

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
of the
British Medical Association
MELBOURNE, 1935

THE British Medical Association will hold its 103rd Annual Meeting in Melbourne, Australia, during the week beginning September 9th, 1935. The Sectional sessions for scientific and clinical work will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 11th, 12th, and 13th. The Annual Representative Meeting for the transaction of medico-political business will take place in London at the Association's House on Friday, July 19th, and following days.

Members travelling to Australia through the United States will sail for New York from Southampton on Saturday, July 27th; if travelling by the Canadian route to San Francisco, they will sail for Montreal from Liverpool on July 26th, or from Glasgow on July 27th. Particulars of the two routes were given in our *Supplement* of March 10th, 1934, and a series of descriptive notes on the tour to Melbourne and back has been appearing in these columns at short intervals since February 9th, 1935. All the arrangements for the journey are in the hands of the Financial Secretary and Business Manager, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, to whom *early application* should be made for reservation of places on steamers and trains and at hotels. Members who cannot afford to be away for the whole time of the "round-the-world" tour may leave London on August 8th, travelling overland to Toulon and embarking there on a P. & O. liner which arrives at Fremantle on September 3rd. The journey on to Melbourne takes three days by rail, so that those who follow this route will reach their destination three days before the meeting opens.

The honorary local general secretary for this year's Annual Meeting is Dr. J. P. Major, Medical Society Hall, East Melbourne, Victoria. The names of the officers of the fourteen Scientific Sections were given in our *Supplement* last week; and further information, with provisional programmes, etc., will appear in subsequent issues. We publish below the fifth of a series of articles on the city of Melbourne and its medical institutions; the first appeared on October 20th, 1934 (p. 730), the second on December 8th (p. 1050), the third on January 19th, 1935 (p. 110), and the fourth on March 16th (p. 541).

PUBLIC HOSPITALS OF MELBOURNE

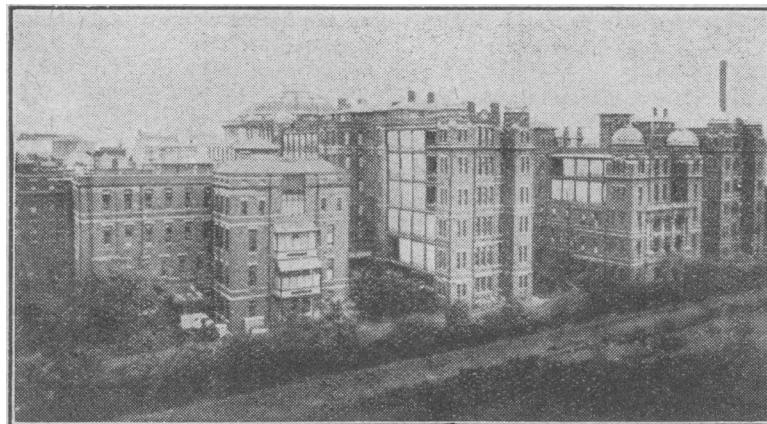
Melbourne public hospitals from their inception have been places of medical and surgical treatment for the sick poor; as a natural development they became training schools for medical students and for nurses. A two-storyed house lent by Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner in 1839 and providing accommodation for twenty beds, four medical men attending the inmates, was Melbourne's first public hospital. The city was then but a bush village on the left bank of the Yarra, with a population which was growing very slowly. An immigration policy followed, increasing the population by about 10,000 annually; and with the over-seas arrivals, many of whom were without means, diseases previously unknown appeared. The amount of sickness prevalent and a realization that the care of the sick poor was a charge upon all, forced a recognition of the impermanence and inadequacy of existing conditions.

Melbourne Hospital

The result was the laying of the foundation stone in 1846 of the Melbourne Hospital. This building was ready to receive patients on March 15th, 1848, and by the end of the year its original capacity of ten beds had been increased to twenty. Then came the gold discoveries, and an enormous increase of population, requiring further hospital provision. To meet the demand "The Mel-

bourne," during the four years 1848-52, increased its accommodation to 104 beds, of which twenty-eight were included in a ward reserved for fever patients. By 1861 the institution had grown to 300 beds. The present buildings, opened on July 22nd, 1913, provided 100 additional ones, giving accommodation for approximately 400 beds. In 1880, with 300 beds, there were eighteen honorary medical officers, five resident medical officers, sixty nurses, but no special departments, to meet the needs annually of 4,000 in-patients and 22,000 out-patients. In 1934 there were, however, fifty-nine honorary medical officers, thirty-four resident medical officers, 261 nurses, and eighteen special departments to provide for 8,450 in-patients and 49,459 out-patients.

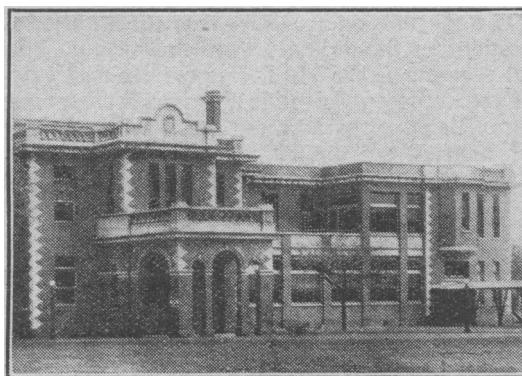
Medical students first appeared in the wards in 1864, and from these the honorary medical staff was eventually recruited. In 1876 Dr. Harry Brookes Allen, after a term as resident medical officer, became pathologist, continuing with the work for nearly half a century. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research, which was named after the donors whose generosity enabled it to be established. The estate provided, in addition to the buildings, a considerable sum annually towards maintenance, and this is supplemented from contributions by the clinical teaching staff. The buildings, which were completed in 1916, include fifteen laboratories, the library, museum, and experimental animal houses. The research of the Institute



THE MELBOURNE HOSPITAL.

has been extensive, covering commoner bacterial infections, bilharzia, syphilis, hydatid disease, brain tumours, and tumours of the testicle. Papers, too, on the immunology of hydatid disease with special reference to anaphylaxis, the pathology of renal disease, and, more recently, on the toxicity of Australian snake venoms, have been produced by the staff.

Medical services have always been provided under the honorary system. Originally, members of the medical staff were elected by life governors or annual subscribers, but in 1910 the present system of appointment by an electoral college was instituted. The first special department of the hospital was that of dermatology, to which Dr. William Moore was appointed in 1885. In 1891 the Nurses' Training School was instituted under the tutelage of the matron (Miss Rathie) and Drs. W. Moore and G. T. Howard. Associated with the institution during the eighty-two years of its existence have been many distinguished men. The first surgeon, David Thomas, was an outstanding personality; he was the pioneer operator and the first to use anaesthetics in Victoria. With him were associated Gilbee and Garrard. A. C. Brownless (afterwards Sir Anthony) was an early physician. Then there was James Robertson, the first lecturer in medicine, and the late Thomas Fitzgerald (afterwards Sir Thomas), that brilliant original surgical genius and leader of surgery



HAMILTON RUSSELL HOUSE: ALFRED HOSPITAL, MELBOURNE.

in Australia. William Moore, George Syme, F. D. Bird, F. H. Langlands, and G. C. Rennie represent the first batch of Australian-trained surgeons on the staff. They were men who left behind them traditions of the highest surgical skill.

