

Association Intelligence.

LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Letters or communications for the JOURNAL should be addressed to Dr. WYNTER, Coleherne Court, Old Brompton, S.W.

Letters regarding the business department of the JOURNAL, and corrected proofs, should be sent to 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will shortly be published in the JOURNAL. Gentlemen whose designations or addresses, as given in the lists published on July 24th and October 9th, 1858, and June 18th, 1859, are inaccurate, will oblige by at once forwarding the necessary corrections to Dr. Williams, Worcester, or Dr. Henry, 37, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN. [General Meeting.]	Beverley Arms, Beverley.	Thursday, Sept. 22nd, 2½ P.M.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Ordinary Meeting.]	Swan Hotel, Leighton Buzzard.	Thurs., Oct. 6th, 2 P.M.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

ROCHESTER, MAIDSTONE, GRAVESEND, AND DARTFORD DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The first of the third series of the Rochester, Maidstone, Gravesend, and Dartford district meetings, in connection with the South-Eastern Branch of the British Medical Association, will be held at the Crown Inn, Rochester, on Friday, September 30th, 1859, at 5.15 P.M.

The members and their friends will dine together after the meeting, at 7 P.M. precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine, are requested to give an intimation to that effect to Dr. Martin of Rochester, or Mr. Dulvey of Brompton, on or before Monday, September 26th. Dinner tickets, five shillings, exclusive of wine.

Trains will leave for London and all stations on the North Kent Line at 9.30, and for Maidstone at 10.30.

JAMES DULVEY, *Honorary Secretary.*

Brompton, Chatham, September 1859.

Editor's Letter Box.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN CORNWALL.

LETTER FROM EDWARD DANIELL, Esq.

SIR,—By some unaccountable mischance, I omitted, when reading the JOURNAL of August 20th, to notice a remark of Dr. Littleton to the members of the Cornwall Medical Society, charging me with casting great indignities on the profession in Cornwall. But for the kindness of a friend, this charge might never have come to my knowledge: and the pages of the JOURNAL would have recorded, without contradiction, a statement entirely at variance with every feeling of my heart, and with the whole tenor of my address, which aimed throughout to elevate and not to depress the profession. Surely Dr. Littleton could not have read my address carefully; otherwise he would never put so unfavourable a construction on a passage which has no reference to the *legitimate* profession, however it may refer to the popular heresies of the day.

If Dr. Littleton will kindly refer to the passage which has offended him, he will find that I was speaking of a certain Cornish clergyman, whose excess of benevolence led him to quit the especial duties of his own high calling, in order to pen an extraordinary address to his parishioners, assuming an interference with their bodily infirmities as well as with their souls' sickness. I have no recollection of describing the people of Cornwall as a set of Bæotians; nor will it be so found in my address. I should belie my own heart if I did so, and do

violence to the strong feeling of affection and esteem which I have for a valuable friend, a clergyman in that county, who in the early stages of my life was my friend and enlightened adviser; a man who would not be influenced by

"Doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;"

whether theological or medical.

The passage in my address which, I apprehend, wounded Dr. Littleton, would not have done so but for a small error—the substituting the definite article *the* for the indefinite article *a*. Let the passage be read, "*a* benighted region," etc., and I think Dr. Littleton will allow it is not far from the truth. The clergyman employed his churchwardens to distribute, at the church doors, on a Sunday, a homeopathic address from himself to his parishioners. Was such an act as this any part of his duty? or was it the duty of the churchwardens to distribute the address? But I need not rake up these ashes. I refer Dr. Littleton to the JOURNAL for April 24th, 1858, and May 22nd; and then I would ask him whether there was any grievous wrong in charging the particular locality as singularly benighted. I would have charged my own town with darkness had it given me such indications.

In our beautiful Liturgy, we are taught to pray against all "False doctrine, heresy, and schism." If a clergyman meets with a person who is tainted with false doctrine, heresy, and schism, does he not deplore his darkness? Aye; but it will be said, that this refers to his soul's safety. True; but the heretic may have confidence in his false doctrines, and settle down upon them. So may the heretic in physic; but he is nevertheless a heretic, and we have as much right as the clergyman to deplore the apostasy, and say that the man is benighted, and all too who are "partakers of his plagues."

