consequently accepted the offer of Mr. Ogilvie to place Kepplestone House at the disposal of the hospital, free of charge. The house itself was well adapted for use as a temporary hospital, and a difficulty as to accommodation for the patients was thereby removed by the offer of Lady Beild of St. Luke's House, which practically adjoins Kepplestone. The in-patients were removed on January 1st. It was reported that the building fund for the new hospital had increased during the year by over £1,700, but the total amount of the fund paid or promised still fell far short of the estimated cost of the new hospital; consequently the directors did not propose to begin that building.

UNIVERSITY ROLLS OF HONOUR.

A pamphlet containing the names of members of the University of Glasgow and the Officers' Training Corps now serving with the forces of the Crown has been issued, with an introduction by the Principal. The total number of the names on the list is 1,255; it contains a list of 556 graduates, including 36 members of the teaching staff of the University. An additional list of the members of Aberdeen University serving with His Majesty's forces, issued last week, contains 275 members, bringing the total to 1,044. Among these are 613 graduates, of whom 514 hold commissions.

RAID BEDS.

At the meeting of the managers of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, on March 8th, Dr. Mac Gillivray recalled the fact that an appeal had been made some time ago to the citizens of Edinburgh to provide beds in case of any sudden emergency, a raid on our city as a raid. Four ladies had provided seven beds, and though the raid had not occurred they had now presented them fully equipped to the institution. The Lord Provost, who presided, expressed high appreciation of the gift.

IRELAND.

THE HOSPITAL SYSTEM.

The eighth of a series of lectures on social service was delivered in the Technical Institute, Belfast, on the evening of March 4th, by Professor Lindsay, M.D., F.R.C.P., on this subject. He gave a brief history of hospitals, showing that they were a very ancient institution; there were at one time 20,000 leper hospitals in Europe, and such institutions were found at Armagh, Carrickfergus, Bangor, Downpatrick, and many other places in Ireland. The name Leopardstown was a corruption of Leppers town. Dr. Lindsay then gave a description of hospital growth in Belfast. The two great desiderations in a hospital were efficiency in dealing with disease and convenience and economy of administration; he discussed the construction and equipment of modern hospitals, and spoke of the developments of nursing. In conclusion his lecture he observed that general hospitals in the British Isles were supported by voluntary contributions, but fever hospitals, asylums, and Poor Law hospitals out of the rates. On the Continent there was much State and municipal help.

LONGFORD COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The Local Government Board in Ireland has refused to assent to the proposal of the committee of management of the County Longford Infirmary to remove Dr. Mayne from the office of surgeon to that institution. The Board states that having given careful consideration to the facts, it is of the opinion that Dr. Mayne, in refusing to permit Sir Thomas Myles to operate in the County Infirmary on a private of the 5th Battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles on December 15th last, acted within his discretionary powers under Article 11 of the rules and regulations of the County Infirmary.

BELFAST LITERARY SOCIETY.

Sir John Byers has been elected President of the Belfast Literary Society for the session 1915-16. This institution is one of the oldest societies in Belfast, having been founded 1814 years ago. Sir John Byers was also President in the years 1885-86.

The annual report of the Wisconsin State Board of Health states that since the epidemic laws came into force on January 1st, 1914, the number of marriages in Wisconsin fell by 3,800. In 1913 there were 21,052 marriages, in 1914 only 17,252.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEED OF THE ARMY FOR MORE MEDICAL MEN.

SIR,—I should be glad if you would allow me to explain through your columns our position with regard to the employment of medical men for the army. It is briefly as follows:

1. The need of medical men, both for home and foreign service, is acute. We want every qualified man who is physically fit and willing to serve.
2. We are in special need of general practitioners, and would be glad to take on expert surgeons, ophthalmologists, radiographers, etc.
3. We would give suitable men immediate employment.
4. At present we are not, except in special cases, sending men of over 40 years of age overseas, but we should gladly take on older men for home service.
5. We do not wish to denude the country of civil practitioners, but every man who can arrange for his work to be done at home should come forward as early as possible if we are to keep up an adequate supply of medical attendants to the armies in the field. This is really a national emergency, and we hope that the medical profession who have already done so much will assist the responsible authorities to meet it.

Should any qualified man wish to obtain a temporary commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps, he should apply to the Secretary, War Office, Whitehall, S.W., for the necessary forms.—I am, etc.,

ALFRED KEogh,
Director-General, Army Medical Services.

War Office, Whitehall, March 10th.

THE PHYSICALSOLDIER AT THE FRONT.

SIR,—We are all indebted to Sir Thomas Oliver for drawing attention to this subject in his article in your issue of February 27th.

In the belief that added interest might be given to the matter, I would draw your attention to this report of ex-patients of this sanatorium to the "Call to Arms."

The fact that many old patients turned up in uniform to bid their friends good-bye prompted the preparation of a Roll of Honour, and this has now reached a total of 47—a highly satisfactory number for a sanatorium opened in September, 1913, and containing, on an average, 50 male patients. Of these 47, 8 are engaged in active operations at the front, while the others are undergoing a course of strenuous training in this country. So far all are bearing the physical exertion and mental strain well. The regiments joined are various, the list including the R.A.M.C., R.F.A., Army Service, Engineers, Marines, and several infantry regiments; therefore, their past illness has proved no special bar to the choice of regiment.

It is of interest to note that 19 were treated by sanatorium methods only, 25 by tuberculin injections, 2 by tuberculin and artificial pneumo-thorax, and 1 by artificial pneumo-thorax alone.

Up to the present the results have been highly satisfactory and encouraging. One man has been promoted to sergeant's rank, and one, who was a reservist, has returned to his old rank of sergeant in the Royal Scots Greys; one man has been killed in action.

One of the cases of pneumo-thorax, now a driner in the R.F.A., reports himself well and quite able to take a good place among his fellows, save at the "double" round the parade ground.

During the course of one of the Daily Mail lantern lectures given at the sanatorium I took the opportunity of reading our Roll of Honour to the patients, and I felt that every man present experienced a thrill of hope that a day of usefulness might still be his.—I am etc.

N. GEBBIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Killingbeck Sanatorium, Leeds, March 2nd.