

should see that the poor shall not be attended by an unqualified man. I am, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

September 17th, 1862.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On October 2nd, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Bailey, William, Tipton
Clarke, Caudell, Wymondham
Edlin, Edward Holberton, Plymouth
Griffith, William Hughes, Southampton
Hunt, Albert Dunning, Chagford, Devon
Lavin, Peter John, Bushey, Herts
Meacham, Edward, Chesham, Manchester
Russell, Charles Martin, Monmouth Road, Westbourne Grove
Smith, Cleveland, Thornton Street
Whitehead, John, Trinity Square, Southwark

APPOINTMENTS.

BROMLEY, John B., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Stourbridge Dispensary.

ARMY.

GILLESPIE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 35th Foot, *vice* W. H. Hill.
REID, Surgeon F., M.D., 5th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed 20 years full-pay service.
WALSHE, Surgeon H. C., M.D., Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed 20 years full-pay service.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon:—

GRAY, H.

ROYAL NAVY.

CRONIN, James D., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Meander*.
FINUCANE, Daniel, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Meander*.
HOLT, James, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Meander*.
MOLLOY, Gerald, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Nile*.
PURCELL, Walter P. J., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Dasher*.
RUBY, Henry G., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Impregnable*, for service in the *Squirrel*.

VOLUNTEERS. (A.V.=Artillery Volunteers; R.V.=Rifle Volunteers):—

DALTON, W., Esq., to be Surgeon 2nd Administrative Battalion Gloucestershire R.V.

DEATHS.

COLLEDGE. On September 29th, at Cheltenham, aged 12, Robert Inglis, youngest son of Thomas R. Colledge, M.D.
METCALFE. On October 1st, at Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, aged 5 months, Edmund E., infant son of E. Metcalfe, Esq., Surgeon.
WARD, Thomas Abel, Esq., Surgeon, at Watford, aged 68, on Oct. 6.

PROPOSED SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL. Donations to the amount of £5500 have been already received towards the erection of a hospital. Guildford is spoken of as the probable site of it.

A PUBLIC ANALYST IN DUBLIN. The corporation of Dublin have appointed a public analyst. There were four candidates, and Professor Cameron had a large majority.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. The first meeting of the Pathological Society for the session 1862-63, will be held at the rooms, 53, Berners Street, on Tuesday evening, the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock.

VACANCIES. The following appointments are vacant:—Physician to the Islington Dispensary; medical officer of the Broughton District, Newark Union; medical officer for the Aldbrough district of the Erpingham Union, Norfolk; District No. 1 of the Wimborne and Cranborne Union, Dorset.

LUNACY LEGISLATION. The Commissioners in Lunacy have issued a notice that "as ample time has, in the opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, been now afforded for all persons concerned in the care of the insane to make themselves acquainted with the provi-

sions of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, notice is hereby given that a strict compliance, in all respects, with that statute, including the adoption of the new forms thereby required, will be henceforward insisted on by this Board."

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL. The winter session of the Army Medical School, at Fort Pitt, Chatham, was opened on Wednesday October 1, when the whole of the students belonging to the school attended in the lecture room. The introductory address was delivered by Professor Parkes. By direction of the War Office authorities the course of study at this school, during the present season, is to be confined exclusively to the junior assistant surgeons of the army. On Wednesday, twenty-seven medical candidates for commissions, and six assistant surgeons, joined the establishment to go through a course of medical instruction.

THE WILL OF THOMAS WAKLEY, Esq., late M.P. for Finsbury, and coroner for Middlesex, of Bedford Street, Strand, and of Matlock Bath, near Buxton, Derbyshire, who died at Madeira in May last, was proved in London on the 18th of September. The personality was sworn under £12,000, the executors nominated being his son, Thomas H. Wakley, Esq., of Arlington Street, Piccadilly, and Thomas Spalding, Esq., of Hendon; the son alone is acting executor. The will, which is of moderate length, was executed in 1861, and is strictly of a family nature, directing his estate at Matlock, consisting of messuages and land, and all other real estate to be sold; the net proceeds arising therefrom, together with his personal property, to be equally divided between his three sons. Mr. Wakley was in his 68th year. (*Illustrated News*.)

