

M. Trousseau has sent forth to the world a host of well-informed and talented physicians, trained by his teachings in the lecture-room and the hospital, as also by his example. The deceased was never deterred by an extensive and almost European practice from devoting a portion of his time to instruction and the advancement of science.

His earlier friends, Bretonneau and Récamier, guided and sustained his first steps; and never did Trousseau forget how much he was indebted to them. When he had reached the pinnacle of fame he was then most conspicuous for the helping hand he held out to all who needed assistance and encouragement.

Thus disappear one after another men who have shed lustre on the Faculty of Paris: Chomel, Rostan, Jobert de Lamballe have passed away; and, from that splendid phalanx of eminent professors who have spread the fame of the Paris school far and wide, only two still active and energetic men are left standing, like handsome pillars in a Greek ruin—Velpéau on the surgical, and Bouillaud on the medical side. Andral and Cruveilhier work no more, but are resting upon their well-earned laurels; whilst Rayer somewhat holds his ground in spite of age, displaying at times considerable energy where works of benevolence are concerned.

### THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" TESTIMONIAL.

ON Wednesday last a large and influential meeting of the profession was held at the house of Mr. Hills, in Queen Anne-street, on the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. George Smith, the proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Sir Thos. Watson, Bart., presided, and many of the leading practitioners of the metropolis were present. The chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting.

Dr. BURROWS, in presenting the testimonial to Mr. Smith, stated that he did so as the representative of the subscribers, both present and absent. It was a testimonial on the part of the members of the medical profession to the proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for his able, fearless, disinterested, and benevolent efforts in a great public cause. Dr. Burrows proceeded to show that it was of the utmost consequence that the public should be able to discriminate between the truly scientific practitioner of medicine and he who rested his claims to support on self-laudation and advertising, and on the presumed possession of superior knowledge in the treatment of disease. The *Pall Mall Gazette* had, at considerable expense and with great boldness, stood up in defence of the legitimate practitioner, and had thus earned the respect and gratitude of the medical profession.

In returning thanks Mr. SMITH spoke of the high gratification he experienced in receiving so splendid a testimonial from so large a number of the members of a liberal and learned profession. He proceeded to say that in the first instance, Dr. Hunter was quite unknown to him and the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He had never seen him until the day of the trial. He had taken up the matter entirely on public grounds. Originally the question was discussed without reference to the medical profession, but solely in the interests of the public and as an act of duty. But when the action was commenced against the *Gazette* the members of the profession came forward to his support, and acted most generously and effectively in the cause of truth and justice. Mr. Smith concluded an able address by expressing his thanks to the secretary, treasurer, and subscribers to the testimonial, and especially to the chairman of the day and to Dr. Burrows.

Votes of thanks were afterwards proposed and carried unanimously to those who had taken a prominent part in promoting the testimonial, and more especially to Mr. Hills, in whose house the proposal of the testimonial originated and in whose house it was presented.

The testimonial consists of a solid silver chased and engraved cup. On the top is a figure representing the flight of Genius; on the front, a medallion, in oxidized silver, representing the crowning of Wisdom and Science in the presence of the Virtues; on the reverse, the monogram "G. S." And of a solid silver salver, with engraved and chased border. The inscription on the centre is as follows:—"Presented to George Smith, Esq., by members of the medical profession, and other

friends, in recognition of the important services rendered to the community by the *Pall Mall Gazette* in successfully defending the action, Hunter v. Sharpe, whereby the freedom of the press was once more vindicated, and the right of courageous and honest criticism confirmed. June, 1867."

The value of the cup is 250 guineas. Weight of cup and salver, 233 ounces. They were manufactured and designed by Ortnor and Houle, of 3, St. James's-street.

### WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In your remarks upon my project for the supply of London with pure water you inquire—1st. What is the cost of my plan? 2nd. Can a duplicate service be avoided?

In reply to the first question I have to state that my estimate is £4,800,000, and that the actual extent of land is 2188 acres, or less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. I propose to obtain this extent of ground at Farnham, Salisbury Plain, or other locality indicated by careful surveys, levels, &c.

As to a duplicate service, I cannot see how this is to be avoided if you admit (as you do) my first principle—namely, that pure water is only required to a limited extent, or for drinking and cooking only. Could anything be more absurd than to bring *pure* water to London to use in waterclosets, or in watering the streets, &c.? I therefore propose to have two classes of water, or, in fact, to lay down another pipe (the subway being prepared for the purpose), which shall be absolutely separate from the gas-poisoned substratum of the streets.

The main difficulty is the construction of the subway, and I venture to urge upon you, as a most influential member of the fourth estate, to leave no stone unturned in order to aid Mr. Tite, M.P., in carrying his Bill for the metropolitan subways, and also the Municipalities Bill of Mr. Stuart Mill, M.P. When these two measures become law it will be possible to have the water, light, &c., in each municipality supplied by one distinct company, so that each street will have but one gas and two water pipes, so placed as to prevent any combination between them injurious to the public health.

Trusting this reply may be satisfactory to you, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. ORMSBY, Civil Engineer.

Parliament-street, Westminster, June 25th.

### LIVERPOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Wednesday last a meeting of the subscribers to the Liverpool Cotton Relief Fund was held in the mayor's parlour at the Town Hall, to consider what was to be done with the surplus money in the hands of the treasurer, amounting to £40,000. The committee had previously issued a report embodying a recommendation that the money should be devoted to the purchase of ten or twenty acres of land, a few miles out of Liverpool, and the erection upon it of a Convalescent Hospital. This suggestion was unanimously adopted at the meeting. The committee propose that the new hospital should not be a separate institution, but in connexion with our three existing hospitals, its wards being severally appropriated to the reception of suitable cases from each. This recommendation was also agreed to; and the names of the president and treasurer of the Royal Infirmary, the Southern, and Northern Hospitals were then added to the committee. A further suggestion contained in the report was that such an institution as the one proposed would offer a suitable asylum for the reception of incurable cases, as consumptive and cancer patients, who now had no other refuge than the workhouse. It is to be hoped this part of the scheme will also be realised, and then Liverpool will possess an institution which, supplementing the other charities, will be of incalculable service to each and all of them.

The indignation felt at the abrupt closing of the cattle market in this town was so great, particularly after the report of Professor Gamgee, alluded to in your last number, in which he stated that the supposed case of rinderpest was nothing of the kind, that the Government sent down Professor Simonds to thoroughly investigate the case. He found that