Alfred Hospital

The foundation stone of the Alfred Hospital was laid by H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, in 1869. A staff was appointed, and the hospital was officially opened two years later. Original accommodation provided for 120 patients; to-day there is accommodation for 338 public ward patients, including a ward of forty beds for children. The Hamilton Russell House, containing eleven beds for private patients and twenty-nine intermediate patients, is also part of the institution.

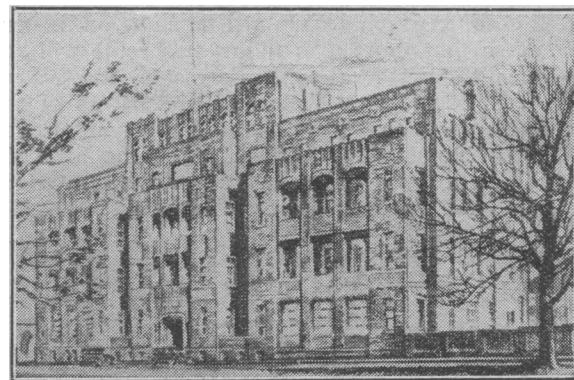
The first medical staff consisted of one resident medical officer, three physicians, and three surgeons, together with two physicians and two surgeons for the out-patients' department. To-day there is an honorary staff of 137, including twelve dentists, and a resident medical staff, consisting of a resident medical superintendent, assistant pathologist, officer in charge of general clinic, three registrars (medical, surgical, and radiological), and fourteen junior medical officers. A pathologist and clinical radiologist are also employed; but are non-resident. The number of patients treated during the year ended June, 1934, was 55,148—6,512 in-patients and 48,636 outpatients.

To the hospital is attached the Baker Institute for Medical Research, founded in 1926. The Institute includes the biochemistry department of the hospital, and works under a unified control with the pathological department. All Institute facilities are made available to the students, and special classes are arranged for bacterio-

logical studies. A research institute such as this attached to the hospital has been found to be a powerful stimulus to earnest work.

The "Alfred" was admitted to the status of a teaching hospital in 1881, but it was not until 1888 that the school was opened. The first enrolment was six women and eight men students. The history of the Alfred Hospital is interesting in that it was selected as the institution in Victoria to make the first determined move to admit women to the medical course. Something in this direction had been attempted some years before at the Melbourne Hospital, but it was unsuccessful, mainly through the necessity to mix the sexes under crowded conditions. At the "Alfred" these conditions did not exist, and with the greater freedom and less crowding it was thought the experiment would be justified. Distance from the university, however, proved a handicap, and forced the closing down of the school. Eventually, after a lapse of fourteen years, overcrowding of students at the Melbourne Hospital made expansion of teaching facilities imperative. This resulted in teaching being resumed at the Alfred and St. Vincent's Hospitals.

Until the children's ward was equipped in 1901, it was customary for members of the resident medical staff before joining the "Alfred" to have held appointments in other hospitals. They were, therefore, well equipped for clinical



ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, MELBOURNE

teaching. In those days, too, resident medical officers were permitted to indulge in the habit of remaining for some years with the hospital. But with the opening of the children's ward, usual practices covering conditions of appointment as resident medical officers came into force and have since remained. The up-to-date children's ward and attached out-patients' department have been of distinct advantage to students. The hospital has known many distinguished surgeons and physicians, and the mention of such names as O'Hara, Jamieson, Hamilton Russell, and A. V. M. Anderson cannot fail to excite pleasant memories to members of the profession and others who have been associated with the Alfred Hospital.

St. Vincent's Hospital

To provide increased hospital accommodation necessary for the poorer areas of the north-eastern part of the city, the Order of the Sisters of Charity undertook to supply a hospital, and St. Vincent's was established in 1893 by acquiring a two-storied terrace of three houses in Victoria Parade, Fitzroy. The first rectress was Mother Berchmans Daly, a remarkable woman who combined organizing and financial ability with a charming personality. The accommodation soon proved inadequate, and a permanent building, with provision for 120 beds, was erected in 1905. A large out-patients' block and nurses' home was added in 1914, and a further addition providing for 300 beds was completed and brought into service in 1934. The institution received the status of a teaching hospital in 1910. The instructional staff of the first clinical school included a number of brilliant and energetic young men, and considering the personnel it is not surprising that the school attracted a number of outstanding students. The staff is now one of fifty honorary medical officers

(as compared with seventeen originally appointed in 1893), ten resident medical officers, and 158 nurses. Throughout its forty years of service to the public, St. Vincent's has maintained the ideals with which its founders were inspired, and has established by virtue of its sound clinical methods the highest traditions both in nursing and in the practice of medicine.

Women's Hospital

To aid women arriving at the Port Phillip Settlement from over-seas and mining camps destitute and nearing confinement there existed in the early 'fifties a society known as the "Local Visiting Benevolent Saints." Dr. Joseph Maund, the medical advisor to the society, was so impressed with the excellence of its work that he called his friends together and collected sufficient money to build and staff a hospital for women. The site chosen was the one upon which the building now stands, and the name selected was the Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children. The building was of brick, with provision for twenty beds. It was completely furnished, staffed, and ready to receive patients in 1856.

From time to time additions have been made increasing the accommodation to a present capacity of 275 beds and 100 babies' cots. With the addition in 1889 of a midwifery block a new staff was elected, and the name of the institution was changed to the Women's Hospital. A clinical school was established in 1862 for instruction in midwifery and gynaecology, and since then students of the University Medical School have received their training in midwifery and gynaecology at the Women's Hospital. In 1891 a separate gynaecological department was opened, and in 1895 an out-patients' department was established. It has been the policy of the hospital to add facilities to meet procedures following upon advancement in medical science as occasions arose, the latest being the ante-natal clinic and a completely equipped x-ray and radium department.

The first Caesarean section undertaken in Victoria was performed in this hospital in 1860. The operation took place while the mother was having a fit; the child lived, but the mother died. The first ovariotomy in Melbourne was also performed in this hospital, and so pleased were the doctors with the success of the procedure that they kept the tumour, after preparation, in a glass case. It is recorded, too, that the assisting nurse was given a new bonnet! During the seventy-eight years of its existence the staff, originally consisting of two honorary medical officers, has increased greatly, numbering at the present time sixteen honorary medical officers, seven resident medical officers, and 152 nurses. The hospital clinical meetings of the British Medical Association are held at frequent intervals in the various departments, and special facilities are made available for post-graduate classes each year. Visiting doctors from the country and other States undergoing a refresher course in midwifery and gynaecology take up residence within the building.

