



Medical History

Newsletter

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE INC

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Welcome to another issue of the *Medical History Newsletter*. It seems only moments since I last wrote to update you about the ANZSHM, but thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Derek Dow, the time has come for this edition. We owe a huge debt to Derek and others like him for their continuing efforts to keep our organisation so viable and useful to its members.

This immediately leads me to refer to a brilliantly executed new task that Charmaine Robson has undertaken in her role as our Honorary Secretary. This is to produce *What's On in Medical History: Australia and New Zealand 2016*—that I hope you all will have received by email recently. You will recall that I mentioned on my President's Page in the last *Newsletter* that we aspire to produce on a bi-national basis a publication (probably quarterly) similar to the one that Peter Hobbins and Cate Storey have edited in recent years for the NSW Branch that details upcoming events and exhibitions of interest to medical historians there. Well, thanks to Charmaine, a bi-national version now exists. Its immediate impact, at least on me, was to emphasise just how much medical history is happening at any one time in the Antipodes. Things occur almost weekly in each Australian State and Territory and in New Zealand: interesting things, things about which most of us would remain oblivious without such a calendar.

The first issue did not include events in NSW or Victoria as each of their local Societies circulates its own programme. Future editions, however, will also include that information to make them comprehensive. Charmaine has commented that she was very pleasantly surprised about the enthusiasm with which people supplied her with details for listing. Thank you all for being so helpful. Please keep it up for future editions. Also, regarding New Zealand, she obtained information about events in Auckland, but we suspect that medical history is alive and well in several other of the New Zealand centres: does anyone know of any appropriate contacts whom we could approach for information about their doings? My

personal view is that the ANZSHM has an important role as an umbrella organisation available to support and encourage our discipline in our region of the world: not just to carry on our own activities (important as these are), but also to act like a benign, a helpful, and (dare I say it, please forgive me Hon Treasurer) an occasionally generous uncle to others working in the fields of the history of health, of disease, and of the fascinating practitioners and patients who have been associated with these.

Finally, and most importantly, let me tell you about our next biennial conference. This will occur at the Fitzroy, Melbourne, campus of the Australian Catholic University from Tuesday 11 to Saturday 15 July 2017. The Saturday programme will include a Witness Seminar and visits to sites of medical significance. An enthusiastic local committee is progressing arrangements expeditiously. So now is the time to start preparing your presentations, to start working, everyone, to dream up an enticing abstract ready for submission. To work, all of you!

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ALL ABOUT OURSELVES

Members of the ANZSHM describe their life, work and interests

It is said there are three types of accountants. Those that can count and those that can't. It is also said that on any given subject there are two schools of thought. Those that think there are two schools of thought and those who don't. My impression after probably 30 years of membership of the ANZSHM is that the membership falls roughly into two groups. There is, fortunately for the rest of us, a core of committed contributors who drive the publications and organize the meetings. Many have serious academic interests in amazingly narrow fields of medical ephemera.

I have been, till now, one of the silent 'other', shamelessly taking advantage for all this time of the hard work of the contributors. I do have a very genuine interest in the history of medicine which I see as a natural extension of my chosen career and my lifelong interest in history. It is generally though more tabloid than broadsheet. How and why did people do things back then? What did they use? What was their understanding of disease and how did it impact their lives? I love nothing more than to marvel at the artefacts that our medical forebears have left behind as I try to put myself into their place. My poor dear wife, fortunately also involved in health care, has bravely tolerated my fascination with medical museums and sites great and small and only recently we both had the enormous pleasure of wandering the sacred precincts of the Shrine of Asklepiion in Epidaurus.

It's hard for anyone passionate about medicine to not be intrigued by its history. I have been around doctors and hospitals since toddling along behind my father on his weekend rounds. He had studied at the feet of some of the greats of British neurology at Queens Square in the early 1950's. Of eight siblings I was the only one to get the medical bug, fulfilling an unwavering childhood ambition to be a doctor and following a similar path to my father 40 years later and a few kilometers across town at the Brompton Hospital. My time since returning to Australia and finally Canberra, other than child-rearing and travelling when possible, has been devoted to clinical medicine as a respiratory and general physician, proud to emphasise the general, but also to my other pet interest in peri-operative medicine.

