

case in which he had practised the incision advocated by Mr. Joly a very unpleasant secondary haemorrhage had occurred. Mr. T. J. D. LANE said that he was sceptical of a report of the presence of *Staphylococcus albus* when the urine was clear. Professor H. S. MEADE referred to cases of stone in the lower end of the ureter and to the advisability of removing the kidney in infected cases with very poor kidney function. He mentioned a case in which the whole kidney was a mass of calcareous deposit.

Mr. J. H. COOLICAN said that it was difficult to know how far to carry investigation in cases where a suspicion of renal stone arose, but in which there was not much clinical evidence. Mr. J. C. FLOOD doubted the justifiability of retrograde pyelography in the absence of infection in one kidney. It seemed to him that there was some doubt about the law of renal counterbalance. Dr. G. C. DOCKERAY referred to the occasional difficulty in deciding on operation. Mr. SETON PRINGLE thought it difficult to understand how a kidney could contain a stone as large as the one which Mr. Joly had shown and yet remain aseptic; when a stone had been present for any length of time he always considered it septic.

At the March meeting of the Society of Public Analysts and Other Analytical Chemists, with the president, Dr. G. Roche Lynch, in the chair, a paper on the properties of calciferol was contributed by Messrs. F. W. Anderson, A. L. Bacharach, and E. Lester Smith. In this the physico-chemical properties of seventy-three samples of calciferol, prepared under standardized conditions, were reviewed. It was suggested that the melting-point should be described as "unsharp 116° C." Nearly 80 per cent. of the figures for specific absorption in the ultra-violet region fell within the anticipated range based on experimental error, but the figures for optical rotation showed unexplained deviations outside the expected range. Nevertheless, all the samples fell well within the range laid down in the 1936 Addendum to the *British Pharmacopoeia*, 1932, and in the authors' opinion that range was unnecessarily wide.

M. Pepere (*Arch. ital. Chir.*, vol. 45, Fasc. 1, 1937, p. 57), as the result of experiments on rabbits, comes to the following conclusions. Apart from other morbid factors which may affect it the blood pressure during operations is directly dependent on the type of anæsthetic employed, the gravity of the operation, and the site where it is performed. Of the various types of anaesthesia the local regional type causes the least change in pressure, while all the others cause a fall of pressure which may or may not be preceded by a temporary hypertension. There is a considerable hypotension following splanchnic and spinal anaesthesia, which is less marked in the case of ether than of avertin. The operations which are chiefly responsible for hypotension are those conducted on the abdominal viscera, especially those situated in the neighbourhood of sensitive nerve centres. Laparotomy in itself, when the intestines are exposed to the air but are still contained in the abdominal cavity, does not cause any appreciable change in the blood pressure whatever anaesthesia is employed, whereas manipulation and evisceration of the intestines under local anaesthesia causes a sudden and considerable rise of pressure followed by more or less hypotension. Traction on the stomach, liver, and kidneys causes a rapid and considerable fall of pressure, which may last for a certain period after the stimulation has ceased. Operations on the thorax, and especially on the pleural cavity, cause a fall of pressure which may prove fatal. Trephining of the parietal bone under local anaesthesia causes an appreciable fall, but not a state of hypotension amounting to shock. Operations on the true pelvis cause only a very slight change, except when they are prolonged and necessitate traction on the intestines and mesentery.

Local News

ENGLAND AND WALES

Welsh Temple of Peace and Health

On April 8 Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal, laid the foundation stone of the Welsh National Temple of Peace and Health in Cathays Park, Cardiff. The site was presented by the Cardiff City Council, and Lord Davies has given the munificent sum of £60,000 for the erection of the building. It will accommodate the administrative staff of the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association, founded by Lord Davies for the prevention, treatment, and eradication of tuberculosis in Wales, and it will also serve as the headquarters of the Welsh Council of the League of Nations Union. In the course of his address Lord Halifax said that the new building would symbolize the dedication of thought to two great purposes—national health and international peace—and he dwelt on the important part occupied by public health in enabling the people of this country to discharge worthily the duties of citizenship. Lord Davies remarked that as Welshmen they might well feel proud that the first edifice specifically designed and built in this country and dedicated to the cause of international justice and peace would be erected on Welsh soil. After the ceremony a luncheon party was given by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff in the City Hall.