One word more: If by inadvertence I have in any way wounded Dr. Littleton or his medical brethren in Cornwall, I pray them to accept my expression of sincere regret, and assure them that I can have no just grounds for any charge against them, nor did I ever dream of making one.

I am, etc., EDWARD DANIELL.

Newport Pagnell, September 12th, 1859.

EVIDENCE IN CORONERS' COURTS.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM FALSHAW, M.D.

SIR,—Impelled by a sense of duty to myself and to the profession, I forward the particulars of a coroner's inquest, lately held in this neighbourhood. The inquiry was conducted in a very irregular manner, and the jury returned a verdict which was not warranted by evidence, and which cannot fail to prove highly dangerous to society and mischievous to medical science.

On the night of last January 3rd, a woman, named Hannah Wood, aged 35 years, single, was taken suddenly ill after retiring to bed, and died in an hour, or from that to an hour and a quarter. The duration of her illness was not more than an hour and a quarter. She retired to bed in her usual health, and soon afterwards gave an epileptic shriek. It was not an unusual thing for her to awake out of her first sleep in a state of great alarm, and with a shriek; but generally she was soon pacified. On this occasion, however, she appeared alarmingly ill, and was soon surrounded by friends and neighbours, who watched her closely and never left her till she died. The symptoms were of an anomalous character. She suffered great internal pain, and perhaps the most striking symptoms were a peculiarly anxious countenance, expressive of pain, and a rapidly sinking pulse. In consequence of the obscure nature of the case, other symptoms were especially looked for—the symptoms of poisoning. But the case was altogether irreconcilable with any known poison. There were neither retching, vomiting, purging, delirium, convulsions, nor coma. The pupils were neither contracted nor dilated, although the eye was restless. She retained her mental faculties to the last moment. (I may mention that brandy was administered to her by one of the attendants).

At the time of death she was four months advanced in pregnancy; but no one had the slightest suspicion of the fact save one individual, the father of the child; and it was in consequence of a statement made by this man three months after the woman's death that an inquiry was instituted. It appears that he had, at her request, gone to a quack doctor in the neighbourhood, and obtained some medicine for her. What it was he did not know, for she had written the name of it on a paper and he was unable to read it. Her sudden death, however, seems to have made such an impression on his mind, that after

a lapse of three months he stated his belief that she had died from poison. It turned out in evidence that the deceased had consulted several women as to the best method of procuring abortion (stating that the information was for another person). That she had taken several medicines at their suggestion, such as *hiera picra*, etc.; but these failing, she was recommended to get a certain drug from the above mentioned quack doctor, which was done some time before her death. I mention these circumstances to show that there is no proof that the woman intended destroying herself; the public, and I think the jury, were under the impression that whatever she took on the night of her death was done with the object of procuring abortion. But there was no evidence to prove that the woman took anything on that night; and, I ask, is it likely that she would *delay* taking the medicine received from the quack, and which she thought would surely produce abortion? She had already taken drugs without producing the desired effect, and the difficulty of concealing her pregnancy was daily increasing. I therefore maintain it is more likely she would swallow her medicine at once than keep it in her possession several weeks.

On April 6th the body was exhumed. The abdominal viscera, secured in the usual manner, were transmitted to Mr. Calvert, of Manchester, for analysis; and an inquiry at once opened before Mr. Sellers, deputy coroner. I have no intention to say one word in disparagement of the legal or scientific acquirements of these gentlemen (indeed, I could not if I wished); but this I do maintain, that neither of them manifested any acquaintance with the science of medical jurisprudence, and particularly the duties of a medical jurist, and the rules which ought to have guided him in making a report of his analysis for a coroner's jury.

