

**Biographical sketch of John Reid, surgeon, Glasgow, in whose memory was founded the "John Reid Prize", open to all medical students of Glasgow / by John Lindsay Steven.**

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

JOHN REID, SURGEON, GLASGOW,

In whose memory was founded the "John Reid Prize,"  
open to all Medical Students of Glasgow.

BY

JOHN LINDSAY STEVEN, M.D.

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GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY ALEX. MACDOUGALL, 81 BUCHANAN STREET.

1895.

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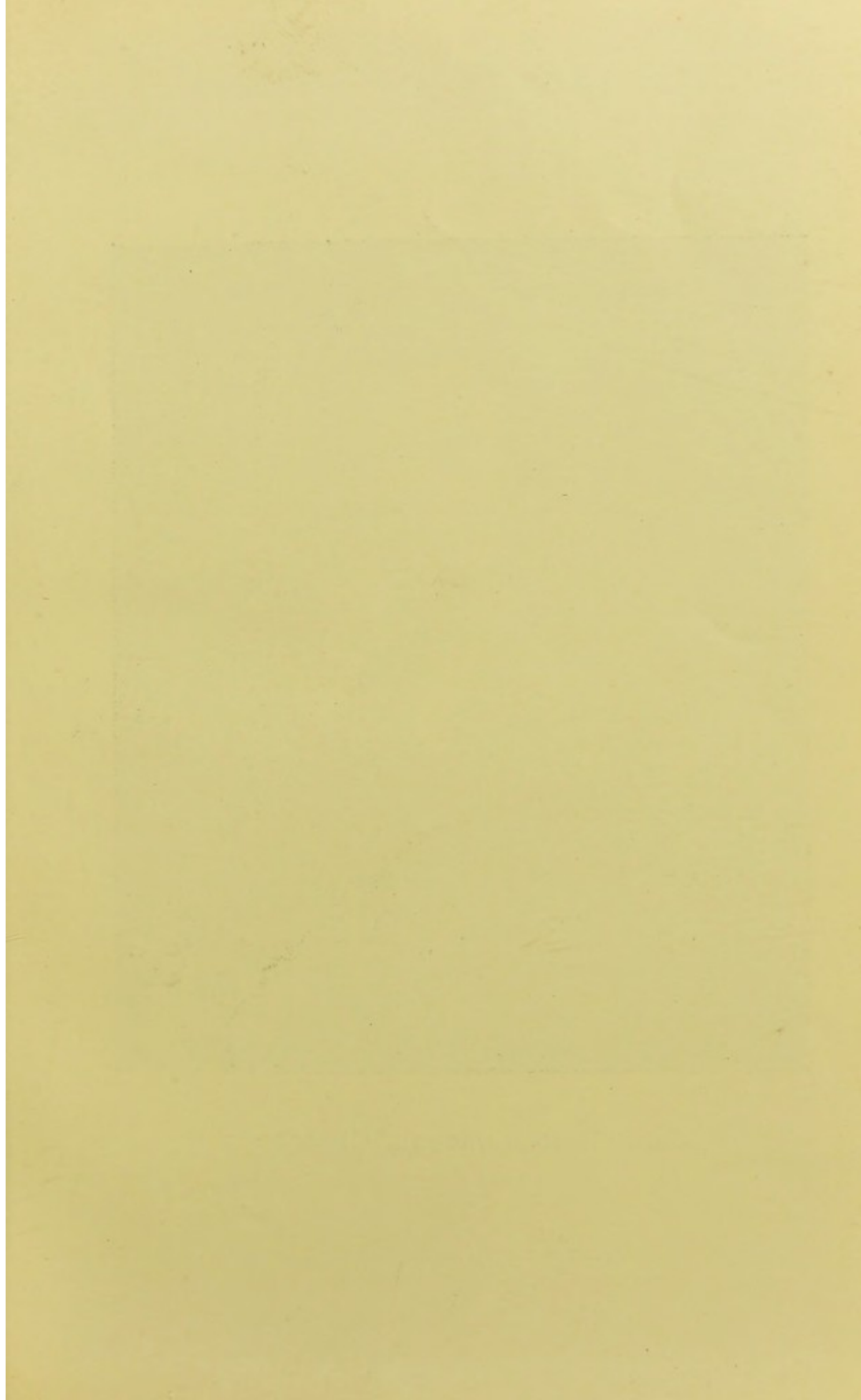
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of Glasgow