Children's Hospital

Sixty-four years ago some philanthropic ladies in Melbourne decided to form a children's hospital. Having obtained subscriptions, they provided in a small, single-fronted house at 19, Stephen Street (now Collins Place), in October, 1870, six cots and a room for out-patients. Dr. William Smith, demonstrator of anatomy at the Medical School, and Dr. Singleton, a general practitioner, volunteered to visit the hospital on alternate days, while Professor Halford and Dr. Motherwell acted as consultants. Domestic nurses were employed, and three years elapsed before it was found feasible to appoint a resident matron. The general management and financial control of the hospital has always been in the hands of ladies' committees, which have maintained the wise, broad, and liberal spirit of practical charity which inspired the founders.

In 1873 a move was made to better premises at 19, Spring Street, overlooking the Treasury Gardens. With this move the hospital doubled its accommodation, but

again it proved too small for the increasing demands. It was possible, in 1876, for the committee to acquire for £10,000 an acre of land on which stood the beautiful villa of Sir Redmond Barry in Pelham Street, Carlton, and there the hospital came to its permanent home. There were no specialists for children then, and it was not until 1878, when Dr. William Snowball became resident medical officer, that a medical man set out to be purely a children's doctor. Doctor Snowball's acumen and keen observation, combined with a remarkable charm of manner towards all children, especially the sick, soon gained him the reputation as "the children's doctor," a reputation which spread the fame of the hospital afar. The systematic training of children's hospital nurses, certificates for which were first issued in 1890, was an innovation for which he and his staff were responsible.

After a few years the villa was found to be too small also. The addition of a top story met immediate demands, but plans for a complete hospital were made, and at intervals of a few years, medical and surgical pavilions, an administrative block, a nurses' hostel, a babies' wing, a great out-patient block, a pathological and other special departments were built at Carlton, additional land having been acquired. A very useful extension was made in 1884, when a convalescent cottage at Brighton Beach was added. Many years later, when the full value of sunshine and open air was recognized, a sun room was built at the cottage, and the success which attended its use was responsible for the purchase in 1926 of twenty acres of land by the sea at Frankston for the Hospital for Crippled Children. This can now give accommodation to 100 patients, who, in addition to treatment, have the advantage of State school education and, for the older ones, of certain elementary technical training.

A man who made a deep impression by his methods of treating *morbus coxae* and caries of the spinal column was Dr. Peter Bennie, who joined the staff in 1883. Bringing his mathematical mind to bear on many problems of conservative surgery, he devoted much time to teaching the correct use, measurement, and application of Thomas's hip splints, and developing their use for dorsal and cervical caries. Another great name associated with the hospital is that of Mr. Hamilton Russell, who joined the honorary staff in 1892. His original mind and surgical instinct, working in a new field, soon brought forth a series of remarkable papers, which threw a new light on the nature of hernia and its treatment. This quickly gained world-wide recognition, as did other work of Mr. Russell's on surgical problems. Orthopaedics then came into prominence, and as other specialties were developing within the special hospital there came a division of the honorary staff into physicians and surgeons. The earlier paediatricians had beds in both sections. To-day the beds available at Carlton, Brighton, and Frankston number 375, and the yearly attendances of out-patients run into six figures.

Subsidiary Hospitals

This brief description of the chief institutions of the metropolis serves but to indicate the foundation on which has been built the public hospital system of the State. Many subsidiary hospitals exist in the city, among which the Queen Victoria, a hospital for women only, should be particularly mentioned. This institution, which has a bed accommodation for 130 patients and a staff of thirty-one honorary medical officers, eight resident medical officers, and ninety nurses, is understood to be one of the largest, if not the largest, institution of its kind in the British Empire entirely managed and medically staffed by women. The Jessie Emily McPherson Intermediate Hospital, with a bed capacity for fifty patients and employing forty-four nurses, is also attached to the institution. Then there is the Prince Henry Hospital, formerly the Homoeopathic Hospital, an institution founded in 1869 and now having accommodation for 125 patients, and a medical staff of forty-six honorary medical officers, seven resident medical officers, and seventy nurses. Other institutions are the Eye and Ear Hospital, founded in 1866,

and now with accommodation for 120 beds, a medical staff of seventy honorary medical officers, five resident medical officers and forty-eight nurses ; the Convalescent Home, founded in 1925, having accommodation for 175 patients, and having one honorary medical officer, a medical superintendent (non-resident), two resident medical officers, and thirty-six nurses ; the Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, founded in 1881, and now with a bed capacity of 375, and a medical staff of twenty-two honorary medical officers, five resident medical officers, and 115 nurses ; and the After-Care Home, founded in 1926, capable at the present time of accommodating 120 patients, and with a medical staff consisting of twelve honorary medical officers and twenty-eight nurses.

Administration of Public Hospitals

Public hospitals, not only in Melbourne but throughout the whole State of Victoria, are conducted under the voluntary system subsidized by governmental grants, municipal aid, and fees from patients. The Hospitals and Charities Act, under which they are incorporated, provides for the appointment of the Charities Board of Victoria, the duty of which, among other things, is to report to the Minister what sum of money should be paid from a fund established for the relief of diseased, infirm, incurable, poor, or destitute persons resident in the State to the respective institutions each year to provide for their equipment and maintenance ; and, with a view to enforcing the observance by an institution of any provisions of the Act or regulations, or to closing an institution, even, if the Minister so determines, to withhold any sum from the fund. It is also the duty of the Board to see that every subsidized institution throughout the State is inspected from time to time and at least once a year. By virtue of these powers over finance paramount control of public hospitals lies in the hands of the Minister administering the Act. The reason for this right to control is obvious. Public hospital expenditure in Victoria during 1932 amounted to £747,708 of which the Government provided £219,148, municipalities £18,426, and other sources—private contributions, legacies, and collections from patients—£510,134. Government control, however, is more or less nominal. Individual hospitals appoint managing committees pursuant to machinery provided under the Hospitals and Charities Act, which virtually holds the hospital committees responsible for the control and management of their respective institutions. Their powers of control are limited only by the provisions of the Act. The Charities Board, the body actually charged with the responsibility of carrying out the hospital policy of the Crown, while judiciously exercising its powers, works in harmony with the hospital committees, and sees that the institutions are efficiently managed and that the interests of the sick, the contributing public, and the Government are protected. The system, on the whole, has met with a very large measure of success.

[The photographs of the Melbourne Hospital and of St. Vincent's Hospital are by Jack Cato, F.R.P.S.]

R. Rössle, writing in *Forsch. u. Fortschr.* (No. 11, 1935), states that since the war a considerable increase of thrombosis and embolism has been observed in a number of countries in Central Europe, and especially in Germany. It has long been known that obese subjects are particularly liable to fatal pulmonary apoplexy as soon as they are confined to bed, and the risk is increased by even otherwise harmless surgical operations. In the years following the cessation of the blockade a large number of persons in Germany became corpulent, and thereby became exposed to the risk of embolic complications in case of illness. It was found that men who died of embolism were on the average 20 kg. heavier, and women who died from the same cause were 12 kg. heavier, than other persons of the same size. In other countries, especially Soviet Russia and North America, obesity for various reasons is not so prevalent, and consequently an increase in embolism has not been observed.