I could have stayed quietly in the shadows shirking my duty had I not unwittingly outed myself by asking for some space in the next ANZSHM newsletter seeking information from

members on the subject of a planned biography. Perhaps I have, after all, been subliminally influenced by those who have been so freely contributing for so long and now feel it is my time to add something. One glimpse above the parapet was all it took. I was immediately pinged between the eyes by Derek with an invitation to fill the 'All About Ourselves' column.

A purist would say all lives are worth recording. Some will be more interesting than others. One of my early physician mentors in Canberra was a remarkable character called Dr Marcus De Laune Faunce. I came to know him as a physician and a friend and his is a story well worth telling. Not only do his roots in the Canberra district go back to the earliest days of white settlement, when his great-grandfather was the area's first police constable, but his own practicing life in Canberra covered a period from the late 1950s to the early 1990s and for much of that time he was personal physician to nearly all Prime Ministers and Governors-General, befriending most of them and frequently accompanying them on their travels, while at the same time being physician and friend to some of the great historical figures of the time such as Frank Fenner and Manning Clark. There is a biography in there just waiting to get out and I hope I can do it justice. Any memories of Marcus from those hiding in the shadows of medical history land will be gratefully received.

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MEMBERS' NEWS

Welcome!

Giselda Bannister (VIC)
Julie Bradshaw (QLD)
Kathryn Flynn (NSW)
Kathryn Irving (VIC)
Marie Pirotta (VIC)
James Pollitt (NSW)
Meredith Temple-Smith (VIC)

VMWS ARCHIVES

With the preservation of our valuable stories, so much can be learned and cherished now and in the future. The Victorian Medical Women's Society is fortunate to have their archives located securely at the State Library of Victoria. These are available for public viewing upon request. We would love to acquire additional memorabilia to further enrich this collection. Do you have any material to contribute? Examples of items of interest include photos, letters, newspaper articles, books, newsletters, meeting minutes, and posters. Original materials are not necessary – paper and digital copies are also welcome. If you have something that you wish to contribute please contact:

Dr Anne Stanaway
Mobile: 0431 663 467
email: annemstanaway@gmail.com

VERY OLD INSTRUMENTS

The RD Milns Antiquities Museum at the University of Queensland has recently acquired a rare Roman medical kit, comprising three bronze boxes for storing instruments and medicines, along with 12 surgical instruments dating from the first century AD. The collection was donated in memory of the late Dr Owen Powell, a UQ medical graduate of 1948 who went on to complete bachelor and master's degrees in classics and ancient history after he retired from Queensland Health in 1981.



MEDICAL HISTORY DIPLOMA

The Diploma Course in the History of Medicine of the Society of Apothecaries is open to post-graduates of all disciplines, to those who can demonstrate equivalent academic achievement and to medical undergraduates. It is not essential to take the examination and several people each year attend purely for interest's sake. Lectures take place in Central London on Saturdays throughout the academic year. The 2015-16 course attracted more than twenty students, four of whom were Student Selected Component (SSC) medical undergraduates. Doctors have attended from Australia and New Zealand when planning a sabbatical in England. The course runs on Saturdays from September to June each year.

Specialists in clinical medicine teach the history of their own fields. There is also a joint meeting with the Ethics and Philosophy of Healthcare Course. It is impossible to treat the whole of the subject but full reading lists and pointers are given for further study. The Course Director mentors as appropriate and finds advisers for particular projects. There are opportunities to practise writing and presentation skills.

There is also a three-day intensive or mini course on the history of medicine in London during the first few months of each year.

For further details please contact the Course Organiser, Christopher Gardner-Thorpe, at cgardnerthorpe@me.com and the Course Coordinator, Maria Ferran, at facultyhp@apothecaries.org.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

Contributions to the Newsletter are always welcome. The next deadline for copy is 15 August 2016. Copy should be sent to the editor, Derek A Dow at d.dow@auckland.ac.nz.

