and one hundred English) from Belfast." In reply to this accusation, I will merely observe, that the young lady informed me that she was a visitor at his house, while under his care, and, therefore, not very far from Belfast; but whether residing at Belfast or Londonderry, I apprehend the medical profession will not consider the credibility of the narrative of the case in any way affected by the lady's precise locality, but they will, on the contrary, conclude that the doctor's imprudence, in pointing to her residence, as well as introducing the name of her friend, Major Greenwood, was as unnecessary, as it was unprofessional.

2nd. "*Was otherwise healthy.*"

In order to disprove this statement, Dr. Read refers his readers to his correspondence with the young lady's father, but I can assure the profession, that when the young lady first came under my care, she stated, that with the exception of the discoloration of the face, and a pain in the sternum, she was perfectly well, and such were the opinions of Dr. A. T. Thomson and myself; but at a subsequent period to this her health began to decline, and the allusions in her father's letters, (April 11th and May 4th), relative to his daughter's severe illness have reference to this period.

3rd. "*Having baffled the skill of the Belfast Physicians.*"

"Truth and accuracy, are here pre-eminent, *more Teevani*," observes the doctor, *the man of truth*. Now for his peace of mind, I may inform him, that in the paper read before the Society, there was no such assertion as is here stated, and if he thinks himself grievously offended by the allusion to himself, I would recommend him to seek redress from THE LANCET reporter.

4th. "*As he anticipated the case was one of imposture.*"

"With flippant conceit Mr. Teevan assumes the odious honour of being the instigator of the charge of flagrant and artful deception on her parents, by a very young, innocent, and most artless girl, violating by his professional privilege, obtusely and needlessly, the most sacred sanctuary of family honour—its female character. Was it true?" In reply to this interrogatory, I will refer Dr. Read to a letter which I have just received from the young lady's father.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note of this morning's date, I have no hesitation in stating, that in no conversation with me, did you ever, in the most remote manner, cast any imputation on Dr. Read's character; secondly, I am happy to bear testimony to your honourable conduct, both towards me and all my family, during the time of your attendance on my daughter; and thirdly, that my correspondence with Dr. Read, on the subject of my daughter's illness, was published by him without my knowledge or consent.

Believe me, my dear Sir, your's truly,

To Wm. Teevan, Esq. 23, Bryanstone Square, 29th Sept. 1845.

5th. "*The treatment that was employed was merely palliative. On one occasion, erysipelas followed a local palliative; on another, severe disorder of the stomach, and vomiting of a black fluid, from the administration of an internal palliative.*"

The fifth, and last, statement of the doctor is entirely destitute of truth; the assertion that the disorder of the stomach and vomiting of a black fluid were owing to the administration of a palliative, is no where stated in my paper; and I must view it merely as the result of the doctor's imagination. I have been not a little amused with his ignorance and egotism, in boldly declaring that he had ascertained, by the use of a moderate magnifier, *the impossibility of deception*, on the part of the patient, and, *moreover, that the case was one of true pityriasis nigra*. What the size of this *moderate magnifier* may be it is impossible for your readers to divine, as the doctor has not thought it necessary to enlighten us on the subject; but I am quite sure the profession will feel itself under an obligation to him for an accurate description of the invaluable instrument, by which he was enabled to ascertain the impossibility of deception, on her part, as well as the nature of her disease. Surely, in supposing the disease to have been pityriasis, he is labouring under a mistake; and, in confirmation of this assertion, I am supported by the authority of Dr. A. T. Thomson, Mr. Ericksen, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson, all of whom have written on cutaneous diseases, and may be considered no bad authorities on the subject.

The case of the young lady who is the subject of this letter, will be published in the November No. of the *Royal Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM TEEVAN.

23, Bryanstone Square, London,
30th Sept., 1845.

