

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

(including Toxicology and Psychology.)

JAS. PERRIGO, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.S. ENG.

The purpose of these lectures is to bring, as far as possible, within a reasonable compass, the application of medical knowledge to medico-legal investigation.

Special attention will be devoted to—

MEDICAL EVIDENCE—Medical Mal-practice.

PERSONAL IDENTITY—Identity of the Living and Dead. Determination of Age and Sex from Skeleton.

REAL AND APPARENT DEATH—Sudden Death.

DEATH OR INJURY from Apnoea, from Hanging, Drowning, Suffocation and Strangulation.

DEATH OR INJURY from Starvation, Cold, Lightning, Heat and Sunstroke.

WOUNDS AND PERSONAL INJURIES—Homicidal, Suicidal and Accidental.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

PREGNANCY—Infanticide, Foeticide, Rape.

TOXICOLOGY—Classification of Poisons, General Evidence of Poisoning and Diseases liable to be confounded with effects of Poisons.

POISONS most COMMONLY in USE—Diagnosis, mode of detection, and treatment in each case.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Concealment of habits. Concealment of Disease.

PSYCHOLOGY.—Different forms of Insanity. Legal Relations.

PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P.M.

Text Books.—Guy's Forensic Medicine; Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence; Blandford on Insanity.

Books of Reference.—Beck, Wharton and Stillé, and Casper on Medical Jurisprudence; Maudsley on Physiology and Pathology of the Mind. Winslow on Brain and Mind.

The l
is now un
To tea
Public H
To affo
tary Inqu
To inc
tion and a
To con
is desirab
The fo
treated :—
FOOD—
WATER—
VENTIL
OFFENS
SEWERA
MEDICA
PRISONS
PAUPER
The effe

Books r
Hygiene, b