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AMPI NEWS

Colonial Doctor Goes Astray

The value of online newspapers for research in colonial medical history, extolled by our newsletter editor at the Biennial Conference last year, finds ample support in the AMPI files. Of the 29,000 references currently cited in AMPI records, about 6,000 are to items in newspapers. They comprise mostly family and professional notices, and shipping lists.

Occasionally, however, doctors made headlines. The colonial newspapers were quick to report scandals – especially those involving doctors and the opposite sex. Within the narrow confines of colonial society, the privacy afforded by life in a large metropolis like London was pretty much unknown. Readers of the celebrated seventeenth-century diary of Samuel Pepys will recall the famous affair between the diarist and his wife's maid. Pepys readily escaped public (though not private) humiliation; but two centuries later, colonial doctors who engaged in similar activities were likely to be mercilessly exposed in the newspapers.

Such was the fate of Dr James Kilgour, a squatter of the 1840s. After selling his Western District pastoral property, he moved with his wife to Geelong and settled into general practice. All went well until 1859 when their maid, Eliza Weller, became pregnant. She alleged that Dr Kilgour was responsible, and sought maintenance in court. Revelation succeeded revelation in the newspapers. After several weeks of increasingly bad publicity, Dr Kilgour decided it would be prudent to 'disappear from the scene of his notoriety', as one journalist expressed it. He fled to New Zealand – a handy destination for doctors seeking to escape public odium in Australia – never to return.

Single men in the colonies were less constrained by propriety than their married counterparts, and young women employed in their households often became *de facto* wives without causing much comment. But when trouble arose, the newspapers were quickly on the scene. One widely-reported case was that of Joseph Bell Marr, of the Indian Medical Service, who went briefly to New Zealand before coming to Victoria in 1870. He arrived with 'Mrs Marr' and several children. After a decade in various country towns, he settled at Eaglehawk, near Bendigo. Soon afterwards it was reported that he had, while intoxicated, let loose with a revolver he kept in his surgery. He had fired two shots through a door at his wife, and then threatened a policeman. Thus began the celebrated Eaglehawk Shooting Case. It was revealed in court that 'Mrs Marr' was actually Sarah Small, alias Sarah Bell, the doctor's housekeeper of many years. Although

charged with attempted murder, Marr was let out on bail. The large sum required by the court was provided by a benefactor – but only on condition that the doctor marry Ms Small, alias Bell, alias Marr. The marriage took place without delay at the Presbyterian manse. At his subsequent trial Dr Marr was found to be 'not guilty', and was released to continue his ministrations to the community.

Some colonial doctors went astray as single men by becoming involved with married women, an excellent way to attract public attention, since the ensuing divorce was sure to be widely reported. In 1863, Horace Nutt, who was living in the household of Dr Tatham in London as an assistant, began an affair with Mrs Tatham. They were soon discovered. She was then abandoned by both men, her husband divorcing her, and Horace fleeing nobly to South Australia, where he supported himself by practising unqualified for many years. A similar case was that of Fergus Galbraith, an Edinburgh graduate of 1868 who, in the same year, became intimate with the wife of his employer, Dr Smythe at Abergavenny in Wales. Inevitably the lovers were exposed, whereupon Mrs Smythe was divorced by her husband, and her Adonis took flight to Victoria. Dr Galbraith practised first at Walhalla and then at Collingwood before his untimely death in 1879 at the age of 35.

Occasionally doctors eloped with women they wanted to marry, and sometimes the event proved newsworthy. One elopement that attracted a lot of newspaper publicity was that of Dr WA Bradford, a Glasgow graduate of 1870. He was a general practitioner at Warrnambool in 1874 when he met his future bride, a young heiress on holiday from Melbourne. She was Elizabeth Ware, a ward of court, then aged seventeen. They became engaged, but her guardians would not agree to the marriage. An elopement was planned, destination New Zealand (which sanctuary one newspaper report of the event was later to describe as the 'Gretna Green of Australia'). On the appointed day, the couple met secretly at Port Melbourne, where they boarded the steamer *Albion* for Wellington. They were hotly pursued by one of the guardians, who followed on the next available ship, but arrived in Wellington too late to prevent the marriage, which had taken place the previous day. Three years later, the Bradfords returned to Melbourne to 'face the music'. Dr Bradford was promptly arrested and gaoled for contempt of court, pending a financial settlement that would satisfy the guardians. After renouncing any claim to his wife's considerable fortune, he was released to resume his married life in Victoria, much to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

