

Association Intelligence.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS BILL.

THE following amendments have been proposed to be inserted in the No. 1 Bill (Sir F. Kelly's) by the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association. To Clause 17, which saves the rights of medical practitioners, it is proposed to add: "And it shall not be lawful for any person registered under this Act, to prescribe for any patient, or undertake the treatment of disease, or in any way assume to act as a medical practitioner, and every chemist and druggist so offending, shall, upon a summary conviction, forfeit or pay a sum not exceeding £10." As Clause 19, it is proposed to insert the following: "No patent, quack, or other medicine shall be sold, unless a sworn certificate of its composition be lodged with the Registrar appointed under this Act, and a copy thereof be open for inspection in the shop or place in which such medicine is sold; and any person or proprietor of a shop, selling any secret remedy, shall, on summary conviction for each such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20."

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Committee Room of the Dartford Union House, on Friday, April 28th, at 4 P.M.

Dinner will be ordered at the Bull Hotel, at 5.15.

Tickets 5s. each, exclusive of wine.

Flaxman Spurrell, Esq., F.R.C.S., will preside; and a paper is promised by John Grantham, Esq., on Fibrous Disorganisation of the Stomach and Pylorus.

FREDERICK J. BROWN, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Rochester, April 19th, 1865.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH: QUARTERLY MEETING.

A QUARTERLY meeting was held at Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Wednesday, April 12th, at 7 P.M. HAMILTON KINGLAKE, M.D., President, in the Chair. Eight members were present.

Annual Meeting. It was resolved that the annual meeting be held at Taunton, on Tuesday, July 4th.

Communications. The following communications were read:—

1. On the Value of Perchloride of Iron in Obstetrics: with Cases. By Hugh Norris, Esq. After a full discussion, and thanks to Mr. Norris for his useful hints, he was requested to send the paper to the JOURNAL for publication, as it was calculated to make better known so valuable a remedy.

2. A Case of Phlegmasia Dolens in a Boy aged 11. By H. J. Alford, Esq. Copious notes of this unusual disease occurring in so young a subject were read by Mr. Alford, and commented upon.

The meeting separated at ten o'clock.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The Senate of the University of London have determined to establish a degree of Bachelor of Surgery, which may be granted at the same time as the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

Reports of Societies.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

MARCH 9TH, 1865.

HENRY LOWNDES, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Acupressure. Mr. HIGGINSON gave an explanation of an instrument he had invented for the application of acupressure in external wounds.

Abnormal Arrangement of the Peritoneum. Mr. RAWSON showed a specimen of abnormal distribution of the peritoneum, the whole of the small intestines with the exception of the duodenum being contained in a sac formed by reflection of the peritoneum.

Ovariectomy. Dr. GRIMSDALE read four cases of ovariectomy. His previous successful cases had all continued to enjoy good health. One (Mary A. Smith) who was operated on in September 1863, was safely delivered of a child by Mr. Cavanagh, and has since with the child continued to do well.

CASE I. Margaret Robinson, aged 28, unmarried, a sempstress, was a thin delicate woman. Menstruation had continued regular, lasting usually four days. On examination a tumour was found, as large as the uterus at the eighth month, occupying the abdominal cavity; it was globular, uniformly fluctuating, and moveable most freely from the left side. The diagnosis at this time was unilocular tumour of the right ovary. On examining the chest, the percussion-sounds under the clavicle were not very clear; in the right subclavian region the respiratory murmur was harsh; on the left side it was weaker and interrupted. As there was no idea of performing ovariectomy at this time, no vaginal examination was made. She increased in size; and on January 8th, 1864, twenty-seven pints of ovarian fluid were withdrawn, followed by a total disappearance of the tumour. She rallied quickly and soon refilled. On May 14th she was again tapped, and thirty-two pints were withdrawn. On the 21st, a vaginal examination was made. The uterus was small and situated in front of the tumour. The tumour was somewhat fixed towards the left, and some pelvic adhesions were diagnosed. Ovariectomy was performed on June 14th. Several adhesions were met with. The peduncle was hard and fleshy, of good length, and a medium-sized clamp embraced it. The wound was closed by five deep and two superficial sutures. There was very little shock from the operation, and a remarkable freedom from pain; but one opiate was given, and that three hours after her return to bed. Sixty-eight hours after the operation all the sutures were removed, the wound having appeared to heal by first intention. She progressed satisfactorily, and left the hospital on July 9th. After leaving the hospital she suffered from abscess in the iliac region of the abdominal parietes, and though for some time in great danger, she made a good recovery.