PRESERVATION OF MEATS. M. Martin, after pointing out the evils attached to the usual method of salting meats says: "The method of avoiding these inconveniences is to salt uniformly and not subdivide too far the meat, thus preserving its aroma and its juices. I think that I have found the solution of this problem, and the following are the means which I employ:—If it is a ham which I wish to salt, I introduce, by means of a trocar, between the bone and the muscle at the small end, a sound which I attach to a stop-cock, which communicates by a tube with a reservoir of water saturated with salt, to which are added various aromatics and condiments. The reservoir is from twenty-five to thirty-five feet high. When the stop-cock is opened, the liquid by its pressure rapidly separates the muscle, and the two or three ounces of pickle which are necessary for the preparation of one pound of meat are easily lodged in the cellular tissue which surrounds the bone. Thence it forms a kind of reservoir, the liquid spreads, penetrating all the fibres by infiltration, distributing regularly and homogeneously the conservative agent, and producing its first effect upon the part most susceptible of alteration, that which surrounds the bone. The hams thus prepared are put for some days in a pickle bath. The object of this bath is to prevent by its pressure the issue of the liquid injected, besides which it completes the preparation by saturating the surface. When they leave the bath the meat has lost nothing of the weight which it had at its entrance. I then expose them to a current of air at a moderate temperature. When by evaporation they have lost the infiltrated liquid and five per cent. of their normal weight, I expose them to the action of smoke for a time which varies with their weight. This latter operation is not necessary for their preservation, but it gives them a taste which is generally sought for, and effects a reduction of weight. On leaving the smoke-house they have lost from twelve to fifteen per cent. of their weight; before entering they had already lost about five per cent., so that their whole loss is from eighteen to twenty per cent." (*Cosmos*.)

Varieties.

DIMINUTION OF PROGENY AMONG HIGHER ANIMALS. "The higher we rise in the animal kingdom," says Professor Agassiz, "the more limited do we find the number of progeny, and the care bestowed upon them by the parents is in proportion to this diminution."

A PORTABLE STYPTIC. For the preparation of a convenient styptic, it is recommended by the *Moniteur des Sciences Médicales* to soak amadou or German tinder in a solution of perchloride of iron of a density of about 1.255. It should then be dried in the sun, and rubbed between the hands to restore its suppleness and porosity. Small pieces applied to leech bites soon stop their bleeding. They may be held in their places by strips of plaster.

FLY-TRAPS. The means of destroying flies are few. No gun has been made for shooting flies, nor will it pay to treat them like wolves and set a price upon their heads. If you decoy them to their death with treacherous sweets, you attract more flies than you kill. To divert the attention of flies from ripening wall-fruit, beer, and sugar in open-mouthed bottles is a more tempting trap than mere sugar and water; a spoonful of gin increases the efficacy. A simple and effectual way of protecting apricots and peaches from flies and wasps is to wrap each fruit separately in coarse tow or wool. Arsenical and other mineral mixtures expose you to the risk of poisoning, if not yourself and friends, at least your favourite cat. Canvas or wire-work blinds fitted to the open window make you feel as if you were a joint in a meat-safe. Mosquito curtains, adapted to the same, give an apartment the air of a lying-in room or a private asylum. Chloride of lime will send away flies, and even mice; but it ruins your pictures and your lungs. Crushed laurel-leaves, tobacco-smoke, and camphor, impregnating an atmosphere, are as noxious to man as they are to man's insect enemies. We have all seen scare-crows. An ingenious Florentine gentleman has communicated to the world a scare-fly. He hangs outside his window a net with meshes large enough for three or four flies to pass through; yet not a single fly dares to venture past the net. Perhaps they take it for the web of some gigantic spider. The communicator heard that the monks of a neighbouring convent had proved the efficacy of this mode of protection. An artist residing in Rome confirmed the fact, stating that, with the net outside, he could leave his windows open, fearless of injury from flies. To ensure success, light must enter the room on one side only. In the *Memoirs of the Entomological Society*, Dr. Stanley gives the result of his own personal experiments. He got made nets of various colours, whose meshes varied from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in width. These nets were stretched before the two windows of a room especially infested by flies (principally blue-bottles), which were attracted by clematis and honeysuckle trained against the wall. To keep out the flies, the windows had been always shut, even during the hottest days of summer. As soon as the nets were in their place, the inconvenience disappeared; the air penetrated freely; the flies kept outside; no fly presumed to pass through the net. On opening a door which led to an adjoining room, the flies recovered their natural impudence, and immediately passed the net. When driven out of the room, they dashed against the upper panes of glass, resolutely avoiding the net. Another very light net was made, with meshes an inch and a quarter wide; the thread was invisible, and in no way hindered either the light or the view of outside objects. A few wasps were all that attempted to pass through the meshes. Herodotus alludes to this mode of keeping off insects. (*All the Year Round*.)