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More medical peccadilloes

From Stephen Due's illuminating column on the sexual misdemeanours of a small sample of Australian doctors, and my own knowledge of the New Zealand situation, it is clear that colonial medical men were as prone to falls from grace as any other Victorian professional cohort – and perhaps had greater opportunity to do so. James Dalliston was born in Japan in 1821 but brought up in England, where he qualified MRCS in 1845 and married Eliza Mealings three years later. After a brief sojourn in Sydney the couple moved to Auckland and in 1861 the doctor became surgeon to the Auckland Rifle Volunteers and the Militia Hospital. In May 1864 a local newspaper reported that Dalliston - 'a gentleman of good professional reputation' – had departed clandestinely aboard the recently introduced Melbourne steamer service, in the company of a married woman.

Prior to departure Dalliston heavily mortgaged the family property and took with him £1000 pounds, leaving his wife and family destitute. His accomplice, whose name was withheld, had also withdrawn a considerable sum of money. Presumably broken by events, Eliza Dalliston died on 8 September 1865 aged 40, in Auckland.

As for James Dalliston, he was back in Yokohama by 1867. Three years later the *Wellington Independent* reported there was a threat hanging over Dalliston of being tried for wilful homicide after the death of a Captain Gilfillan to whom Dalliston had administered chloroform without due care; interestingly, the report made no mention of his previous notoriety in Auckland.

Stephen's suggestion that New Zealand was a convenient escape route for those fleeing scandal worked both ways, with many individuals naively assuming that the breadth of the Tasman would be sufficient to hide any trace of wrong-doing. In the last quarter of the century two medical bigamists discovered the errors of their ways.

In May 1873 Henry Joseph Morton began practice in Nelson, New Zealand, advertising himself as a surgeon and accoucheur from New South Wales. Within weeks, despite removing himself to a small Otago community, he was arrested by a New South Wales policeman, with the aid of the local constabulary. In court it was revealed that Morton had married in Sydney in April 1873, claiming to be a widower, but had been outed by his first wife who had followed him to Australia. Sent back to Sydney to stand trial, Morton was sentenced to 18 months hard labour in Darlinghurst Jail.

A similar pattern emerged with another of the colourful characters who peopled the nineteenth

century Australasian medical world. John McLeod had been a Presbyterian clergyman in Australia, Canada, Scotland and New Zealand before obtaining a medical degree from Montreal in 1877. Registered in New Zealand in 1882, he left the colony in 1886 after questions were raised about financial disparities while he was in charge of Ross Hospital on the West Coast. McLeod re-appeared in Napier, on the East Coast of the North Island, in 1889 in a vain attempt to distance himself from allegations of attempted rape in NSW, and of a bigamous marriage in America in 1889.

The zealous pursuit by the Australian authorities on the latter charge was hardly surprising, since McLeod's first wife's sister was married to the former NSW colonial secretary. The outcome was that McLeod was struck off the New Zealand medical register after his conviction for bigamy – though this did not hinder him from returning to Napier in 1892 to conduct unregistered practice.

ISHM NOTES

The 45th Congress in Buenos Aires 5-9 September is fast approaching. I was able to purchase a history of Argentina thanks to Abbey's Bookshop, a wonderful institution for those living on the edge of empire. I settled down with it and a glass of wine (could not find an Argentinian label) with the lament *Don't Cry For Me Argentina* echoing in my head.

