

Geneva, in Switzerland, where an accurate record of the population, births and deaths has been kept for more than three centuries past, or since the year 1560. By a series of historical and statistical compilations, M. Mallet has ascertained that from the year 1560 to the year 1600, the mean duration of the lives of the people was, in round numbers, twenty-one years and two months. During the seventeenth century, the mean life had increased to twenty-five years and nine months; and in 1833, it had reached forty-five years and five months, being nearly double what it was about two centuries before. The result was brought about by a most salutary regulation of the public health, through which much of the former unnecessary sickness was prevented.—*Chicago Medical Examiner*.

Cause of Cholera.—A letter dated Munich, January 19th, published in the *Aix la Chapelle Echo*, of January 24, contains the following statement: Professor V. Pettenkofer is back some days from his travels. It is said that he is completely satisfied with the result of his examination of the towns visited by cholera last summer; and his conference with Professors Griesinger, Wunderlich, and the Englishman Macpherson, is said to have led to almost complete agreement of opinion. We hear that the Professor will soon lay his latest results before the Medical Society in a complete shape. At the same time an astonishing observation is conveyed to us from Vienna. Dr. Klob has, with the use of a microscope of from 800 to 1000 magnifying power, discovered in the rice-water evacuations millions of microscopic fungi, which, in appearance, differ little from the ordinary European forms; and that cholera is easily propagated by their means, can scarcely any longer be doubted.—*Brit. Med. Journal*.

Coal Oil Light.—We have found, by experience, that the light is greatly improved by adding to the oil one-fourth of its weight of common salt. It makes the light much more brilliant and clear, keeps the wick clean, and prevents smoking.—*St. Louis Medical Reporter*.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BOSTON.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 23d, 1867.

DEATHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths during the week	34	45	79
Ave. mortality of corresponding weeks for ten years, 1856—1866	44.1	39.5	83.6
Average corrected to increased population	00	00	90.41
Deaths of persons above 90	0	0	0

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Obstetrics; the Science and the Art. By Charles D. Meigs, M.D. Fifth Edition, revised. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. 1867.—Practical Dissections. By Richard M. Hodges, M.D. Second Edition, thoroughly revised. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. 1867.

DIED.—In Upper Egypt, above Edson on the Nile, Dr. Russell B. Brownell, of Sharon, Ct.—while making the tour of Egypt with a party of American gentlemen.

DEATHS IN BOSTON for the week ending Saturday noon, March 23d, 79. Males, 34—Females, 45. Accident, 1—anaemia, 1—apoplexy, 1—disease of the bowels, 1—inflammation of the bowels, 1—disease of the brain, 4—inflammation of the brain, 1—bronchitis, 1—burns, 1—consumption, 13—convulsions, 2—croup, 1—cyanosis, 1—debility, 1—diarrhea, 1—diphtheria, 1—dropsy of the brain, 2—dysentery, 2—scarlet fever, 1—typhoid fever, 1—disease of the heart, 1—infantile disease, 2—disease of the kidneys, 3—congestion of the lungs, 1—inflammation of the lungs, 6—marasmus, 2—measles, 3—old age, 1—peritonitis, 2—pleurisy, 2—premature birth, 1—puerperal disease, 3—rheumatism, 1—smallpox, 8—tumor, 1—unknown, 1—whooping cough, 2.

Under 5 years of age, 35—between 5 and 20 years, 8—between 20 and 40 years, 15—between 40 and 60 years, 12—above 60 years, 9. Born in the United States, 55—Ireland, 16—other places, 9.