

tance of co-operation between the radiologist and physician in interpreting radiographical appearances. The radiologist should always be provided with a full history. It was essential to be familiar with the limits of what constituted a normal film. A period of observation followed by further x-ray examination should be practised more often. He showed slides illustrating the radiological diagnosis of "early" lesions in the lung. Dr. J. A. L. JOHNSTON (Londonderry) said that the increase in x-ray examinations had exposed the imperfection of the methods of examining the sputum generally used. Many specimens sent for examination were unsatisfactory for this purpose. The physician should be responsible for the collection of suitable specimens. He praised highly the laryngeal mirror test (or merely the use of a slide in a similar manner). The combined gasolene concentration method (as described by Peter Edwards and his co-workers) and culture on a modified Loewenstein medium gave the best results. He thought the subcutaneous tuberculin test dangerous.

The PRESIDENT spoke highly of the value of the subcutaneous tuberculin test. He had carried it out in over a thousand patients and had never seen any disastrous result. Dr. M. ASTON KEY (Southsea) asked how much value should be placed on the pulse rate and on the finding of a small vertical heart in the skiagram. Dr. ANDREW J. MORLAND described a case in which he had found the subcutaneous tuberculin test useful. Mr. J. E. H. ROBERTS stressed the point that other conditions apart from pulmonary tuberculosis might cause a sudden large haemoptysis—for instance, congenital cysts of the lung.

Local News

SCOTLAND

Congress of Medical Women

The fourth congress of the Medical Women's International Association met in Edinburgh from July 13 to 17, and was attended by some 300 delegates from twenty-three countries. This association was inaugurated in New York in 1909, and has held congresses in London, Paris, and Stockholm. The chief scientific subjects discussed at Edinburgh were cancer in women and its prevention, and maternal mortality and abortion, and the meetings were held in the medical buildings of the University. At the inaugural meeting in the McEwan Hall, when Dr. Alma Sundquist of Sweden presided, Sir Thomas Holland, vice-chancellor of the University, in welcoming the delegates, said that they met under a very different mental and spiritual condition from that which Sophia Jex-Blake found sixty-nine years ago. Edinburgh University's association with the development of medical education for women had begun in 1868, when Sophia Jex-Blake tried to gain admission to the University. She and a few kindred spirits were admitted to some classes and not to others, and distinguished themselves in those examinations for which they were permitted to sit, but failed to get the formal recognition necessary to qualify. Four years later in the Court of Appeal the judges decided by a majority that Edinburgh University had exceeded its powers in framing regulations for the admission of women medical undergraduates. Edinburgh thus lost a fine opportunity through the strange ways of the law, and not till twenty years later did the University, under the clearer powers provided by the Act of 1889, frame regulations for the admission of women to medical graduation. Until 1916 it acted purely as an examining body for women students, who received their training outside its walls; this had been partly due to lack of sufficient accommodation. In the last twenty years nearly 600 women medical students had qualified at Edinburgh. Dr. Sundquist, in her inaugural

address, said that the association had been founded so that women doctors in all parts of the world might benefit from each other's experience, knowledge, and views. Health was now progressing, the duration of life was increasing, and the death rate was decreasing. Cancer was an important cause of death in women, and large groups of women hesitated, often for too long, before consulting male doctors. Maternal mortality was largely a question of health education, and could in many cases be prevented by suitable advice; women doctors should therefore interest themselves especially in this educational work. At the meeting on July 15 Dr. Simone Laborde, from the Cancer Institute, Paris, said that almost all countries had adopted energetic anti-cancer campaigns. The mortality from cancer had risen in every country during the past ten years, and in Switzerland the incidence of the disease was higher than in any country in Europe. The increase in the death rate from cancer was not due merely to increased longevity. There was no exact evidence that heredity played any important part in its production, but disorders of certain glands with internal secretions might be factors. Special instruction of medical students and doctors was of greater importance at the present time than widespread propaganda, but Toulouse University was the only one which at present had a special chair of "Cancerology." Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon of the Marie Curie Hospital, London, said that the problem of the prevention and cure of cancer was one of the most pressing of our time. In no field of medical research had so much been discovered within recent years. New methods of diagnosis and further advances in treatment were being developed in every part of the world, and in most universities workers were investigating some aspect of the cancer problem. In Great Britain cancer of the breast was the most common form in women, and earlier diagnosis was a matter of vital importance in treatment. There had, however, in the last two decades been a remarkable decrease (21 per cent.) in cancer of the uterus, but theories to account for this change were still speculative. It was known that pure chemical substances applied to the skin could produce cancer in animals, and that cancer of the breast and uterus could be produced by injection of oestrogenic hormones. These discoveries seemed to offer convincing evidence that hormone imbalance was an important contributory factor in the cause of this disease. It was difficult to assess the results of the propaganda regarding early treatment, which had been carried on for some years, and it did not appear, in Great Britain at least, that there had been any improvement in the stage of development at which patients presented themselves for treatment.