Notwithstanding the fact that I was the *only* medical man that saw the deceased during her brief illness, and moreover the *nearest* to her, I neither received the coroner's order to make a *post mortem* examination of the body, nor to attend his court to give evidence. I did attend at the fag-end of the proceedings, at the request of Mr. Calvert. Mr. Calvert seems to have complained a good deal of the want of medical evidence; he said that, had he been informed of the manner of her illness, or death, he might have been able to say what the exact poison was that caused her death. And the reiteration of the remark "want of medical evidence," etc., was not very pleasant, as it gave the public outside the impression that I had been guilty of some culpable neglect. If one of the most important witnesses that could have appeared before the jury was not forthcoming, if there was complete absence of medical evidence, and if the analytical chemist was crippled in his researches in consequence of that absence, where was the fault? Surely it was in consequence of unjustifiable neglect of duty on the part of the coroner. And I must state that when I was called, at the request of Mr. Calvert, it was at a time when he could and ought not to have been influenced by any evidence I could give; and I may remark that it is quite unreasonable, even for a man of Mr. Calvert's penetration, to expect that I, or any other medical man, should be able to describe symptoms which never existed.

The verdict of the jury was founded on the evidence of Mr. Calvert. He is reported to have said that he commenced to test the stomach and its contents for corrosive mineral poison, and he enumerated the most important metallic irritant poisons, but failed in finding any. He then devoted the remaining portion of the stomach, etc., to a search for a vegetable alkaloid; and I must confess that the various chemical manipulations required to find out this alkaloid were given with a detailed minuteness which must have been highly interesting to a country jury, but which was quite unnecessary; for a reporter is not called upon to display his erudition, but to make himself understood. However, after considerable labour, he at last finds what he conceives to be an alkaloid, but the quantity is so small that he is unable to say what it is—nay, he does not even demonstrate it to be a poison, and, for anything known to the contrary, it may have been quite innocuous.

Now, the evidence altogether tended otherwise than to confirm the report that the woman had died from poison; and, although Mr. Calvert did not detect poison, he is reported to have made the following extraordinary statement:—"He was, however, of opinion that the deceased came to her death by taking some violent alkaloid poison, an exceedingly small portion of which would be sufficient to cause death. The violent irritation which he observed at the entrance of the stomach confirmed him in the opinion that death must have resulted from a violent alkaloid poison. He was certain that the alka-

loid was not strychnia, but was disposed to consider it belladonna."

May I ask if any medical witness, having a knowledge of the physiological actions of remedies on the one hand, and an acquaintance with *post mortem* appearances on the other, would, on oath, have adventured such a statement? And may I further ask, does belladonna, or its alkaloid, atropia, usually prove fatal in an hour and a quarter? Can a case be given where they proved fatal without producing great and characteristic disturbance of the functions of the brain? Is it likely that a poison can produce violent inflammation of the stomach without inducing retching and vomiting? and is it not possible that brandy, administered before death, might produce an inflammatory appearance of the stomach? The impression, however, prevails that the woman was poisoned by belladonna.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to her death by some virulent vegetable alkaloid; but whether administered by herself or others there is no evidence to show." This verdict, I maintain, is entirely fallacious and indefensible, for the following reasons:—

1. Because there is no evidence to show that the deceased ever obtained a deadly poison.

2. Because there were no symptoms of poisoning during life.

3. Because there was no evidence to prove that poison was detected after death.

4. Because there was no medical evidence in support of the verdict.

5. Because the manner and duration of the illness were quite irreconcilable with the only poison that was mentioned, viz., belladonna.

6. Because during the inquiry there was no attempt made to ascertain "if there was any other cause of death."

To say the least, there was a doubt, a reasonable, substantial doubt; and therefore the jury ought (to borrow an expression from you) to have acted in accordance with the universally recognised principles of English justice. It was one of those sudden and mysterious deaths which every now and then occur, and which is beyond the power of man to solve, and ought, therefore to be left to that inevitable and unerring judgment which no cunning can evade, and no ingenuity avert.

I am, etc., WILLIAM FALSHAW.

Ramsbottom, September 8th, 1859.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

* In these lists, an asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.

BIRTHS.

Of sons, the wives of—

COPLAND, James C., Esq., Surgeon, Brightlingsea, on Sept. 3.

