

for the treatment by physio-therapy which bears her name. The Princess was received by the Chairman, Treasurer, and Miss Smales, the Matron, and a beautiful basket of cyclamen was offered to her by two of the youngest patients.

Dr. Murray Levick explained the "artificial sunlight" treatment, for which lamps of high power emitting the visual and heat rays and the invisible ultra red and violet rays of mercury vapour were required to reproduce as far as possible the actual sunshine. The treatment has been especially successful in regard to rickets, and the Princess was greatly interested in the photographs of bone development due to no more than nineteen exposures to the light. Another case to which her attention was directed was that of a boy whose muscles were being exercised by electric currents, to stimulate nerve deficiencies. Gymnastic exercises for strengthening the spine were also shown.

The treatment is costly and the hospital needs greatly increased financial support as there is a long waiting list for admission.

Lord William Cecil and the Committee of the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, E., are issuing invitations to a bazaar to be held at Claridge's Hotel, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W., in aid of the Hospital, to be opened by Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice on Wednesday, November 28th, at 3 o'clock.

On Thursday, November 29th, at the same hour, Miss Edna Best will perform the opening ceremony, and at 4.30 on that day an auction will be held by Mr. Nelson Keys. No hospital serves a poorer district, or does harder or better work than the Queen's, and we hope that purse-strings will be opened wide on the 28th and 29th inst. to help the good cause.

The Exhibition held at King's College during the Christmas holidays, 1922-3, aroused such intense interest, and was the means of raising so substantial a sum in aid of the Hospitals of London, that it has been decided to repeat the experiment this year. The Exhibition will be open from December 29th to January 9th (inclusive), between the hours of 2 and 9 p.m., and experiments and demonstrations will be going on continuously during this period, as on the last occasion. Short lectures with experimental or lantern illustrations will also be given, and promises of such lectures have already been received from Professor Cheshire, Professor Winifred Cullis, Professor Eddington, Sir Richard Gregory, Professor Morley Davies, Professor Smithells, and other eminent scientists. The proceeds will be given to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

Lord Ashcombe, Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, laid the foundation-stone of the extension to the East Surrey Hospital, Redhill, on Saturday. Two wards are to be added, increasing the accommodation from 52 beds to 78. The Hospital is appealing for an endowment fund of £50,000, of which £30,000 has now been raised.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

A VISIT TO DUNFERMLINE.

During the recent meeting of the National Council of Women in Edinburgh, the local committee had arranged some very interesting excursions. I had the good fortune to obtain a ticket for the one to Dunfermline, for which a very fine programme had been arranged. Putting aside the modern and up-to-date institution; we were to visit, the town itself is of great historical interest. It had a royal palace, where many of the Kings of Scotland lived up to the time of James VI. Charles I of England was born there in 1600. After the court was transferred to England the palace was not used and is now a ruin.

One hundred and fifty of the members of the N.C.W. were the guests of the Carnegie Trust Fund. The late Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who was a native of Dunfermline, left a large sum of money, which was to be expended for the benefit of its citizens. It is due to his munificence that the very up-to-date institutions, which we saw, have come into being.

The members of the Trust met us at the station with motor-charabancs, and in the morning drove us round the different places of interest. We were divided into parties of 35 and a Trust member took charge of each party.

Our first visit was to the Women's Institute, really a club for women. Beautiful reading and writing rooms, with plenty of books, a recreation room where dancing goes on most nights (mixed dances being allowed one night in the week), a buffet where refreshments can be obtained at a very small cost, rooms for technical classes, and lastly, a few cubicles where strangers can be accommodated until they can find suitable rooms. The very modest sum of 1s. is the yearly subscription, so it comes within the reach of every woman citizen. The beauty of the interior of this club, and its spotlessness, are beyond all praise.

We then went on to visit the College of Hygiene and Physical Training. The College is equipped with a very fine swimming-bath and a splendid gymnasium. Young men and women receive training in it, which qualifies them to become teachers, in schools, of gymnastics and Swedish drill. They are also taught remedial exercises, and we saw a large room in the Children's Welfare Institution, where about twenty of these girls were busy "treating" children who had infantile paralysis, spinal curvature, &c. The work of these pupils enables the Committee of the "Children's Welfare" to treat a great many more cases than could otherwise be undertaken. The Children's Welfare Institutions adjoin the College, and the doctor in charge very kindly showed us over the large and well-appointed clinic. Rooms equipped with every modern appliance for treating eyes, ears, throat, nose, skin and teeth, as well as the large remedial exercise room mentioned above. Much attention is paid to the teeth of the very

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