

of Christian Science healing, a theme that has been stirring the people of Detroit for some time, through the publication in the daily press of the miraculous restoration to integrity of the injured thigh of a prominent clergyman in the city, and the opinions of the physicians who had attended him; also the history of a case of albuminuria in a woman who had recently given birth to a child. Her regular physician had been discharged and a Christian Science healer had been called in. The woman died the same night. The regular physician had refused to sign the death certificate and reported the case to the Health Board for investigation, but the coroner gave a burial permit. Investigation is now in progress relative to the authority of Christian Science healers to sign death certificates, and the power of the coroner to grant burial permits in cases analogous to the one recited.

Kentucky Midland Medical Association.—The twelfth quarterly meeting of this association was held at Lawrenceburg, Ky., January 12, under the presidency of Dr. W. E. Sleet of Midway. Among the papers read were the following: "Eczema," H. H. Roberts, Paris, Ky.; discussion by S. J. Anderson, Midway. "The Art and Mystery of Medicine," B. F. Powers, Lawrenceburg, Ky.; discussion by U. V. Williams, Frankfort, Ky. "Pneumonia," Dr. Hicks, Midway, Ky.; discussion by W. T. Buckner, Shelbyville. "The Curette," by R. D. Pratt, Shelbyville; discussion by J. R. Ely, Frankfort. "The Use of Anesthesia in Labor," E. E. Hume, Frankfort; discussion by C. W. Kavanaugh, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

First-Aid Boxes on Trains.—The French Government has ordered the railroad companies to install "first-aid boxes" in the depots and on the trains, "complying in every respect with the latest progress in therapeutics and modern chemistry."

Prohibits Injurious Coloring Matter in Sausages.—Chapter 193 of the Acts of Massachusetts of 1898 provides that whoever uses, in the manufacture of sausages, any coloring substance injurious to health shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100 for each offense.

Detroit Health Report.—The health report for the city of Detroit, Mich., week ending Jan 7, 1899, gives: Deaths, 88; under 5 years, 23. Births: Female, 25; male, 36. Contagious diseases: Diphtheria 13, new cases 11, recovered 11, dead 2, 11 remaining; scarlet fever 43, new cases 10, recovered 11, 42 remaining; smallpox 5, new cases 1.

Sanitary Condition of Havana.—The *Archives de la Policlinica* of Havana remarks that the official reports sent to our Government by the sanitary inspector, Dr. Brunner, will not be considered exaggerated by any Cuban who has ever traveled, notwithstanding their extreme statements in regard to the filthiness of the city.

Waterproof Uniforms.—The Belgian Government is testing processes to render the uniforms of the soldiers impermeable to water. The process most favored is to dip the cloth in aluminium acetate, and dry in the air without wringing. It has been found that impregnating the material with an aluminium salt does not hinder the cutaneous respiration, nor affect the quality nor the color of the goods.—*Gaz. Méd. de Paris*, Nov. 26, 1898.

Report on Leprosy.—Dr. C. A. Ruggles of California, recently returned from Honolulu, where he has been making an investigation as to the condition of the lepers. In his report to the California State Board of Health, Dec. 26, 1898, he suggests that, for the protection of the State, every person coming from Honolulu, China and Japan, before being allowed to land in California, shall pass a thorough and rigid examination by a competent officer.

Health in Michigan.—The report for December, 1898, gives neuralgia, rheumatism, bronchitis, influenza, and tonsillitis as the five most prevalent diseases during the month. Compared with the preceding month, there was an increase in area of prevalence in pleuritis, pneumonia and influenza, and a decrease in intermittent and typhoid fever. Compared with the December average for twelve years, intermittent, remittent and typhoid fever, diphtheria, consumption, pneumonia and scarlet fever were less prevalent.

Authorizes Incineration.—By act of 1898, any cemetery corporation organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts may cremate or incinerate bodies of the dead, and may erect, maintain and operate the buildings, appliances and facilities for so doing and for the disposition of the ashes of the dead, on any of its land within the enclosure of its cemetery which the State Board of Health may determine to be suitable for that purpose, and such buildings, appliances and facilities shall be deemed to be a part of the cemetery and to be dedicated to the burial of the dead, and shall be held by said corporations subject to the duties, and with the privileges and immunities which they now have under general laws or by special act or acts.

Yellow Fever Contracted at Night.—A number of convincing instances are related by V. Godinho in a study of yellow fever (*O Brazil Médico*, Oct. 22, 1898), in which persons escaped yellow fever completely by leaving the infected spots before sundown and sleeping elsewhere at night. At Rio Janeiro and S. Paulo, business can be carried on during the day by non-immunes, without danger of infection, if they have their homes at Petropolis or some other suburb. The head of a prominent German business firm at Santos thus passed unscathed through several epidemics, even the epidemic of 1889, but one night found it more convenient to sleep at Santos and contracted the disease that night. Similar instances are constantly being reported. Sanarelli has demonstrated that the bacillus icteroides is destroyed by seven hours' exposure to sunlight. Globig, of the German navy, recently published a communication (*Arch. de Med. Nav.*) stating that while in port at Rio Janeiro, none but the sailors on night duty contracted yellow fever. The popular belief that yellow fever is only contracted after an attack of indigestion, Godinho explains by the fact that the indigestion and fever are the initial symptoms of the invasion of the infection, caused by the efforts of the system to eliminate the toxins.

Malarial Infection: The Mosquito Exonerated.—Several European countries have been devoting much thought of late to the subject of malarial infection, and the Governments of Germany, England, Belgium and Italy have appropriated funds for its scientific study. Germany has the item of \$15,000 in its budget for 1899, to defray the expenses of another trip by Koch to Africa. A society for the study of malaria has been organized in Rome, and the members claim to have established the fact that the germs of malarial infection are not transmitted by the common mosquito, the *Culex pipiens*, but only by stings from the *Anophele claviger*, *Culex penicillares* and *Culex malarie*, which infected the subjects in numerous tests with typical tertian estivo-autumnal fever, such as was prevalent in the localities whence the insects were brought (Grassi, Bastianelli and Bignami). Ross also asserted a while ago that the hematozoon of estivo-autumnal fever does not develop in the organism of the *Culex pipiens*. Celli and Sanatori also resumed their experimentation in the line of serotherapy of malarial infection, confirming anew the negative results previously attained. The members of the Society reported research which seems to favor the hypothesis that attributes to the flagella a particularly important rôle in the propagation of the parasite outside the human organism. The crescentic bodies constantly contain chromatin accumulated in

their nuclei, while the flagella present two distinct portions: a protoplasmic and a central portion composed of nuclear substance. The flagella develop by means of the deposits of chromatin in the nuclei of the crescentic bodies and the large undivided bodies of tertian fever. These deposits can be observed swelling, edging toward the periphery and finally stretching out long and assuming the shape of flagella.—*Semaine Méd.*, December 14.

ASSOCIATION NEWS.

Resolutions on the Death of Dr. John B. Hamilton.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, held in Chicago, Jan. 2, 1899, Dr. A. Garcelon, president of the Board, appointed a committee which drafted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, in the wisdom of Divine Providence our worthy secretary and editor, Dr. John B. Hamilton, a loyal friend, a devout Christian, a great man, has in the prime of his manhood been called from his earthly labors to eternal rest, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Trustees of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION desire to express their deep appreciation of a faithful servant, one whose untiring energies in the interests of their JOURNAL have received the recognition of the medical profession of the world,

Resolved, That while his business capacity has been exemplified in all the undertakings of his life, and success had crowned his every effort, notably as a sanitarian, a surgeon, and a surgical teacher, yet, above all, the position to which the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION has attained through his efforts marked him as being possessed of superior executive ability and rare editorial genius.

Why weep for him? For him the angels came;
Ere yet his eye with age grew dim, or bent the stalwart frame;
His weapons still were bright, his shield was lifted high
To slay the wrong, to save the right—what happier time to die?

E. E. MONTGOMERY, }
JOSEPH EASTMAN, } Committee.
H. L. E. JOHNSTON, }

NECROLOGY.

LOUIS H. SPANNHAKE, M.D., N. Y. University, 1867, died in New York City, where he was long a general practitioner, December 29. He was 58 years of age.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN NICOLL, M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons N. Y., 1852, died at Shelter Island, Queens County, N. Y., January 4, aged 73 years.

CHARLES W. MC MANUS, M.D., only son of Owen B. McManus, an interne of the Willard Parker Hospital, New York City, died January 5 of pneumonia, aged 22 years.

WILLIAM G. BROWNSON, M.D., N. Y. University, 1865, resident physician of the Soldiers' Home, Norton Heights, Fairfield County, Conn., died January 3. In early life he was a teacher, and subsequently began his medical career in the U. S. Army.

EVERT P. VANEPPS, M.D., Albany, N. Y., 1881, of Schenectady, N. Y., died there suddenly of cardiac disease, January 7.

LOUIS A. LIVINGOOD, M.D., Jefferson, 1854, died in Womelsdorf, Berks County, Pa., January 4, aged 68 years.

JOSEPH C. GREENE, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y., a graduate of the Albany Medical College, class of 1855, died January 3, aged 70 years. He was an ex-president of the Fourth Branch of the New York State Medical Association, and of the Erie County Medical Society, and was at one time president of the Buffalo Historical Society.

SCOTT OWEN, M.D., Syracuse, N. Y., professor of anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, died January 3, in that city.

LINCOLN MUSSEY, M.D., Denver, Colo., adjunct professor of anatomy and orthopedic surgery, Gross Medical College; co-editor of the *Western Medical and Surgical Gazette*; member of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, and Denver and

Arapahoe Medical Society, died in Guadalajara, Mexico, Dec. 28, 1898, of pulmonary hemorrhage. Dr. Mussey was a graduate of the Union Medical College and had studied in Munich and Vienna for a year, and was 32 years old.

C. C. LANG, M.D., Pittsburg, Pa., born in 1848, died in that city January 3. During the Civil War he was hospital steward of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and from April, 1864, to 1865 he was a prisoner of war at Andersonville. After the war he resumed his medical studies and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1867.

JOHN SHUTZ, M.D., Philadelphia, who for many years has been making a specialty of laryngology, whose death was noticed in the JOURNAL, January 7, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1880, and subsequently completed his medical studies in Vienna. For the past eighteen years he had practiced in Philadelphia and gained considerable distinction. He was a member of the County and Philadelphia Medical Societies, and 40 years of age.

CHARLES F. GUILLOU, M.D., formerly a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, died December 25 at his home in New York. He was born in Philadelphia, July 20, 1813, and was educated in the University of Pennsylvania. After having been assigned to the ship *Peacock* he served in the Mexican War, and afterward became surgeon of the U. S. ship *Columbia*, which went on an extended cruise in Asiatic waters. He was subsequently assigned to the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, and when on one of her cruises in European waters the vessel touched at Gaeta, Italy, Dr. Guillou went with the American consul and the captain of the *Constitution* to visit King Ferdinand II and Pius IX. These personages visited the *Constitution* the next day, when the Pope was taken ill and was attended by Dr. Guillou. The day after Dr. Guillou was sent for by his Holiness, who offered to confer an order on him, but Dr. Guillou, being an American, could not accept. Dr. Guillou, on his return home, was detailed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from which service he resigned in 1854 to assume charge of a hospital in Honolulu. While in the Hawaiian Islands he also served as Italian Consul by special appointment of Victor Emmanuel. He remained in Honolulu until 1867.

E. M. ALVERSON, M.D., Stonington, Ill., Jan. 3, 1899.—H. M. Ayres, M.D., Kensett, Ark., Dec. 21, 1898, aged 60 years.—N. H. Ballard, M.D., Richmond, Ind., Dec. 27, 1898, aged 50 years.—James Webb Booth, M.D., Hartford, Conn., Dec. 23, 1898, aged 54 years.—B. T. Buckley, M.D., Freeport, Ill., Rush Medical College, 1852, January 4, aged 74 years.—B. F. Coffin, M.D., Westfield, Ind., Dec. 29, 1898, aged 82 years.—B. F. Gordon, M.D., Mercer, Pa., Jan. 4, aged 77 years.—Augustus Leininger, M.D., Canton, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1898, aged 39 years.—Charles Austin Merritt, M.D., Charlotte, Mich., Dec. 26, 1898, aged 74 years.—L. P. L. Parker, M.D., Akron, N. Y., January 1, aged 70 years.—J. B. Simpson, M.D., Mountain House, Ark., Dec. 31, 1898, aged 47 years.—A. S. White, M.D., Utica, Miss., Dec. 31, 1898, aged 32 years.

DEATHS ABROAD.

PROF. O. BULHOES, Rio Janeiro, president of the Brazilian Med. Surg. Society, ex editor of *O Brazil Medico*, representative of the Brazilian Government at international congresses, etc.

Dr. GRUBY, one of the celebrities of Paris forty years ago, when this Hungarian Jew was sought after by the most distinguished people as their favorite physician. His methods were eccentric, but based on rational hygiene, dieting and the idea that to win confidence and cure the imaginary ailments of people, their statements must be accepted in all seriousness, and they must be given such a complicated and minute set of orders and prescriptions that they will forget the disease in carrying out the instructions. He was one of the first to make a scientific use of the microscope, which he improved, and he also devised a number of appliances for the care of the wounded.