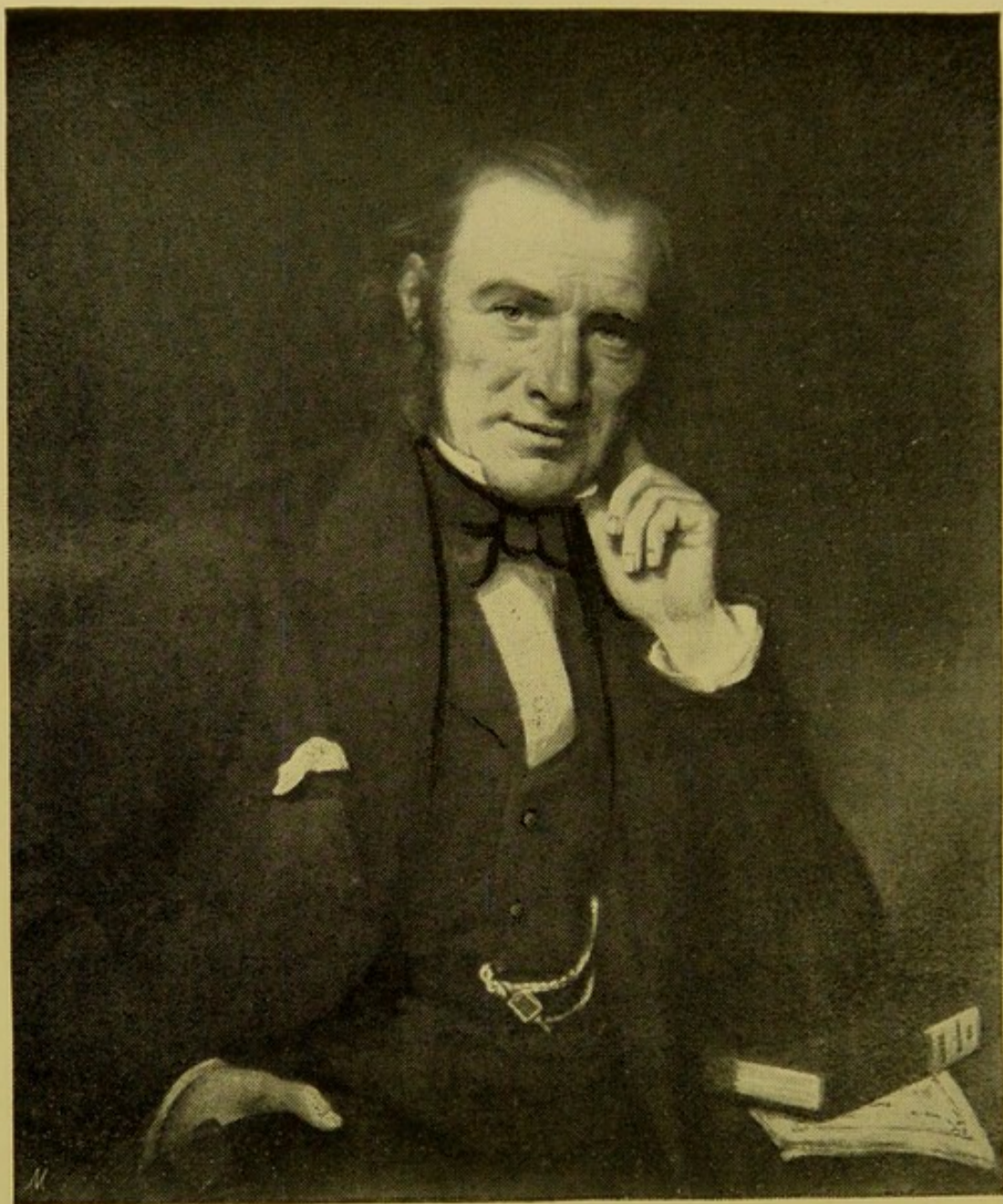
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JOHN REID, SURGEON, GLASGOW.

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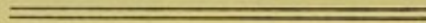
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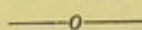
JOHN LEWIS STURGEON, CLASSIC

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JOHN LEWIS STURGEON, M.D.