*COX, Arthur, Esq., Long Buckby, on September 6. (Twins.)

*GRANVILLE, J. Mortimer, M.D., Bristol, on September 7.

HENSLEY, F. J., M.D., Spring Gardens, on September 8.

SQUIRE, S. N., Esq., Surgeon, Wivenhoe, on Sept. 7.

Of daughters, the wives of—

*ASHLEY, W. H., M.D., Ladbroke Square, on Sept. 11.

FRANCE, R. R., M.D., Hampstead, on Sept. 6.

MARRIAGES.

*CORNWALL, John, Esq., of Ashcott, Somerset, to Sarah E., eldest daughter of the late J. P. Hodgson, Esq., of Batterssea, on Sept. 8.

HARPER, A., Esq., Controller of the Customs Fund, to Lydia, younger daughter of J. M. CAMPLIN, M.D., of Islington, at Highbury, on Sept. 6.

MACKENZIE, John I., Esq., Surgeon, to Emily E., only child of the late Captain REBENACK, H.E.I.C.S., on Sept. 13.

FLOWMAN, Wm. T., M.D., to Catherine A., second daughter of H. HARDSTAFF, Esq., of Hactre Court, Somerset, on September 5.

SCORESBY-JACKSON, R. E., M.D., of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth White, only child of Sir Wm. JOHNSTON, of Kirkhill, on September 14.

TANNER, T. H., M.D., to Mary W., only daughter of J. ROBERTS, Esq., of Bayswater, on Sept. 10.

DEATHS.

HUGHES, Joseph H., Esq., Surgeon R.N., at Islington, aged 87, on Sept. 3.

IRWIN. On September 4th, at Killiney, Ireland, Charlotte, second daughter of the late H. Irwin, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Military Hospitals.

APPOINTMENTS.

BROWN, Henry, Esq., and ELLISON, James, Esq., appointed, jointly, Surgeon and Apothecary in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Household at Windsor.

PASS LISTS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. LICENTIATES admitted on Thursday, September 8th, 1859:—

HOWSE, Wm., Burford PARK, John S., Ballarat
LEVER, Reginald C., Army WHITE, Fras. T., Rawreth,
MOORE, Thomas, Hales Owen Essex

The following gentleman, on the same day, passed his first examination:—

COLBECK, Thomas Wm., Kensington

HEALTH OF LONDON—SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1859.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week	Boys .. 875 Girls .. 826	1701 .. 1111
Average of corresponding weeks 1849-58..	1531 ..	1102

Scarlatina and diphtheria became more fatal, but the deaths by fever and diarrhoea decreased; so that the deaths by zymotic diseases amounted to 386, the same number as last week. Of diarrhoea, 148; of cholera, two persons died. A retired plant-broker, aged 69, died of cholera, said to be Asiatic, at 24, Princes Street, Mile End Old Town. A merchant's wife, of the age of 36, died of cholera on board of the *Moselle*, shortly after it had passed Gravesend. The attack was fatal in twelve hours. She had suffered from choleraic diarrhoea at Rostock, and left that place in rather a weak state; went on board the steamer at Hamburg on Friday night at 12 o'clock; was attacked by cholera on Sunday morning at about 11 o'clock, and died soon after 11 o'clock at night.

Barometer:

Highest (Sat.) 30.009; lowest (Tues.) 29.648; mean 29.841 in.

Thermometer:

In sun—highest (Mon.) 91°; lowest (Sun. & Tues.) 68°.

In shade—highest (Th.) 72°; lowest (Sun. & Mon.) 46.5°.

Mean—58°; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+0.1°.

Range—during week, 25.5°; mean daily, 19.0°.

Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 73.

Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.35.

