOURNAL should not arrive later than Wednesday.

Communications have been received from:—DR. LIONEL BEALE; MR. H. DUNCALFE; MR. JOSEPH WHITE; DR. MACROBIE; MR. EUSTACE SMITH; MR. J. K. SPENDER; DR. MARTIN; DR. A. T. H. WATERS; DR. THOMAS SKINNER; DR. WHYTEHEAD; DR. JAS. RUSSELL; MR. GEO. BODINGTON; DR. C. RADCLIFFE HALL; DR. B. CHEVALIER; MR. E. L. HUSSEY; MR. EVANS; REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL; DR. G. F. SMITH; MR. OLIVER PEMBERTON; MR. H. TERRY, JUN.; DR. W. HINDS; MR. T. L. FRIDHAM; MR. J. V. SOLOMON; MR. W. H. ALDERSEY; MR. R. W. TAMP-LIN; MR. R. S. FOWLER; and MR. J. S. GAMGEE.