A discussion on maternal mortality and abortion was opened on July 16 by Professor Bertha van Hoosen of Loyola University, U.S.A., who said that maternal mortality during the period 1929-34 had increased in Denmark from 32 to 39 per 10,000 of the population, and in England from 43 to 46. In the Netherlands it had decreased from 34 to 32, in Norway from 36 to 29, and in the United States from 70 to 59. In Japan, where high-school girls were taught about maternity, the figures stood unchanged at 28. Abortion was considered a crime in all the English-speaking countries, and in Holland, Sweden, Denmark, New Zealand, and Japan the women were punished as well as the abortionist by imprisonment. In the United States the abortionist was punishable in all States, but the women in Washington only. There were 681,600 abortions annually in the United States, with a death rate of 1.2 per cent., and these occurred chiefly among married women who had had several children. In the subsequent discussion Dr. Rhoda H. B. Adamson (Leeds) said that the question of the general condition of the child-bearing women who died did not seem yet to have been raised. A considerable proportion of mothers who died were women whose health should not have allowed them to have children; these women did not die of child-bearing, which was only the terminal condition.

Dr. Josephine Baker (U.S.A.) said that the high maternal mortality rate in the United States was mainly due to the fact that the midwife was ignored. At the closing meeting on July 17 Miss Louisa Martindale (London) was elected president for the next congress, which is to be held in Budapest in three years. It was decided to continue the discussion on maternal mortality and also to discuss nutrition and venereal disease.

Edinburgh Medical Graduation

At the Edinburgh graduation ceremonial on July 21 Principal Sir Thomas Holland conferred the M.D. degree upon twelve candidates and the degrees of M.B., Ch.B. upon 151 graduands. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Dr. Edwin Bramwell, formerly professor of clinical medicine, and in presenting him, Professor H. H. Monteath said that he had inherited from his father, the late Sir Byrom Bramwell, an aptitude for skilful diagnosis and inspiring teaching. He had made peculiarly his own the subjects of encephalitis lethargica with its sequelae and relations, and the different types of myopathy. During his tenure of the chair of clinical medicine and as lecturer on neurology in the University his faculty for clinical exposition had been greatly appreciated, and the esteem and respect in which he was held by his professional brethren had been demonstrated by his election as President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Professor Sydney Smith, in an address on the necessities for change in the medical course, said the study of medicine had been the target for much criticism, and members of the medical profession had been the most ruthless critics. It had been said that medical education was devoid of cultural value, but the aim of any system of education was to build up the mind and character to foster the ability to think, and to cultivate the faculty of appreciation and discrimination. There could be no doubt that for these objects the study of medicine offered as ample a field for thought as any other. There was among the generation of new practitioners an impassioned revolt against the dead hand of the past. Those whom he addressed to-day formed the first group of "war babies" to graduate, and, brought into a world altered out of all recognition, growing up in a spirit of revolt and dissatisfaction, and lacking much of parental control, they had tended to lose faith. The effect could be seen in the modern attempt to find new outlets for intellectual and emotional stress, of which some were intensely interesting, some frankly pathological. This revolt was impossible in connexion with medicine or science, for the course of study did not consist of a chance collection of subjects studied haphazard, but of a carefully considered system built up from a solid foundation. There had been enormous advances in the physical sciences, and a steady but less spectacular progress in the biological sciences and medicine. As a measure of medical effort it might be observed that the mean expectation of life had lengthened by about ten years, the death rate had fallen by 33 per cent., the infantile mortality by 60 per cent., and the death rate from tuberculosis by 64 per cent. Deaths from cholera, plague, malaria, and typhus had practically disappeared from this country, and in the realm of surgery there had been similar advances. All the advances in medicine had had to be incorporated into the curriculum of study without adding to the time taken. This had been done, however, only by very careful adjustment, and naturally there had been difficulties, which continued to grow. The time had now come when an increase in the period of study must occur. The Senatus of Edinburgh University was now deliberating the extension of the course to five full years after the study of the fundamental sciences—that was to say, five years from beginning the study of anatomy and physiology. It was also considering the improvement of the standard of education by endeavouring to keep students at school until the age of 18. This implied the recognition of courses of instruction in chemistry and physics taken at school, and it would allow

