



# Medical History

# Newsletter

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE INC

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## THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

In December 2013 the ANZSHM Executive put in a preliminary offer to the International Society of the History of Medicine (ISHM) to hold their 2017 Administrative Council Meeting in Melbourne in conjunction with our Fifteenth Biennial Conference. We subsequently heard from ISHM that, whilst they were happy to receive the offer, as no bids to host the 2015 meeting had been formally received, we were welcome to offer to host that meeting. Following discussions with the NSW Branch ANZSHM and the planning group for the Fourteenth Biennial Conference, we hastily put a formal offer to ISHM to host their 2015 meeting in conjunction with our conference in Sydney. Accompanying our offer was a detailed information document on Sydney that the Sydney conference planning group, in particular Cate Storey, quickly put together for us and for which we are very grateful. We now understand the ISHM won't be making a decision on the 2015 meeting until mid-year, so we await that outcome. In the meantime we can keep ISHM updated with the emerging arrangements for Sydney.

I attended last night a lecture by an ecologist on the subject of Lake Carpentaria, a huge wetland in the centre of the land bridge between north Australia and New Guinea. It was inundated during the current interglacial period perhaps four or five thousand years ago. This lake received an enormous amount of fresh water from the Fly River system in southern New Guinea, the rivers of Eastern Arnhem Land, the Gulf country, and western Cape York. It overflowed into the Arafura Sea near the current Wessel Islands. Today the flora and fauna of all these river systems share much in common.

On both sides of the now Gulf of Carpentaria, research groups are working



with Aboriginal tribal people to document the stories, songs and dances that relate to that place of plenty so long ago. One of the keynote speakers at the Darwin Conference last year, Ann McGrath, made the point strongly that a 'realistic narrative of the Australian Nation' should be taken much further back in time than conventionally it is.



I understand the Federal Government is to resurrect and debate a National Heritage Framework. Whilst any increased attention to the history and heritage of Australia has to be a good thing, I hope the debate will recognise the depth and breadth of heritage around the nation. For North Australia this is important. Right across the north there is an extraordinary range of Aboriginal shelters and rock art sites. Some of these sites are rich, ancient and in trouble. Many are not maintained, many no longer have keepers, unfettered tourism is a problem in some areas and climate change effects, especially fires, are a problem for most. A major effort needs to be made to systematically document these sites and to put in place conservation measures for those that are more significant. In the Top End among the coastal mud flats are hundreds of sites where Macassan trepang gatherers boiled and dried their catches. We now know the annual wet season visits of thousands of Macassan people has been going on much longer than originally thought and had an enormous cultural and technical impact on the Aboriginal people of north Australia. Most of these sites are at serious risk from sea level rising. Again there is an urgent need to assess and document these sites before it is too late.

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## ALL ABOUT OURSELVES

Members of the ANZSHM describe their life, work and interests

Most of us come to the history of medicine through an interest in history or from a background in health care. My path has been through history. I'm too old to aspire to be anything other than a general historian, but do feel that issues of health and disease are too often neglected (or avoided) in general histories.

As a keen history student in Britain I do not recall opportunities to study the history of medicine. I knew about the Great Plague of London and the story of Eyam, near where I lived, where the parson stifled a plague outbreak by imposing a lockdown of the village. The situation started to change in the 1970s, with a new focus on themes rather than periods. The rise of social, and then cultural history allowed medical history to shed its fusty image. The Wellcome Trust supported research and postgraduate training in the field. The brilliant and hugely energetic Roy Porter was a great inspiration here.

As a late medieval and early modernist, I made the Black Death an early focus of teaching and research. The plague and syphilis were popular topics among students. The Black Death now features in the national curriculum, though I am worried about how it is presented in the classroom. Teaching the long eighteenth century, and reading diaries and letters from the time, led to my current project on the early global spread of vaccination.