LONDON MEDICAL REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the General Committee, held at the office of the Association, No. 5, Charing Cross, on Wednesday evening, September 7th, Mr. F. Dover in the Chair, a large amount of important correspondence was read and considered. The accessions of members were numerous, and several county and other Medical Registration Associations in different parts of England had sent subscriptions, and joined the central body, the advice and assistance of which they now asked, for the purpose of putting down quacks in their several localities. In a letter written to Dr. Ladd, by the Secretary of one of the county Associations, appeared the following passage:—

"A resolution requests me to inquire of you whether (in the event of evidence and funds being supplied by the local Association) the London Association will undertake our prosecutions, so as to do away with the inconveniences of local practitioners becoming the prosecutors. It was thought that if the cases in our district were submitted to the London Association for opinion as to the advisability of prosecuting, the requisite funds and evidence could be obtained here if it were thought that the cases were legally suitable for prosecution. The difficulties connected with the interpretation of the Medical Act,

and the confessedly imperfect state of the printed Register, make us slow in commencing any prosecution, except under good legal advice. It was determined that I should lay before you the particulars of two cases, asking your advice concerning them."

These instances—viz. of a herbalist and a fully-blown homoeopathic practitioner—were then briefly detailed. Dr. Ladd was authorised to write in reply, asking to be furnished with full particulars of the cases in question, and of the amount of evidence attainable.

The secretary of a similar body writes:—"Every medical man hereabouts fully appreciates the services of the London Association"; which, he says, will probably be joined individually by the members of the body he represented, their Association being but a small one.

The secretary of a third—the South Cheshire Association—says:—"I am instructed to express a cordial assent to the project of the co-operation of the central and local Registration Associations, and to forward a subscription," etc.

From the secretary of a fourth—the Bristol Medical Registration Association—was sent a copy of the following printed resolution, dated August 4th:—"At a meeting of the members of the medical profession, held this day, it has been determined to form a Medical Registration Association in this city, in connexion with and a branch of the Parent Association in London." A subsequent letter, dated August 20th, states that, "at a meeting of the Bristol Medical Registration Association, it was resolved at once to affiliate it to the London Association."

Other communications requested that legal gentlemen should be dispatched from London by the Association to watch important cases in which unqualified practitioners had become involved; and, in fact, would fain place an amount of work in the hands of the Committee and Secretaries of the London Association, for the whole of which, unfortunately, they have not at present funds at command.

A letter was read from Dr. Francis Hawkins, addressed to Dr. Ladd, and intimating that foreign degrees, obtained after the 1st of October, 1858, whether by examination or not, would not be officially registered. An extract from this letter to such an effect appeared in the *Lancet* of last week, as did the correspondence of Mr. Rymer with the honorary secretary relative to the assumption by dentists of the title of "surgeon"-dentists. In his first letter, Mr. Rymer was disposed to provoke a prosecution nominally against himself, for the purpose of trying, in a court of law, the right of dentists to the above designation; but in his second letter, read at this meeting, he stated that the College of Dentists would prefer that the matter should be settled by arbitration; a difficult undertaking, however, since no arbitration could be made binding, or in any way effective unless voluntarily submitted to.

Letters were read from several persons to whom "warnings" had been sent by the honorary secretary, notifying that they had renounced the title of "surgeon," to which they were not legally entitled; and some members of the committee instanced other cases, within their personal knowledge, of individuals who had received "warning letters," having similarly abandoned improperly assumed designations.

Amongst the resolutions passed, was one requesting the honorary secretary, Dr. Ladd, to draw up, in the name of the Association, a memorial to the council of the College of Surgeons, in reference to the projected examinations of dentists at this college, and expressive of a hope that the interests of members of the college will be so far considered that the diploma to be granted to dentists will not entitle them to use the title of "surgeon," nor to appear on the medical Register.

The funds of the London Medical Registration Association are now, according to the weekly financial reports, not only steadily, but rapidly augmenting; but the expenses of prosecutions, etc., have been heavy, and, aware of how much has to be done in the cause of the profession, the cry is still, at the committee-room, "*Plus d'argent*."