CASE II. Annie Dowdale, single, aged 18; first commenced to enlarge in the abdomen during February 1862. She was a small delicate-looking woman, with enlarged submaxillary glands. She had slight cough. There was a loud rasping bellows-murmur with the second sound of the heart, heard at the base. In the early part of the year 1862, she was in the Royal Infirmary for acute rheumatism with heart-complications. The respiratory murmurs beneath the clavicle were clear, but rather harsh. Her abdomen, which contained a globular uniformly fluctuating tumour, measured at the umbilicus thirty-four inches, and from the scrobiculus cordis to the pubes sixteen

Guardians to the question of the supply of medicines for the sick poor.

The Board transmitted to the Guardians a copy of the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on poor relief shortly after it was printed, with the view of informing them of the opinions and recommendations of the Committee on the several points to which their inquiries had been directed.

The Board think it right, however, now to bring more particularly under the notice of the Guardians the following resolution of the Committee relating to medical relief, viz.:—

“That there are no sufficient grounds for materially interfering with the present system of medical relief, which was made the subject of special and lengthened inquiries by select Committees of this house in the years 1844 and 1854.

“That the recommendations of those Committees were for the most part carried out by the orders of the Poor-law Board, and the system of medical relief appears to be administered with general advantage. Your Committee, however, recommend that in future cod-liver oil, quinine, and other expensive medicines, shall be provided at the expense of the Guardians, subject to the orders and regulations of the Poor-law Board.”

The Board have repeatedly considered the recommendation of the Committee relative to the supply of cod-liver oil, quinine, and other expensive medicines, with the view of determining what measure should be taken by them to carry it into effect.

It does not appear to the Board that they can, with advantage, issue any general and positive regulation on the subject; and the Board are of opinion that much difficulty and embarrassment might arise from a compulsory interference with the arrangements for medical relief, which are in force under the existing contracts. They request the Guardians, however, to be good enough to consider whether an alteration in those arrangements as regards the supply of the medicines referred to cannot be effected whenever a new appointment of a medical officer is made, or, with the consent of the present medical officers, during the continuance of their existing contracts.

With regard to the mode in which the proposed object can most conveniently be effected, the Board are of opinion:—

1. That it may be advisable to provide a store of cod-liver oil at the workhouse, or at some other convenient places of deposit in the union, and to supply it to the sick poor on the prescription of the medical officers, through the relieving officers, in the same way as wine or other extras recommended by the medical officers in the way of nourishment are now supplied.

2. That quinine and other expensive medicines may be supplied, either by an order of the medical officer on a chemist, the cost of the medicines so ordered being paid for by the Guardians to such chemist as goods or provisions supplied in relief; or by the medical officers themselves, who may send in an account quarterly to the Guardians of the cost of the medicines in question which they may have supplied to their pauper patients.

The former plan may probably be convenient in the town unions; the latter in the country unions.

Cod-liver oil and any other medicines intended to be so supplied should be specified and excepted from the provisions of the medical contract, which require generally that medical officers should themselves provide the requisite medicines and medical appliances for their pauper patients.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) ENFIELD, Secretary.

Medical News.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND. The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of this College.

Cruise, Francis Richard, M.D. T.C.D.
Haughton, the Rev. Samuel, M.D. T.C.D.

APPOINTMENTS.

*ARMSTRONG, J. C., Esq., elected Surgeon to the Gravesend and Milton Infirmary and Dispensary, in the room of Dr. Sanders, resigned.

BENNETT, George J., Esq., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Gateshead Dispensary.

*SOPER, William, Esq., appointed Surgeon to the Jews' Hospital, Lower Norwood.

ARMY.

BARRY, Surgeon D. P., Military Train, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* T. R. Williams, M.B.

FINEGAN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon D. J., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Foot, *vice* F. M. Chalk.

HEDLEY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W. S., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Foot, *vice* W. White.

LOW, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon E. L., M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon Military Train.

MACBETH, Surgeon A. M., Military Train, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* W. Y. Jeeves.

MACFADIN, Assistant-Surgeon F. H., 73rd Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon Military Train.

MENZIES, Surgeon R., Military Train, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* D. Woods.

MILLER, Surgeon O. B., Military Train, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* J. Hanuan.

OWEN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon O., to be Assistant-Surgeon 50th Foot, *vice* G. F. Davis.

PRICE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W. S., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 73rd Foot, *vice* F. H. Macfadin.

STOREY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R., to be Assistant-Surgeon Military Train.