the study of general scientific subjects to be continued slowly and carefully over a period of years, placing them as subjects of equal cultural importance with others of general education. The advances in human physiology and biochemistry required for efficient teaching a considerable extension in space, equipment, and staff, which must be undertaken by the University in the near future. Many other changes were under consideration, and it was hoped that within a reasonable time it might be possible to provide for students a period of living-in at hospital, where they would be in regular attendance upon their own patients. It was hoped, too, that the dispensary system, which was a unique feature of the Edinburgh school, might be extended so that every student might be brought into personal contact with patients in their own homes, and thus become familiar with the operation of public services for the maintenance of health. A considerable amount of money would be required to give effect to this programme—about £500,000 to do all they wanted in the immediate future.

Glasgow Public Health Services

The Glasgow Public Health Department has issued an attractive pamphlet on "Nursing as a Career for Girls." It sets out carefully the details of training, registration, and conditions of service, as well as the opportunities open to a registered nurse according to her attainments and preferences—private nursing, hospital work with a view to promotion to responsible posts, specialization in such a subject as radiology, the task of nurse-tutor, the nursing services of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, district nursing (a sphere of steadily increasing importance), and municipal midwifery. Stress is laid on the increasing amenities of a nurse's life, the provision in hospitals for recreation, sport, and fellowship, the better adjustment of off-duty times, and, not least, a superannuated retirement. It is even suggested that the training for nursing is advantageous even although it is not intended to adopt the profession as a permanent career, and that nursing is a useful preparation for marriage and motherhood. From first to last there is no reference to Glasgow, but a leaflet is inserted setting out the fourteen hospitals under the administration of Glasgow Corporation and the scope of nursing training which they offer. The second of a series of combined clinics has just been opened by the Glasgow Corporation at Gorbals to serve an area of the city to the south of the Clyde. The building affords accommodation for maternity and child welfare services, education health services, dental and tuberculosis clinics, and a clinic for outdoor medical services in public assistance cases. The outdoor medical services are said to be particularly busy in this area, and four medical consulting rooms have been provided for this purpose. The maternity and child welfare clinic is designed after the most modern principles with a demonstration room for the teaching of mothercraft, a lecture room, and an ante-natal centre. The dental clinic consists of two dental surgeries equipped with up-to-date apparatus. The education health services are given a whole floor, with consulting rooms for general and special examinations, and an orthopaedic department. There is also a small clinic for the treatment of trachoma, a disease which in Glasgow is largely confined to the Gorbals area. The clinic is so designed that the different sections can function separately without interfering with each other. Almost every service has its own special entrance.

Edinburgh Dental Hospital

At the prize-giving of the Edinburgh Dental Hospital and School Lord Salvesen commended to the public an appeal which is now being made for £50,000 to extend the hospital and school. He said that dentistry was one of the few professions which was not likely to be overcrowded in the immediate future, especially if the scheme providing for the periodic examination of the teeth of all school children by a skilled dentist should be carried out.

The Edinburgh school had progressed enormously, and the municipality ought to recognize that it was a source of considerable income to the town as a whole and therefore give it support. It was the largest school of the kind in Scotland, and it had little income from outside sources, depending almost entirely upon the registration fees of the students and gifts which patients in the hospital might make. Lord Salvesen spoke of the great progress in dentistry during his own lifetime. It was of great advantage to health, he said, that people now went to a skilled dentist much earlier, for many diseases which had their origin in decayed teeth could be averted at an early stage but might be difficult to cure later. Poverty was now no excuse for want of dental attention. Mr. A. C. W. Hutchinson, dean of the School, said that necessitous patients came to the dental hospital from all over the south and east of Scotland, and the accommodation was quite inadequate. The governors had accordingly decided that the time had come when the old buildings comprising the back part of the hospital should be pulled down and a modern building erected in their place. The cost had been estimated at over £50,000, and for the greater part of this sum it would be necessary to rely on the generosity of the public. The number of students attending the hospital was now 257, of whom fifty-one were taking a medical in addition to a dental qualification.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Health of London School Children

