

not make patients catch cold. The corridors could be subdivided by means of glass-folding doors, so as to form anterooms for those patients who would be permitted to leave their compartments. The proper temperature would be maintained by means of water-pipes. The compartment would be illuminated at night by transmitting light from the corridor. At each end of the flat should be placed the usual ward offices. They would be separated from the compartments by a cross passage which would unite the two corridors. In cases of emergency the nurses could be called by signals. The cost of such a building for twenty-one beds and one flat had been estimated by an able Plymouth architect, Mr. Hine, as about £3,000, or £150 a bed. The following were some of the advantages gained by this plan. Each patient was in enjoyment of his own special supply of atmospheric air, not damaged by exhalations from his neighbour. The supply was also being constantly renewed; the compartment being made of glass, no absorption of morbid products could take place in their walls, and by occasionally washing them with water they would for ever retain their purity. There would be no danger on the score of fire; and as a patient lay in his bed he saw not only the transparencies, but could look through his glass door across the corridor at the little garden outside the window. He had also the advantage of a compartment to himself, thus avoiding the unpleasantness often felt on being associated with strangers; and he would not be shocked by death occurring around him. The patient, although plentifully supplied with air, was not exposed to a draught, the under surface of the bed acting as a screen. The patients were not confined to their beds, and having no infection, might be allowed to take their meals in the corridors during the day.

On the Estimation of Atmospheric Ozone by means of Aspirators and Acids. By CORNELIUS B. FOX, M.D.—The author, having pointed out the great importance of estimating correctly the amount of ozone present in the air, if we would ascertain with certainty whether or not an excess or deficiency of this allotropic modification of oxygen was in any way connected with disease, proceeded to comment on the chaotic and inexplicable condition in which all ozone records were involved. The mode of estimating ozone which had been hitherto generally adopted appeared to be liable to the following sources of error:—1. Impurity of chemicals employed; 2. Impurity of paper employed; 3. Ozonimeters faulty in construction; 4. Formation of the iodate of potash; 5. Bleaching and fading of the coloured tests, (a) from formation of the iodate of potash, (b) from presence of *true* antozone in the air, (c) from volatilisation of the iodine set free, in consequence of (a) a rapid current of air, (b) an excess of moisture in the air, (c) a high temperature; 6. Changes in the force of the wind. Brodie and others considered Schönbein's antozone to be a myth, whilst some German savants had recently proved that it was simply the binoxide of hydrogen. Dr. C. Fox believed in the existence of an antithetical state of the air, and described both the atmospheric conditions under which it occurred and its effects. This principle he named *true* antozone, to distinguish it from Schönbein's antozone, with which it had hitherto been erroneously identified. The various errors above enumerated, of which the formation of the iodate of potash was one of the greatest, were then shown to be easily obviated. This colourless salt, into which much of the iodine set free by the ozone was often converted, he decomposed by the application to the tests of tartaric acid in the form of spray, so that the whole of the metalloid might be estimated. The error arising from the changes in the force of the wind was also avoided by the use of aspirators, by means of which a certain amount of air was made to pass over the tests at a certain velocity. The two forms of aspirators which had been employed for this purpose having been adverted to, a third kind of an improved construction, which had been devised and employed by Dr. Fox, was then described. The author considered that it was important to have correct answers to such questions as the following. Have an excess or deficiency of atmospheric ozone, or *true* antozone, any effect on the public health? If so, what is the nature of this influence? What is the effect of epidemics on their amount? He proposed that a Committee be appointed by the Association to inquire into the merits and feasibility of the new scheme.

