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medical men to accept positions in which they feel they would be liable to have their motives impugned and their conduct misconstrued and misrepresented. Whether the existence of these feelings will prove an obstacle in the way of carrying out the scheme now propounded we are unable to say, but we sincerely hope that such will not be the case. The maintenance of the Medical School is a matter of national importance, and under present circumstances it will clearly be impracticable to carry it on satisfactorily unless some of the leading members of the profession carry on the work of instruction in connection with the Hospital. It is certain that the *esprit de corps* prevailing among those constituting the late honorary staff and among the great body of medical men is such that individual practitioners will not accept the offices in question unless with the concurrence of the profession generally; but there seems to be no sufficient reason for withholding this concurrence. Already, we are informed, some of the most prominent members of the late staff have let it be distinctly understood that while they are in accord with the suggestions of the University Council they will themselves stand aside so that others may receive the proposed appointments in the Medical School. It does not follow that the gentlemen nominated for the lectureships will be the same as formerly held them, but it is, of course, essential that those selected should be men of the highest qualifications, "apt to teach," and zealous for the wellbeing of the school. Three such men having virtually free entrance to the Adelaide Hospital, together with two or three more who will be able to find suitable opportunity for illustrating their lectures in other institutions in the city, will serve the present purpose of the University and give a guarantee to the students that their interests will be properly safeguarded.

There is another point upon which the Government may fairly entertain

some doubt, and in respect of which they will be pretty sure to require that satisfactory assurances shall be given them. What are to be the relations of the three clinical lecturers to the Hospital Board, and how will the discharge of their duties under the special arrangements recommended harmonize with the general management of the institution? It will be rather anomalous, no doubt, for the Premier, who has in the past interfered with the details of the working of the Hospital in such a way as to directly encourage a conflict of authority there,

Advertiser

18th May 1891

HOSPITAL TROUBLES IN LIVERPOOL.—From the following cutting from a recent issue of the *Liverpool Mercury* it is evident that the medical men of Adelaide are not alone in demanding that, when they give their services gratuitously to a hospital, their views as to the management of the institution should be treated with respect:—“A meeting of the medical profession was held yesterday at the Medical Institution, Hope-street, Liverpool, to consider what position should be assumed towards the Ladies' Charity and Lying-in Hospital, in view of the recent action of the Board of Management of that institution. Over 200 practitioners attended the meeting, and the matter was thoroughly discussed. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—‘That this meeting of the medical profession views with much indignation the recent action of the Board of Management of the Ladies' Charity towards the medical staff of the Charity, and desires to express its warm approval of the action of the staff in refusing to hold office under the conditions proposed to them.’ ‘That this meeting trusts that, while the present regulations are in force at the Charity, no member of the medical profession will accept office at that institution, or will give assistance on or after May 19 to its officials either gratuitously or for gain, thus rendering the Board of Management responsible to the public and to the law for any dangerous consequences that may occur to patients treated by their officials.’”

Advertiser

18th May 1896

THE RÖNTGEN RAYS.

That the world at large is interested in the scientific experiments which are being everywhere conducted in connection with what is now called the Röntgen Rays system of photography was evidenced on Tuesday, when the latest European discoveries in connection therewith were cabled to this country. And that Adelaide people are keenly alive to the enormous importance of the most modern scientific triumph was shown on Wednesday night, when the University hall was packed with an attentive audience, anxious and eager to hear the promised lecture on "Röntgen Rays" by Professor Bragg. His Excellency the Governor was present, with Lady Victoria Buxton and suite; as also were his Honor the Chief Justice, Chancellor of the University; Mr. J. A. Hartley, vice-Chancellor, and a large gathering in which representatives of the medical profession were naturally prominent. A large number of people had to be refused permission, and many of those who won admission to the hall had positively to scramble for seats. The lecturer amply repaid the fortunate ones who secured admission for any little inconvenience suffered. Professor Bragg has the happy knack of making even a dull and dry subject interesting, and in his hands so intensely interesting a subject as Röntgen rays became enthralling even to the most unscientific of his hearers. He first showed the electric battery and coil, lent by Sir Charles Todd's department, which were used for the experiments, and then the Crooke tube, out of which the air had been exhausted, and without which the experiments