Nova et Vetera

MEDICAL REGISTRATION IN GUERNSEY

The recent murder trial in Guernsey produced many sensations, but not the least of these was the strong objection raised by counsel for the defence to Sir Bernard Spilsbury and Dr. Roche Lynch being allowed to give evidence. It was held that as they had not been registered as medical practitioners in the island they had no more standing or right to give medical evidence than any quack or medicine-man. This might have appeared to those unfamiliar with the old Guernsey law as an unnecessarily discourteous comment on men of such distinction as Sir Bernard Spilsbury and Dr. Roche Lynch, but it was simply a quotation from the local legislation which began with the "ordonnance" of 1777 relating to *practitioners of medicine, comedians, and charlatans*. In that year Monsieur Baillif represented to the Court that charlatans frequently displayed their drugs and physic in public, and undertook to cure divers maladies notwithstanding their total ignorance of medicine and surgery, to the danger of the health and even the lives of the inhabitants of the island. Grouped with these undesirables were persons found to be giving performances and exhibitions in public, so the Court passed an Act prohibiting all such from engaging in their unauthorized practices. In the words of the old ordinance :

"La cour . . . a défendu et défend à tous étrangers d'exercer, sous aucun prétexte, que ce soit, la médecine ou chirurgie ou de distribuer ou administrer aucune drogue ou médecine et à tous comediens, charlatans et autres de faire aucunes exhibitions, sans avoir obtenu la permission de la Cour Royale."

A fine of one hundred pounds was imposed for contravention, one-quarter to go to the King, one-quarter to the poor, and one-half to the informer.

Practitioners of medicine remained for 130 years in this quaint assortment of persons requiring licences, but in 1907 they were segregated from comedians and charlatans, and were given a new "ordonnance" all to themselves, the right to practise being granted by the Court only on proof of identity and the appearance of the practitioner's name in the *Medical Register* for the current year. To-day even a locumtenent coming to Guernsey for a few weeks has to appear before the Court and be "admitted." So counsel's objection to Sir Bernard Spilsbury (whose evidence was to be that the wound was not self-inflicted) was not without foundation, and was technically correct, notwithstanding one advocate's contention that "making a post-mortem examination hardly constituted practising medicine or surgery"—at least he hoped not! But the objection was overruled by the Bailiff, and the Attorney-General "generously" promised not to prosecute Sir Bernard for breaking the law.

I question whether so quaint or picturesque a ceremony in connexion with a medical practitioner's admission to practice takes place in any other part of the British Empire. The practitioner desiring registration in Guernsey first calls on H.M. Procureur (Attorney-General) and presents his diplomas. The *Medical Register* is consulted and the practitioner identified. He is notified to attend the next meeting of the Royal Court, to which all licensing matters are referred. The Royal Court is composed of the Bailiff (the president and judge), H.M. Procureur, H.M. Comptroller (Solicitor-General), and not less than seven of the twelve jurats (a permanent jury of men of high educational and social standing who give their services gratuitously). All these officials wear robes, the Bailiff's special robe being trimmed with ermine, and the jurats' being purple, with light shot-silk collar, and sleeve lining. They have high, dark velvet caps—the cap of the French justice of the peace. The general public are admitted.

The proceedings open with the recital of the Lord's Prayer in French by the Greffier (the Clerk of the Court and Recorder). When the time comes for licensing business, the Procureur brings the applicant to the front of the Court and presents him to the Bailiff, assuring him

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

At a congregation held on May 2nd the degree of Doctor of Medicine (D.M.) was conferred on R. B. Bourdillon (*in absentia*) and J. de la M. Savage.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The Professor of Anatomy gives notice that applications for the Marmaduke Sheild Scholarship in Human Anatomy are to be sent to the Registry by May 20th. The award will be made towards the end of June. Those eligible for the scholarship are undergraduates of not more than three years' standing from matriculation, and Bachelors of Arts of not more than four years' standing from matriculation, as have passed Part II of the Second M.B. Examination and have also obtained honours in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos with anatomy as one of their subjects. Women also are eligible. The awarders will take into consideration not only the candidates' performance in examinations in anatomy, but also reports by the staff of the Department of Anatomy on their general ability and performance as students of anatomy.

At a congregation held on May 4th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—M. H. Salaman, H. E. Nourse.

M.CHR.—F. W. Holdsworth.

M.B., B.CHR.—A. C. E. Cole, G. E. H. Tisdall, A. T. Blair, H. J. V. Morton, A. Miller, G. L. Ward, L. W. B. Dobbin.

M.B.—E. A. M. Halsted (by proxy), W. H. H. Jebb, H. M. Chappel, P. W. Hutton, J. W. Macmillan, T. M. Bell, W. D. Dick, J. W. Maycock, A. S. Herington.

B.CHR.—R. J. Buxton.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

A course of three lectures on "The Head Problem in Chordates" will be given by Dr. Daniel De Lange, director of the Hubrecht-Laboratorium, Embryologisch Instituut, Utrecht, Holland, at King's College, Strand, W.C., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 28th, 30th, and 31st, at 5.30 p.m. At the first lecture the chair will be taken by Professor J. P. Hill, F.R.S. Admission free, without ticket.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

The courses of study for 1935-6 will open on Monday, September 30th, for the Diploma in Public Health, the Diploma in Bacteriology, and the Diploma in Psychology (Industrial) of the University of London, and for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Two Andrew Balfour Memorial Studentships are available in the year in the form of free tuition in Section B of the course in tropical medicine and hygiene. Conditions and dates of the examinations may be had on application to the secretary, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street (Gower Street), W.C.1.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

The Senate has appointed to the Dunville Chair of Physiology Dr. Henry Barcroft, lecturer in physiology, University College, London. The Senate also appointed to the J. C. White Professorship of Biochemistry Dr. D. C. Harrison, lecturer in biochemistry, University of Sheffield.

Colonel S. H. Browne, late of the Indian Medical Service, has bequeathed to the University £10,000 to found medical research scholarships.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

Licences

Licences to practise were granted to the following candidates on May 2nd:

M. P. Adel, J. K. Adranvala, D. G. Allen, Minnie Atkin, E. B. D. Bangay, A. L. W. Bell, M. H. Bob, H. V. Brown, J. A. G. Carmichael, H. B. C. Carter-Locke, L. J. Clapham, J. V. Clark, P. E. G. Clements, M. Cohen, S. Cohen, L. Cooperman, F. F. Croft, A. P. Dale-Bussell, M. C. Damkengrit, Debora David, C. E. M. De Gruchy, G. C. Denny, E. P. H. Drake, F. P. Ellis, M. A. Falconer, J. S. Feynman, J. W. Fisher, W. P. Fitch, R. J. Force-Jones, L. D. B. Frost, R. T. Gabb, J. G. Gladston, C. J. Gordon, G. B. Grayling, K. L. Grogono, J. H. G. Hair, J. A. J. Hammond, W. F. Harvey, T. H. Hills, E. D. Hoare, J. J. V. Hopkins, H. M. Hugh, Ruth Hull, R. F. Jarrett, J. D. Jenkins,