WHITE, Assistant-Surgeon W., 1st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon Military Train.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

BACKHOUSE, C.	KEMP, R. D., M.B.
BLAKE, J. F., M.B.	MACAW, K., M.D.
BLAKE, W.	M'CONNELL, W., M.D.
BOILEAU, J. P. H., M.B.	M'CREERY, J.
BOURKE, I., M.B.	M'CULY, J., M.D.
BOURNS, D. C. G.	M'LEAN, J. M., M.D.
CAMPBELL, G. M'Iver, M.B.	MATURIN, J.
CANDY, J., M.D.	MURRAY, J. M.B.
CANNY, D. J.	O'BRIEN, E. R., M.D.
CARPENTER, W., M.D.	O'DWYER, T. F., M.D.
CORBAN, L., M.B.	O'SULLIVAN, E.
COULTER, J. R. R., M.B.	PEATFIELD, T. J.
DICKINSON, F. F., M.D.	POWER, P. G., M.D.
DOAK, S., M.D.	PRICE, W. S. M.
DUFFY, G. F., M.B.	PURCELL, T. A.
DUHY, J.	RENTON, D., M.D.
DUNN, A.	RIORDAN, W. F.
EAMES, W. L.	ROBINSON, A. B.
EUSTACE, E.	RYAN, J. B.
FARQUHARSON, R. A., M.B.	SHAW, C. E. M.
FLOOD, S.	SHEPHERD, P., M.B.
FOSTER, J. F.	SMITH, C.
GILLESPIE, H. C., M.D.	SMITH, P., M.D.
GROSSE, D. C.	SPURWAY, C.
HALE, A. E.	STONE, V.
HANDY, S. W.	TAYLOR, W., M.D.
HAWARD, E. P.	THORBURN, D. A. S., M.D.
HEALY, C.	TOMLINSON, W. W.
HECTOR, J., M.B.	TUTE, F., M.D.
HEDLEY, W. S., M.D.	VALANCE, E.
HUGHES, J. H., M.D.	WALKER, S. E.
HUTCHINSON, C. F.	WARD, E.
JAGOE, W. H.	WEST, G. B.
JAMESON, W. H.	WHIPPLE, J. H. C., M.D.
JOHNSTON, A., M.D.	WILSON, Assistant-Surgeon W. J., M.D., 25th Foot, <i>vice</i> O. Keir, W., M.D.
JONES, J. W.	Owen.
KEIR, W., M.D.	
KELLY, J. B.	

MILITIA.

WALTER, Assistant-Surg. J., Kent Artillery Militia, to be Surgeon.

VOLUNTEERS. (A.V.=Artillery Volunteers; R.V.=Rifle Volunteers):—

GAYE, H. S., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 10th Devonshire R.V.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE. On April 9th, at Mold, Flintshire, the wife of *Edward G. Clarke, Esq., of a daughter.
CRISP. On April 6th, at Lacock, Wilts, the wife of *J. H. Crisp, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

STEPHENSON. At Nottingham, aged 29, Annie, wife of *T. Appleby Stephenson, Esq.

THE ENDOSCOPE. At a meeting of the Surgical Society, held on the 7th inst., Dr. Fleming of the Richmond Hospital exhibited Desormeaux's endoscope, and detailed some experiments which he had made with it. The experiments had already been made familiar to the profession by Dr. Cruise.

SANITARY STATE OF BOURNEMOUTH. Mr. Hawkesley has been called in by the local commissioners at Bournemouth to investigate and report upon the sanitary state of the town in respect to drainage. This wise proceeding will probably lead to a settlement of the differences which have lately agitated the inhabitants of that naturally health-giving place.

TYPHUS IN AUSTRALIA. Several cases of typhus fever occurred at Melbourne in the month preceding the departure of the last mail for England. The *Melbourne Argus* states that all the cases are traceable to the ship *Golden Empire* and to the premature release of that vessel from quarantine. Several ships which reached Victoria in the month were placed in quarantine on their arrival.

SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY. No quack is permitted to practise in France. When a man is about to commence the practice of medicine in any town there, he is obliged to present to the mayor, or other authority of the town, his diplomas, and if they are not *en règle*, he is not allowed to open his practice. Why cannot that which is done in France be done in England? (*Solicitors' Journal*.)

