

New South Wales.

ROLL OF HONOUR, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

APPROXIMATELY some 1,800 graduates and undergraduates of the University of Sydney enlisted in the Great War. Of this number some 204 made the supreme sacrifice, and their names have been inscribed on an honour roll which was recently unveiled by the Chancellor. The memorial has been placed in the corridor of the Fisher Library, but the main part of the ceremony of unveiling took place in the Great Hall of the University. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Senate occupied the dais. After the Registrar and Warden had read out the names of the fallen the organist played Chopin's Funeral March, the audience remaining standing. In the course of an eloquent address the Chancellor said:

To all those gallant men we do homage. To the sons of this University who fell we specially dedicate this ceremony. Those whom we would have gladly welcomed back to their places have reached a loftier place in our associations. The fallen have given all that men can give. The lustre of their renown would never be dimmed. They would remain glorious for ever.

Professor J. T. Wilson, F.R.S., Chairman of the Professorial Board, in the course of his address, said:

It is to you, young men, to whom the duty of developing that heritage rests. Do not delude yourselves with the idea that danger does not threaten us. What has been won by almost superhuman sacrifice can only be retained by the exercise of the spirit which won it.

Mr. Schofield, President of the Undergraduates' Association and himself a returned soldier, added:

The undergraduates of the University are determined that the memorial to those who have fallen shall be in the shape of a magnificent university—one of the greatest in the world. This Sydney University of ours is worth fighting for. We realize what these gallant men have done for us when they laid down their lives for us.

The National Anthem concluded the proceedings in the Great Hall, and afterwards Sir William Cullen, the Chancellor, performed the ceremony of unveiling the tablet in the Fisher Library.

On a subsequent afternoon the Chancellor and Senate of the University gave a garden party in honour of the returned university soldiers, of whom about 100 were present. The guests were allowed to inspect the various departments of the university, and special interest was taken in the roll of honour. An organ recital was given in the Great Hall, a one-act play called *The Wheel Heaver* was produced by the University Dramatic Society, and Professor David, F.R.S., Professor of Geology, gave a short lecture on the Western front and military geology, which was illustrated by lantern slides. Refreshments were served in the Cloisters and in the Great Hall.

The Senate of the University has announced that a prize of the value of £10 open to graduates and undergraduates and to returned officers and non-commissioned officers who have had experience of flying, will be given for the best essay or thesis on some phase of aeronautics. The special subject is "The commercial possibilities of aviation in Australia." Competitive papers must be sent to the Registrar by March 8th, 1920. The prize, which is to be known as the Geoffrey Sulman Memorial Prize for Aeronautics, represents the interest on the balance of pay due to Second Lieutenant Sulman at the time of his death while serving in the R.F.C.

ALIEN ENEMY PRACTITIONERS.

At an extraordinary meeting of the New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association, held recently, the following resolutions were proposed by Dr. Scot Skirving and seconded by Dr. F. Guy Griffiths:

1. That the New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association protests against those medical practitioners who were interned during the war, as alien enemy subjects or otherwise dangerous to the community, being allowed to resume practice.
2. That the New South Wales Medical Board be asked to take steps for the removal from the *Medical Register* of (a) persons registered in virtue of German or Austrian qualifications not resident or practising in New South Wales, and (b) persons registered who have been interned as alien enemy subjects or otherwise.

3. That the Federal Government be asked to deport those medical practitioners who were interned during the war as being alien subjects or otherwise dangerous to the community.
4. That the Federal Government be advised that claims understood to have been made on behalf of one or more of the medical practitioners who were interned during the war that they possessed certain special knowledge essential to the wellbeing of the community which would be lost by their deportation are not based on any known facts, and that any special knowledge or alertness that they may have had is possessed, perhaps in greater degree, by many practitioners in different parts of the Commonwealth.

After a considerable amount of discussion in which the spirit of these resolutions was strongly supported, the motion was put and carried unanimously.

England and Wales.

NURSING ORGANIZATION IN WALES.

THE scheme drafted by the "Priory for Wales of the Order of St. John" to co-ordinate nursing organizations in Wales and Monmouthshire and to improve facilities for training in nursing seems for the present at least to have come to nothing. It was proposed to establish a Welsh National Committee for Nursing, containing representatives of various nursing associations in Wales, of the Welsh National Memorial Association, and other bodies, as well as of the medical profession and medical officers of health. The committee, it was proposed, should discuss and recommend general lines of policy, establish training hostels or other institutions, and take steps to provide an adequate midwifery service, which is considered to be a matter of urgency. A conference which was held last October was not well attended and appears to have arrived at no definite conclusions. Another conference was held in Cardiff on February 6th, and again the attendance was poor. It would appear that the nursing associations are hanging back and an explanation may, perhaps, be found in the resolution adopted at the conference last week, to the effect that consideration of the scheme should be deferred until the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John had been amalgamated and until the intention of the Ministry of Health as to the training of nurses is made known. It was announced some time ago that the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John in England had appointed a joint peace council, and had arranged that neither should make an independent appeal for funds, but act in this respect through the joint council. It was hoped that the formation of the joint council would mean in practice so close a combination in action as almost to amount to amalgamation.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

The annual report of the Manchester Royal Infirmary states that early in October, 1914, it provided 250 beds for wounded soldiers. They were immediately occupied, and the accommodation was extended as necessity arose, until 520 out of a total of 884 were reserved for military cases. The reception of soldiers continued until the early summer of 1919, and the last of these patients were transferred to various military dispersal hospitals on August 21st, 1919. During this period 10,077 soldiers were admitted, 8,197 of whom were surgical cases, and 1,880 medical. The number of operations performed was 3,958. The personnel of the Manchester Royal Infirmary was largely drawn upon for war service. With very few exceptions its medical and surgical officers took commissions in the army or navy; the nursing staff provided senior officers for various hospitals as well as many individual nurses, whilst the lay staff joined up almost without exception. The board place on record their appreciation of the fact that notwithstanding the depleted staff, and the pressure caused by the influx of military patients, the work in connexion with the civilian patients was carried on with the same regularity as in times of peace. Special thanks are given to Mr. F. A. Southam, F.R.C.S., senior honorary consultant surgeon, who returned to duty at the request of the Board in 1914, and continued to serve the hospital until the present time, when the return of the honorary staff has made it no longer necessary to trespass on