The report of the School Medical Officer of the London County Council for the year 1936 (P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1, price 1s. 6d.) marks continued progress in the state of health of London children. In the last two or three years a new wave of interest and a fresh urge with regard to the children's health have been manifested—anxious concern having been shown for the children's nutritional well-being, for the progress of physical culture, and for improvement in environmental conditions both in and out of school. Considerable progress was made during 1936 in the Council's programme for the improvement and reconditioning of school buildings and equipment, and with schemes for the acquisition of playing fields. Reference is also made in the report to other amenities, such as gymnasias completely equipped and provided with changing rooms supplied with shower-baths, which are being introduced in schools. Close watch continues to be kept on the state of the nutrition of the children. At routine medical examinations of 184,733 children in their age groups a clinical assessment of the state of nutrition was made by the school doctors, assisted by continuous growth charts made by the school nurses, which showed that in 94.01 per cent. of the cases the nutritional state was satisfactory. Of the remaining 5.99 per cent. (comprising 11,057 children whose nutritional state was not wholly satisfactory) only 122 (0.07 per cent.) were found to be suffering from serious malnutrition. In many respects the physical condition of the children was found to be better than ever recorded before, notably in respect of cleanliness, discharging ears, and anaemia. The progress of the nutrition centres established in May, 1935, is recorded, and special attention is directed to this phase of school medical work in London. At these centres patient investigation is undertaken of children who are found by observation in the schools not to be thriving normally. Reference is made to the dramatic results obtained by sending the children to residential open-air schools for a few weeks. The progress of the work of caring for the maladjusted or difficult child is detailed under the heading of "Child Guidance." An account is given of the provision of nursery schools and the care of the infants. Nineteen nursery schools in London are now provided or aided by the Council.

Middlesex Hospital Medical School

At the annual prize-giving ceremony of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School Prince Arthur of Connaught, chairman of the hospital and medical school, presided, and Lord Dawson of Penn presented the prizes and medals to students and nurses. In the course of the proceedings the dean, Dr. H. E. A. Boldero, announced that Mr. Edward Meyerstein had presented to the school a new athletic ground at Chislehurst. Lord Dawson said that this gift would enable the students not only to enjoy recreation but to put themselves in the forefront of a fitter youth. No one needed to be fit more than did doctors and nurses. Medicine demanded the hardest work and gave the fullest life of any calling in the world. Their minds could never be dull in medicine, because they lived in a land of knowledge in which they were always trying to add something from the uncharted land all round. The ancillary services, of which the exponents in the Middlesex Hospital Medical School were outstanding in repute, were an invaluable aid, but they must be careful to hold the balance between those services and clinical medicine. The dean also reported that the medical school had received from an anonymous donor a sum to create a "Rudyard Kipling Fund" for helping students or recently qualified Middlesex men who might otherwise have to abandon a medical career. Dr. George E. Beaumont, physician to the hospital, delivered the introductory address, the title being "The Breath of Life."

Bournemouth's Sanatorium Hospital in the New Forest

Bournemouth recently acquired the private institution at Linford in the New Forest which had been carried on for a number of years by Dr. A. de W. Snowden. The corporation's plans provide for the erection on the site, which extends to 125 acres, of a modern well-equipped sanatorium hospital to accommodate at the beginning 100 or 120 beds. For the present the existing provision for about thirty patients is being utilized, the first patients having been admitted on May 1 last. When completed the new institution will afford accommodation and treatment for all types of cases—early, intermediate, and advanced. Linford is two miles from Ringwood off the Romsey Road, and fourteen miles from the Square, Bournemouth. The sanatorium will thus be situated in some of the loveliest country in the south of England, and its position on a slope facing south-east with protection from the north-east and south-west will make it ideal summer and winter for the purpose for which it is intended.

South-Eastern Regional Committee on the Deaf-Blind

The South-Eastern Regional Committee on the Deaf-Blind publishes a report of the preliminary survey undertaken during 1936 of the problem presented by the deaf-blind in London and the South-Eastern Counties. The proportion of blind persons in this area who are also deaf is stated to be approximately 6 per cent., representing a total of roughly 1,110 deaf-blind persons. The grey existence of these doubly afflicted people, whose lives are necessarily painfully isolated, can be lightened by friendly visitors of the right type, especially those with some knowledge of the psychology of the deaf, or, preferably, of the deaf-blind. For such visitors extreme patience and a capacity for listening are the most desirable qualities. The report also points out the need for correlating the functions of whole-time, part-time, and voluntary workers and the work of general administration. The desirability of the careful examination of the deaf-blind by aural specialists is also stressed, followed by a thorough trial of types of aids to hearing. It is further suggested that cases of defective hearing among the blind should be systematically examined as early as possible with a view to preventing, or at least delaying, the onset of more advanced deafness. Copies of the report are obtainable from the joint secretaries at 66, Victoria Street, S.W.1, and 96, Bramfield Road, S.W.11.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

H. M. Sinclair, B.Sc., B.M., M.A., has been elected to an official fellowship and tutorship in physiology at Magdalen College.