THE CASE OF DR. PRITCHARD. The completed report of the analysis by Dr. MacLagan of the stomach and viscera of the late Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Taylor was received by the Glasgow authorities on Saturday. The report is one of great length, describing the various processes gone through in the course of both the qualitative and the quantitative analysis. The result of the whole is an inference, well supported by the statements in the report, that not only Mrs. Pritchard but Mrs. Taylor were poisoned by antimony. With reference to Mrs. Taylor, although the poison has not been found in such large quantities as in the body of Mrs. Pritchard, yet distinct traces of it have been discovered in the blood and intestines, and in the stomach alone as much as a quarter of a grain has been found. It is supposed that the unfortunate lady had received minute doses several times, and that her final death-blow, so to speak, had been given in the administration of a large dose about three or four hours before her decease. (*North British Mail*.)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND. The seventh annual report of the Registrar-General has just been issued. The report is for the year 1861. The state of elementary education, the report says, continues satisfactory. Year after year it appears that as many women are able to sign their names in the marriage register in Scotland as men in England. Under the head of marriages it is stated, as the result of statistical investigation that the married women of Scotland are more prolific than those of England, seeing that, during the year 1861, every 314 wives at the child-bearing ages gave birth to 100 children in Scotland; whereas it required 355 wives

at the same ages for every 100 births in England. As like results appear year after year, it may be assumed as proved that the Scottish married female is more prolific than the English married female. The Registrar-General also directs attention to an inquiry made for the first time into the comparative mortality of the married and the unmarried women at each quinquennial period of life. The results arrived at, he says, are startling, and particularly merit the attention of those engaged in life assurance.

THE LLEWELLYN MEMORIAL. The memorial to the memory of David Herbert Llewellyn, late surgeon of the Confederate *Alabama*, was last week erected in the parish church, Easton, Wilts. It may be remembered that this gallant man refused to imperil the safety of the wounded when the *Alabama* was sinking by taking a seat in the boat with them, and went down with the ship amid the balls of the Federal *Kearsage*. The east window, of Gothic architecture, in the perpendicular style, is filled with stained glass, the centre compartment representing the birth of Christ, and the Crucifixion, with the Ascension in the quatrefoil. The side lights have figure subjects; the Good Samaritan, Christ walking on the water to save the sinking Apostle Peter, Christ healing the sick, the Apostles at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple, and Faith, Hope, and Charity in the tracery. The monument consists of a handsome black marble slab of pyramidal form, upon which is placed a Latin cross in white marble, of prominent size; at the foot rests a naval anchor and cable, with shot of varying sizes. Leaning against the side of the cross is the wand of Æsculapius, and beneath an entablature with the inscription. (*Wiltshire Independent*.)

VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL. The only serious casualty that occurred during the Brighton Review was from the wheels of a gun-carriage passing over the thigh of a gunner, not breaking, but bruising it very badly. The poor fellow was at once conveyed in one of the Netley ambulances from the field to the temporary hospital, where he was attended to by Brigade-Surgeon Burrows, of the 1st Sussex Artillery. This little hospital is very neat and airy. It contains four beds, an operating-table, and all the appliances necessary in surgical cases of emergency. In addition there were four accident beds provided at Bevendean Farm, and a ward to accommodate thirty or forty cases was secured in the Industrial Schools. Brigade-Surgeon Burrows had charge of these arrangements, which were altogether exclusive of those in the general hospital of the town. Two of the men of the Carbineers had falls from their horses. One soon recovered from the shock he received in falling, and was able to mount again. The horse trampled on the knee of the other soldier and hurt it, but even in this case the injury is believed not to be a serious one.

DR. JOHN STEARNE, FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND. Dr. Stearne was born in 1624 at Ardracran, in the county of Meath. The family to which he belonged has numbered amongst its members many distinguished men, among whom were Archbishop Ussher and the author of *Tristram Shandy*. His career at Trinity College was interrupted by the rebellion, and to save his life he fled to England, where he completed his studies, first at Cambridge and afterwards at Oxford. His life at Cambridge he describes as one of peculiar quiet and felicity, and avows that he would not exchange it for the riches of the kings of the Persians. On his return to Ireland, he was, in 1656, elected Hebrew lecturer; but he resigned both it and all his college preferments. Stearne, besides being a man of extensive erudition and great mental