At the meeting on Wednesday last, the 14th instant, Mr. Jones, of Mount Street, the prosecutor of Watters and Edwards, at the Lambeth Police Court, attended by appointment, together with Mr. Smith, of Pall Mall, who has been active in endeavouring to obtain for Mr. Jones some recompense from the profession for the heavy expenses and loss which that prosecution entailed upon him. The committee of the Association readily agreed to head with a subscription of five guineas the list of those who desire to reimburse Mr. Jones, and they trust that the example will be followed by all the haters of quackery.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POSTAGE OF MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED MATTER.

Any amount of manuscript or printed matter, singly or together, provided it contains nothing in the form of a written letter, is transmitted through the post, in packets open at the ends, at the following rates: not exceeding 5 ounces, one penny; above 5 and not exceeding 8 ounces, two pence; above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 pound, four pence; for every additional half-pound or under, two pence.

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

Members should remember that communications for the current week's Journal should not arrive later than Wednesday.

NOTICE.—Dr. WINTER will feel obliged if the Association will address all Post Office Orders in payment of Subscriptions, to the Publisher, Mr. THOMAS JOHN HAYMAN, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., "Examiner Branch"; and he would also feel obliged by their sending all communications respecting the next receipt of the Journal, to the same address; as, both these matters are out of the province of the Editor.

Communications have been received from:—Mr. J. A. LOCKING; Mr. H. TREAR, JUN.; Dr. FALGOUT; Dr. W. GIBBS; Mr. J. HARRISON; Dr. PROBERT; Dr. H. SALTER; Dr. MARTIN; Dr. JOHN W. GOSWELL; Mr. E. GARRATT; Mr. C. J. EVANS; Dr. JAMES BURNING; Mr. T. HOLMES; Dr. J. B. NEVINS; Mr. FRED. G. HARGREAVES; Dr. LIONEL BEALE; Dr. HERBERT BARNES; Dr. W. F. WADSWORTH; Mr. DULVET; and Mr. W. MARTIN.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. An Account of the Life, Lectures, and Writings of WILLIAM GALLIE, M.D. Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh. By JOHN THOMSON, M.D. In Two Volumes. Edinburgh: Blackwood and Son. 1889.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of MEDICINE.

SESSION OF 1889-90.

The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. COLLINGWOOD, on October 1st, at Two p.m.

LECTURES—WINTER SESSION.

Principles and Practice of Surgery Mr. Long.
Principles and Practice of Medicine Dr. Funn.
Anatomy and Physiology Mr. Fletcher and
Pathology, Descriptive & Surgical Anatomy, Mr. Watson.
Chemistry and Pharmacy Dr. Edwards.

The Dissecting Room is Open Daily, from Eight a.m. to Six p.m.

SUMMER SESSION.

{ Midwifery and Diseases of Women Mr. Betty.
{ Diseases of Children Mr. Grimsdale.
{ Materia Medica and Therapeutics Dr. Mevins.
{ Medical Jurisprudence Dr. Cameron.
{ Toxicology Dr. Edwards.
{ Botany Dr. Collingwood.
{ Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery Dr. H. Taylor.
{ Practical Chemistry Dr. Edwards.
{ Pathological Anatomy Dr. Broadbent.

In addition to the Prizes in each Class, the following EXHIBITIONS are offered for competition annually:

ROYAL INFIRMARY MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP, value £25, consisting of a Gold Medal and Six Months Free Board and Residence, with Dressing and Chamber, in the Royal Infirmary. Should the Scholarship be gained by a Resident of the Infirmary, Six Months Payment (£21:16) will be returned to him.

FOUR EXHIBITIONS, value £1:10 each, consisting of free Board and Residence in the Royal Infirmary for Six Months, with Dressing and on award of the Medical Board.

For further particulars apply to Mr. FLETCHER, 28, Mornington Terrace, Liverpool.

J. & E. BRADSHAW, late

Shoolbred and Bradshaw.

24, JERMIN STREET, begs to call attention to the various improvements in PATENT ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, KNEE-CAPS, SOCKS, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's SPINE SUPPORTERS. A new description of BELT, invaluable for prevention of Cholera, and the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, etc. N.B. Heavy description of INDIA-RUBBER BANDAGE, vulcanized on the newest principle. Directions for measurement sent by post.—N.B. A Liberal Discount to the Profession.