Daniel Lewis's *The History of Argentina* (2003) is a good read. It covers the pre-Colombian period with its large mammal collapse and the Spanish colonial settlement period. As with much of South America, independence emerged from the French wars in the early 1800s. Argentina early became a prosperous pastoral nation accompanied by widespread marginalisation of the Indigenous people. Again, like much of South America, stresses emerged between the established land owners, the military, and the artisans and labourers. Coups, dictatorships and economic mayhem followed. Interestingly, after the Second World War General Peron rose to power and he and his wife Eva were able to marshal the support of the nation's union movement. Whilst governments came and went the Peronistas remain a significant political force.

Despite all of this in a delightfully Latin way Argentina ploughs on. Gone is the lament of Eva Peron, now it is the nuevo tangos of Astor Piazzola (1921-92) that echo in the head. It is a land of Diego Maradona (1960-) and the physician Che Guevara (1928-1967). It is a land dominated by big, congested, yet modern, Buenos Aires. It is an exciting venue for an ISHM conference, an opportunity not to be missed.

NSW BRANCH NEWS

The NSW branch has been a little quiet of late, however, I did want to report on an exceptional meeting convened recently for our History of Medicine group. Several members of ANZSHM participated and led the discussion. This focused on two recent publications from groups of medical graduates from the University of NSW and the University of Sydney to mark the occasion of their 50-year milestones. As well as providing the group with helpful hints on publishing such outstanding accounts, we were all reminded that most of us have lived through an extraordinary period of advancement in the health sciences and that we have been witness to this exceptional period of medical history.

Enquiries/RSVP for all events to Catherine Storey, cestorey@bigpond.com.

BOOK REVIEWS

D De Carle, J Pollitt and S Whereat, *And now from the beginning....The stories of the pioneer students of the UNSW School of Medicine*, Blurb publishing, 2016.

When a second medical school was suggested for Sydney in 1958, the *Sydney Morning Herald* announced 'this was a crack brained plan'. But in spite of the advice provided by the *Herald*, the University of NSW set up their medical school and the first cohort of students began their studies in 1961.



Doctors de Carle, Pollitt and Whereat set out to track down these 'pioneers' and to record the stories of the 47 who survived the first year and went on to graduation. The book comprises their individual stories presented as short chapters. Most are personal reflections, some have been provided by surviving friends and relatives, but all tell quite distinct tales of their student experiences, their postgraduate pathways and the interaction between their personal and professional lives. This is a real social history of the last half-century of medical practice. I guarantee it will be an eye-opener for most of our current medical students to hear some of these tales! For further details contact James Pollitt at docjim67@gmail.com.

Students from the 1961 inaugural class gathered around an early haemodialysis machine.

Doctors' lives. Sydney Medical School Graduates of 1966. Eds. Maureen Rogers, Raema Prowse, Paul Lancaster. 2015. The Svengali Press. ISBN: 978-0-9942765-5-1 DOCTORS (Paperback)

In 1922 the graduating year of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Sydney voted to publish a Senior Year Book, to record the individual students, their tutors and clinical schools. Since that time with only a few exceptions, a similar publication has been produced by each graduating year. Each of these books represents an extraordinary historical resource and can be accessed at http://sydney.edu.au/medicine/museum/mwmuseum/index.php/Senior_Year_Books. In recent years there has been a trend to produce a follow-up for the 50-year reunion. The year of 1966 has taken this task to a new level. In a tour-de-force Rogers, Prowse and Lancaster have managed the almost impossible and have published a volume which chronicles the exploits of almost all of the graduates of their year, although they have gone to the many ends of the earth and have pursued very diverse paths in life. The format of their publication has been to publish the original entry at graduation and to seek a biographical follow-up for each of their colleagues. Here we see the young face, the comments of their student lives and their future prospects, which is then followed by an image 50 years on as well as a résumé of their professional and/or personal lives. Once again many different stories take the reader through half a century of medical practice. Many archival and contemporary photographs accompany the stories and add to the overall sense that this too will prove to be an invaluable historical resource. To purchase this book contact Paul Lancaster at pallancaster@gmail.com or 029660 0576.