It began, about fifteen years ago, with the journal of Maria Nugent, wife of the Governor of Jamaica. I noted how worries about not being able to conceive were suddenly replaced by anxieties about giving birth far from family and friends. Soon after the birth of a healthy boy in 1802, another cloud appeared on the horizon: 'alas, we must soon think of giving him the smallpox'. She was referring to smallpox inoculation. The rather risky procedure involved finding a local child with smallpox to provide matter for the inoculation. It dawned on me that the bluntness of Maria's reference to smallpox was attributable to her awareness of cowpox inoculation, first publicised by Jenner as a safe alternative in 1798. It was not until 1800 that vaccination – the term was coined in that year – began to be widely practised. Samples of cowpox were already being sent round the world, including Jamaica, but they did not survive well. By 1803, when Maria had her second child, however, it was becoming more

available. A 'nice little mulatto child' with a vaccine pustule on the arm provided lymph for one attempt that failed. A packet of dried vaccine lymph from England proved, surprisingly, more effective. Maria now had the luxury of worrying about cosmetic matters: feeling that a scar on the arm might be disfiguring, she had her daughter vaccinated on the leg.



This episode encapsulates points of interest for me. There is the speed with which Jenner's ideas and the rare cowpox virus – in dried or 'live' form – spread around the world: Moscow (1801), Bombay (1802), Mexico and Sydney (1804), Canton (1805). There is the use of children to propagate vaccine and, in groups serially vaccinated, to carry between towns and across oceans. There is the touching of people's lives – parents and children, medical men and patients, magistrates and bodies politic – and the sheer scale of the mobilisation, with several million children going 'arm-to-arm' during the Napoleonic Wars. There are the experiments in medical science and public health organisation, including laws requiring vaccination. There is the ambition of eradicating smallpox, surprisingly close to being realised in parts of Europe by 1815. There is the over-confidence – the failure to recognise that vaccination did not provide life-long immunity – and the apathy that arose when smallpox appeared less threatening.

I'm now mercifully close to completing my book. The project has coincided with the digitalization of hundreds of books, journals and newspapers in all languages that were inaccessible or unknown at the start. I continue to be surprised by what I'm finding and to relish the challenges presented by the lively scholarship in medical history, a field that brings together such a range of expertise and diversity of approaches.

I wanted to call my book *The World Arm-to-Arm*. My publisher prefers *The War against Smallpox*. Interestingly, military metaphors were common in the early years of vaccination. If all goes to schedule, it will be the first in a new Cambridge University Press series entitled *Global Health Histories*, edited by Sanjoy Bhattacharya.

**Michael Bennett**  
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## MEMBERS' NEWS

### Welcome!

Michael Heny (VIC)

Kristof Mikes-Liu (NSW)

Lois Sabine (NSW)

### Vale

NSW member and University of Western Sydney teacher Dr Chris Wilson sadly passed away last year, following a massive heart attack. Working in cultural studies, Chris's work spanned several fields, particularly the history of immunology and human-animal boundaries.

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE

An offer has been made to the ISHM to host a delegates meeting in Sydney in 2015 in conjunction with our biennial conference.

With sincere thanks from the executive, Judith Godden has agreed to continue on as coordinator of the student grants programme. The executive also took the opportunity to review the programme. The number and value (raised last year) of the grants will remain the same for now. Grant winners are also invited to the conference dinner where their awards are presented.

The capitation funding for the NSW and Victoria branches has been increased from \$12 to \$15.

We have agreed to continue to cooperate with Jon Baines Tours Ltd for the next 12 months.

The Society's conference protocols have been amended and brought up to date.

At the request of the editors the management of the Society's journal, *Health and History*, is being reviewed. This was last done about 10 years ago. We are preparing a progress report for the next Council meeting.

The executive has considered the 'off' year AGM and Council meeting and in an endeavour to make it possible for more to attend, and to give support to the NSW conference planning group, we will hold these meetings in Sydney this year, probably on 17 August following a quarantine history conference.

