whether those members of the same family who eccaped diphtheria, have, or have not had scarlet-fever; also, whether you have ever observed the co-existence of any cutaneous eruption with diphtheria, and if so of what description has the eruption been, and at what period of the disease did it occur.

6. What were the sanitary conditions of the dwellings in

which diphtheria occurred?

7. Have any particular classes of persons, or those engaged in any particular occupations, been more affected by the disease than others?

8. Give what meteorological data you possess bearing upon

the development and progress of the disease.

9. Describe briefly the locality in which you have observed the disease, in respect to altitude above the sea, configuration of surface, geological formation, proximity to the coast or large rivers, cultivation and drainage, and the general character and principal occupations of the inhabitants.

10. What were the ages, and what the sex of those you have visited in the disease, and what age do you consider most

liable to it?

11. What were the symptoms which you observed on the invasion of the disease, in its course, and towards its termination? State also its duration.

12. Was the urine examined chemically or microscopically at any period of the disease, if so, at what period or periods, and with what results?

13. Was the false membrane examined microscopically and its appearance compared with those of the exudations or secretions accompanying other forms of throat affection prevailing

at the same period, and with what result?

14. What has proved in your practice the most successful treatment in the different stages of the disease, and if trache-

otomy has been performed in any case, state the result?

15. What was the proportion of deaths to recoveries, and what were the time and mode of death in each case?

16. Describe what you have found on post morten examina-tion, (1) as regards the parts which are the seat of diphtheric disease—the pharynx, the trachea, the larynx, etc.; (2) as regards other organs, especially the kidneys.

It is requested that reports and communications for the Diphtheria Committee be forwarded to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. J. N. Radcliffe, 32, Guildford Street, Russell Square, W.C.

OBTAINING A DIPLOMA UNDER FALSE PRETENCES. On February 9th, Mr. Edward Protheroe and Dr. Evans Reeves, both of London, were indicted before the Commission in Dublin for obtaining, under false pretences, a diploma from the King and Queen's Colleges of Physicians in Ireland. The counsel for the defence having intimated that the case had been arranged with the consent of the crown, it was deemed advisable the traversers should plead guilty and be freed from their re-cognisances. The Solicitor-General (Mr. George, Q.C.) stated that the crown had agreed that the case should be settled as the counsel for the prisoners had stated. Though a diploma or degree had been obtained under false pretences, yet it should be remembered that this could be of no possible use to the prisoners, and that it was at present in the custody of the police, by whom it would be restored to the college. Under these circumstances, and although the crown were ready to prove the case, they thought that, considering the length of time for which Mr. Protheroe and Dr. Reeves had been in custody, and the injury done to their prospects and character by the charge, they had been sufficiently punished; and it was accordingly agreed not to press for severe punishment, but to permit the prisoners, upon pleading guilty, to be discharged, having entered into recognisances to appear for judgment when called on. He thought that the counsel for the defence had shown a wise discretion in advising this plea of guilty. He hoped such an offence would not again be committed. A new Act had lately come into operation, in which the status of the King and Queen's College of Physicians was recognised, and in which stringent punishments were provided to be inflicted on any party who should cause false registration or obtain a diploma under false pretences. On these grounds, and as the college authorities seemed to believe the character of the college would be sufficiently respected, and justice vindicated by the course it was proposed to adopt in this case, he agreed that the prisoners should be discharged from custody.

Baron Richards said, that as the crown had agreed to the

arrangement of the case, he would not question the propriety of the course which had been adopted, and he must say that he believed the prisoners had been very well advised. The offence which had been committed he considered to be one of a very serious nature.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous Correspondents should always enclose their names to the Editor; not for publication, but in token of good faith. No attention can be paid to communications not thus authenticated.

Communications have been received from:-Mr. J. V. Solomon; Dr. G. Harley; Dr. R. U. West; Dr. Oke: Mr. T. Holmes; Dr. W. B. Mushet; Mr. J. G. Appleton; Dr. Barclay; Mr. J. Z. Laurence; Mr. T. M. Stone; DR. J. O'BRYEN; DR. A. P. STEWART; EVERY ONE TO HIS TRADE; MR. J. A. HINGESTON; DELTA; MESSRS. WYBRANTS & CRADDOCK; DR. JONATHAN WYBRANTS; MR. G. B. MASFEN; MR. J. N. RADCLIFFE; MR. F. D. FLETCHER; AN ASSOCIATE; MR. H. TERRY, JUN.; MR. J. INGRAM; DR. MCWILLIAM; MR. H. THOMPSON; MR. W. COPNEY; MR. O. PEMBERTON; DR. GIBB; MR. G. SOUTHAM; and DR. J. RUSSELL.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

[\* An Asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.]

An Asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.
 The Prevention and Treatment of Mental Disorders. By G. Robinson, M.D. London: Longmans. 1859.
 Chemistry for Schools. By Dionysius Lardner, D.C.L. With 170 Illustrations. London: Walton and Maberly. 1859.
 The Diseases of the Stomach: with an Introduction on its Anatomy and Physiology: being Lectures delivered at St. Thomas's Hospital. By William Brinton, M.D. London: Churchill. 1859.
 On the Treatment of Anchylosis, or the Restoration of Motion to Stiff Joints. By Bernard E. Brodhurst. Second Edition. London: Churchill. 1859.
 Practical Observations on the Operations for Strangulated Hernia. By

Churchill. 1859.

5. Practical Observations on the Operations for Strangulated Hernia. By

\*J. H. James, F.R.C.S. London: Churchill. 1859.

6. Veterinary Medicines: their Actions and Uses; with a copious Appendix
on the Discases of the Domesticated Animals. By Finlay Dun, V. S.
Second Edition. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. London:
Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1859.

7. The Irritable Bladder: its Causes and Curative Treatment. By Frederick
James Gant. London: Churchill. 1859.

8. Lectures on Chancre, delivered by M. Ricord, Surgeon to the Hôpital du
Midi, Paris. Published by M. Fournier, with Notes and Cases, and
Translated from the French by C. F. Maunder. With Remarks on
Perinaal Section of Structure of the Urethra, by the Translator.
London: Churchill. 1859.

9. A Treatise on Human Physiology, designed for the Use of Students and
Practitioners of Medicine. By J. C. Dalton, Jun., M.D. With Two
Hundred and Fifty-four Illustrations. Philadelphia: Blanchard and
Lea. 1859.

Lea. 1859.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.

An Essay on the History, Pathology and Treatment of DIPHTHERIA. By EDWARD COPEMAN, M.D., Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Lind Hospital for Children, etc. Norwich: Henry W. Stacy, Old Haymarket. London: John Churchill.

Science and the Higher Sentiments, Post 8vo, 4s with a Chapter on the Relations of Medical Life. By WILLIAM HINDS, M.D.

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