D. V. John, I. Klinger, F. H. Lee, D. Levine, I. W. MacKichan, P. E. C. Manson-Bahr, J. H. Mayer, M. S. M. Mehta, H. S. Mellow, W. J. Mitchell, J. F. Morris, S. J. Navin, R. J. Niven, W. O. G. Paget, J. H. Patterson, S. Phillips, F. O. Potter, A. E. K. Price, G. R. Rawlings, W. M. Rich, J. S. Richardson, W. B. Ridsdel, E. P. Rigby, Jean Ross, Venkiteswariyer Sankarambal, J. Schorstein, D. S. Scott, M. J. Shah, F. A. Simmonds, F. R. Smith, J. E. Spalding, D. P. Stevenson, K. Tatz, F. Taylor, W. Warren, C. E. Watson, A. B. Wayte, Helen E. Wight, E. D. H. Williams.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND

At the monthly meeting of the College, held on May 3rd, R. T. Jackson, R. L. G. Proctor, and M. S. Ullah were admitted to the Fellowship.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

At the quarterly meeting of the council, held on April 27th, with the president, Dr. J. S. Fairbairn, in the chair, the following were promoted to the Fellowship of the College, and were formally admitted by the president: W. R. Addis, D. Baird, Alice Bloomfield, J. Chisholm, A. B. Danby, E. K. MacLellan (*in absentia*), E. L. Moss.

The following were elected to the Fellowship of the College: L. C. Conn, Amy M. Fleming, A. A. Gemmell, V. J. F. Lack, W. C. Spackman, L. Williams.

The following were admitted to Membership: J. G. Bonnin, D. McK. Hart, K. A. K. Hudson, B. D. Knoblauch (*in absentia*), R. MacK. Honey (*in absentia*), R. W. Knowlton, J. L. Mewton, H. J. McCurrich, R. H. Nattrass, O. Robertson (*in absentia*), Helen E. Rodway, Margaret Rorke, F. E. Stabler, J. A. Stallworthy, D. M. Stern, H. Stirling, Muriel Stowe (*in absentia*).

Major R. McRobert was elected to the Membership.

The annual general meeting of the College was held on April 27th, with the president, Dr. J. S. Fairbairn, in the chair.

The following were elected to the council in place of those retiring by statutory rotation:—*Representatives of the Fellows*: Mr. A. W. Bourne, Professor J. Hendry, Sir Ewen Maclean, and Professor M. H. Phillips. *Representatives of the Members*: Dr. W. C. Armstrong and Dr. C. P. Brentnall.

The report of the Joint Council of Midwifery was considered and generally approved, but some aspects of the scheme were reserved for further consideration.

HENRY SIMSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

On the previous evening a reception was held at the College on the occasion of the presentation by Lady Simson of the collection of books purchased as a memorial to the late Sir Henry Simson. In presenting the books to the College Lady Simson said that during the two and a half years that have elapsed since the money subscribed for the memorial was presented to the College, she had been impatient to have it expended, but she now realized how wise had been the decision of council to await a suitable object, otherwise an opportunity which so completely fulfilled her wishes would have been lost. It had arisen through the generosity of one of the Fellows, Professor Roy Dobbin of Cairo, to whom she expressed her gratitude.

In accepting the books on behalf of the College the president spoke of Sir Henry Simson's valued services to and interest in the College, especially at the time leading up to the opening of its house. This gift thus formed a peculiarly appropriate memorial to him. As Lady Simson said, a fortunate chance had enabled the College to obtain a wonderful collection of historical works that for all time would be its treasured possession. Professor Dobbin had accepted much less than their market value to ensure these books being kept together, and where he would like them to be.

Mr. Eardley Holland thanked Lady Simson for her efforts on behalf of the College, and said he felt sure nothing would have given the late Sir Henry more pleasure than that the College in which he was so interested should have this nucleus of a library which would be a permanent feature of the College.

Dr. Arnold Chaplin, the Harveian Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians, drew attention to the rarity and important place of certain books in the collection, which the College was so fortunate to have secured, and he hoped that the action of Lady Simson would be a stimulus to others to add to the library.

Professor Fletcher Shaw thanked Dr. Chaplin for his help and advice regarding the purchase and exhibition of these books.

Cost of Road Accidents to Hospitals.—Asked by Mr. Leonard the total cost incurred by hospitals in England and Wales in treating road casualties, Mr. HORE-BELISHA replied on May 1st that, according to the *Hospitals Year Book*, 1935, 25,000 victims of road accidents were treated last year in the voluntary hospitals of Great Britain and Ireland at a cost of £235,000, of which £110,000 was recovered, including £80,000 under the Road Traffic Acts and the common law. Mr. Hore-Belisha added that payments to hospitals in respect of such treatment were not from funds under his control, though they might be made in pursuance of the Road Traffic Act.

Anti-gas Respirators.—Captain CROOKSHANK stated on May 2nd that the only anti-gas material which it was at present intended to purchase in the current financial year was a first supply of anti-gas respirators, mainly for the training of the personnel of air-raid precaution services. There was no intention of incurring any expenditure in connexion with an air-raid exercise for the civil population.

Temperature in Deep Mines.—Mr. E. BROWN told Mr. Tinker, on May 7th, that the temperature in hot and deep mines continued to be the subject of general and practical study by a research committee, and of ameliorative action in particular cases. He had not received any recommendation from the Hot and Deep Mines Committee or from the Safety in Mines Research Board in favour of fixing a maximum permitted limit of temperature.

Notes in Brief

Mr. Stanley states that the Unemployment Statutory Committee has not completed hearing evidence regarding the possible insurance of black-coated workers against unemployment.

The Treasury has now allocated £528,000 in grants in aid of water supply schemes of a total capital cost of £3,320,000. Since the Act providing these grants was passed in March, 1934, loans amounting to £4,370,000 have been sanctioned for water supply schemes, including £1,400,000 for rural schemes.

At December 31st, 1934, the national health insurance funds totalled £129,500,000.

Medical News

Among the recipients of the King's Jubilee Medal—a limited issue to certain persons who have rendered special service to the Crown during the past twenty-five years—are the following members of the Metropolitan Police Medical Service: Dr. Isaac Jones, chief medical officer; Mr. Max Page, consulting surgeon; Dr. H. Russell, assistant physician; and Drs. R. V. Brews, A. R. Moore, Percy Spurgin, and G. R. Stilwell, divisional surgeons.

The Lord Chief Justice of England will deliver the second Clarke Hall Lecture in the Hall of Gray's Inn on Friday, May 24th, at 4.30 p.m. Lord Hewart's subject is "The Treatment of the Young Offender."

Professor C. Seligman will deliver the annual oration on "Some Aspects of Race Psychology" before the London Jewish Hospital Medical Society at 44, Lancaster Gate, W. (by courtesy of Mrs. F. S. Franklin, on Sunday, May 12th, at 8.30 p.m., with the president, Professor Charles Singer, in the chair. Admission by ticket only, to be obtained on request.