## THE AAHM & ANZSHM: Interesting comparisons

The AGM of the American Association for the History of Medicine, held in May 2013 and reported in detail in the Fall 2013 issue of the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, offers some fascinating comparisons with the ANZSHM. The American membership has declined from 1235 in 2008 to less than 900 in 2013, with suggestions from the executive that online access to the BHM is a contributory factor. Comparative figures for the ANZSHM show 405 subscribers to *Health and History* in 2010, dropping to 348 in November 2013, with our secretary, Anthea Hyslop, noting 'an uncertain but apparently growing number of institutions subscribing online-only via JSTOR'.

The American executive is attempting to recruit more residents by offering student membership, a policy which is already in place for the ANZSHM, along with reduced membership costs for pensioners.

Given the respective population bases (317 million for the USA as against a combined total for Australia and New Zealand of less than 28 million) we appear to be in a very healthy position.

## EDITOR'S COLUMN

Contributions to the Newsletter are always welcome. The next deadline for copy is 15 May 2014. Copy should be sent to the editor, Derek A Dow at [d.dow@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:d.dow@auckland.ac.nz) or, if you prefer snail mail, 62 Koraha St, Auckland 1050, NZ.

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## AMPI NEWS

### All the tea in China!

The links between Australia and China in colonial days contain much that is of interest to the historian and biographer. Some notable medical men who spent time in Australia also visited China, either professionally or as travellers, and several of them wrote about their experiences.

Such was Charles Toogood Downing MRCS, who travelled to China in 1836 after completing his surgical training. He recounted his adventures in an impressive book, *Fan Qui in China*, published in London in 3 volumes in 1838. He later came out to Tasmania, where he was registered in 1854.

There was a small but significant British presence in China throughout the colonial period, partly for diplomacy, tourism and missions, but mainly for trade. In the early 1800s all foreign trade with China was regulated through the port of Canton. There British merchants bought tea, porcelain and silk. In return they sold wool and cotton - and opium grown in India.

The lucrative opium trade was carried on in defiance of Chinese authorities, whose attempts to suppress it resulted in the so-called 'Opium War' of 1839-42. The Chinese were defeated in several decisive coastal battles, and forced under the Treaty of Nanking to open up more ports to British traders, and to cede Hong Kong to Britain.



'Chinese' Morrison's bookplate emphasised his Australian origins.

These events set the scene for a visit to China by William Dallas Bernard MD, an Oxford graduate, who was a squatter in the Port Phillip District in 1840 and a resident of Hobart in 1841. He left Hobart for China early in 1842. After about a year in China he made his way to Calcutta (en route for England) aboard the victorious East India Company warship *Nemesis*.

In London the following year he published his *Narrative of the Voyages and Services of the Nemesis 1840-1843*. This work combined stirring accounts of the vessel's role in the war (based on the captain's notes) with the author's own observations on China and the Chinese. He was back in Hobart by 1845, but moved permanently to Ceylon to take up a government post in 1848.

Another medical resident of Hobart in 1841, who also went to China, was the ophthalmologist Julius Berncastle LRCS LSA LRCP. He returned to England in 1842 and visited China in 1849. His book *A Voyage to China* was published in 1850. Interestingly it includes, in a digression, his reminiscences of climbing Mount Wellington in 1841. He emigrated from England to New South Wales in 1855.

In China a second 'Opium War' over trade restrictions started in 1856, and finished with the capture of Peking by an Anglo-French force in 1860. The military surgeon David Field Rennie MD, previously at Fremantle for six years, served in the final year of the war. He later wrote *British Arms in North China and Japan* (1864) and *Peking and the Pekingese* (1866).