powers, was a time-server and a diplomatist, and his acute and sagacious mind foresaw the approaching downfall of the Cromwellian party, and the deprivation and ejection of all who had been appointed to offices of emolument during the Commonwealth. On the recall of Charles II in 1660, the entire of the fellowships conferred during the interregnum were pronounced illegal; but so skilfully had Stearne trimmed his course to the changing current, that he was appointed by King's letter to one of the vacant senior fellowships, with a special exemption from the statute of celibacy. He would appear at this time to have enjoyed extensive practice. An entry in the College books records the fact of the Board having passed a resolution permitting him to absent himself from the College at night "in consideration of his practice of physick." One grand effect of Stearne's exertions was the founding of a "hall for the sole and proper use of physicians". Stearne was its first President. He procured a charter for the new College in 1667. Stearne continued President until his death in 1669. On purely medical subjects he wrote little; but one of his works contains a code of sanitary rules in which he descants on the advantages of cold baths, air, exercise, etc., with "Aphorisms on Felicity", wherein he lays down regulations for the guidance of life—e.g., "That a man must be a time-server"; "A man who lendeth money to a friend oftentimes loseth both friend and money". He recommends his reader never to oppose himself to the *vox populi*; for it will in most cases overwhelm him who opposes it; but if it be yielded to, it will in a short time consume itself and burn out. He tells a curious story of "a case which came under his own observation." A young man had been successfully operated upon for stone in the bladder. The calculus was all in one piece, and weighed eleven ounces, yet the wound healed without suture or plasters. The patient's father, who was present at the operation, was so violently affected by the fear of his son's death, that within twenty-four hours every hair of his head fell off. He afterwards complained of great heat in his head, became for two hours deprived of vision, and lo! his hair began to bud forth again! It was not customary for physicians of the time to write medical treatises. They studied and observed much, but wrote little; and when they did write it was frequently on subjects unconnected with medicine, and addressed to literati rather than to physicians, who had not yet emancipated themselves from belief in the infallibility of Hippocrates. Moreover, the spirit of the age was intensely theological. Stearne was an Admirable Crichton in his way. He excelled as a scholar and as a physician, and equally so as a theologian in an intensely theological age. His character has been well summed up in these words, which form part of his epitaph outside the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin. "*Philosophus, medicus, summusque theologus idem.*" (Dr. Belcher in *Dublin Med. Press.*)

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Morell Mackenzie, "Dysphagia: its Varieties and Treatment"; Dr. Arthur Leared, "On Disguised Disease of the Heart."
- TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. T. Laycock, "On the Influence of Nerve-Centres on Dropsies and Dropsical Effusions."—Zoological.—Ethnological.
- WEDNESDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Odling, "On the Chemistry of Tissue-Metamorphosis."—Geological.
- THURSDAY. Royal Society.
- FRIDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Odling, "On the Chemistry of Tissue-Metamorphosis."—Royal Institute.
- SATURDAY. Zoological (Anniversary).

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

- MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
- TUESDAY. Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
- WEDNESDAY... St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.
- THURSDAY..... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
- FRIDAY. Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
- SATURDAY..... St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the Editor, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

COMMUNICATIONS.—To prevent an uncommon misconception, we beg to inform our correspondents that, as a rule, all communications which are not returned to their authors, are retained for publication.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

THE length of Report of Proceedings of the Medical Council must be our apology with our correspondents, the publication of whose letters, etc., have been in consequence necessarily delayed.

THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC.—It was remarked last week in the French Academy of Medicine, that there had been evidently great exaggeration in the newspaper accounts of the epidemic in Russia. Several academicians said that they had just received letters from St. Petersburg, in which no reference whatever was made to the so-called "pestilence". Moreover, nothing had been received on the subject from French consular agents in Russia.

CHANGE OF TYPE IN DISEASE.—E. L. writes: "I have heard a physician of long standing in London say, that he could remember the time when there were as many as 90 per cent. of the patients in Westminster Hospital who had ague. A case is now rarely heard of in the hospital. According to Dr. Barclay, therefore, we should conclude that a change in the type of disease has taken place; but the profession generally will, I have no doubt, attribute the fact to its evident cause—viz. the drainage of the once marshy land on either side of the Thames about and above Westminster Bridge."

ANIMAL FOOD FOR INVALIDS.—SIR: In the JOURNAL for this week (No. 224), mention is made of the great waste caused by giving animal food to the sick in the form of beef-tea. The chief reason for the practice is, no doubt, that the sick can often take liquid food, and no other; but for more than two years, I have found the following formula very useful!—convalescent patients enjoying the food so prepared, and deriving benefit from it.

Take chicken, or the lean of veal or beef; mince it as fine as sausage-meat; make a gravy with the bones; and, having added some finely grated bread, a little butter, salt, and pepper, flavour with an onion or sweet herbs.

Pour the mass thus prepared into tin cups, capable of containing two or three ounces, cover them with paper, and steam them for half an hour.

April 14th, 1865.

I am, etc.,

J. C. COOKWORTHY.

THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscription has been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—Richard Wilding, Esq. (Church Stretton), 5s. 3d.

Amount previously announced, £182: 15: 0.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,

Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, April 20th, 1865.