Extensions at Devonshire Hospital, Buxton

The Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton, the dome of which was said to be the largest unsupported span in existence, has decided upon a large programme of further development. This includes the extension of the thermal departments, with additional bathing accommodation and rest rooms, new wards for cases requiring prolonged treatment, more adequate reception and consulting rooms, and the modernization of the existing building. The cost is estimated at from £30,000 to £35,000, and an appeal is made on the ground of the great work—national, not local, in character—which the hospital has done during nearly eighty years, and—a point to which Lord Horder draws attention in a foreword to the brochure which has been issued—its value as a unit for treatment and research should the National Campaign against Rheumatism be successful. This hospital of 300 beds, the largest of its kind in the kingdom, treats some 4,000 patients annually, and the number of treatments—thermal, massage, and electrical—administered every year is close upon 100,000. It is intended for cases of rheumatism, subacute and chronic, gout, sciatica, and neuritis in all their forms, fibrositis, rheumatoid and osteo-arthritis, spondylitis, and crippling conditions arising from these diseases or from strains, fractures, and other causes, all of which are capable of being benefited by the Buxton waters. An annual report of the hospital for 1867 recently came into our hands. This was nine years after the hospital was built, or, rather, adapted to hospital use from a range of magnificent ducal stables. There it was stated that during its first nine years 9,574 patients had been under treatment, of whom 8,460 had been treated beneficially. Six-sevenths of the cases were of some form of rheumatism, the others being such as are ordinarily met with in hospitals. More than 8,000 cases of rheumatism, "embracing every single variety of this obstinate disease, were extensively relieved by the remedial agency of the Buxton mineral waters." The following interesting remark is added: "The great cost of the hospital is due to the unrestricted dietary of animal food and to the general excellence of the food that is provided; and the amount of benefit afforded must be partly referred to this circumstance, aiding by so much as this must do the valuable

medicinal effect of the air of the mountain limestone and the restorative and curative power of the nitrogenous and saline waters." The number of patients benefited since then, has been multiplied twentyfold, and the opportunities before the hospital are greater than ever given the public support which it deserves.

Central Midwives Board

The Central Midwives Board for England and Wales has unanimously re-elected Sir Comyns Berkeley as its chairman for the year ending March 31, 1938. Mr. John Bright Banister, consulting obstetric surgeon to Queen Charlotte's Hospital and obstetric physician to Charing Cross Hospital, and Mr. Eardley Holland, obstetric and gynaecological surgeon to the London Hospital, have been appointed to fill vacancies in the membership of the Board. The remaining members, all of whom have been re-appointed until March 31, 1938, are Councillor R. W. Brosch, Dr. J. J. Buchan, Miss K. V. B. Coni, Dr. W. Allen Daley, Miss A. Davies, Miss E. E. Greaves, Mr. A. B. MacLachlan, Miss A. A. I. Pollard, Lady Richmond, Miss K. J. Stephenson, and Mr. Arnold Walker.

Rheumatism Research in Leeds

The second annual report of the Leeds Advisory Committee on Research into Rheumatism contains a reference to a new appointment made by the Leeds Public Dispensary and Hospital, where members of the honorary staff have been actively working for some time on investigations. A full-time research post has been instituted there, and Dr. William Goldie who holds it has been granted by the University the status of research fellow. Dr. Douglas H. Collins, the research Fellow of the Advisory Committee, was sent by it to the United States for four months in 1936 to conduct an extended tour of the medical centres in that country, where the rheumatic diseases are being specially studied and treated. He has now been given charge of ten beds in the Harrogate Royal Bath Hospital in order to conduct detailed investigations into methods of treatment. In the present report Dr. Collins stresses the importance of basing the investigation of rheumatism and chronic arthritis on an indisputable pathological basis. He remarks that the development of this side of the work demands some new apparatus and further technical assistance for the specialized pathological examination of bones and joints. Papers on these and kindred topics have been read to medical societies during the period under review.

SCOTLAND

Discoverer of Ether Anaesthesia

A bronze memorial plaque to Crawford Williamson Long, the reputed discoverer of ether anaesthesia, was presented on March 30 to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh by the Southern Society of Clinical Surgeons, U.S.A. The presentation was made by the United States Consul in Edinburgh, and the plaque bears a bas-relief of Dr. Long, with the dates 1815-1878 and the inscription, "Discovered ether anaesthesia at Jefferson, Georgia, March 30, 1842." Mr. Henry Wade, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, who received the plaque, said that the Southern Society of Clinical Surgeons visited Edinburgh last June, under the leadership of Dr. William Perrin Nicolson of Atlanta, and had decided to present this memorial to the city of Edinburgh, where James Young Simpson had discovered the anaesthetic properties of chloroform. Mr. L. B. Wevill explained that Long, at the age of 26, after he had been in practice for only a year, first used ether with the deliberate intention of abolishing pain during a surgical operation. If this had been done in some world-famous clinic it would have commanded respect and admiration, but it was the achievement of an