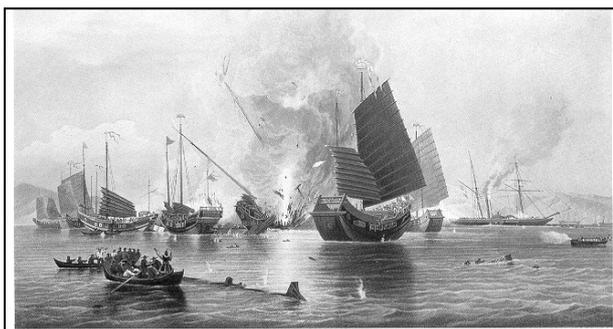
However by far the most celebrated Australian colonial doctor to be linked with China was the native-born George Ernest Morrison. After training at Melbourne and Edinburgh in the 1880s, Morrison travelled the world before setting out to cross China from Shanghai to Burma. He made the journey of 3000 miles in Chinese dress, complete with pigtail, over three months in 1894.

Morrison recounted his adventures with gusto in *An Australian in China* (1895). A skilful writer, he later returned to China as the Times correspondent in Peking, where he became famous for his despatches from the besieged legations during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. His long association with China earned him the popular epithet 'Chinese' Morrison.

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## NEW ZEALAND'S CHINA CONNECTIONS

This quarter's AMPI column reveals cultural and literary links between Australian doctors and nineteenth century China. Across the Tasman, the New Zealand connections were rather different. The need for a military presence in the new colony from the 1840s until the 1860s saw numerous army doctors stationed there. Given the profile of nineteenth century British expansion, many of these men had also seen service in India, at the time of the 1857 mutiny, and in China during the Opium Wars of 1839-42 and 1856-60.



One of the first was Dr Chilley Pine, described in the 'Roll of Early Settlers and Descendants in the Auckland Province before 1852' as a 'veteran of the China War 1841'. Pine, who was attached to the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment during the first New Zealand War of 1845-6, later succumbed to typhus fever at Balaclava in 1855 during the Crimean conflict.

About ten of these army doctors spent a limited time in New Zealand before being posted to pastures new. A handful remained or returned to the colony. When Henry Manning, surgeon aboard the first immigrant ship to Otago in 1848, died in 1885 a local newspaper reported that he had served with the army in China 'and a few of the surgical instruments he brought with him to this country [bore] indications that they were intended for operations on the battlefield'.

Francis Bayntun, a doctor's son and the grandson of a baronet, had visited New Zealand in pursuit of health while still a medical student. Following army detachments in China and India he was invalided out and returned to Auckland, where he practised for almost forty years before returning to his home town of Bath to die in 1904. Perhaps the most colourful of this cohort was Thomas Radford King who had enlisted as a army doctor in 1865. When ordered to China in 1866 he was 'superseded' for being absent without leave. Fifteen years later he washed up in New Zealand, where he spent more than a decade as medical superintendent of Wellington's lunatic asylums.

## BOOK REVIEW

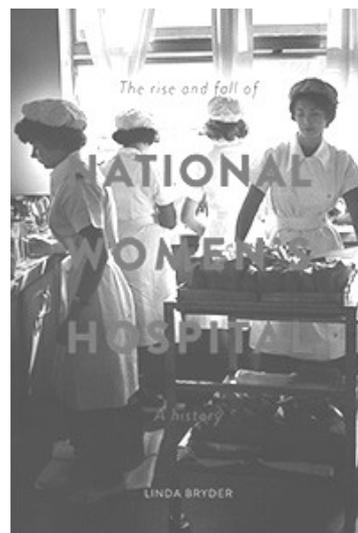
Childbirth, its social and medical and history, and its practitioners have attracted much debate over many decades, if not centuries. We all have often strongly held opinions about what we think is ideal, either from personal experiences or those of family and friends.

Linda Bryder's meticulously researched book *The Rise and Fall of National Women's Hospital. A History*, Auckland, Auckland University Press, 336pp, \$NZ49.99, marked the hospital's 50th anniversary in February. The author is Professor of History at the University of Auckland and well known to ANZSHM members. She gives a scintillating and engaging narrative of maternity care and broader women's health issues such as fertility services, contraception and abortion. Based on an extraordinary wealth of documentary evidence, interviews and graphic personal reminiscences, her book dispels many of the generalisations in debates about who seeks to control childbirth.