E. H. Leach, B.Sc., M.A., has been appointed to a lectureship in physiology at Brasenose College.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

At a meeting of the Senate held on July 21 the title of Professor of Morbid Anatomy in the University was conferred on G. R. Cameron, D.Sc., M.B., B.S. Melbourne, in respect of the post held by him at University College Hospital Medical School. The D.Sc. in Applied Physiology was conferred on G. P. Crowden, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., University Reader at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

ACADEMIC POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN BACTERIOLOGY.—H. Berry, C. T. Calam, S. P. Gupta, T. Richards, Phyllis M. Rountree, N. K. Sen.

ACADEMIC POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGY.—T. M. Anklesaria, Dorothy L. Burch, Carla B. Freeman, Margaret E. Gurney, Edna Howard, Christina M. Hueffer, Pamela Middleton, K. L. Parker, J. L. Peterson, Ethel M. Turner, Jean A. Wales, Z. Wonchockier, Lola M. Woods.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The following scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes have been awarded at University College Hospital Medical School: *Goldsmid Entrance Scholarship*, R. E. O. Williams, Stella D. Morton. *Goldsmid Entrance Exhibition*, E. Petrie. *Atchison Scholarship*, L. J. Honeywill. *Atkinson Morley Scholarship* and *Magrath Scholarship*, A. S. Aldis. *Filliter Exhibition*, Isabel T. Hinde. *Fellowes Gold Medal*, A. M. Barry. *Fellowes Silver Medals*, P. H. Wood, D. A. Ferguson, Elizabeth Topley. *Liston Gold Medals*, *Alexander Bruce Gold Medal*, and *Tuke Silver Medal*, J. D. N. Nabarro. *Tuke Bronze Medal*, W. M. L. Turner. *Junior Clinical Surgery Prizes*, R. N. Houlding, M. F. Pilcher. *Ferriere Scholarship*, Ivy Tuck. *Bilton Pollard Fellowship*, M. Coleman, M.S., F.R.C.S.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Price University Scholarship in the subjects of anatomy and physiology, value £100, open to students of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, has been awarded to P. W. Roe of Wadham College, Oxford.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN

The following awards of scholarships for 1937-8 are announced:

St. Dunstan's Exhibition: A. M. Dealler. *A. M. Bird Entrance Scholarship*: J. Myers. *Mabel Sharman Crawford Scholarship*: E. M. Robson. *Mrs. George M. Smith Scholarship*: V. J. McMullen. *MacIntyre Evans Scholarship*: L. M. Chant. *School Jubilee Bursary*: Mrs. E. Skelsey. *Dr. Margaret Todd Scholarship*: B. C. Mulvany. *Sarah Holborn Scholarship*: J. S. Davis. *A. M. Bird Scholarship for Clinical Studies*: B. J. H. Broadwood. *Alfred Langton Scholarship*: R. E. M. Bowden. *Ellen Walker Bursary*: M. Westmoreland-White. *Flora Murray Bursary*: E. Broadhead. *Beilby Bursary*: A. J. Blayn and E. A. Kaye. *Special Scholarships and Bursaries*: M. S. Cam, J. M. Drury-White, V. E. A. Sykes, M. L. Taylor, and M. V. Teichmann. *A. M. Bird Postgraduate Scholarship in Pathology*: M. Barber. *Mabel Webb and A. M. Bird Research Scholarship*: Marjorie V. N. Suds, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. and H.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

The Professor Tom Jones Memorial Surgical Fellowship has been awarded to T. S. B. Kelly, and Entrance Scholarships in Medicine to A. N. Guthkelch and L. Wise.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

A graduation ceremony was held in M'Ewan Hall on July 21. The following degrees and diplomas were conferred:

HON. LL.D.—Edwin Bramwell, M.D., F.R.C.P., formerly Professor of Clinical Medicine and President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

M.D.—**W. M. Arnott, *F. Ayre, J. C. Caird, *A. F. Cowan, R. W. Eason, **A. Haddow, **T. N. MacGregor, *H. M. D. Shepherd, J. K. Slater, I. D. Sutherland, **R. Walmsley, A. M. Watt.