[We are sorry that the accidental assertion of the reporter, that this curious case had "baffled the skill of the Belfast physicians," should have called down upon Mr. Teevan, a highly honourable practitioner, the savage attack of Dr. Read. This circumstance alone has induced us to insert the above letter. Dr. Read having attacked Mr. Teevan, we cannot do otherwise than allow the latter gentleman to reply. We shall not, however, insert any further communication on the subject.—ED.]

MR. SEARLE'S DEFENCE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—My attention has just been directed to a statement, which appears in THE LANCET of the 20th ultimo. Though anonymous in every application of the term, it is so evidently directed against myself, that I beg your permission to make one or two remarks in answer. I have now been engaged in practice, during fourteen years; and have so constantly received from my medical brethren, and as freely reciprocated professional courtesies and marks of private esteem and friendship, that the present charge of unprofessional conduct, has come upon me with great surprise. Having explained the circumstances, you, and your numerous readers, will be the best judges of the truthfulness and justice of the charge. For many years, I supplied the poor of this neighbourhood with medicine and advice, gratuitously; and this system I would have still pursued, had my means enabled me to second my inclinations. The number of patients increased to such an extent, that I felt it necessary, either to give up the practice of seeing the poor, altogether; or, by making a small charge, barely sufficient to cover the first cost of medicine, relieve myself from the expense of providing it. I preferred this course to that of sending patients to the shop of some neighbouring chemist, where they would pay much more dearly for the medicine. Had I done so, I might have had the reputation, if that is desirable, of seeing patients gratuitously, whilst I "received a per centage from my partner." I might thus, at least, have escaped the censure of your correspondent. I adopted a course, which has given satisfaction. None who can afford to pay for advice and medicine in the usual way, are admitted as poor and unable to pay. I have issued no circulars. The paper referred to is a printed form, on the fly-leaf of which I write my prescriptions, and this form has not been issued to any, except to those who have attended as patients. In this way, during the last year, twelve or fifteen hundred have been made use of.

The closing remarks of your correspondent, having no reference to myself, do not require notice from me; they reflect, however, little credit on the head or heart of him who wrote them.

Apologising for the trouble which I give you in a matter so wholly personal,—I remain your obedient servant,

G. C. SEARLE.

Cumming Street, Pentonville, Oct. 1, 1845.

[We lose no time in publishing Mr. Searle's defence of his printed notice. The statements which he makes, palliate, but do not excuse the form which he uses. The respectability of the profession, imperatively requires, that all such means of giving publicity to particular modes of practice, should be avoided. We are told that Mr. Searle is a really honourable and well-informed practitioner. We hope, therefore, that what has occurred will induce him at once to discontinue a system, of which no one who, has at heart the welfare of the profession, can approve.—ED.]

EFFECTS PRODUCED BY MUSHROOMS.—*Idiosyncrasy*, as regards food, is not sufficiently attended to or understood by the profession or the public, and many persons suffer from ailments which are mainly due to some article of their dietary disagreeing with their gastric organs. The following case lately came under my notice:—A young lady, who, under ordinary circumstances, enjoyed good health, had more than once suffered from attacks of the following nature. A sensation of faintness, rather than sickness of stomach, was wont to effect her after dinner on some particular occasions, accompanied by most distressing pain in the epigastric and abdominal regions. So severe was this pain that she was generally compelled to retire to bed, when she used to lie for several hours suffering (in addition to the symptoms above described) from coldness of the extremities, which rendered the use of hot jars necessary. At the end of about twelve hours the attack generally wore itself out, leaving a lassitude which lasted for a day, or even longer. A repetition of these attacks induced the patient—a peculiarly intelligent person,—to reconsider what species of food she had taken at the meals which preceded them; and recollecting that a few mushrooms partaken of, had once induced a severe attack of illness, she thought it possible that *catsup*, being made from these *fungi*, might have been instrumental in causing her late attacks. Such proved to be the fact, and she now escapes annoyance of a similar nature by carefully abstaining from all condiments which contain that fluid even in the smallest quantities. I may as well mention that her last attack was caused by partaking of mutton hash, the gravy of which contained an exceedingly small quantity of catsup. The case may prove useful by drawing attention to the subject of ailments traceable to the use of peculiar articles of food.—*Correspondence in Dublin Medical Press.*

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LONDON.