In its first decade, National Women's Hospital led the world through Liley's research on intrauterine transfusions for severe Rhesus isoimmunisation and Liggins and Howie's clinical trial of maternal corticosteroids to prevent respiratory distress syndrome in preterm infants. The later and hugely controversial Inquiry into Cervical Cancer and other public scandals are incisively described with much insight. While NWH was undoubtedly beset for long periods by these scandals and poor staff morale, the book's title is in some sense a misnomer because the day-long conference celebrating the anniversary showed energised research into many aspects of maternity care and shared projects with the adjoining Liggins Institute.

The book would have been enhanced by photos of the hospital, various aspects of maternity care, clinical procedures, and some key people in NWH's history. We still lack comparable histories of many major maternity hospitals in Australia.

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## NSW BRANCH NEWS

This year has had a very active start, including our AGM and dinner, the history of medical museums day, and significant movement towards locking down the Society's 2015 national meeting. As those of you who receive our regular emailed calendar of NSW events will know, the year already seems packed with medical history activities.

### **2014 Annual General Meeting**

After several difficult years, the Society's finances appeared to be on a more comfortable and stable footing, aided in particular by an increase in capitation paid to the branch by our National Executive. In his President's report, Charles also expressed his happiness with the buoyant state of medical history and thanked those who continue to maintain this lively schedule. Office bearers for 2014 are: President & Treasurer, Charles George; Vice President, John Sinclair; Secretary & Public Officer, Peter Hobbins; committee members, Clare Ashton & Catherine Storey. The incoming Executive Committee and members thanked Sue McAlpin for her service on the committee, and praised the ongoing work of the conference committee.

### **Snakes on your plate: medical history dinner**

Snakes were, quite literally, on people's plates for the 2014 ANZSHM-NSW medical history dinner, which immediately followed our AGM. Held at Salt Pepper Nutmeg in Roseville, the dinner included an extremely tasty selection of entrées, mains and desserts. (Indeed, one member – who shall remain anonymous – needed to check whether the rubber snakes were actually edible). Locals were all familiar with the restaurant, and it seemed that those who hadn't previously dined there will soon return.

The snake theme was, of course, a reflection of the evening's presentation by Peter Hobbins, 'Snakes on your plate'. Drawing on his recently completed PhD on snakes and snakebite in colonial Australia, Peter focused his talk on two common fallacies from the period. The first was that white colonists knew their snakes. Citing schoolroom posters, natural history texts, newspapers, museum specimens, zoological garden displays and general folk accounts, he argued that it is almost impossible to make any reliable claims about the incidence of snakebite in colonial Australia – especially the responsible serpents. Nevertheless, in presenting collated period statistics on the issue, he did suggest that there were some consistent features, including the proportion of mortal cases (approximately 30% of reports, whether victims were male or female) and the preponderance of deaths in children aged 10 years and under.

Peter also drew out the story of the subcutaneous injection of strychnine for snakebite. This illustrated the conviction with which treatments are not only seen as rational within their milieu, but can rapidly become orthodoxy. Arguing that although it was recognised as a poison, strychnine was also a very familiar substance to colonists, he noted that there was a solid physiological theory to explain the apparent activity of strychnine for snakebite. First proposed by Victorian general practitioner Augustus Mueller in 1888, within several years over 100 successful cases had been reported in the local medical press. Eventually, the remedy was sanctioned by Queen Victoria for a 2-year trial in British India. Later dismissed as dangerous and irrational, strychnine injection typified shifting ideas of scientific medicine and standards of evidence – and the extraordinary persistence of long-outmoded therapies in clinical practice.