Notes on the Institutions for the Relief of the Sick, Wounded, and Disabled of the Royal Navy. By WM. R. E. SMART, C.B., Inspector General Royal Navy.—The medical institutions are traceable to 1588, when, after the defeat of the Armada, the seamen gave a portion of their pay to rescue their maimed shipmates from destitution. This money being deposited in an iron chest kept in the church at Chatham, was distributed to claimants by officers selected annually from the various branches of the Navy. "The Chest of Chatham" was the only medical institution until Greenwich Hospital was founded by William and Mary. Then these institutions became interdependent, the one giving out-door pensions, and the other in-door maintenance, until the year 1763,

when their means being found insufficient to meet the great demand, the State began to pay out-door pensions to the disabled sailors. Until 1796, the Chatham Chest paid for the medicines and instruments of the Navy; and until 1812, when its funds were about to be thrown into those of Greenwich Hospital, the Chaplains received the best portion of their income from it. In 1869, the State obtained entire control of the united properties of the Chatham Chest and of Greenwich Hospital, yielding an income over £148,000 a year. The inmates of Greenwich Hospital were dislodged, and the out-pension system was extended; sick pensioners being permitted to enter the naval hospitals for treatment under rather close restrictions, which might be rendered less close than at present. The naval hospitals at Portsmouth and Plymouth were built between 1750-60, and their value to the service was at once manifested. These admired establishments reflected credit on the Admiralty, but there was ground to apprehend that in case of a naval war, those now maintained would be very inadequate, and it was desirable that Greenwich Hospital should be altered in readiness for such emergency. The general health of the navy had undergone constant improvement since 1790, and was at present in such a condition, apart from the casualties of seamen's life, as to inspire hope that, by the substitution of iron-clads for wooden hulls, the health-returns of the men in the navy might be soon brought on a par with those of Londoners of the same ages.

THE JOINT-COMMITTEE ON SANITARY LEGISLATION.

THE following resolution was passed at the concluding general meeting of the Association in Plymouth, on August 11th, after the reading of the report of the Joint-Committee on Sanitary Organisation.

Moved by GEORGE W. HASTINGS, Esq., seconded by JOHN LIDDLE, Esq.—

"That this meeting receive and adopt the report now submitted by the Joint-Committee of the British Medical and Social Science Associations, and reappoint, as the Committee of this Association, the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—Dr. J. T. Arlidge, Newcastle-under-Lyne; Dr. Edward Ballard, London; Dr. W. Budd, Clifton, Bristol; Dr. Burke, Dublin; Dr. Charlton, Newcastle-on-Tyne; David Davies, Esq., Bristol; Dr. Druitt, London; T. J. Dyke, Esq., Merthyr Tydfil; Dr. Falconer, Bath; Dr. W. T. Gairdner, Glasgow; Ernest Hart, Esq., London; Dr. Heslop, Birmingham; Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., London; Dr. James Lewis, Maesteg; John Liddle, Esq., London; Dr. W. M'Ewen, Chester; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; Dr. J. E. Morgan, Manchester; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. Arthur Ransome, Bowden; Dr. Tindal Robertson, Nottingham; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Dr. Sieveking, London; T. Heckstall Smith, Esq., St. Mary Cray; Dr. Strange, Worcester; Dr. W. S. Trench, Liverpool; Dr. Nicholas Tyacke, Chichester; Dr. Washbourn, Gloucester; Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool; Dr. Edward Wilson, Cheltenham; and Dr. A. P. Stewart, *Honorary Secretary*."

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM COMMITTEE.

THE Poor-law Medical Reform Committee, reappointed at the meeting on August 11th, consists of the following members: Dr. Sibson, F.R.S.; Dr. Falconer; Dr. A. P. Stewart; Dr. Heslop, Birmingham; C. A. Newnham, Esq., Wolverhampton; A. Fleischmann, Esq., Cheltenham; T. Heckstall Smith, Esq., St. Mary Cray; Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B.; S. Corrance, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Beatty, Dublin; Dr. Macnamara, Dublin; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; Dr. Joseph Rogers; W. Fairlie Clarke, Esq.; Benson Baker, Esq.; Ernest Hart, Esq., Chairman and Convener; with power to add to their number.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETING.

THE next meeting of the members of the above District will be held at the Church Institute, Ramsgate, on Thursday, Sept. 14th, 1871, at 2 o'clock: JOS. AUSTEN, Esq., R.N., in the Chair.

Dinner will be provided at the Granville Hotel at a quarter to five o'clock precisely. Charge 5s., exclusive of wine.