GEORGETOWN  
PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, 15 BOWEN STREET

## JOHN REID, SURGEON, GLASGOW.



JOHN REID, L.F.P.S.G., died on 7th December, 1881. In 1882 his sister, Miss Mary Reid, founded in his memory "THE JOHN REID PRIZE," of the annual value of about £25.<sup>1</sup> This prize has already been of material benefit to a number of the students of the Glasgow Medical School, and has stimulated many to do good original work in the hope of carrying it off. During the past few years, from my official position, I have been one of the trustees of the prize, and I have been surprised to find that no biographical sketch of John Reid has yet appeared. No apology, therefore, is necessary, even at this late period, for placing on record some short account of the life and work of the man in whose memory this prize was founded. But apart from this very obvious reason, I have also a strong personal reason for not letting the memory of this man entirely lapse. Reid died shortly after I commenced practice, and from my earliest years I had known him well as the trusted medical adviser of our family. His sterling honesty, his absolute fearlessness, his hatred of quackery and shams of all kinds, and his readiness to proclaim what he thought to be true in spite of all ridicule and all opposition, even his faults, his pugnacity, and his inability to break away from the traditions and dogmas of his youth, were qualities which were calculated, profoundly and permanently, to impress the mind of a young man who had the privilege of being admitted to a considerable degree of his intimacy. I have known no more upright man than John Reid.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A.

## BIRTH AND FAMILY HISTORY.

John Reid was born in Hutchesontown, Glasgow, on the 11th March, 1809. His father was Andrew Reid, a joiner and cabinet-maker, whose place of business, according to an old Glasgow Directory, was situated at 43 Thistle Street, S.S. His mother was Margaret Shaw. She came of a family well known in the Hutchesontown district of Glasgow, and she died in 1852 at the advanced age of 81. Andrew Reid died, aged 75, in 1840, and was able to leave his surviving children, John and three daughters, a modest fortune, on the proceeds of which the sisters and their mother were able to live in comfort. None of the sisters married, and Mary became the housekeeper and life-long companion of her bachelor brother John.

## THE STUDENT OF MEDICINE, 1828-1833.

Before entering upon the study of medicine, Reid served his apprenticeship as a cabinet-maker with his father, and in my possession is a substantial mahogany consulting table, given me by Miss Reid, which had served her brother during his whole professional life, and had been made with his own hands. In 1828, at the age of 19, he entered as a student of medicine at Glasgow, by enrolling himself in the class of Dr. William Thomson, who taught anatomy and surgery at the Anatomical Theatre, College Street, a school which had previously been the scene of the labours of John and Allan Burns, and of Granville Sharp Pattison. The following year Reid entered at the University, and during the remainder of his course he pursued his studies either at the University, or at the Portland Street School of Medicine, a voluntary association of medical teachers which achieved considerable success, and lasted from about 1828 to 1843 or 1844. Clinical study in the wards of the Royal Infirmary was commenced in May, 1831, and was continued till May, 1833. In the University, Reid studied under Professors Jeffray, Thomas

Thomson, John Burns, and John Towers. Of his extra-mural teachers, perhaps the best known were William Weir, afterwards President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, William Davidson, who attained some celebrity as a writer on diet and pharmacology, William Auchincloss, J. Balmanno, and John Macfarlane, afterwards Professor of Medicine in the University, whom Dr. W. T. Gairdner succeeded in 1862. On the 1st April, 1833, John Reid received the diploma of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. In those days at the Faculty, in addition to the oral examination, the candidates had to write an essay or thesis on a subject prescribed by the examiners. The subject given to Reid was "Gangrene." The scroll of the essay he wrote has come into my hands, along with a number of his papers, and it is not without a sense of grim humour that one records the fact that this scroll of an essay on mortification was written on the backs and fly-leaves of a number of lithographed funeral letters, which had been addressed at various times to his father and himself.

#### REMINISCENCES OF STUDENT LIFE.

A few of Reid's reminiscences of his student days in Glasgow may not be without interest to us, now well on in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The reminiscences which I now record were related to me by Reid himself whilst I was a student of medicine, and they have always been treasured up in my mind as something which personally connected me with the Glasgow Medical School of sixty years since.

Of his old teacher of Anatomy and Surgery, William Thomson,<sup>1</sup> Reid ever retained a loving regard, and he often spoke to me about him. I was more than surprised, then, to find, when I came to enquire about Thomson at the Faculty,

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix B (p. 18), which gives reproductions of Dr. William Thomson's class tickets. They are not absolutely *fac-simile*, but are as nearly so as the types at present in use will allow.

that it was not even known that there had been a teacher of anatomy of this name. All the information I could obtain from Mr. Alexander Duncan, the accomplished Secretary of the Faculty, was a note of the date of his admission as a Fellow (or a Member as it was then denominated) and of his death. It was not even known that he had been a successful extra-mural Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. From a Post Office Directory of the time I learned that he lectured in the Anatomical Theatre, College Street. Reid's recollections are then of some interest as a slight contribution to the history of the Medical School of Glasgow.