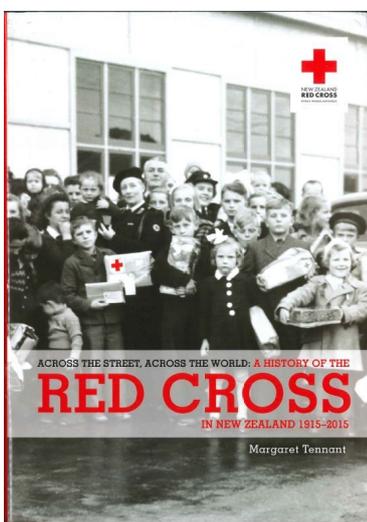
Catherine Storey
cestorey@bigpond.com

Margaret Tennant, *Across the Street, Across the World: A history of the Red Cross in New Zealand 1915-2015*, New Zealand Red Cross, 2015, ISBN 978-0-473-32531-2

The history of medicine reveals what medical treatments were available and how patients were treated by doctors and nurses. But there is more involved in the care of patients which is usually left untold and goes on quietly in the background. In this history we learn of activities such as short-term loans of medical equipment like commodes and wheelchairs, beauty care services, social events for the elderly and for disabled young people, support to children's health camps, and support groups for colostomy patients. The New Zealand Red Cross helped out in private homes, rest homes, hospitals and psychiatric

institutions, schools, sport events, blood banks, provided wheels on meals, hospital trolley services for items such as toiletries and stationery, 'hostess' schemes in hospitals providing tea and comforts, book lending services and picture libraries. These are crucial services which are too often left off the record.

Margaret Tennant was ideally placed to write this social history of New Zealand's Red Cross, with her background in the history of voluntary organisations. In the book she takes a narrative approach, explaining the roots of Red Cross in Switzerland and its establishment in New Zealand in the First World War. She discusses its strengthening over the decades, through war and peace, assisting in times of crisis such as the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake and the 2011 Christchurch Earthquake. There is much colour in the history as she explains the contributions of individuals, and the wide range of activities,



including the Junior Red Cross and its relationship with St John Ambulance. The book is beautifully illustrated and produced, and New Zealand Red Cross must be truly exultant in its decision to entrust the task of writing its centennial history to Margaret Tennant.

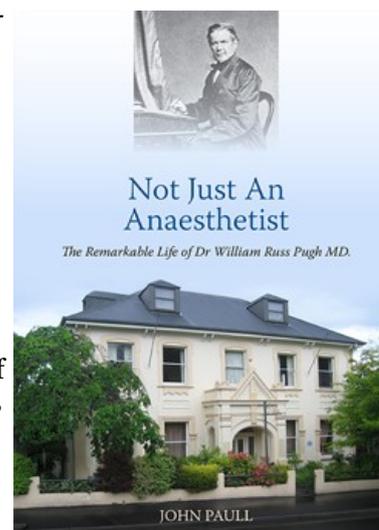
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John Paull, *Not just an anaesthetist: The remarkable life of Dr William Russ Pugh MD*, Launceston, 2013 \$49.95 AUD – 580pp

John Paull, a retired Tasmanian clinical anaesthetist and teacher has spent almost a decade to good effect in researching the life and career of the first doctor to employ ether anaesthesia in Australia, at Launceston in June 1847. Pugh, who arrived in Tasmania in 1835, retired to England in the early 1870s. Paull's account of his time in Australia amplifies and enriches the somewhat prosaic account recorded in the ADB.

The author adopts a number of different personae for the narrator of the various chapters, ranging from the captain of the immigrant ship which bore Pugh to the Antipodes, the editor of the

Launceston Examiner, the doctor's wife Cornelia, and Pugh himself. These first person accounts are interwoven with Paull's presence as the historian. Their combined voices produce what the former head of the University of Tasmania's School of History and Classics, who contributed the foreword, describes as 'a rollicking literary journey ... with a rich cast of characters'.



DIGITISATION DILEMMAS?

In May 2015 the University of Oxford hosted a workshop on 'Working with 19th-century medical and health periodicals', a topic of interest to social and literary historians as well as medical historians. One of the core themes of the workshop was the rapidly expanding digitisation of periodicals, and the impact this is having on the theoretical and methodological approaches of historians. Many of the speakers outlined the inherent dangers of decontextualisation, a result of the selectivity in many digitisation projects. Those of us old enough to remember ploughing through acres of newsprint are forever grateful for the improved access but we are also probably more conscious of what is missed by not looking at the broader picture by browsing the items around the one we are focussed upon.