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY...... Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.15 P.M.—Samarian, 2.30 P.M.
TUESDAY. Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY.... St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.
THURSDAY..... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopædic, 2 P.M.
FRIDAY...... Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
SATURDAY..... St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M.: Dr. Cockle, "On Aneurismal Tumours affecting the Neck."
WEDNESDAY. Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health, 4 P.M.
THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M.: Mr. De Méric, "On Syphilitic Eruptions."
FRIDAY. Western Medical and Surgical, 8 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—OCTOBER 4, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births. Deaths.	
During week.....	{ Boys .. 832	1687 1229
	{ Girls.. 855	
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61		1699 1132

Barometer:
 Highest (Sat.) 30.296; lowest (Mon.) 29.633; mean, 29.937.
Thermometer:
 Highest in sun—extremes (Wed.) 107 degs.; (Sat.) 69.6 degs.
 In shade—highest (Fri.) 71.7 degrees; lowest (Wed.) 43.7 degs.
 Mean—58.1 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs. +4.5 degs.
 Range—during week, 28 degrees; mean daily, 15 degrees.
 Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 92.
 Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.64.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

GRATUITOUS LEGAL SERVICES?—SIR: I see by to-day's *Times*, that Thomas B. Tanqueray Williams returns thanks to the Governors of the London Hospital for having been elected Solicitor to the Hospital. Can you inform me whether this is a gratuitous or paid appointment?
 Your obedient servant,
 AN ASSOCIATE.

MR. HIGGINBOTTOM AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—SIR: To the general practitioner who is desirous of knowing "how to exclude alcohol from our dietary and live," I beg to say that I do not answer any anonymous correspondents. I am, etc.,
 October 6th, 1862. JOHN HIGGINBOTTOM.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. CHRISTOPHER HEATH; Dr. HENRY GOODE; Mr. ROOPE; Mr. WM. BOWMAN; Mr. HAYNES WALTON; Dr. ALFORD; Mr. CROSSE; Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Mr. HIGGINBOTTOM; Dr. P. H. WILLIAMS; Dr. FIGG; Mr. G. RIDGEN; Mr. SOUTHAM; Dr. BRYAN; Dr. W. ROBERTS; Dr. A. T. H. WATERS; Mr. S. A. PARKER; SECRETARIES OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. C. H. ROPER; Mr. G. P. GOLDSMITH; Mr. SYMPSON; and Mr. T. M. STONE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary.*

Worcester, October 1862.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. The Theory of Vital Force applied to the Cure of Disease. By E. Haughton, A.B., M.D. Dublin: 1862.
2. Lectures on the Laws of Health, and their Correspondence with Revealed Truth. By Henry Browne, M.D. Manchester and London: 1862.
3. The Stethoscope: a Quarterly Journal of the Modern Practice in Consumption and Chest Diseases. No. 1. October 1862. London: 1862.
4. Remarks upon Artificial Teeth. By Samuel Adams Parker. Birmingham and London: 1862.
5. The Climate of the South of Devon and its Influence upon Health. By Thomas Shapter, M.D. Second edition. London: 1862.
6. Illustrations of Puerperal Diseases. By R. Uvedale West, M.D. London: 1862.
7. On Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication. By W. Marceet, M.D. Second edition. London: 1862.
8. A Compendium of Domestic Medicine. By John Savory. London: 1862.
9. Notes on Surgical Cases. By Ebenezer Fleming, M.D. Edinburgh: 1862.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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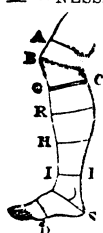
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The *Lancet*.
The *Medical Times and Gazette*.
The *Medical Circular*.
The *Edinburgh Medical Journal*.
The *Dublin Hospital Gazette*.

It is suited to all cases of delicate skin (whether arising from disease or otherwise), and is admirably adapted for nursery use. May be had of all respectable Chemists, Perfumers, etc.

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3 & 4 oz. ditto	blue-tinted	{ 7s. 6d. "
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