It was, in 1828, still the period of the "resurrectionists," though happily near its close,<sup>1</sup> and the Irish porter at Thomson's "Public Dissecting Room" combined with his official duties those of a body-lifter. Reid dissected with Thomson during three whole sessions, and often the needful supply of material for the dissecting room was very difficult to obtain. One winter, Christmas had passed, no subject could be obtained, and the lecturer was drearily spinning out the time on the dry bones and some wet preparations. Reid could remember an evening when the porter arrived with the long-wished for subject in a sack, on his back, and with a blunderbuss in his hand, which he had thought it right, and probably safe, to remove from the graveyard as well as the corpse.

In these days the dissecting rooms of the city were regularly searched, under warrants granted by the sheriff, for missing bodies, and there was nothing that Dr. Thomson was more nervous about than an official search of his premises. So well was this nervous dread known to his pupils, that, whenever they wanted a night off from lecture, they played upon it. "Whenever," said old John Reid to me, listening with greedy ears to the stories of his youth, "we wanted a night off for the theatre, we gave the Irish porter a sixpence, and told him to come in when the lecture had commenced, and tell the doctor that there was a sheriff's search going on

<sup>1</sup> Warburton's "Act for Regulating Schools of Anatomy" did not come in force till 1833, the year in which Reid obtained his diploma.

at the College." The effect of the announcement was that Dr. Thomson incontinently dismissed his class, suddenly remembering an important engagement.

Reid never personally attended a resurrection, though he had often been invited to do so. He once, however, had experience of a search by the sheriff's officers. The story he told me of the circumstance was this. He was engaged late one night, in the dissecting room, preparing, as the class prosector, a dissection for the next day's lecture. There was no one with him in the rooms at the time, except a little boy, the son of the Irish porter. A loud knock at the door announced the arrival of the sheriff's men. Reid, on learning the object of his untimely visitors, endeavoured to temporize, and to persuade them to return when Dr. Thomson was present. It was of no use, and a violent threat to break in the door led to its being promptly thrown open. The men evidently did not like their work. They examined the rooms gingerly, the prosector taking care to direct their attention to the fact that the bodies in the dissecting room had been there for a very long time. At length they were content. Reid, full of anxiety to give them every facility, expressed the hope that they were satisfied that what they were in search of was not there. The only reply vouchsafed to this polite remark was a rough rejoinder that they were satisfied this was a d—d stinking hole. The body they were in search of was carefully concealed in a secret recess behind one of the window shutters.

Reid, while a student of medicine in the University of Glasgow, was enrolled a member of the Glasgow Medico-Chirurgical Society,<sup>1</sup> and no recollection of his student days gave him greater pleasure than this connection. The Society at this time granted a diploma to those of its members who had distinguished themselves by reading papers and taking part in its debates. Reid had the honour of being awarded

<sup>1</sup> This association was a students' debating society, and is now known as the Glasgow University Medico-Chirurgical Society. It is not to be confused with the present Medico-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow (see p. 10).

this diploma, a document of which he was much prouder than of his licence to practise.<sup>1</sup> From the diploma, which was written in Latin on a sheet of parchment, to which, by a blue ribbon, was attached an imposing seal carefully encased in a tin box, we learn that the Glasgow Medico-Chirurgical Society was constituted in the year 1802, and confirmed by the authority of the *Senatus Academicus*. The essays which Reid read before the Society have come into my possession, and the titles of these may be recorded, as showing the kind of subjects which were discussed by the Glasgow students of these days. The titles are as follows:—(1) "An Essay on Delirium Tremens;" (2) "An Essay on Poisons;" (3) "Ought Tobacco to be used in Cases of Strangulated Hernia in persons unaccustomed to its use?" (4) "On *Morbus Coxarius*;" (5) "Should Permanent Stricture of the Urethra be Treated on the principle of Dilatation?" (6) "Does the Placenta consist of a Maternal and a Foetal Portion?"