M.B., Ch.B.—J. Adelman, G. O. Airey, L. Altman, J. P. Baird, H. A. Barker, Barbara U. Barnettson, M. R. J. Behrendt, H. J. Bell,

D. K. Binder, Isabella R. Bishop, T. M'K. Boog-Scott, C. H. Bösenberg, S. O. Bramwell, T. J. Brownlee, K. I. Bruce, Jean M'K. Bruntton, J. E. Buck, A. G. S. Calder, E. Campbell, D. L. Carmichael, C. Chesner, R. S. Churchward, G. J. Cleland, Joan K. Cunningham, Margaret H. Darling, †J. N. Davidson, S. Davison, B. Diamond, J. Dolgin, C. A. P. Donaldson, E. M. Donaldson, J. K. Drummond, D. E. Durran, Louise F. W. Eickhoff, †J. R. Frank, J. W. Fraser, Helen M. Gardner, S. Gellis, A. M. George, †A. D. Gillanders, R. O. Gillhespy, A. Graham, L. A. Griffith, C. Groves, J. Guthrie, R. H. Hannah, P. W. Hannay, E. I. B. Harvey, J. W. Heath, A. J. Hogan, R. W. B. Holland, G. Hollingsworth, J. Hotson, H. G. H. Houghton, Sir Eric O. A. Hutchison, J. E. Hutton-Mills, †J. Innes, J. C. J. Ives, W. O. James, †R. A. Jamieson, H. C. Jeffrey, R. W. P. Johnson, P. K. Kaufman, G. A. Kelsall, W. G. Kerr, H. M'P. Kilgour, F. Lake, F. W. Laurie, Deirdre M. Lewis, Elizabeth I. Low, R. B. Lucas M. Ludlam, Elizabeth M'Callum, Henrietta R. M'Cree, W. L. MacDonald, G. D. M'Dowall, A. A. MacGibbon, W. MacGregor, G. D. M'Intosh, R. A. M'Kail, J. M'Kee, A. M'Kelvie, D. H. MacKenzie, Agnes P. M'Laren, J. A. M'Laren, I. A. M. Macleod, W. Macleod, I. Macphail, D. A. Macpherson, R. L. Macpherson, Sheila M. L. M'William, V. S. Magnus, G. D. Malcolm, Joy I. G. Matson, H. J. S. Matthew, H. Meyer, J. Millar, J. H. Milligan, J. C. Milne, H. Milne-Redhead, A. Mondal, L. G. Morrison, A. J. G. Newton, W. Noordenbos, P. T. Northover, R. K. Oag, H. T. Osmond, M. W. Paterson, N. Pederson, D. B. Peterkin, G. J. Phillips, A. M. Phillips, L. Pollack, A. C. Reid, †F. H. Roberts, Ethel E. Robertson, R. P. Robertson, H. D. Rosenberg, W. Rosenbloom, D. C. Ross, G. I. M. Ross, J. M. H. Ross, J. G. Ross, R. M. Ross, A. P. Russell, K. D. Salzmann, D. L. Savill, G. W. Senter, A. C. Shrelford, J. W. Shield, G. F. F. Sinclair, R. S. Smail, A. G. Smith, R. B. Smith, A. St. G. Stephenson, P. D. Stewart, J. D. Sutherland, Rhoda M. Taylor, R. Troup, W. S. Tulloch, †Nina A. B. Verity, Doreen M. Waddington, G. C. Watt, C. C. Wedderburn, D. W. Whyte, A. W. Wilkinson, G. S. M. Wilson, G. Winchester, Leila E. Wynter, A. Young, R. G. B. Young.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—P. G. Barrow, P. L. F. de Livera (*in absentia*), H. L. de Waal, A. M. Fraser, H. W. Hall, N. Husain (*in absentia*), P. L. Lai-Fook, E. A. Lawrence, V. P. M'Donagh, I. F. MacKenzie, V. D. Seevaretnam, S. Sivalingam, G. F. Valentine (*in absentia*), Agnes M. M. Hunter.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—K. B. Gore (*in absentia*), W. Happer, E. L. Lloyd, W. Mackie, N. S. Mohammed, W. Serle.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHIATRY.—J. Carson, N. F. MacKenzie, J. H. Patterson.

DIPLOMA IN RADIOLOGY.—J. G. M'Whirter, J. R. Pierre (*in absentia*), T. Sprunt.

** Awarded Gold Medal for thesis. * Commended for thesis.

† Passed with honours.