unknown young general practitioner working in a small town over a hundred miles from the nearest railroad. It had demanded great courage on the part of both Dr. Long and his patient, Mr. Venable. Dr. Long, after working as a student in Georgia and Kentucky, had gone to Pennsylvania University, then the premier school of medicine in America, and later worked in New York hospitals. Finally he settled down as a country practitioner in Jefferson, and one day he took part in a discussion about the itinerant chemists who amused gatherings by getting someone to inhale nitrous oxide or ether, and entertain the crowd with their antics. Long's friends offered to let him try it on them, and Mr. Venable, who had often inhaled ether, requested Dr. Long to remove a wen after the inhalation of ether so that this might be done painlessly. The operation was completely successful, but it was some years before the use of ether as an anaesthetic spread.

Honorary Medical Graduates

At the spring graduation ceremony of Aberdeen University on March 31, Principal W. Hamilton Fyfe presiding, the degree of LL.D. was conferred among others upon Naughton Dunn, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., lecturer on orthopaedic surgery in the University of Birmingham. The Dean of the Faculty of Law, in submitting his name, said that Mr. Dunn was a graduate of Aberdeen University who had made an international name in the sphere of orthopaedic surgery, and who had shown a steady devotion to the cause of the cripple. As assistant to the late Sir Robert Jones he had been intimately connected with his original scheme for orthopaedic treatment, and had given unsparingly of his time, energy, and skill to many hospitals concerned with this admirable purpose.

The University of Glasgow has announced that at its commemoration on June 16 it will confer honorary LL.D. degrees upon the following members of the medical profession: Jan Boeke, Professor of Histology and Embryology, University of Utrecht; John Marshall Cowan, physician in Glasgow; the Right Hon. Walter Elliot, Secretary of State for Scotland; Thomas Kirkpatrick Monro, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, University of Glasgow; Sir Robert Muir, Emeritus Professor of Pathology, University of Glasgow; and Ralph Stockman, Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica, University of Glasgow.

Services of Glasgow Samaritan Hospital to be Extended

At the annual meeting of the Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women, Glasgow, Lord Rowallan, who presided, submitted a draft of a provisional order to enlarge the objects of the hospital. He said he believed the time had come to extend the usefulness of this hospital beyond the purely gynaecological services it rendered and to provide maternity services. Under existing legislation they could not extend the institution in that direction, but they contemplated doing so in the immediate future. Professor James Henry said that there was an increasing tendency for women to seek the advantages of a hospital for their confinement. In Vienna, Budapest, and Stockholm 80 per cent. of confinements took place in hospital; in Scotland the percentage was about 30, and ten years ago it was 11. In the London County Council area 60 per cent. of confinements took place in hospitals, and the death rate was the lowest in England and Wales.

Birth Control Conference in Edinburgh

The National Birth Control Association, of which Lord Horder is president, has arranged a medical conference to be held on Friday, April 30, in the hall of the British Medical Association, 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. At the afternoon session (3 to 6 p.m.), with Dr. Douglas Miller in the chair, Dr. Helena Wright will introduce a discussion on the "Technique of Contraception," and after this the birth control clinic at 90, East Crosscauseway, will be open for inspection. The evening session

(8 to 10 p.m.), with Professor F. A. E. Crew in the chair, will be devoted to a discussion on "Recent Advances in the Scientific Study of Chemical Contraception," introduced by Dr. J. R. Baker. During the afternoon and evening the museum of contraceptives, under the direction of Professor P. S. Lelean, in the Usher Institute of Public Health, Warrender Park Road, will be open for inspection. Application for tickets (price 2s. for the whole conference) should be made beforehand (enclosing a postal order) to the Headquarters' Organizer, N.B.C.A. (26, Eccleston Street, London, S.W.1). The conference is open to doctors and a few lay workers from birth control clinics.