I have read all the essays, and they show that, in his younger days, Reid betrayed a readiness to embrace and investigate new doctrines and experiments, which, unfortunately, was not so characteristic of his later years. The essay on "The Placenta" is of special interest, as dealing with a subject which was then being much discussed by Dr. Robert Lee, of London (afterwards appointed Professor of Midwifery in Glasgow, an appointment which he never took up), and Professor John Burns, of Glasgow, as to whether the placenta consisted only of a foetal or of a foetal and maternal portion. Lee held the former and Burns the latter opinion. Reid supported Lee in his arguments in favour of the new doctrine, and gives a graphic description of an injection of the uterus which Burns performed before his class to prove his contention. The experiment, in Reid's opinion at least, was not altogether successful, and the essayist thus describes the chagrin of the well-known and popular Professor of Surgery: "His physiognomy and ejaculations betrayed his sentiments, and I verily believe that if there had been a large enough uterus at hand—say one of plaster of Paris—he would have

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix C.

jumped into it, in order that he might be 'born again' before embracing the new doctrine."

Of his surgical teachers Reid had the highest opinion of the diagnostic powers and operative skill of Mr. Auchincloss, whom he regarded as superior to all his colleagues as a practical surgeon.

#### PRACTICE IN MARKINCH, 1833-45.

Shortly after obtaining his diploma Reid settled in practice in Markinch, a village of some local celebrity in Fifeshire. It is probable that his selection of this comparatively distant sphere of labour was determined by the fact that he had a cousin, Mr. A. Reid, in practice in the neighbouring town of Kirkealdy. Reid remained in Markinch for twelve years, and attained considerable celebrity as a general practitioner. He had frequent consultations with the leading Edinburgh physicians and surgeons; among them, with the famous Dr. Abercrombie. It was always a matter of regret with him that he happened to be from home one day when the great Edinburgh physician, passing through the village, called for him at his house on the "School Brae." The autograph written by Abercrombie on a slip of paper instead of a calling card was carefully treasured by Reid, and was afterwards inserted by him opposite the title-page of his copy of that gentleman's well-known work on the *Diseases of the Stomach*.

Amidst the multifarious duties of country practice, time was found for literary work; and in 1841 he published a book entitled *The Philosophy of Death; or, a General Medical and Statistical Treatise on the Nature and Causes of Human Mortality*. On the title-page appear the following sentences:

"*Nascentes morimur, finisque ab origine pendet.*"

"Being born we die, and our end depends upon our origin."

This work contains much valuable statistical information upon the different causes of death, especially as regards Glasgow, and the author quotes largely from the writings of Dr. Robert Cowan, the father of Professor John B. Cowan.

The Malthusian theory is exhaustively criticised, and it is evident that the doctrines of Malthus did not commend themselves to the practical mind of Reid.

I have also found among his papers the MS. of a course of popular lectures on Chemistry which he delivered in Markinch in 1835. To this period also we may attribute a fragment which seems to indicate that he had projected a medical novel somewhat after the style of Smollett. The hero was Ripelas Ramsden, the son of a village apothecary, who ran away from home to push his fortune in London. The fragment contains a racy account of the journey to London, detailing the adventures of the hero at a village inn, introducing the usual knights of the road, and, travelling with her father, a charming young lady, who touched the susceptible heart of the errant Ripelas. But the MS. ends with the arrival of Ramsden, penniless and sick at heart, in the bustling streets of London, and here we lose sight of him for ever.

#### PRACTICE IN GLASGOW, 1845-1881.

Reid left Fife in 1845, and settled in Glasgow, where he spent the remaining 36 years of his life as a general practitioner. He lived first at 58 North Hanover Street, and afterwards at 150 Renfrew Street. He had consulting rooms at 10 Sauchiehall Street and in George Street; these, however, he gave up many years before his death.

He was best known to the medical profession of Glasgow as an active and faithful member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and in the minutes of this learned body his name constantly appears.

The Medico-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow was founded on the 27th June, 1844, with Professor Thomas Thomson as first president. John Reid was admitted a member on the 10th March, 1846, on the same day as Dr. Newman of the Royal Navy, father of our well-known surgeon, Dr. David Newman. It is interesting to note that the paper read upon this occasion was on the structure of the placenta, by Dr. Alexander