Text-mining – the new buzz-word – is a useful tool but with pitfalls for the unwary. The April 2016 issue of *Medical History* contains two items under the rubric of 'Digitisation, Big Data, and the Future of the Medical Humanities'. The second of these, 'Text-Mining and the History of Medicine: Big Data, Big Questions', outlines some of the problems revealed from a study of the digital run of the *BMJ* from 1840, and of the medical officer of health reports contained in the Wellcome Library's London's Pulse collection.

Two of the major issues referred to are the high error rate still prevalent in optical character recognition tools, and the problem of the changing meaning of disease names, which are both temporal and textual in many cases. Much of the article is concerned with refining search techniques, something which has always been at the core of historical research.

BLAST FROM THE PAST

Medical History Australia 25 years ago

The May 1991 *Newsletter* drew attention to two new books on the history of the medical sciences in Australia, to be 'bought, read and cherished'. The second of these by Tim Hewat was intriguingly titled *The Florey: the Story of the Sheep Hilton*. This outlined the history of Melbourne's Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine. Thanks to funding from the Myer family, the Rockefeller Foundation and government agencies, the Institute was dedicated in August 1963 and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1971.

Under the guidance of Professor Derek Denton the Florey Institute adopted what has been described as a unique approach by using sheep as experimental animals for its biomedical studies. This approach was echoed across the Tasman from the mid-1960s by Graham Liggins and his colleagues at National Women's Hospital in Auckland, who used pregnant sheep as the basis for their groundbreaking research into prenatal corticosteroids.

It is hardly surprising that sheep featured so prominently in Australasian medical research in this era. The number of sheep in Australia peaked at 179.8 million in 1970 – approximately 14 for each human. For New Zealand the figures were even more dramatic. The Kiwi sheep population topped out at 70.3 million in 1982, equating to 22 for every person in the country. By 2015 the respective ratios had dropped to 6:1 in New Zealand and less than 3:1 in Australia.

Despite this Southern Hemisphere numerical dominance, the University of Edinburgh's Roslin Institute in Scotland has a strong claim to have hosted the 'world's most famous sheep', according to *Scientific American*. That honour goes to Dolly (5 July 1996–14 February 2003), the first mammal to be cloned from an adult somatic cell.

JON BAINES TOURS

(1) History, medicine and culture intertwine on this cruise around Greece and the Greek Islands (5-16 September 2016). Cruise on board the intimate and stylish Aegean Odyssey in the company of like-minded people. Private shore excursions focusing on medical history are complimented by talks from Simon Chaplin and Natasha McEnroe.

(2) Explore the history of medicine in Italy from its Graeco-Roman origins to the budding of modernity in the Renaissance and beyond (14-27 October 2016). The tour visits Naples, Salerno, Monte Cassino, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Padua and Venice. The tour is led by accomplished medical historians Bill and Helen Bynum.

For brochures and further information on the tour or cruise please contact Jon Baines Tours on 03 9343 6367 or email info@jonbainestours.com.au.

ANZSHM members receive a 5% discount off the cost of the cruise or tour.

JOHN PEARN ABROAD

The 18th Macdonald Critchley Lecture of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries was delivered in London on 14 April 2016 by Professor John Pearn on the topic of 'Enduring Heritage – Medical Numismatics'. Dr Nick Cooper reports from London that the power of the cast image in metal to inspire future generations was clearly demonstrated with erudite and sometimes light-hearted comments on the life and work of recipients of the medical medals projected. An excellent supper then provided an opportunity to speak informally with our distinguished guest from Brisbane. The audience went away reminded that numismatics do hold a certain resilience against the ravages of time as well as the capacity to be passed on to future generations.

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For the latest information, visit the ANZSHM Internet Website: www.anzshm.org.au

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE 15 AUGUST 2016.