A general meeting of the Tuberculosis Association will be held at 26, Portland Place, W., on Friday, May 17th, at 5.15 p.m., when papers on "Therapeutic Paralysis of the Diaphragm" will be read by Mr. H. P. Nelson and Dr. Peter Edwards. At 8.15 p.m. papers will be read by Dr. Peter Kerley and Dr. J. V. Sparks on "Radiographic Technique and the Interpretation of Radiographs."

The annual general meeting of the British Institute of Radiology will be held at 32, Welbeck Street, W., on Thursday, May 16th, at 8 p.m., when Dr. G. Shearer will deliver the presidential address on "The X-Ray Microscope." On May 17th, at 11 a.m., medical members of the society are invited to visit the x-ray department of the Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, W.

Dr. Wallace Ruddell Aykroyd has been appointed by the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association to the post of director of nutritional research under that association.

The next quarterly meeting of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W., on Thursday, May 16th, at 2.30 p.m., when a discussion on "Mental Health Services" will be opened by Dr. A. A. W. Petrie. The ninety-fourth annual meeting of the Association will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W., and at the Guildhall of the Middlesex County Council, Westminster, S.W., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 3rd, 4th, and 5th. The annual dinner of the Association will be held at Claridges Hotel, Brook Street, W., on July 3rd, at 8 p.m.

A meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society will be held at B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C., on Wednesday, May 15th, at 5.30 p.m., when papers will be read by Dr. R. S. Clay and Mr. T. H. Court on "The Early Achromatic Objective," and by Dr. G. M. Findlay on "Variation in Viruses."

The Illuminating Engineering Society will hold its annual general meeting in the Hall of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.) on Tuesday, May 14th, at 7 p.m., and an address, describing some investigations bearing on the production of light, will be delivered by Professor M. Pirani of Berlin.

The Fellowship of Medicine (1, Wimpole Street, W.) announces that an intensive course in thoracic surgery will be given at Brompton Hospital from May 13th to 18th. Other courses include proctology at Gordon Hospital, from May 20th to 25th; gynaecology at Chelsea Hospital, from May 27th to June 8th; chest diseases at Victoria Park Hospital, from May 27th to June 1st; venereal disease at London Lock Hospital, from May 27th to June 22nd; clinical and pathological course at National Temperance Hospital on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 p.m., from June 11th to 28th. Special classes for the M.R.C.P. will be given in chest and heart diseases at Victoria Park Hospital on Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m., from June 5th to 28th, and in chest diseases at Brompton Hospital two afternoons a week during June. Week-end courses include obstetrics at City of London Hospital, May 25th and 26th, and fevers at Park Hospital, June 15th and 16th.

The Swiss Society for Internal Medicine will hold its annual congress at Lausanne on May 25th and 26th, when the chief subject for discussion will be the pathology and treatment of oedema.

The fourth French Congress of Gynaecology will be held at Salies-de-Béarn from June 8th to 10th, with Dr. Doléris as president of honour and Professor Guyot as president. Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Dr. Maurice Fabre, 6 Rue du Conservatoire, Paris 9e.

A congress of French-speaking radiologists will be held at Brussels from July 30th to August 3rd, under the presidency of Dr. Z. Gobeaux. Further information can be obtained from the secretary, Dr. Daubresse-Morelle, Rue de la Loi 154, Brussels.

Dr. Norman Jennings, who was called to the Bar in 1931, has been appointed coroner for the City of Hull, in succession to the late Dr. Divine. The coronership is a part-time appointment which does not preclude the continuance of private medical practice. Dr. H. E. Watts Waters has been appointed deputy coroner.

The issue of *Nature* for May 4th is a Royal Jubilee number, including articles on: the discovery and significance of vitamins, by Sir F. Gowland Hopkins; diet and disease, by Professor Stuart J. Cowell; viruses as a cause of disease, by Dr. Joseph A. Arkwright; heat production of muscle and nerves, by Professor A. V. Hill; therapeutic and other applications of x rays and gamma rays, by Dr. G. W. C. Kaye; and genetics since 1910, by Professor J. B. S. Haldane.

Dr. William Gibson has been elected a member of the Senate of Northern Ireland in the place of the late Sir George Clark.

The University College Hospital Medical Society is organizing an inter-hospitals debate on the medical curriculum, to be held at B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, on Tuesday, May 14th, at 8.15 p.m., the motion being, "The Inadequacy of Medical Education Lies in the Curriculum." Participation in the debate will be limited to unqualified students.

Dr. Lewis J. Hobson has recently completed fifty years' service on the honorary medical staff of the Royal Bath Hospital and Rawson Convalescent Home, Harrogate.

Professor L. J. Witts (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), Dr. G. W. B. James (St. Mary's Hospital), and Mr. A. E. Webb-Johnson (Middlesex Hospital) have been appointed members of the Medical Advisory Board of the Institute of Medical Psychology to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Sir Maurice Craig, Dr. E. D. Macnamara, and Dr. Theodore Thompson.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital has received a gift from Mr. Joseph H. Jacobs for the installation of a new 200 kilovolt x-ray therapy apparatus in the radiological department, in honour of the King's silver jubilee.

Members of the Gynaecological Visiting Society, a body formed in 1911, left London on Saturday, May 4th, for a ten-days tour to Vienna and Budapest. Meetings have been arranged with prominent specialists in this branch of medicine in Vienna and Budapest and with the gynaecological associations of Austria and Hungary.

The May number of the *Practitioner*, which opens with a short paper by Sir Humphry Rolleston on the advance of medicine during the last quarter of a century, is mainly devoted to a symposium on allergic diseases.

Letters, Notes, and Answers

All communications in regard to editorial business should be addressed to **The EDITOR, British Medical Journal, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.**

ORIGINAL ARTICLES and LETTERS forwarded for publication are understood to be offered to the *British Medical Journal* alone unless the contrary be stated. Correspondents who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names, not necessarily for publication.

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All communications with reference to ADVERTISEMENTS, as well as orders for copies of the *Journal*, should be addressed to the Financial Secretary and Business Manager.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Softened Drinking Water

"AQUA" asks whether drinking softened water is good for rheumatism, and whether it might harm growing children.

Recent papers on water softening in relation to public health all seem to emphasize the economic side—saving in soap, prevention of chalk deposition, and the reduced corrosive action thereby effected, etc.—and they suggest that hardness in water has little sanitary interest, except, perhaps, that a hindrance to the use of soap is of fundamental importance in hygiene and sanitation. The question "Is it good for rheumatism to drink softened water?" assumes a relation between hard water and rheumatism. There are several papers on the influence of hard water on health—for example, J. T. Myers, *Journ. Infect. Dis.*, 1925, xxxvi, p. 566; xxxvii, p. 13; E. S. Chase, *Journ. Amer. Water Works Assoc.*, 1924, xi, p. 873; Percy G. Lewis, *British Medical Journal*, July 22nd, 1911, p. 158. These suggest that there is no reason

to believe that hard water has any more relation to disease than soft water. J. T. Myers, in particular, in reviewing the literature of the subject, dismisses the evidence against natural hard water as of little real weight. We have not been able to find any evidence bearing upon the question whether softened water is harmful to growing children.