Maxwell Adams. The conclusion arrived at was that it was a purely foetal structure. During his long connection with the Society, Reid served on the Council for two periods—viz., in 1852 and in 1860—and as vice-president from 1873-75. He read a number of papers, and it was characteristic that he preferred to communicate fatal cases in which he had had the opportunity of having a *post-mortem* examination. The communication which seems to have given rise to the greatest amount of discussion was that "On the Alterative Treatment of Fever," read to the Society on the 13th April, 1847, and afterwards published in the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, 1855, vol. iii, p. 155. The minute bears that the paper "gave rise to a very animated discussion, the greater number of the members deprecating the practice recommended by the essayist." In any public or political business undertaken by the Society, we always find him playing a prominent part. He moved the adoption of the Council's report in a famous case of alleged plagiarism. He initiated a rule stopping the payment of annual subscriptions after a given number of years. He objected to the paying away of money without due notice, when in 1853 the Society came to the help of the *Glasgow Medical Journal* with a donation of £50. He brought before the notice of the Society the wrongous dismissal from his office of Mr. Joseph Henderson, surgeon, by the Parochial Board of Fordoun, in Forfarshire, and inaugurated a movement which led to Mr Henderson being reponed. In the opposition to Sir William Dunbar's Death Registration Act, John Reid was one of the foremost leaders. In its long list of members the Glasgow Medico-Chirurgical Society has had none more loyal and more devoted to its interests than John Reid.

"THE GLASGOW MEDICAL EXAMINER."

In 1869 Reid came prominently before the medical public of Glasgow as editor of the *Glasgow Medical Examiner*. This journal appeared at somewhat irregular intervals during

the years 1869-70-71, when it was issued, bound, as the second volume of the *Glasgow Medical Examiner*. Reid's periodical was intended to be a resuscitation of *Glen's Examiner* which was published as a monthly journal in 1831-32. J. P. Glen lived at 78 Saltmarket and had his surgery at 15 St. Andrew Street. He started his journal as a means of allowing the public discussion of medical politics with special reference to the reform of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. He was specially concerned with the claim of the Faculty to levy entrance "fynes" upon surgeons practising within their bounds; with their refusal to recognise the certificates of lecturers who were not Members of the Faculty—the Members being then equivalent to the Fellows of the present day; and with the manner in which the examinations for licence were conducted. His articles are full of interest as regards the history of the Faculty, and he was by no means particular as to the language in which he clothed his opinions. He was entirely fearless in his exposure of what he believed to be the tyranny of the Corporation then housed in St. Enoch's Square.

Reid was a student when this journal was being published, and he used to say that his admiration for the man who dared to attack the authorities of the Faculty was so great that he often stood outside the window of the little surgery in St. Andrew Street, peering over the blind to catch a glimpse of the plucky editor of the *Examiner* behind it. Forty years afterwards the admiring student of 1831 edited the second volume of the *Examiner*. It is right to note, however, that Reid's volume, in strict accuracy, should have been entitled the third, as although Glen's journal was ultimately published as one book, it contains the first volume and all that was published of the second volume of the original *Examiner*. The resuscitated *Examiner* was also an organ of reform, but the subject matter dealt with in its pages was different from that discussed by Glen. Reid concerned himself chiefly with what he considered to be the abuses of specialism, special hospitals and medical advertising. He printed articles on the sanitary aspects of the city and on the antiseptic system, and

he criticised freely the different medical appointments that were made to public offices and hospitals. In the expression of his opinions he was absolutely without fear, even more so than Glen, and often, it must be admitted, rude and perhaps somewhat vulgar in the style he adopted. He was never afraid to mention by name the men and the systems against whom his indignation burned, and his journal, with its bright yellow cover and pungent matter, was appropriately nick-named the "mustard plaster." A journal of this kind was bound to give offence in high quarters, and within the Medico-Chirurgical Society the influence against it was successful in gaining the refusal of the manuscript reports of the Society's proceedings for publication in its pages, although only by a majority of five in a meeting at which forty-five members recorded their votes, for and against. It is told of the publisher that he was continually afraid of being proceeded against for libel, but of this the editor had no fear. Indeed, a rumour was current in certain circles of the profession that Reid had conveyed all his property, personal and heritable, over to his sister, in order that he might write his articles with a free hand. That this rumour was absolutely untrue I know well, for he died practically intestate, the only arrangements he had made for the disposal of his estate being a note on half a sheet of letter paper, stating that he willed all his property, amounting to £7,000 or £8,000, to go to his surviving sister, Mary. But for this note much of it might have gone to his heir-at-law—a cousin in America. Reid was quite ready at all times to meet any of the men he criticised in the law courts, and it is perhaps not without significance that he was never asked to do so. In the pages of the *Examiner* we see Reid at his worst and at his best—at his worst, in his utter inability to see any good in the antiseptic methods of surgical procedure or the germ theory of disease generally, and in his tenacious clinging to the effete dogmas of a humoral pathology; at his best, in his manly protest against shams and quackery and everything that was likely to take from the dignity of the profession he loved, and in the active faithful practice of which he may be said to have died.