A female to attend on Ladies.

768

Grosvenor Place School of Medicine.

No. 1, GROSVENOR PLACE (adjoining St. George's Hospital).
WINTER SESSION 1889-90.

LECTURES.

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Monday, October 2nd, at Three o'clock, p.m., by Dr. COCKLE.

General Anatomy and Physiology—Dr. Richardson.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Dr. Hafford and Mr. Lawson.

Practical Anatomy—Mr. Pittard.

Chemistry—Dr. Thudichum.

Principles and Practice of Medicine—Dr. Cockle and Dr. Leard.

Principles and Practice of Surgery—Mr. Spencer Wells & Mr. Adams.

FEE. General Fee to all the Lectures required by the Universities of London and St. Andrews, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Society of Apothecaries, 35 Guinea.

Special Arrangements may be made for any one of the Examining Boards. Prizes and Honorary Certificates will be awarded for general proficiency at the termination of the Session.

The Microscope is used to illustrate the Lectures and Demonstrations. The Dissecting Room and Museum of Anatomy are open to the Students during daylight, when their Studies are superintended by the Lecturers in Anatomy and Mr. PITTARD.

The Lecturer on Chemistry has a Private Laboratory, where Students are instructed in Analytical and Physiological Chemistry.

Instruction in Pathological Anatomy is given by the Lecturer on Physiology.

Further information may be obtained at the School, 1, Grosvenor Place; of Dr. RICHARDSON, 22, Hyde Street, Manchester Square, W.; or at the Residences of the different Lecturers.

Bristol Medical School.—The Winter

SESSION 1889-90 will commence on Monday, October 2nd. The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered:—

Medicine—Dr. Britton.

Surgery—Mr. Clark and Mr. Prichard.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Mr. Coe and Mr. Leonard.

General Anatomy and Physiology—Dr. Martyn and Dr. Frigg.

Chemistry—Mr. Wierzbicki.

Superintendence of Dissections—Mr. C. Leonard, Mr. E. K. Clark, and Mr. H. Ormerod.

At the conclusion of the Session, Prizes will be awarded in accordance with the regulations of the School.

Certificates of attendance upon the Lectures delivered at this School qualify for Examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons, the Apothecaries' Hall, the University of London, the Army, Navy, and India Boards.

See for unlimited attendance upon all the Courses of Lectures (except Practical Chemistry), 45 Guinea.

Students from a distance can be provided with board and lodging under the recommendation of the Faculty of the School.

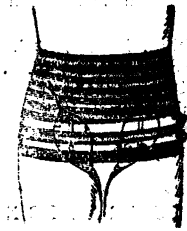
Information upon all particulars may be obtained upon application to the Honorary Secretary.

HENRY EDWARD FRIPP, M.D., Hon. Sec.

Medical School, Old Park, Bristol, Sept. 7, 1889.

Huxley's Spiral Abdominal Belt

is constructed on a principle which secures the required support, without being liable to displacement, the fault which has hitherto characterized these appliances, which are invaluable, when properly constructed, in cases of Pregnancy, Obesity, Ovarian Dropsy, etc. When required, they are fitted with Air-pads for Umbilical, Inguinal, and Femoral Hernia; also with a longitudinal strap for the support of the lower part of the abdomen, and Band with Air-pad for Enlargement of Uterus and Pelvic Aneurysm. These goods, in addition to Stockings, High-boots, Knee-caps, etc., supplied 30 per cent. lower than the prices hitherto charged, every article being of the very best quality. Measures required—Circumference at a, b, c; depth from d to e.



Priced and Illustrated Catalogues on application to
E. HUXLEY, 22, 24 Cavendish Street, Oxford Street, W.
RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

White's Moc-Main Lever Truss is

allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often harmful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOO-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER SLING with so much ease and comfort that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, MR. WHITE, 238, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s. Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 6d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of Weakness and Swelling of the Legs, Thighs, etc. They are porous, light in texture, and elastic, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price each 7s. 6d. to 12s.

JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 238, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