Snoring

"H. N." writes: "Can any reader tell me how to cure snoring? The patient is a man of 38, in good health, and with no appreciable defect of nose or throat. The moment he goes to sleep—in any position—he snores persistently and deafeningly.

Canities

"A. G." would be grateful for suggestions for treatment of streaks of grey hair occurring in a dark-haired girl of 23, which have been gradually becoming worse since the age of 16. She has been advised to undergo electrical treatment, and has consulted "A. G." as to its efficacy.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

Rickets on a Vitamin-rich Diet

Dr. OXENIUS tells in the *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* of December 21st, 1934, how he was consulted by a colleague whose 1-year-old son showed signs, clinical and x-ray, of well-marked rickets. After having been breast-fed for a little over three months the child had been put on almond "milk," fruit, vegetables, etc. For breakfast he was given almond "milk," a banana, and fruit juice. At the next meal he was given porridge, almond "milk," butter, green vegetables, and fruit juice. The third meal consisted of almond "milk"; at the fourth (evening meal) he was given rusks and fruit juice. On this diet he not only developed rickets but failed to gain weight at the normal rate. The author prescribed a proprietary cod-liver oil product and artificial sunlight. The child, first seen in May, was again seen in September, after several weeks' residence by the sea. Much improvement had been effected in the interval, the only bony deformity that still persisted being a slight curvature of the right tibia. The lesson of this case is that new-fangled and comparatively costly substitutes for natural milk, such as almond "milk," should be regarded with suspicion and even disfavour, no matter how influential and persuasive their promoters may be. It has yet to be proved that vegetable "milks" can replace natural milk in childhood.

Serum in Asthma

Dr. E. G. ANNIS writes from Worthing: I read with great interest the note of Dr. Auld (April 27th, p. 899) as to the use of normal serum in these cases and the use of donors of the blood transfusion service for this purpose. Might I be allowed to state that I have been using a serum obtained from ox blood after it has been treated by Bloor's method for reduction of protein and cholesterol, and have obtained quite good results in suitable cases.

Medical Golf

The spring meeting of the Sussex Medical and Dental Golfing Society will be held on Sunday, May 19th, on the links of the Willingdon Golf Club, Eastbourne. Further particulars from the honorary secretaries, 40, Wilbury Road, Hove, 3.

The City Division (B.M.A.) Golfing Society will meet at Chigwell Golf Course on Sunday, May 26th. Members of the Division interested in golf should send their names to the golfing secretary, Dr. Herbert Williams, 73, Lordship Road, N.16.

Corrigenda

Dr. J. ERIC STACEY wishes to correct two slips in his paper on "Analgesics in Labour," published in the *Journal* of April 20th (p. 820), second column, line 13: for "Reynolds" read "Rawlings," and half-way down the same column read "Christie Brown" for "Browne."

Vacancies

Notifications of offices vacant in universities, medical colleges, and of vacant resident and other appointments at hospitals, will be found at pages 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, and 53 of our advertisement columns, and advertisements as to partnerships, assistantships, and locumtenancies at pages 50 and 51.

A short summary of vacant posts notified in the advertisement columns appears on page 1012.

VACANCIES

All advertisements should be addressed to the Financial Secretary and Business Manager and NOT to the Editor.

ABERDEEN: ROYAL ABERDEEN HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—Ophthalmic S.

BATH: ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL.—Out-patient and C.O. (male, unmarried). Salary £150 p.a.

BEDFORD COUNTY HOSPITAL.—(1) First H.S. (2) Second H.S. Males, unmarried. Salaries £155 and £150, respectively.

BELFAST: FORSTER GREEN HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.—H.P. Salary £150 p.a.

BIRMINGHAM CITY.—(1) R.M.O. (female) in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department of Canwell Hall Babies' Hospital. Salary £250 p.a. (2) Temporary M.O.'s (females) in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. Salaries £10 per week.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Resident Locum M.O. (male, unmarried). Salary £8 8s. per week.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL, Wandsworth Common, S.W.—(1) H.S. (male). Salary £120 p.a. (2) Hon. P.

BOLTON ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Two H.S. Salaries £125 p.a. each.

BRADFORD: ROYAL EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.—H.S. (male). Salary £160 p.a.

BRIGHTON: ROYAL SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Second Honorary Radiologist.

BRISTOL: COSSHAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—Second R.M.O. (male). Salary £100 p.a.

BURY INFIRMARY, LANCS.—Third H.S. (male). Salary £150 p.a.

CAMBRIDGE: PHYSIOLOGY SCHOOL.—George Henry Lewes Studentship. Salary £250 p.a.

CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), Fulham Road, S.W.—Full-time Assistant Radium Officer. Salary £350 p.a.

CARDIFF: WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—(1) Part-time Demonstrator in the Materia Medica and Pharmacology Department. Salary £250 p.a. (2) Junior Assistant in the Medical Unit. Salary £250 p.a.

CHEETHAM: MANCHESTER VICTORIA MEMORIAL JEWISH HOSPITAL.—J.H.S. (male). Salary £125 p.a.

CHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.—H.S. (male). Salary £150 p.a.

COVENTRY CITY.—Second Assistant R.M.O. (male), at Gulson Road Municipal Hospital. Salary £250 p.a.

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL.—H.S. (male) for the Aural and Ophthalmic Departments. Salary £125 p.a.

DARLINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—H.S. (male) for the Casualty and Out-patient Department. Salary £150 p.a.

DERBY CITY HOSPITAL.—Fourth R.M.O. (male). Salary £120 p.a.

DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL.—Assistant County M.O. Salary £500-£25-£700 p.a.

FRODSHAM: LIVERPOOL SANATORIUM.—Second Assistant (male, unmarried). Salary £200 p.a.

GRIMSBY COUNTY BOROUGH.—R.M.O. (male, unmarried) at the Grimsby Corporation Hospital. Salary £350-£25-£450 p.a.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, S.E.—Beanean Scholarship in Materia Medica. Salary £60 p.a. for three years.

HALIFAX COUNTY BOROUGH.—J.R.M.O. (male, unmarried) at the Halifax General Hospital. Salary £250 p.a.

HASTINGS: ROYAL EAST SUSSEX HOSPITAL.—Hon. P.

HEREFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—H.S. and C.O. (male). Salary £100 p.a.

HORTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.—R.M.O. Salary £150 p.a.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Whole-time Assistant in the Pathology Department. Salary £350 p.a.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, W.C.—(1) H.P. (2) H.S. Males, unmarried. Salaries £100 p.a. each.

HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—C.O. (male). Salary £150 p.a.

HUNTINGDON ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.—Assistant County M.O. and Assistant School M.O. (female). Salary £50 per month.

ILFORD: KING GEORGE HOSPITAL.—(1) R.S.O. (2) Resident Assistant S.O. and C.O. (3) Two H.P. (4) Three H.S. Salaries £300 p.a., £250 p.a., £100 p.a., and £100 p.a., respectively.

IPSWICH COUNTY BOROUGH.—R.A.M.O. (female) at Heathfields Municipal Hospital, Heathfield House, and St. John's Home for Children. Salary £250 p.a.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.—(1) R.S.O. (unmarried) at Park Hospital, Davyhulme, near Manchester. Salary £500 p.a.

LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.—J.H.S. (male, unmarried). Salary £150-£200 p.a.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.—First Assistant to the Gynaecological and Obstetric Department.

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL, Harrow Road, W.—Surgical Registrar to the Female Lock Hospital. Honorarium £100 p.a.

MAIDSTONE: KENT COUNTY OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL HOSPITAL.—H.S. (male) to the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department. Salary £200 p.a.

MANCHESTER: ANCOATS HOSPITAL.—(1) Medical Registrar. Honorarium £50 p.a. (2) Orthopaedic H.S. Salary £100 p.a. (3) C.O. Salary £250 p.a.

MANCHESTER CITY.—R.A.M.O. (male, unmarried) at Monsall Hospital for Infectious Diseases. Salary £350-£25-£450 p.a.

MANCHESTER EAR HOSPITAL.—Non-resident H.S. Salary £150 p.a.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.—(1) J.A.M.O. (non-resident in the Radiological Department. Salary £350 p.a. (2) M.O. to Out-patients. Salary £35.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD HOSPITAL FOR SKIN DISEASES.—(1) Two A.M.O.'s. (2) H.S. Salaries £100 p.a. each.

MEXBOROUGH: MONTAGU HOSPITAL.—J.H.S. (female). Salary £100 p.a.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE EYE HOSPITAL.—J.R.H.S. Salary £150 p.a.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITAL.—J.A.M.O. (male, unmarried). Salary £350-£25-£450.

OSWESTRY: ROBERT JONES AND AGNES HUNT ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.—H.S. Salary £200 p.a.

OXFORD: WINGFIELD-MORRIS ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.—H.S. (male). Salary £100 p.a.

OXFORD COUNTY BOROUGH.—Temporary Assistant M.O.H. Salary £500 p.a.

PLYMOUTH: PRINCE OF WALES'S HOSPITAL.—H.P. and C.O. Salary £100 p.a.

PRESTON COUNTY BOROUGH.—Senior A.R.M.O. (female). Salary £150 p.a.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W.—R.A.M.O. (male). Salary £80 p.a.

RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House Street, W.—H.S. (unmarried). Salary £150 p.a.

READING: ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL.—(1) C.O. (2) H.S. to Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose, and Throat Departments. Salaries £125 p.a. each.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C.—(1) R.M.O. (2) H.P. Salaries £150 and £100 p.a., respectively.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—Non-resident First Assistant in the Children's Department. Salary £115 p.a.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway Road, N.—R.M.O. Salary £370 p.a.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Road, S.E.—(1) C.O. (2) H.S. Males. Salaries £200 p.a. and £100 p.a., respectively.

ST. HELENS COUNTY BOROUGH.—Deputy M.O.H. (male). Salary £700-£25-£750.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, Greenwich, S.E.—Part-time Assistant Radiologist at the Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. Honorarium £52 10s.

SHEFFIELD CITY.—J.A.M.O. (male) at City General Hospital. Salary £200 p.a.

SHEFFIELD: ROYAL INFIRMARY.—H.P. Salary £80-£100 p.a.

SHEFFIELD: ROYAL INFIRMARY AND ROYAL HOSPITAL.—Non-resident Clinical Assistant to the Radiological Departments. Salary £300 p.a.

SOUTH SHIELDS: INGHAM INFIRMARY.—(1) Senior H.S. (2) J.H.S. Males. Salaries £200 and £150 p.a., respectively.

SOUTHAMPTON: ROYAL SOUTH HANTS AND SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.—(1) C.O. (2) Resident Anaesthetist and H.S. (3) H.S. Males, unmarried. Salaries £150 p.a. each.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA COUNTY BOROUGH.—Assistant M.O.H. (male). Salary £600-£25-£800 p.a.

STOKE-ON-TRENT: BURSLEM, HAYWOOD, AND TUNSTALL WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—J.M.O. (male). Salary £150 p.a.

STOKE-ON-TRENT: LONGTON HOSPITAL.—H.S. (male). Salary £160 p.a.

SUNDERLAND ROYAL INFIRMARY.—(1) H.P. (2) H.S. Males. Salaries £120 p.a. each.

SWANSEA: CEFN COED HOSPITAL.—A.M.O. Salary £350-£25-£450.

TALGARFF: MID-WALES COUNTIES MENTAL HOSPITAL.—A.M.O. (male). Salary £350-£25-£450 p.a.

TAUNTON AND SOMERSET HOSPITAL.—H.S. (male). Salary £100 p.a.

TRURO: ROYAL CORNWALL INFIRMARY.—H.S. (male). Salary £170 p.a.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL DENTAL SCHOOL, University Street, W.C.—Demonstrator in Mechanical Department of National Dental Hospital, Great Portland Street, W. Salary £200 p.a.

WAKEFIELD: WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE MENTAL HOSPITALS BOARD.—Sixth A.M.O. Salary £350-£25-£450 p.a.

WEST BROMWICH AND DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL.—H.P. (male). Salary £200 p.a.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, Gloucester Gate, N.W.—Hon. Anaesthetist.

WOLVERHAMPTON: ROYAL HOSPITAL.—H.S. (unmarried). Salary £100 p.a.

WOOLWICH AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Shooters Hill, S.E.—(1) H.P. (2) H.S. Males. Honorariums £100 p.a. each.

YORK CITY.—(1) Senior Assistant School M.O. (male). (2) Assistant School M.O. (female). (3) Temporary A.M.O. Salaries £500-£25-£700 p.a. each. (4) Temporary R.M.O. Salary £250 p.a.

CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEON.—The appointment at Llanberis (Caernarvonshire) is vacant. Applications to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1, by May 21st.

APPOINTMENTS

KELYNACK, Agnes V., M.B., B.S., Senior Resident Medical Officer (reappointed), Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—Professor of Surgery and Director of the Surgical Unit: Lambert Rogers, M.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S., F.R.A.C.S. Junior Assistant in the Surgical Unit: Alan F. Goode, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Materia Medica and Pharmacology: Frank Hawking, D.M., B.Ch., D.T.M. Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology: J. M. L. Burtenshaw, B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H. Demonstrator in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology: R. W. John, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS.—A. H. Driver, M.B., Ch.B. New Zealand, for the Leominster District (Herefordshire); W. MacD. Martin, M.B., Ch.B.Ed., for the Peebles District (Peebles-shire); A. Menzies, M.B., Ch.B.Ed., for the Youlgreave District (Derbyshire).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 9s., which sum should be forwarded with the notice not later than the first post on Tuesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

DEATHS

BOOG-WATSON.—In London, suddenly, on May 2nd, 1935, Robert Boog-Watson, M.B., Ch.B.Ed., D.P.H., Squadron Leader, Royal Air Force Medical Service.

GAY.—John Gay, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., on April 20th, at his residence, 137, Upper Richmond Road, S.W.15, after very short illness. Funeral at St. John's Church, Putney, on April 24th, and afterwards at the Crematorium, Golder's Green.