## PRIVATE LIFE.

Reid's private life was humble and unassuming to a degree. By his patients he was much esteemed, and great reliance was placed upon his advice and skill. Penurious, even to miserliness, in all that concerned himself or his personal comfort, he was capable of a generosity of action towards others which certainly surprised those who knew him least, and judged of him merely from the somewhat unpromising appearance of his outer man. Not long ago a well known practitioner, now well up in the ranks of the older members of the profession in Glasgow, related to me, with expressions of a sincere gratitude, how he had been most generously befriended by Reid during the struggles of his early professional life. One of Reid's patients, a well-known builder in Glasgow, died bankrupt. On his death-bed he had told the latter that he had appointed him one of his trustees, and implored him to do his best to save something out of the wreck of his fortunes for the maintainance of his widow. The creditors raised an action in the Court of Session for the recovery of an insurance policy, which was regarded by Reid as a legitimate provision for the widow, to the possession of which they had no claim. The other trustees promptly refused to act, and Reid alone accepted office and responsibility. In the Outer House the judge found for Reid on behalf of the widow, and on appeal the Inner House reversed the decision of the Lord Ordinary. At his own risk and expense he at once appealed the widow's case to the House of Lords, and, after an anxious trial, succeeded in gaining a verdict in her favour, with expenses against the creditors. This was but one of many acts of unostentatious beneficence that were well enough known to his intimate friends, and totally out of keeping with the character of a man who could have stooped to avoid, by any dishonourable means, the legal responsibilities of his position as editor of the *Glasgow Medical Examiner*.

In November, 1881, he was in attendance upon a gentleman

who had taken ill at his residence at the coast. This necessitated his going down the Clyde several times a week. In one of his journeys, on a cold, wet, and windy day, he got a chill which resulted in acute cystitis, complicating apparently some prostatic enlargement, and, after a comparatively short illness, he died worn out by his sufferings. He bore his illness with the endurance of a Stoic, and faced the last enemy with the same courage with which he had fought the battle of life. Indeed, his chief suffering at this dread time seems to have been caused by the contemplation of the hopeless sorrow of his life-long companion and devoted sister, Mary. He was buried in the Gorbals Burying-ground, on the South Side of Glasgow, in the same grave which held the remains of his father and mother and the members of their family who had died before him. His sister Mary, the last survivor of the family, was interred in the same place in October, 1889. The grave is situated in a shady corner near the entrance-gate of the cemetery, and is marked by an old-fashioned horizontal tombstone, on which may be read the names of the whole family.

As a practitioner, Reid was essentially of the old school, his whole practice and mode of thought being dominated by the doctrines prevailing at the beginning of the present century. A firm believer in the efficacy of drugs, he had little sympathy with the modern expectant methods of treatment, which he regarded as trifling with disease. The *vis medicatrix naturee* as a therapeutic principle in the treatment of a given case had scarcely any meaning for Reid. Amongst drugs he had great faith in the alterative effects of calomel, and used it with an unsparing hand. Until the day of his death he regularly bled at the arm in all his cases of acute pleurisy or pneumonia. Great indeed was his surprise when he learned that I had gone through my whole medical course without once having seen a patient bled at the arm, and hearty was his promise to take me to the first patient he was going to bleed; but the fulfilment of the promise was forestalled by death. He had little belief in the specificity of many of the continued fevers. Typhus and enteric fevers

were not so much to him specific diseases as morbid febrile conditions which might be determined by a number of different adverse surroundings, or peculiar constitutional states, of the individual affected. The effect of contagion in producing disease was in his opinion greatly over-estimated; and so great was his belief in the protective efficacy of vaccination that I have heard him say he was quite willing to sleep in the bed that a small-pox patient had died in.

In person Reid was somewhat below the average height, of a thin, but wiry, and active frame. His features were strongly marked, of characteristically Scottish type, and indicative of keen active intelligence. His speech was clear and forcible, if latterly somewhat long-winded and dogmatic, and was liable to be interrupted at times by a somewhat hissing nasal inspiration and smack of the lips, an idiosyncrasy of expression as well known to his patients as to the members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. In his later years he was apt to be garrulous at the meetings of this Society, and as he insisted upon speaking on almost every question at great length, it was found necessary to get a time-piece which chimed the ten minutes, chiefly, I am told, to remind Reid that his time was up.

