by the names of legally eligible men with (as he supposes) stronger claims to the fellowship. The reason for the change should be briefly given.

Let the Council again meet and reconsider the altered lists. They will then know how far their original list agrees with the general feeling of the fellows; and they will, if I mistake not, so far modify it as to prevent the recurrence of the discreditable scene enacted by the physicians of a certain west-end hospital last election-day.

This final list of candidates should also be sent to the fellows sufficiently early to allow any country fellow time to protest against the election of any candidate, should he feel it his duty to do so. This I conceive to be an important point. A member residing in a provincial town may have a scientific reputation, and at the same time may have a very discreditable status in society. The London board of electors would be cognisant of the former, but in all probability quite ignorant of the latter; and here the provincial fellow could render essential aid.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A PROVINCIAL FELLOW OF SIXTEEN
YEARS' STANDING.

January, 1865.

P.S.—A well-known and distinguished Harrogate physician was proposed for the fellowship last year. Is there not an, at least, equally celebrated physician at Buxton whose name should also have been upon the list?

BARON LIEBIG'S SOUP FOR CHILDREN.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I was very much pleased at seeing your remarks on Baron Liebig's Soup for Children. I had previously read his article on that subject in the *Popular Science Review*, and was particularly impressed with the value of the food, prepared as he directs, in all cases of hand-fed or bottle-fed children. By feeding them with a food in part artificially digested, a great strain will be taken off their weak stomachs, and I believe we should get a much less number of cases of eczema and other ailments arising from defective digestion and assimilation than we do at present were this food generally adopted; and we must hope that this adaptation of organic chemistry to our daily wants will be found to be not less valuable than the many important practical truths established by Baron Liebig in that branch of science.

The greatest difficulty towards obtaining this soup I found to be how or where to get the malt, but I have to-day made arrangements with the Metropolitan Farina Company, who have their factory at 9, Walmer-road, Notting-hill, to supply any of my patients with the malt-flour, mixed with (or without) the proper proportion of bicarbonate of potash. At my suggestion, the above company will shortly be prepared to supply the malt-flour in tins, that it may be better preserved, allowing chemists and others keeping it on sale a trade discount.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Jan. 11th, 1865.

AN ADMIRER OF LIEBIG.

THE CASE OF PHŒBE M'ENNIS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I have read in your journal of the 14th inst. an article headed "The Case of Phœbe M'Ennis." The article concludes with an inquiry if I have anything to urge in mitigation of the sentence passed upon me by the Committee of the St. Pancras and Northern Dispensary. As the question is put to me by the Editor of THE LANCET, the acknowledged organ of the medical profession, I reply to it frankly by stating that I admit the justice of that sentence, but at the same time I desire to repudiate in the strongest manner the very serious charges of "cold-hearted seduction" and "abominable heartlessness" which you have brought against me.

The short facts of the case are these: I made the acquaintance of the girl in the streets—mine was not the first acquaintance of the kind which she had formed. She visited me at my rooms from time to time, and ultimately insisted against my will on remaining in the lower part of the house. I remonstrated with her to no purpose, as she preferred remaining where she was to returning to her own home. I had in the month of November last given to the Committee notice that my engagement with them would terminate at the expiration of two months from that date. I could not remove the girl without a disturbance, which would bring the

institution into open disgrace, and as my engagement had almost terminated I allowed her to remain, in the hope that by so doing a public scandal would be avoided. When the girl attempted suicide in a fit of anger at my blaming her for intruding herself into my room in the presence of a third person, she being then in the house against my wish, I, regardless of the consequences to myself, for her own sake placed her under the protection of the law; and, in so doing, I was not actuated by any other motive than the fear of the result which might follow if she were not placed under some restraint. I did not seduce the girl. I never told her to take her departure because "*she failed any longer to be of any use or pleasure to me.*" I did not say that I should desert her because she was in the family-way, for I never knew or heard such to be the case until it was so stated in the police-court.

I have stated the facts as shortly as I can, and, if you desire it, I will give you every means in my power of testing the accuracy of my statement. I do not in this letter, out of consideration to the girl, give you her address, but you can have it on application to me, and you will then have the opportunity of learning more.

It is not for me to attempt to defend or palliate an immoral connexion, and that is why I have nothing to urge in mitigation of the sentence of the Committee; but I feel that justice to myself and to my profession requires that I should not allow to pass uncontradicted the unfounded charges of seduction and heartlessness.

I admit and express my sincere sorrow for my folly in having formed such a connexion, but I am not prepared to submit to the stigma which attaches to the charges brought against me in your article.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. WESLEY,
M.B. Lond. Univ.

Norfolk-street, Strand, Jan. 19th, 1865.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR DR. BOWEN.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—By inserting the following names of additional subscribers to the "Bowen Fund" you will oblige,

Yours truly,

H. D. SCHOLFIELD, M.D., *Treasurer.*

Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, Jan. 17th, 1865.

Dr. Higgins	...	...	...	£5	0	0
J. W. Foulkes, Chemist	...	...	...	5	0	0
Dr. Skinner	...	...	...	2	2	0
Dr. Vale	...	...	...	1	1	0
Dr. Purdon	...	...	...	1	1	0
Dr. Selwood	...	...	...	1	1	0
Dr. Dobie	...	...	...	1	1	0
Dr. Fenton	...	...	...	1	1	0
James Rowlands	...	...	...	1	1	0
E. Parker	...	...	...	1	1	0
J. Pennington, Esq.	...	...	...	0	10	6
John Green, Chemist	...	...	...	0	10	6

EXAMINATION PAPERS: CAMBRIDGE NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

WE have been requested, on the part of the examiners, to publish the examination papers which were set in the Cambridge Natural Sciences Tripos. The questions on which we have remarked are those treating of Anatomy and Zoology, and we are only able to find room for these. Our readers will probably agree with us that they are very unfit for the examination of candidates for the highest scientific honours in these departments:—

Describe the stomach of a ruminant and the process of rumination. By what peculiarities of organization do the camelidæ differ remarkably from other ruminants, and to what climates and soil are they best adapted? Of what do the humps principally consist?

Contrast the structure of the compound eyes of insects with that of the stemmata or simple eyes met with in the same class; and state what is known of these two forms of visual apparatus.

Trace the development of the vascular system of a chick in