All members of the South Eastern Branch are entitled to attend, and to introduce friends.

Gentlemen who wish to make communications to the meeting, are requested to inform me *at once*, in order that a notice thereof may be included in the circular convening the meeting.

CHARLES PARSONS, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

2, St. James's Street, Dover, August 1871.

and saw some active service in Ireland. After the disembodiment of this regiment, he commenced his career of civil practice at North Shields, and there married Eliza, third daughter of the Rev. Moses Manners, Rector of All Saints, Newcastle-on-Tyne. His father, Captain Mann, being shortly afterwards appointed barrack-master in Manchester, he was induced to commence practice there, at the same time assisting his father in his duties. In a very short time after this he became actively engaged in a large general practice. Last year he retired finally to his country residence at St. Asaph, apparently in good health both of body and mind. The severe winter, however, kept him in close confinement to his house, and caused his health to fail. In May last he had a slight attack of paralysis, after which he gradually became weaker, and died on August 14th. He was interred at St. Asaph. The great respect in which he was held by the whole neighbourhood was evident in the shops being shut and the blinds drawn while the funeral *cortège* passed by. His old friend and pastor, the Rev. Canon Bently, officiated at the funeral.

The late Mr. Mann was for many years a member of the British Medical Association, and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

It is announced that the Conference prior to the Vienna Congress, which we recently mentioned as being under arrangement, will not take place. Both Germany and France have declined to send representatives, on the alleged ground that it is "unpractical and useless". It is further stated that a new organisation is already being formed in Germany—notably in Berlin—the task of which it shall be to replace the Geneva Convention by an institution based on strictly military principles.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent First M.B. Examination.

First Division.

Branfoot, Henry Seymour, Guy's Hospital
Buchanan, Arthur, Guy's Hospital
Colgate, Henry, University College
Dodson, Andrew, Queen's College, Birmingham
Firth, Charles, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Rayne, Charles Alfred, University College
Schäfer, Edward Albert, University College
Skerritt, Edward Markham, B.A., University College
Smith, George Francis Kirby, Guy's Hospital

Second Division.

Addy, Boughton, St. Thomas's Hospital
Appleyard, John, University College
Ashby, Henry, Guy's Hospital
Baker, Edward Cresswell, St. George's Hospital
Blake, Samuel H., University College
Boddy, Hugh Walter, Manchester Royal School of Medicine
Burn, G. W., St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Crespin, E. R. B., Guy's Hospital
Dyson, W. B.A., University College
Harvey, Charles William, University College
Kennedy, Edward, B.A., Manchester Royal School of Medicine
Knox, David Neilson, M.A., University of Glasgow
Lees, David Bridge, University of Cambridge
Lewlas, John, Liverpool School of Medicine
Parry, Thomas Sharpe, University College
Sturge, William Allen, Bristol Medical School and University College

Excluding Physiology.

Second Division.

Dundas, George Albert, Guy's Hospital
Hickman, Richard, St. Mary's Hospital
Nicholson, Arthur, King's College

Physiology only

First Division.

Branfoot, Arthur Mudge, Guy's Hospital

Second Division.

Davies, David Arthur, University College
Moss, Herbert Campbell, King's College
Owen, Edmund Blackett, St. Mary's Hospital
Summerhayes, William, St. Thomas's Hospital
Taylor, John (B), Guy's Hospital
Williams, William, Guy's Hospital

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received their certificates to practise, on Thursday, August 17th, 1871.

Allen, Marcus Henry, Regency Square, Brighton
Birch, Robert, Lichfield
Bonser, John Hanbury, Sutton-in-Ashfield
Butler, Francis William, Spring Grove House, Peckham

Hosford, Joseph Alexander, Cumberland Street, Barnsley
Sarjant, Josiah John, Millwall, Poplar
Steele, Edward Henry, Dorchester

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first professional examination.

Dixon, Thomas James, Guy's Hospital
Pitts, Robert Zaccheus, Middlesex Hospital
Murphy, Robert William, Guy's Hospital
Stoney, Percy Butler, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

The following gentleman passed his examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received a certificate to practise, on Thursday, August 24th, 1871.