Looking back now through a vista of nearly fifteen years, all the weaknesses of the man are forgotten in the remembrance of his transparent honesty, his marked benevolence, and his high ideals of the honour and dignity of the profession of medicine.

The photograph which is here reproduced was taken by my friend Dr. Charles Workman from the portrait preserved in the Faculty Hall, and gives a very faithful likeness of the subject of our sketch as he appeared in his later years.

APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE HISTORY OF THE "JOHN REID PRIZE" SINCE ITS INSTITUTION.

Year.	No. of Competitors.	Prizeman.	Remarks.	Title of Prize Essay.
1884	3	{ H. Lyon Smith, - £25	Awarded for two years.	.....
1887	1	{ Leonard Williams, £10	In recognition of	.....
1888	1	{ R. C. Wakefield, - £25 R. M. Buchanan, - £25	One year. One year.	work done.] "Aneurisms of the Aorta." "The Absorption of Amyloid Material and the Amyloid Change in Hodgkin's Disease." "A Case of Biliary Abscess of the Liver." "A History of Aneurism, with special reference to Aortic Aneurisms: their Positions, Directions, Effects, and Probable Causes." ..... "The Distribution of Amyloid Degeneration in a Case of Inherited Syphilis." "A Research into the Histological Structure of the Olfactory Organ." "The So-called Parasitic Protozoa of Cancer." "Some New Methods of Purifying Artificial Salicylic Acid."
1890	2	{ L. R. Sutherland, - £25 G. Roy Fortune, - £5	Awarded for one year. In recognition of work done.	
1892	1	.....	Not awarded.	
1893	1	J. H. Teacher. - £25	One year.	
1894	3	{ J. W. Findlay, - £20 T. A. Beadle, - £15	One year. One year.	
1895	1	Alex. Macleannan, - £10	In recognition of work done.	

APPENDIX B.

**LECTURES**

ON

**A N A T O M Y,**

*PHYSIOLOGY & PATHOLOGY,*

BY

**William Thomson, M.D.**

MEMBER OF THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF GUY'S HOSPITAL,  
LONDON, AND OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS  
AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW, &c.

*I certify that*

*attended the above Course from*

GLASGOW, 18

GLASGOW,

Session 18

**Lectures**

ON

THE PRINCIPLES,

AND

**PRACTICE OF SURGERY.**

BY

**William Thomson, M.D.**

MEMBER OF THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF GUY'S HOSPITAL,  
LONDON, AND OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS  
AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW, &c.

*I certify that*

*attended the above Course from*

GLASGOW, 18

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 ADMIT
 

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TO

 DR. THOMSON'S  
 LECTURES ON PRACTICAL ANATOMY,

AND TO THE

**Public Dissecting Room.**


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*I certify that*  
*attended the* LECTURES *on* PRACTICAL ANATOMY, *and*  
*the* DISSECTING ROOM, *from*

 GLASGOW, *May,*


---

APPENDIX C.

Societas

Chir: Medica Glasguensis

Anno Millesimo Octingentesimo Secundo constituta et Senatûs Academici autoritate confirmata omnibus ad quos haec pervenerint Salutem. Ingenium ornatissimumque virum JOANNEM REID numero nostro liberis Sociorum suffragiis adscriptum dum nobis interfuit; multaque praestantissimi ingenii animique ad optimum quodque parati exempla in medium protulisse, testamur.

Eum autem quippe cujus ingenii felicis animique excellentis certiores facti sumus in omnium ad quos haec pervenerint gratiam commendamus. In quorum fidem has literas nostris manibus Societatisque Sigillo obsignatas discedenti perlibenter damus.

JAMES MONTGOMERIE, *Preses.*LE BARON BOTSFORD, *Vice-Preses.*J. M. RICHARDSON, *Secretarius.*JOANNES BOAG, *Sigilli Custos.*

Datum

e

Collegio Glasguensi,

A.D. MDCCCXXXIII.

DR. THOMSON'S  
LECTURES ON PRACTICAL ANATOMY  
Public Dissection Room

LECTURES ON PRACTICAL ANATOMY  
OF THE DISSECTING ROOM

APPENDIX  
Societies  
Chair: Medical Societies

And Medical Societies...  
The following are the names of the societies...

- 1. The Anatomical Society
- 2. The Medical Society
- 3. The Surgical Society
- 4. The Obstetrical Society

Chicago, Ill.  
1880