### **2015 ANZSHM Biennial Conference**

Following our AGM, the Society has appointed DC Conferences in North Sydney to handle aspects of the logistics and online presence of our conference in the lead-in to 30 June 2015. We have also booked in the Kirribilli Club as the conference dinner venue – a fantastic attraction to locals and visitors to Sydney alike. We are now seeking sponsors for the meeting, in return for naming and advertising opportunities. Members who have potential leads or offers in this direction are asked to contact Charmaine Robson, [charmaine@robson.tel](mailto:charmaine@robson.tel) or 0412 721 222. We have been pleased that several new members have offered their assistance with planning the conference, but there is always room for extra hands and ideas.

### **Peter Tyler medical history witness seminar**

The Peter Tyler Memorial Witness Seminar has been set for 10 May 2014. Suggestions and offers from members with an interest in oral history are most welcome. More information will be released in the months leading up to the seminar, but please start looking through your collections for photographs and documents relating to the history of medical history in New South Wales.

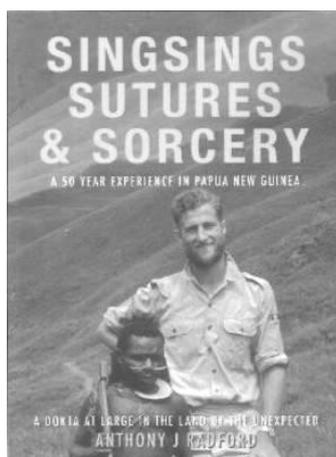
### **Forthcoming events**

We are also planning a session on the history of psychiatry for July and a walking tour for September. As always, offers for talks, displays, exhibitions or events are most welcome – don't wait for us to approach you!

**Enquiries/RSVP for all events to Peter Hobbins, [peter\\_hobbins@bigpond.com](mailto:peter_hobbins@bigpond.com) or 0418 277 827.**

## BOOK REVIEWS

The history of medicine in Papua New Guinea has featured in two complementary, but very different, books published within the last two years. In 2011 David Watters, professor of surgery at Deakin University and formerly incumbent of the chair in PNG, was co-author with Anna Koestenbauer of *Stitches in Time: Two Centuries of Surgery in Papua New Guinea*, Gordon, NSW, Xlibris Corporation, 802 pages. Watters' book charted developments for three distinct time periods, 1800-1941, 1942-5, and 1946-2009, with the last of these entitled 'Training First Nationals'. (For those seeking a bargain, Watters' book is now available on Kindle from Amazon Books, price \$3.74.)



In 2012 ANZSHM member Dr Anthony Radford published his memoirs, *Singsings, Sutures and Sorcery: A 50-year Experience In Papua New Guinea*, Fairfield Press, 430pp, \$45. Radford's initial contact was as a medical student in 1959, as a 'pikinini dokta' or cadet medical officer.

After graduating he returned to PNG in 1963 where he spent a decade as a bush doctor. He maintained contact over the next 40 years as a consultant and was instrumental in the establishment of rural medical training.

The latest issue of the *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History*, no.2, 2013, 46-67 also has an article on New Guinea. See Alexander Cameron-Smith, 'Race, Medicine, and Colonial Rule in the Mandated territory of New Guinea'.

## TRACTATUS DE HERBIS

One of our overseas' members, Alain Touwaide of the Smithsonian Institution, has recently published a study volume to accompany a facsimile edition, limited to 987 certified copies, of the

*Tractatus de Herbis* (Sloane 4016 of the British Library). Thought to be a 1440 copy of the well-known *Tractatus de Herbis*, this volume included only the illustrations of the original, and gave rise to the new genre of the botanical album.

Publicity for the new volume asserts that this text 'sheds a completely new light on the history of botanical illustration and highlights a process of internationalization and, at the same time, of linguistic specialization coupled with a principle of economy that had not been uncovered so far'.

The publisher, Moleiro Editor, offered a



seemingly generous pre-publication discount of 45 per cent when I enquired about price but the sting was in the tail. The discounted price was still \$4,290. For a fuller description see <http://www.moleiro.com/en/books-of-medicine/tractatus-de-herbis.html>.