The following prizes were presented: *Cameron Prize in Practical Therapeutics*: James Bertram Collip, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Biochemistry in McGill University, Montreal. In recognition of his many contributions to endocrine therapy, and in particular his work on the parathyroid gland. *Etiles Scholarship and Leslie Gold Medal*: F. H. Roberts. *Scottish Association for Medical Education of Women Prize and Dorothy Gilfillan Memorial Prize*: Nina A. B. Verity. *Mouat Scholarship in the Practice of Physic*, Annandale Gold Medal in *Clinical Surgery*, Wightman Prize in *Clinical Medicine*, and *Murchison Scholarship in Clinical Medicine*: J. Innes. *Buchanan Scholarship in Midwifery and Gynaecology*, and *Beaney Prize in Anatomy and Surgery*: R. A. Jamieson. *James Scott Scholarship in Midwifery and Gynaecology*: J. R. Frank. *Conan Doyle Prize*: A. Stadion. *Royal Victoria Hospital Tuberculosis Trust Gold Medal*: Elizabeth M'Callum. *Murdoch Brown Silver Medal in Clinical Medicine*: J. P. Baird. *Pattison Prize in Clinical Surgery*: A. W. Wilkinson. *Goodsir Memorial Fellowship*: A. Brown. *Freeland Barbour Fellowship*: A. I. Pirie. *M'Cosh Bursary*: J. A. Farfor. *Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Bacteriology*: S. Thomson. *Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Pathology*: W. M. Arnott. *Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Therapeutics*: H. Scarborough. *Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Zoology*: C. A. Green and S. Thomson (jointly). *Lewis Cameron Postgraduate Prize*: C. A. Green. *Lewis Cameron Undergraduate Prize in Bacteriology*: K. A. Bisset and M. Gardiner (equal). *Wellcome Gold Medal and Prize in the History of Medicine*: J. Waterston. *Cunningham Memorial Medal and Prize in Anatomy*: G. M. Wilson. *Whiteside Bruce Bursary*: J. R. Lauckner.

An address was delivered to the new graduates by the Promotor, Professor Sydney Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND

At a meeting of the Senate on July 15, with the Chancellor, Mr. Eamon de Valera, LL.D., President of the Executive Council of Saorstát Eireann, in the chair, Dr. Denis J. Coffey, Vice-Chancellor, presented a report on the summer session, 1937, of the General Medical Council, on which he is representative of the University.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

At a meeting of Convocation on July 17 the following medical degrees and diplomas were conferred:

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.—D. P. Murnaghan, G. M. FitzGerald, Kathleen A. Roche, R. Belton, J. Clyne, Maria Dempsey, J. P. Dodd, A. Eustace, J. D. Ffrench, P. J. Gilroy, G. J. Glynn, T. J. Gorman, N. N. Holmes, B. F. J. Kean, P. J. McEnroy, E. McKiernan, W. McManus, Nora McNally, J. O'Connell, R. M. P. O'Dolan, D. G. O'Sullivan, G. A. Peltier, B. MacM. Ramsay, Bridget F. Staunton.

D.P.H.—J. McHugh, P. H. J. Clarke, W. O. Cremin, J. M. Murphy, G. Davis, C. B. Mallen, P. O'R. Gavin, W. J. O'Brien, Mary B. Brady, J. J. Campbell, P. J. Fox, J. T. Guinan, J. P. Maher, P. J. O'Doherty, E. O'Shaughnessy.

B.Sc. (PUBLIC HEALTH)—J. A. Craig, W. O. Cremin, P. O'R. Gavin, J. McHugh, C. B. Mallen, J. M. Murphy.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH

At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, held on July 22, with Mr. Henry Wade, President, in the chair, the following, having passed the requisite examinations, were admitted Fellows:

W. E. Austin, W. H. Bailey, D. Ballantine, E. E. Barnett, C. R. Chari, M. M. Cruickshank, R. H. Dale, W. K. House, J. Harkness, Agnes J. Herring, M. Jackson, K. G. W. James, H. I. Maister, A. R. A. Marshall, M. L. R. Morley, M. C. Moore, W. F. McGladdery, Margaret Fitz-H. Procter, J. C. Samis, G. I. Scott, I. H. Smith, S. L. Strange.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

A quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was held on July 20, with the President, Dr. W. T. Ritchie, in the chair.

Dr. Francis Esmond Reynolds (Glasgow) and Dr. Charles Kelman Robertson (Edinburgh) were elected Fellows.

BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

The following constitute the Governing Body for the year 1937-8: Sir John Caulcutt (Chairman), Mr. Charles J. Allpass, Mr. W. Girling Ball, F.R.C.S., Sir Henry Brackenbury, LL.D., M.D., Viscount Dawson of Penn, M.D., P.R.C.P., Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Dutton, I.M.S. (ret.), Professor G. E. Gask, F.R.C.S., Dr. A. M. H. Gray, Mr. Somerville Hastings, F.R.C.S., Lord Horder, M.D., Mr. W. M. Goodenough, D.L., Miss L. Martindale, M.D., Sir Frederick Menzies, M.D., Sir Arthur S. MacNalty, M.D., Mr. H. J. Paterson, F.R.C.S., Sir Thomas Stanton, M.D., Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Bt., P.R.C.S., Sir William Willcox, M.D., Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, F.R.C.S.; with Colonel A. H. Proctor, M.D., I.M.S. (ret.), as Dean and Secretary to the Governing Body.

COMBINED HOSPITALS UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE
SCHOLARSHIPS

As a result of the examination held for the University Entrance Scholarships, offered by St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, Guy's Hospital Medical School, and St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, the following awards have been made:

H. V. Morgan (Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge), Scholarship at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; L. W. Smith (Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge), Exhibition at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

G. E. H. Enderby (St. John's College, Cambridge), Scholarship at Guy's Hospital; G. T. G. Thomas (Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge), Exhibition at Guy's Hospital.

J. L. Pinniger (St. Edmund Hall, Oxford), Scholarship at St. Thomas's Hospital; M. G. Smith (Emmanuel College, Cambridge), Exhibition at St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Services

MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL, R.N.

Surgeon Vice-Admiral P. T. Nicholls, C.B., has been appointed Medical Director-General of the Royal Navy.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE

The names of Major H. Alcock, R.A.M.C., Group Captain K. Biggs, M.C., R.A.F.M.S., Wing Commander G. P. O'Connell, R.A.F.M.S., Squadron Leader G. E. Church, R.A.F.M.S., and Flight Lieutenant C. A. Rumball, R.A.F.M.S., have been brought to notice by the Air Officer formerly Commanding the British Forces in Palestine and Transjordan, in recognition of distinguished services rendered in connexion with the operations in Palestine during the period April to October, 1936.

Medical Notes in Parliament

The Summer Adjournment of Parliament is due to begin on July 30 and to end on October 21 unless the Speaker and the Lord Chancellor in the public interest call both Houses together at an earlier date. A new session is expected to be opened by the King on October 26.

The Collecting Charities (Regulation) Bill was read a first time in the House of Lords on July 22 on the motion of Lord Kennet, who, in introducing the Bill, explained it was to provide for the better regulation of collections for charitable, benevolent, or philanthropic purposes from house to house or in any place of entertainment or refreshment.

In the House of Lords, on July 26, the Finance Bill and the Milk (Amendment) Bill were read a second time. On the following day the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Debates arranged in the House of Commons this week were concerned with the Mines Department, the co-ordination of defence, the cost of living, and Dominion affairs.

The Milk (Amendment) Bill passed through the report stage in the House of Commons on July 21 and was read a third time on July 23. On the latter day it was read a first time in the House of Lords.

The Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women Glasgow Order Confirmation Bill was considered by the Commons on July 21 and was read a third time on July 22, without amendment.

The Liverpool United Hospital Bill, as amended in committee, was considered on report in the House of Commons on July 22 and further amendments were made. The Bill was read a third time on July 26.

The Lords amendments to the Matrimonial Causes Bill were approved in the Commons on July 23. No allusion was made to lunacy as a ground for divorce. Also, on July 23, the Lords' amendments to the Cinematograph Films (Animals) Bill were accepted, and on July 26 the Lords' amendments to the Coal Mines (Employment of Boys) Bill were agreed to.

Pensions of Local Government Officers

In the House of Lords on July 19 the Local Government Superannuation Bill was considered in committee.

On Clause 5 (Power to admit employees of statutory undertakers and certain associations) Lord ADDISON moved to add a provision that where a local authority under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, made a grant to a voluntary organization for the provision of maternity and child welfare services, the provisions of Subsection (1) of Clause 5 should apply in relation to that organization and to health visitors and superintendents of welfare centres employed by those organizations as they applied in relation to statutory undertakers and to employees of those undertakers. Local authorities were empowered, when they came to an arrangement with voluntary organizations employing midwives, to arrange that the midwives so employed should be incorporated in the superannuation scheme as and when the local authorities took over the voluntary organizations. The discharge of duties under the Midwives Act was a statutory obligation on the local authorities, and the voluntary organizations in this case were performing these duties on behalf of the local authorities. The case was identical with that of officers employed in maternity and child welfare services. The officers in maternity and child welfare services employed by infant welfare associations were overlooked in the House of Commons, and it was to remedy that omission that he moved the amendment.