Names of Gentlemen who have obtained Certificates of Qualification to practise as Apothecaries, on Thursday, October 2nd, 1845:—Alfred Haviland, Bridgewater. Jabez Henry Elliott, Devizes. William Thomas Black, Manchester.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Gentlemen admitted Members on Friday, October 3rd, 1845:—T. O. Walker, H. H. Day, L. Vaughan, F. F. Kingdon, S. Monckton, J. L. Bailey, R. Faulkner, A. C. Copeman.

CORRESPONDENTS.

A Chemist has sent us a circular of Messrs. Bullin and Burt, Surgeons (!!) containing a number of testimonials from some of our most eminent physicians, setting forth in glowing terms the properties of a new blistering liquid (the preparation of which is kept secret) but which, it appears from our correspondent's analysis, is nothing more than the acetum cantharidis of the London Pharmacopœia. We quite agree with *a Chemist*, that no professional man ought to affix his signature, for the purposes of advertisement, to any testimonial of the virtues of a secret remedy. We even go further, as he will see by the article which we publish in the present Number on the subject, and which will, we hope, contribute to put a stop to such practices.

Tobacco in Tic Dolorous.—Mr. Blanch writes to us, as follows, on this subject:—“Nearly two years having elapsed since the conversation, alluded to in my former letter, took place, and having written without previously consulting my private notes on the subject, I have, through an erroneous impression, been guilty of not awarding to my friend, Mr. Chippendale, of Great Queen Street, at whose residence the conversation with Mr. Gower occurred, the merit of suggesting the extract of tobacco.”—We cannot allow the private proceedings of the medical practitioner named by *Scrutator*, to form special subjects of comment in our columns, from either anonymous or avowed correspondents. The gentleman in question may be a great humbug, but so long as his absurdities are confined to parlours and lying-in rooms, he may practise them uninterrupted by the press, excepting he take admonition from any general remarks that appear in print.

A Medical Officer to a Public Institution would be entitled to the fee, in the case mentioned, if summoned to give evidence according to the legal form, whether in or out of the institution.

Mr. J. Luckett's communication shall be inserted.

A Country Curate.—Excision is the only plan of treatment that would succeed. The operation is unattended with danger, and would be safely performed by any well-informed Surgeon. Those gentlemen mentioned would, no doubt, willingly operate gratuitously at the public institutions with which they are connected.

Requisitionist.—The Parisian Medical Congress was noticed in THE LANCET, in a recent leading article (Sept. 6th). Our readers shall be informed of all that occurs.

Communications have been received from “Lector;” “Mr. W. Smith, Bristol;” “Mr. Barrett, Bath;” “Mr. J. L. Bonnar;” “Mr. Jones;” “Dr. Ward;” “Mr. W. Anderson;” “Mr. J. Berbeck Nevins;” “H. A.;” “Mr. Thomas Cattell;” “X.”

Erratum.—The following is a rectified list of the Physicians, and Assistant Physicians of the London Hospital, which was not, it appears, correctly given in the Students' Number.—*Physicians:* Dr. Cobb, Dr. Frampton, Dr. Little.—*Assistant Physicians:* Dr. Pereira, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Herbert Davies.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Approved of by the Lords of the Admiralty and eminent Medical and Naval Authorities.—By Royal Letters Patent.

PREPARED FLOUR, for making bread at Sea, &c., by the addition of water only. Manufactured by the patentee, HENRY JONES, 26 and 37, Broadmead, Bristol. By the use of this flour, captains, passengers to India, &c., may have fresh bread daily through the longest voyage; it is made in two or three minutes, and will be found far superior to that by the ordinary mode. Sold in cases, (containing 14lb.) 4s. 6d.; (20lb.) 6s. 6d.; sample cases, 1s. 6d. each, forwarded to any part, on receipt of a post-office order.