Leith Hospital

At the annual meeting of contributors to Leith Hospital it was announced that £50,000 had been received towards the hospital extension fund, which aimed at collecting £60,000. The number of patients treated in the wards had been 1,897, with 18,276 out-patients. The ordinary income for the year had been £17,809, with an ordinary expenditure of £20,182, but the deficit had been amply covered by an extraordinary income of £11,512, with extraordinary expenditure of £1,120. Mr. Pirie Watson said that the extension would cover in the first place a new nurses' home, and after this had been completed the medical side of the hospital would be rebuilt and would then be the most modern building of its kind in the city.

FRANCE

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN PARIS]

The Soi-Disant Benevolent Dispensary

At the last general meeting of the Confédération des Syndicats Médicaux de France there was an informative discussion about a certain type of dispensary which combines benevolence with business in that happy spirit of compromise that makes the best of both worlds. Such a dispensary, on the one hand, appeals to the charity of street collections, the sale of badges, etc., and, on the other hand, charges the patients more or less substantial fees for services rendered; at the same time its benevolent side is shown to the tax collector, who is expected to let such a good work enjoy fiscal immunity. It is obvious that in the competition for patients such an institution is given a running start in relation to the frankly commercial enterprise or the bona-fide dispensary serving the poor for little or no material recompense. It was decided by the Confédération that as from March 1, 1937, it would collaborate with the dispensaries giving free treatment exclusively to the poor, and it would "black list" this morally amphibious type of institution. The local branches of the Confédération will be expected to invite those of their members who are attached to these questionable dispensaries to send in their resignations, failing which such doctors will be invited to appear before a body of their colleagues to explain their conduct, and if their explanations are unsatisfactory to submit to exclusion from the Confédération.

Tuberculosis as Seen by the General Practitioner

Reference has been made more than once in these columns to the enterprise of Dr. Godlewski, the father of the Assises de l'Assemblée Française de Médecine Générale, an organization for the pooling and sifting of the experiences of general practitioners throughout France. The twenty-fourth meeting of this body, presided over by Professor Bezançon, was devoted to tuberculosis in general and tuberculin skin tests in particular. The contributions of certain speakers on this subject brought out in clear contrast the behaviour of Parisians and country dwellers at the present time. Among well-to-do Parisian children not more than 12 per cent. up to the age of 15 are tuberculin-positive, and in the country some 75 per cent.

of young adults are tuberculin-negative. At the other extreme there are the medical students who, even at the beginning of their career, are tuberculin-positive eighty-eight times out of a hundred. Several speakers dealt with the danger to school children of teachers suffering from progressive tuberculosis and refusing to give up work. In this connexion a resolution was adopted recommending the employment of the tuberculin skin test in schools at least once a year among the tuberculin-negative children. This task should be undertaken by the family doctor, or failing him by the school medical officer. A certificate dealing with the findings of this test should be issued for each child at the beginning of each scholastic year.

Leprosy Contracted in Paris

What was described at the time as disquieting by Professor Marchoux of the Pasteur Institute was the communication made to the French Academy of Medicine on March 16 by Drs. C. Flandin and J. Ragu on the origin, mode of contagion, and incubation period in ninety-five cases of leprosy, six of which had been contracted in the Paris area. It has hitherto been taught that leprosy has long ceased to be contracted in Paris, and in this connexion two alternatives may be raised: Was this notion mistaken, or has leprosy again become transmissible in Paris? Drs. Flandin and Ragu incline to the latter alternative as being the more plausible. Of the six cases of leprosy contracted in Paris four represented sexual infections, and so far there is nothing very strange in the development of leprosy in a bed-fellow, but in the remaining two cases the patients had merely lived at one time in a leprosy environment, one of the patients being a 26-year-old school teacher who since birth had lived in a veritable Chinese colony in the neighbourhood of Paris. It remains to be seen what will befall her class of sixty girls, from whom she has but lately taken a prolonged leave of absence. When Dr. Flandin was appointed at the end of 1934 to the leper service of the St. Louis Hospital there were only four lepers in it. He traces the remarkable rise from four to ninety-five cases to: (1) the consideration he has shown the lepers fearful of being exhibited as curious beasts to medical students; (2) strict respect of professional secrecy and of the liberty of the individual; and (3) the success of intravenous injections of chaulmoogra-cholesterol. It seems that the lepers of Paris have established an informal freemasonry among themselves, passing on to each other by unsuspected channels of communication information about therapeutic advances. It might have been supposed that most of the ninety-five patients belonged to the coloured races or were half-castes, but in fact only twenty-two of them belonged to the former category and only nine to the latter. The majority of the patients were, in other words, whites who had been born in the colonies or had at least spent some time there.

Proposed Abolition of State Regulation of Prostitution

The proposal of M. Henri Sellier, Minister of Public Health, shortly to introduce a Bill to abolish the State regulation of prostitution is receiving the support of the International Abolitionist Federation. It intends to organize an international congress in Paris from May 20 to May 22—that is, at the moment when important decisions will be taken in France in this matter. The congress will study the problems of prostitution and venereal disease from the legal, medical, and moral points of view, and the value of abolitionist principles will be put before the French public in the light of their application in Great Britain, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries. Professor Paul Gemähling of the Strasbourg University and president of the French branch of the Federation will open the discussion. Dr. Veldhuyzen, director of the Wilhelmine Hospital in Amsterdam, will open the discussion on the medical aspect of prostitution. Further information about the congress may be obtained from the Secretariat of the Federation, 8, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, Geneva.

very poor overcrowded district of Finsbury. In recent years her interests veered towards Left Wing politics, and after attending the Brussels Peace Conference she started and worked actively for the Medical Peace Campaign. In 1936 she was elected an associate member of the City Division of the British Medical Association, and served as representative of the St. Pancras Division at the Annual Meeting at Oxford. She was a woman of outstanding vigour and personality, whose untimely death has caused grief to many friends.

We regret to announce the death at a nursing home in Hove of Dr. FREDERICK STAPLETON DICKEY HOGG, who was for thirty-five years resident medical superintendent of Dalrymple House, Rickmansworth, a well-known home for inebriates. He was born in India in 1859, the eldest son of Sir Frederick Hogg, K.C.I.E., and from Repton School went to Jesus College, Cambridge, and thence to St. George's Hospital, obtaining the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. diplomas in 1888. After serving as house-surgeon at the West London Hospital he was for a time chief medical officer to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, returning to England in 1899 to take charge of Dalrymple House Retreat. He was an active member of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, and contributed articles on the treatment and control of alcoholism and drug addiction to Quain's *Dictionary of Medicine*, to the *British Journal of Inebriety*, and to the *Lancet*. Dr. Hogg was a man of charming personality, with many friends. He first joined the British Medical Association in 1899.

Dr. DAVID SMART of Liverpool died suddenly on April 7 while examining a seaman on a ship in dock at Bootle. He was born in 1860 in Perthshire, and from Dundee High School went to Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., C.M. with first-class honours in 1882, and obtained the B.Sc. in public health four years later. He won the Buchanan Fellowship, and held for a time a gynaecological post at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. In Liverpool Dr. Smart was for thirty-five years visiting medical officer at Smithdown Road Institution, and had also been assistant surgeon to the Hospital for Women and medical officer to the Toxteth Poor Law Hospital. He devoted many years to medical service in the old Volunteers and in the Territorial Army. With Dr. Graham Martin he raised the Liverpool Bearer Company some thirty years ago, and continued to serve until its members were transferred to field units of the 1st and 2nd West Lancashire Field Ambulances. During the war he was A.D.M.S. to the 57th and 73rd Divisions, and retired with the rank of colonel A.M.S.(T.). Dr. Smart was one of the best-known and most popular doctors in Liverpool, and his death is widely regretted.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Lectures

A course of five William Withering Memorial Lectures on nutrition and nutritional disorders will be given in the large theatre of the Medical Faculty Buildings, Edmund Street, on April 22 and 29 and May 6, 11, and 13, at 4 p.m. The first lecture will be given by Professor W. N. Haworth, D.Sc., F.R.S.; the second and third by Professor J. C. Drummond, D.Sc.; and the last two by Professor Leonard G. Parsons, M.D., F.R.C.P. Members of the medical profession and students of medicine are invited to attend. Details of the lectures will be published in the post-graduate diary column of the *Supplement* week by week.

The Ingleby Lectures, 1937, will be given on Tuesday and Thursday, May 18 and 20, at 4 p.m., in the medical lecture theatre, by Professor Arvid Wallgren, M.D., of Gothenburg. The subject of Professor Wallgren's first lecture will be "Erythema Nodosum," and of the second "Childhood infection and Adult Type of Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

Post-graduate courses will be held in the Department of Industrial Hygiene and Medicine of the University as follows:

May 24 to June 4, On the Care of the Injured Workman; June 14 to 25, Intensive Course in Industrial Hygiene and Industrial Medicine. The fee for each course is £6 6s., and full particulars can be obtained from Dr. H. E. Collier, Department of Industrial Hygiene and Medicine, The University, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Provisional arrangements are being made for a course in neurology to be given in hospitals associated with the University of Birmingham (May to July), for practitioners desiring to enter for an examination for a Diploma in Psychological Medicine, and for others. Further information may be obtained on application to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, the University, Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

TRINITY COLLEGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—*Part I (Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Pathology and Bacteriology)*: *M. Herman, *G. E. Nevill, †F. D. FitzG. Steede, †Isabella M. Dorman, †Fallon, F. H. Counihan, Deborah Bloom, B. Kernoff, H. McV. Buchanan, M. F. X. Slattery, J. L. Mans, J. W. Cathcart, T. W. Hanna, J. Morris, N. Marks, Mary A. Conyngham. *Part II, M.B.*: W. Hayes, H. FitzG. Sloan, O. M. Harrison, S. Tomlinson, G. K. Donald, R. W. Duncan, C. J. S. Flood, Rebecca M. R. Pike, H. M. Carson, F. J. B. Convery, B.Ch.: †Eileen D. Maunsell, †J. G. Steinbock, P. J. Mullaney, C. Mushatt, G. C. Retz, D. S. Toole, F. J. B. Convery, J. G. Cunningham, D. J. H. Douglas, P. L. van Aardt, A. J. Reeves, J. McQuillan, M. Levy. B.A.O.: *E. McG. Cochrane, *G. N. MacFarlane, *M. C. Brough, *R. E. Taylor, *H. J. Walker, †W. T. Kenny, †J. C. Lambkin, †J. E. Gillespie, †Stella M. Coen, †C. G. Reilly, †C. Cunningham, †J. A. Strong, †Jasmine Taylor, †F. C. Heatley, †H. F. T. MacFetridge, M.C. Warnock, F. A. Hanna, A. D. Parsons, R. Pollock, J. Freedman, D. G. Harrison, Grace M. Wild, J. N. G. Drury, Patricia M. J. Conway, J. G. Nixon, J. B. Plews, S. G. Heaton, M. C. Wood, J. H. Mitchell, J. R. Steen, R. Brass, C. M. Ludlow, S. Rubin.

D.P.H. (*Part I*): *T. A. Austin, *Emily M. Booth, †H. W. Dalton, Mary S. Miller.

DIPLOMA IN GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.—†K. Tatz, †M. M. Kriseman, †A. Wassef, V. D. Lespinasse.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—*Part II*: *H. J. Eustace.

* With first-class honours. † With second-class honours.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

A council meeting was held on April 8, with the President, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, in the chair.

Diplomas and Awards

Diplomas of Membership were granted to Albert Ernest Harpin Eades, Kenneth Coate Royes, and Eric Vernon.

Diplomas in Child Health were granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London to the following candidates:

Margaret D. Baber, H. B. Basu, M. L. Biswas, V. S. H. Davies, J. G. H. Frew, J. H. Green, Joyce B. Jewson, B. Kenton, A.-H. M. Kersha, S. K. Lee, G. K. Lim, Louise A. Matheson, Dorothy Miller, A. L. Smallwood, E. L. Stening, Elisabeth J. McQ. Thomas, Enid L. Weatherhead, H. A. Williams, Margaret C. Winter, Shuan Shi Yang.

The following Members of twenty years' standing were elected Fellows: Ernest Eric Young and Arthur George Wells.

The Jacksonian Prize was awarded to William E. Underwood (St. Bartholomew's). The subject for the Jacksonian Prize for 1938 is "Surgery of the Heart."

The John Hunter Bronze Medal with the triennial prize of £50 was awarded to Laurence F. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., F.R.C.S., for his research work on the surgery of the thorax.

The additional post of fourth house-surgeon at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, was recognized for the six months' surgical practice required of candidates for the final Fellowship examination.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND

At the monthly meeting of the College, held on April 2, the following successful candidates at the Conjoint Final Examination with the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland were admitted to Licences in Medicine and Midwifery:

J. D. Clinch, J. N. Duff, S. Kavanagh, R. M. Kirkpatrick, M. G. Linehan, P. F. Meenan, K. McCaul, I. O'Ryan, T. N. Pilsworth, D. W. Rice, Nora M. Staunton, M. Stein.

The recommendation of the Conference Committee, with representatives of the Royal College of Surgeons, that a letter be sent to the Minister for Home Affairs of Northern Ireland protesting against the recent Order with reference to the appointment of medical officers in Northern Ireland was adopted.