## ADDENDUM

The review of John Hickie's *George Bennett: Naturalist, Physician and Bibliophile*, in the last newsletter prompted me to google both author and subject, with some intriguing outcomes. The author's name was familiar because of his jointly edited volume, *Cardiology in Australia and New Zealand* (1990) and further investigation revealed that Hickie, who joined the staff of St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, in 1948 had begun researching the history of his fellow physicians in 1992. The results were published in 2000 as *The Thinkers: A History of the Physicians and the Development of Scientific Medicine at St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, 1857-1997*.

It was Hickie's discovery that Bennett had been the first of these which led to the biography published last year, more than two decades after the project began. The year 2013 also marked the 175<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the arrival in Australia of five Irish nuns who subsequently founded and administered St Vincent's. Their efforts are commemorated in *Impelled by Christ's Love: 175 Years Serving in Australia* (2013). Compiled by Moira O'Sullivan, the book can be ordered by logging on to <http://www.sistersofcharity.org.au/wp-content/uploads/175-Years-Book-Order-Form.pdf> or the Sisters website at [www.sistersofcharity.org.au](http://www.sistersofcharity.org.au).

## WELLCOME IMAGES

In January 2014 the Wellcome Library, London announced that 100,000 high resolution images including manuscripts, paintings, etchings, early photography, and advertisements are now freely available on their website (url: <http://wellcomeimages.org>). This action is in line with recent developments by The Getty Museum and the British Library. The Wellcome images may be used free of charge for both commercial and personal purposes, provided the user acknowledges the source. There are currently 158 images under the heading Australia and 87 relating to New Zealand. Many of these are near-contemporary, comprising posters and other material for safe sex campaigns within the gay community, but there are also a number of more traditional medical history themes. My personal favourite is an 1889 wood engraving by GLPD Du Maurier (ref V0011424) entitled 'A doctor's advice to two lady patients - that the attractive one return to see him frequently whereas the other must seek new climate in New Zealand.'



## BLAST FROM THE PAST *Medical History Australia 25 years ago*

In February 1989 *Medical History Australia* proudly reported that Ronald Winton, editor emeritus of the *Medical Journal of Australia*, had described the formation of a national medical history society as akin to a phoenix arising from the ashes. Confirmation of this rise came with the

first national conference of the Australian Society of the History of Medicine, in February 1989.

In 1989 the ASHM boasted 'over 270' members, compared with the current figure of around 350. Comparison of the lists shows that 20 of the 111 conference delegates are still members of the ANZSHM; many more would still be there had it not been for the winnowing hand of time.

The commitment to the Society of these stalwarts is reflected in the statistics. They have provided 7 of the 12 presidents elected to date (Randall Allbury, Geoff Kenny, John Pearn, Peter Winterton, Anthea Hyslop, Linda Bryder, Brian Reid) and 5 are currently members of Council (Peter, Anthea, Linda, Brian, and Derek Dow).

Continuity of service is a valuable asset for any organisation, creating stability and ensuring an institutional memory. For the sake of the Society, I hope that in 25 years' time my successor as newsletter editor will be able to perform another roll call, recording the efforts of a new generation of ANZSHM members.

## FOR YOUR DIARY

The Geological Society of London's History of Geology Group is hosting a conference from 3-4 November 2014 entitled 'Geology and medicine: exploring the historical links and the development of public health and forensic medicine'. Themes for this meeting include the founding fathers of geomedicine, geological therapies, the origins of public health, and the evolution of forensic medicine.

Those wishing to contribute should contact Professor RTJ Moody [rtj.moody@virgin.net](mailto:rtj.moody@virgin.net). Extended abstracts of 500 words and a maximum of 3 figures should be submitted by 31 August 2014. For further information see <http://www.sshm.org/content/cfp-geology-and-medicine>.

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For the latest information, visit the ANZSHM Internet Website: [www.anzshm.org.au](http://www.anzshm.org.au)

LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND ARTICLES ARE WELCOME, PREFERABLY IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT.