

of the Duke of Sutherland, at Stafford House. Letters were read from the Duchess of Portland, Viscount Deerhurst, and the Hon. Fitz Roy Stewart commending the Association to public support. Letters of regret at inability to attend, from the Bishops of London, Wakefield, Worcester, Truro, Thetford, Rochester, Reading, Peterborough, Hereford, Ely, Durham, Newcastle, Carlisle, Bath and Wells, Ballarat, Rockhampton, and Tokyo, and from many others, were laid upon the table. The Chairman said that this Society was destined to do a very great work. As an educational society it endeavoured to create, up and down the country, and indeed all over the world, the right sentiment respecting the duty of man to the lower animals. An address followed by the Bishop of Dunedin, who urged that as Christians they should be up and doing, to obtain a larger application of the principles which they all held. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. H. C. Richards, M.P., who urged the necessity of public slaughter-houses, and the desirability of carrying on actively educational work among children. The Rev. W. J. Hocking seconded. A resolution, in favour of further legislation respecting slaughter-houses, and an enactment whereby the title "domestic" in the Prevention of Cruelty Acts be made to include all animals placed in confinement, was moved by Col. Barrington Foote, seconded by the Rev. A. H. A. Smith, and carried. A resolution followed, proposed by Canon Rawnsley, seconded by Dr. Norman Kerr, inviting the clergy and teachers generally, to give definite instruction on the Christian obligation of showing kindness to animals, on the fourth Sunday after Trinity, or on other days. A further resolution urging ladies to give up the wearing of feathers in cases where the procuring of them involved cruelty, was proposed by Mrs. Lemon, Hon. Sec. of the Society for the Protection of Birds, was seconded by General Lowry, C.B., and was carried. Sir Everett Millais, Bart., in opening a discussion on the muzzling of dogs, said that rabies was a microbic disease which occurred after inoculation by a bite or a scratch from a rabid dog. Mr. Walter Long had made a very bold start in enforcing the Muzzling Order in certain areas, but the present regulations did not go far enough. After muzzling, there should be some form of quarantine, and a system of registration. Mr. J. C. Macdonna, M.P., said that he considered it the duty of Christian England to do all that could be done to stamp out such a dread scourge as hydrophobia. Of the many objections to muzzling the weakest was that raised on the ground of cruelty. The muzzle now in use enabled a dog to give expression to its feelings, and impulses in the usual way. The following resolution was adopted:—"That in the interest of animals the Muzzling Order should be extended to the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by quarantine and subsequent registration." Votes of thanks to the Duke of Sutherland and the Chairman, proposed by Canon Reith, and seconded by Mr. J. H. Tilly, closed the proceedings.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "It would require a genius in the solving of arithmetical problems to decide how London compares with Paris—its inferior, be it remembered, in size—in the matter of street accidents, but one thing is very certain—that the casualties of this description are far more speedily

attended to in the smaller city than they are here. And why? Simply because there has been established in the French capital a system so thorough, so unflinching, and withal so simple, that it seems difficult to understand why a similar one is not enforced in every well-regulated town the wide world over. In Paris it all goes like clockwork. An accident happens, the victim is conveyed by choice to the nearest chemist's shop, from one of the "alarm posts" communication is at once telephonically conveyed to the hospital, and from that institution there starts forth, with the rapidity of a fire engine when summoned to a conflagration, a horse and ambulance carriage, kept ready harnessed, and thus, within a very few minutes of the call, is timely aid rendered to the injured.

It was Dr. Henri Nachtel, of Paris, who was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the establishment of the "Ambulance Urbaine," or ambulance service, which, in its experimental stage, proved so effective that the municipality eventually took over the control of it, and is now going to extend it so that the whole of the city is embraced in the scheme of prompt surgical aid. As originally organised, at an initial cost of about £2,000 and a yearly working outlay of £1,000, this ambulance service covered six of the arrondissements, or about one-sixth of the whole capital, with the St. Louis Hospital as the centre of operations, while the "postes," or calling stations, numbered thirty. Two doctors were always on duty simultaneously at the hospital, and several assistants, while one horse and carriage were kept in readiness to start off at a moment's notice. With the extension of the service and the transference of its control to the hands of the municipal authorities no part of Paris will be without its alarm stations, and, according to a new regulation, none but qualified medical men will go out to tend the sick and wounded, whereas formerly the hospital "assistants" were entrusted with this duty.

Dr. Nachtel, who takes a deep interest in the question of ambulance work, and commenced to agitate for reform in Paris in this connection as far back as in 1880, is now on a visit to this country, and has approached many persons of influence with the view of the introduction in London of an ambulance system similar to that described. He is in hope that an experiment may be made with an East End hospital—situated in the midst of a dense artisan population—as the basis of operations. He has also sought to interest the London County Council in his scheme of reform.

The *Birmingham Gazette*, in commenting upon the death of a man in the Queen's Hospital in that city, from hydrophobia, urges the inconsistency of allowing cats to go unmuzzled, while dogs are muzzled and guarded.

Two large wards in the new wing of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, have recently been opened by Lady Roberts, whose sympathy with nursing matters is well known. They were called respectively the "Iveagh" Ward and "Eleanor and William J. Smyly" Ward.

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