

School of Tropical Medicine and the name of Ronald Ross and no less as the hospital from which Robert Jones and Charles Macalister first initiated the treatment of the crippled child. Between 1889 and the War it was within its operating theatre that the principles and methods of Nelson Street converted surgical hostility into admiration for the genius of the man and the great future of his work."

Mr. William Mayo, of Rochester, U.S.A., wrote in 1907 of his impression of the Nelson St. Clinic: "Mr. Jones' clinic is most extraordinary, and is very largely the surgery of deformities. Just as Lawson Tait carried sound surgery into the abdomen and Victor Horsley into the cranial cavity, so has Mr. Jones carried sound surgical principles into orthopaedic practice, and rapid cures are the result in a large number of cases which were formerly treated for months and years by orthopaedic apparatus. This does not mean that Mr. Jones has discarded these measures. In tuberculous joints he is especially conservative. So unassuming and modest is the man that he is, I believe, entirely unaware of his great ability . . . I must place Mr. Robert Jones as one of the greatest surgeons it has been my good fortune to meet."

Now with the start in 1918 of the national scheme in Shropshire a network of central hospitals and after-care clinics cover England and Wales and when Sir Robert Jones died in 1933 Scotland had entered heartily into the scheme, and Northern Ireland was planning its central hospital.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST IMPURE MILK AND BAD HOUSING.

"It was a far step from the operating theatre to a platform campaign against impure milk and bad housing, but it was the next stage of the scheme, and Robert Jones set out to preach preventive medicine as an earlier and more desirable stage to operative treatment. The lessons he taught were perfectly elementary. Two prominent sources for the supply of cripples are known to be tubercle and rickets, both of which could be largely eradicated . . . To Robert Jones the milk trade was a public scandal, shielded by political influences and glossed over by public apathy. "Milk," he said, "accounts for 70 per cent. of the tubercular infection of bones and joints."

A MAN AHEAD OF HIS TIME.

The outbreak of the Great War brought quickly to Robert Jones a realisation of the great place that the treatment of bone injuries would take in the restoration of the wounded. He also realised that while war time conditions were in general propitious to expenditure, the country's thought was bent first and last on beating the enemy. 'Lose the War and we lose all' was the natural view. A country in this state of mind—and more especially the responsible Government of the country, and particularly and specifically the War Office—was not competent to grapple promptly and radically with a problem which Robert Jones, with the perspective of the experienced orthopaedist, visualised in all its urgency.

"Thus, all through the War, he must be studied in the position of a man ahead of his time. But, if he had vision, he was no visionary but an exceedingly practical man. Good humour was his birthright and tact a point of natural genius. The habit of a lifetime stood him in good stead in his patient campaign for the wounded soldier; without it he would never have succeeded.

"Patience is the supreme virtue of the orthopaedist—by patience and tact, singleness of purpose and unswerving devotion to an ideal, which neither delay nor obstruction could impair, he succeeded in building up an organisation which proved of incalculable assistance to soldiers during the War, and when peace came of permanent service to Great Britain." The War which "made the name of Sir Robert a household word throughout the world," brought him also recognition from his Sovereign who when

knighting him said: "I am pleased to see you again and to knight you. Your services have been invaluable to the State on behalf of my poor wounded. You have done splendid work. Thank you!"

Tributes many and great were paid to this "healer of men" when, a worker to the end, he died in harness, but none more touching than the evening hymn composed by a cripple child sung in Liverpool Cathedral, at the conclusion of the service when his ashes were laid to rest in the Chapel of "Service," of which the opening verse is:

Give to cripples' doctors,
Calm and sweet repose,
With the children's blessing
May their eyelids close.

M. B.

A NEW CLINIC FOR MASSAGE AND ELECTRICAL TREATMENT RUN BY BLIND FOR THE SIGHTED.

A new clinic, fitted to provide massage and electrical treatments in their most modern form, was officially opened by the Prince of Wales on July 6th, when he visited the London headquarters of the National Institute for the Blind, at 224, Great Portland Street.

The installation, which has been carried out under the advice of medical and electrical experts, comprises all the latest kinds of apparatus for the purpose, some of the instruments being entirely new to this country. There is also a balneological section for foam, sulphur, pine, wax, brine and shower baths.

Every treatment will be given, under medical supervision, by blind persons who have qualified as chartered masseurs, a class of work in which blindness is said to be an actual asset.

The whole cost of equipping the clinic is being borne by Mr. William Eichholz as a memorial tribute to his cousin, the late Dr. Alfred Eichholz, after whom the clinic will be named. Dr. Eichholz was formerly Chief Medical Inspector for the Board of Education, and at the time of his death last year was a Councillor of the National Institute for the Blind.

It is the intention of the National Institute to run the clinic in connection with its school for blind masseurs. The new clinic will serve a class of patient who is able to pay the usual fees for private treatment, while an existing evening clinic will continue its service to hospital and other patients.

The new establishment will be housed at No. 206, Great Portland Street.

Among the Institute's many activities is the provision of a literature in embossed type for blind readers. Actually, the National Institute in London is the largest Braille publishing house in the world, and during his visit the Prince inspected its composing rooms and printing presses. In the basement below street level are five miles of shelves containing Braille books.

OIL v. COAL.

By using oil instead of coal as fuel at its London headquarters, the National Institute for the Blind has saved £1,231 during the past four years.

MEDAL FOR VITAMIN DISCOVERER.

The Council of the Royal Society of Arts have awarded the Albert Medal for 1934 to Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins "for his researches in bio-chemistry and the constituents of foods."

Sir Frederick is famous as the discoverer, with Dr. Eijkman, a Dutch professor, of vitamins.

He is president of the Royal Society, and has been Professor of Bio-chemistry at Cambridge since 1914.

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