Newberry, William John, Liverpool Road, Holloway

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first professional examination.

Dickinson, William Wood, Guy's Hospital
Hamlin, William Thorne, St. Mary's Hospital
Maybury, Aurelius Victor, St. Thomas's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

ATCHAM UNION, Salop—Medical Officers for the St. Chad's and St. Mary's Districts.
BATTLE UNION, Sussex—Medical Officers for the Mountfield and Brightling Districts.
BRISTOL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Stapleton—Assistant Resident Medical Superintendent.
BRISTOL POLICE—Surgeon.
BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY—Dispenser.
CHRISTCHURCH UNION—Medical Officer for the Eastern District.
EXETER DISPENSARY—Surgeon.
GOVAN COLLIERY, Rutherglen—Surgeon.
GOWER UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Western District.
ISLINGTON—Medical Officer of Health and Analyst.
KING'S LYNN UNION, Norfolk—Medical Officer to the Workhouse and Infirmary.
LEXDEN and WINSTREE UNION, Essex—Medical Officer for District No. 8.
MONMOUTH HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY—Dispenser.
NORFOLK and NORWICH HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon.
NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Liverpool—Physician.
ST. SAVOIR'S UNION, Surrey—Medical Officer for District No. 3.
SOUTHAMPTON UNION—Medical Officer for District No. 2.
TOWCESTER UNION, Northamptonshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Towcester District and the Workhouse.
UNST, Shetland—Parochial Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator.
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE CONSTABULARY—Surgeon for the Mirfield District.
YORK UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for District No. 4.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.

MULHOLLAND, Owen, L.R.C.P. Edin., appointed Medical Officer, etc., for the Tullyvin Dispensary District of the Coothill Union, co. Cavan.
SHIPMAN, George W., Esq., appointed Surgeon to the Grantham District of the Great Northern Railway.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the communication.

DEATHS.

ANDRETON, Henry, L.R.C.P. Ed., at Newbury Park, near Birkenhead, aged 8r, on August 1st.
DAY, William M. H., Esq., Assistant House-Surgeon of the Bristol Lunatic Asylum, at Bath, suddenly, aged 53, on August 9th.
HALL.—On August 29th, at Sneinton, near Nottingham, aged 83, Sarah, sister of the late Marshall Hall, M.D.
MANN, Robert, Esq., Surgeon, late of Manchester, at Plâs Elwy, St. Asaph, aged 80, on August 14th.
NEWBOLD, Ambrose, M.K.Q.C.P., at Carnew, co. Wicklow, aged 44, on Aug. 7th.
PERKINS, John S. S., Esq., Surgeon, at Exeter, from the bursting of an abdominal aneurism, aged 26, on August 17th.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—The following scholarships and prizes have been awarded for the winter and summer sessions 1870-71:—Jeaffreson Exhibition—E. Crétin. Senior Scholarship in Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics—H. E. Bridgeman, W. Furner, and T. Strafford (equal). Senior Scholarship in Anatomy, Physiology, and Botany—1, C. Firth; 2, R. W. Leftwich. Junior Scholarships—1, E. Crétin; 2, P. H. Dicken; 3, A. F. Stevens. Kirkes Medal—D. P. James. Bentley Prize—H. Taylor. Practical Anatomy (Senior)—Foster Prize—P. Benson; 2, H. J. Ilott; 3, H. A. A. Nicholls and H. Wilcox; 5, E. Milner, F. W. Strugnell, and J. L. Whitted; 8, J. F. Dixon; 9, P. Haig; 10, W. L. Webber. Wix Prize—H. E. Bridgeman. Hichens Prize—F. E. Jackson. Practical Anatomy (Junior)—Treasurer's Prize—G. Andrew and S. Verco; 3, J. T. Duncan; 4, A. F. Stevens; 5, J. Mills; 6, H. Boulter and P. H. Dicken; 8, J. J. Weakley; 9, J. W. Groves; 10, E. J. Burgess.