(Copy of a Letter from the Board of Admiralty, London):—

“Admiralty, July 5, 1845.

“Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 27th ult., relative to your Patent Prepared Flour, from the use of which nautical men may have fresh bread, daily, during long voyages, I have to acquaint you that their Lordships have tried the flour made into bread, which they find to be perfectly good, and wish to know whether your patent can be applied to the flour manufactured in the victualling establishments. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

“WILLIAM LEYBURN,

“For Comptroller of Victualling.

“Mr. H. Jones, Broadmead, Bristol.”

N.B. To Millers, Naval Storekeepers, and others.—As the commission to agents and carriage of the flour to distant ports would much enhance the price, licences to manufacture this flour will be granted to one person in each seaport town of the United Kingdom or British Colonies. A circular, containing the medical and naval testimonials received, method of using, &c., will be forwarded on application. All letters to be post-paid.

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MR. MOGGRIDGE, from Messrs. Parkinson, still continues to SUPPLY THE LOSS OF TEETH, from one to a complete set, upon his unrivalled system of self-adhesion, which has stood the test of public opinion, and procured him such universal approbation in many thousand cases. Under the immediate patronage of the Royal family and principal nobility, and recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as the most ingenious system of supplying Artificial Teeth hitherto invented. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves to the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, thereby rendering the operation of extracting or filling unnecessary. They are also so fixed as to fasten loose teeth, by forming a gum, where the natural one has shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes, without the aid of wires, and, above all, are so firm in the mouth, and fixed with that attention to nature as to astonish the most sceptical. Indeed, so confident is Mr. Moggridge of perfect success in every case, that he gives written guarantees not to be paid unless they answer in every way as the natural teeth. He also begs to invite those who cannot undergo a painful operation, to inspect his painless, yet effective system, having numerous, whole and partial sets in all stages of progress in this and the usual principle, fitted on gold, with spiral springs, either of which is equally applicable to natural, as to his celebrated mineral teeth, which possess the advantage of retaining their colour, and resisting decay for an unlimited period, and are made in every variety of natural form and colour, defying detection by the closest observer. Mr. Moggridge, will be happy to afford every facility for consultation, without charge. Mr. Moggridge will be at all times most happy to receive communications from the Faculty, and begs to assure them that they shall ever find him ready and willing to observe professional etiquette in the fullest acceptance of the term.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

ELAM, HUMAN MECHANICIAN, INVENTOR and PATENTEE of the UTERUS SUPPORTER, ERATED TRUSS, and UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE BELT, 403, Oxford-street, London.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

ELAM'S PATENT SUPPORTER, for the Relief and Cure of PROLAPSUS UTERI by external Application. This apparatus is light, elastic, does not interfere with dress, and keeps its position in every motion of the body. Already have 700 testimonials been received from persons who have found the benefit which they had long sought. It has never failed in one case where it has been tried. The medical profession from all parts have sent their testimonials, approving of this most invaluable invention, and it is hoped that the name of pessary will be forgot. The medical profession having such well founded objections to the use of such an article, Mr. E. solicits a trial, which will be the best test as to the merits of this his invention, and his apparatus can be sent through the post.—P.S. In ordering, send the measure of the waist, just above the hips, and one can be had to fit by return of post.

HERNIA.

ELAM'S PATENT ERATED TRUSS. This is an invention which is the one desired for those who are afflicted, being light, elastic, and keeps its position in every motion of the body, securing all cases of reducible hernia. See Testimonials. Can be sent by post.

UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

ELAM'S PATENT MECHANICAL BELT, to ensure Contraction of the Womb, and to prevent Flooding after Labour. Already is the value of this invention known to be the most effectual apparatus ever invented for the medical profession. Mr. E., knowing that this article has to be purchased as a surgical instrument, has now reduced it £25 per cent., so that every practitioner may have it in readiness when required, as it is the wish of those who have tried it, for me to state, that any practitioner losing a patient from hæmorrhage ought to be taken up for manslaughter.

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