ills or ignorance—which was always so abundantly offered. His courage and indomitable will would not spare himself; his skill and knowledge (a generation in advance of his time), enthusiasm and sympathy made him continually and self-sacrificingly give all. We who have had the privilege of knowing him will always treasure a very blessed memory of this unassuming and most loved physician. His contributions to medical knowledge are so well founded that they will stand the test of time. Doubtless there will also be raised some tangible memorial that shall spread farther and to future generations the benefits of his teaching.

We learn with great regret of the death, on December 5th, of Dr. Evelyn Fitzgeralds, of Boshook, Co. Armagh. Born in 1889, the son of the Rev. D. Hamilton O'Connor, rector of Newbridge, Co. Kildare, he was an exhibitioner of Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated B.A. in 1910 and M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. in 1912. As an undergraduate he played hockey for his university and for Ireland. After holding house appointments in Victoria Central Hospital and Wallasey Dispensary he joined the R.A.M.C. in 1914, served with distinction in Gallipoli and France, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Government. After demobilization in 1920, he established practice in Beshbrook, and later was appointed medical officer to Daisy Hill Hospital, Newry. Here he found the opportunity for the practice of surgery, to which he brought a natural aptitude and skill combined with a sane enthusiasm. During all these years of his tenure of this office he made the hospital a surgical centre for a large district. From the ordinary extent the confidence and trust not only of his colleagues, but of the general public. Dr. O'Connor was a member of Portadown and West Down Division of the British Medical Association, and a Fellow of the Ulster Medical Association. He was an ex-military library pupil and gradually mastered the intricacies of the business under Sir John W. W. MacAlister, whom he ultimately succeeded as librarian in 1920. In the course of years Powell acquired a very wide knowledge of practical medical librarianship, and his help was daily sought by, and daily given to, medical and surgical staff. His skill and judgment, the patient guidance, and the untiring help of Dr. A. E. Pearson, were never lacking. Powell was a born librarian, and had all the instinct for a successful career in his chosen work. Outside his medical work he was a wide reader of history, and he had an extensive and critical knowledge of the early British dramatists. His scholarship gained his election to the Fellowship of the Society of Antiquaries. Powell was also a mechanician, and spent his lonely bachelor evenings in the harmless pursuit of horology, until he became an expert in the construction of complicated watches and clocks. Powell was a fine character. He asked for nothing, he expected little, he gained much; and he will long be remembered in medical circles as an unselfish man who never turned a deaf ear to a request and one who attained to a high position in his profession.

WILLIAM BULLOCK,
Honorary Librarian, Royal Society of Medicine.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The Faculty Board of Medicine has appointed Dr. G. S. Graham-Smith, Dr. A. N. Drury, and Mr. W. H. Bowen as members of the M.D. Committee until September 30th, 1935.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following have been recognized as teachers of the University in the subjects indicated in parentheses:

University College: Dr. Archibald Durward and Mr. John Kirk (Anatomy).
St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School: Mr. Roland H. Beggan (Surgery).
London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women: Mr. Claude W. Morris (Anæsthetist).- Mr. Langdon Guerre.
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School: Mr. Gerald L. M. McElligott (Veneræal Diseases); Mr. William C. W. Nixon (Obstetrics and Gynaecology).

The degree of Ph.D. in pathology has been conferred on Mr. William A. Gray, F.R.C.S.
Professor W. Langdon has been appointed governor of the Harpur Trust, Bedford.
At the celebration of Foundation Day, on November 22nd, the following degrees were conferred:
L.L.D. (honoris causa)—Sir Edwin Cooper Perry.
D.Sc. (honoris causa)—Professor Karl Pearson, F.R.S.
CONFERENCE FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS IN INDUSTRY OVER-seas

... has the felt for some time that sufficient opportunity has not been given to industrial officers in industry over-seas to exchange views on the various problems peculiar to their particular industries and to the areas where they are prac-
ticing. It is proposed to hold, at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine an annual conference, lasting for two days, in order that medical officers in industry on leave from the Tropics may be able to meet their colleagues and discuss their problems. The main subject for discussion will be the prevention of disease—for example, control of malaria and epidemic diseases in the Tropics; water supplies; sewage and refuse disposal; housing; the keeping of records; and hygiene generally. It is considered that the contacts made at the annual conferences will not only be of value to medical officers attending, but will also establish contacts between the medical officers and the staff of the School. All medical officers practising on plantations, mines, railways, hydro-electric and construction schemes, and development companies generally will be welcomed. The conference each year will be held in July, and medical officers who would like to attend are invited to apply to the organizing secretary, Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.1.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:


UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

School of Physic, Trinity College

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:


ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, held on December 3rd, the following were admitted Fellows of the Faculty: John Galister, M. D.; Farquhar Gracie, M. B., C. M., David Lamb, M. B., C. M., William Thompson Wotherpoon Paxton, M. B., Ch. B., Horatio Minton Shelly, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. T. M. and H., Hans Stubbbe, M. B., B. S.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND

At the monthly meeting, on December 7th, the following were admitted Licentiates in Medicine and Midwifery of the College under the conjoint scheme with the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland: G. J. Ayliffe-Curran, J. H., John Hopwood, Margaret Corbett, E. J. Crowe, A. J. Crumnie, P. B. Cusack, P. O’D. Gallagher, N. B. May, J. C. McFeely, Margaret O’Leary, H. J. P. Sutcliffe. The Captain Massy-Miles Prize, 1934, was not awarded, as there was no candidate eligible for such award.

The representative of the College on the General Medical Council reported on the recent proceedings of that Council.

The representative of the College on the Medical Registration Council of Saorstáit Eireann reported on the recent proceedings of that Council.

Medical Notes in Parliament

[From our Parliamentary Correspondent]

The report of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India was debated this week in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Lords the Registration and Regulation of Osteopaths Bill was read a second time after a debate reported below.

In the House of Lords on December 8th Lord Merivale presented the Matrimonial Causes (Procedure in Suits for Nullity) Bill and the Matrimonial Causes (Amended Procedure) Bill, which were read a first time. Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, presented a Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Bill, one of the objects of which is to provide for the hearing in camera of certain evidence in nullity cases.

Regulations for the relief of able-bodied unemployed who are not entitled to unemployment insurance benefit under the Unemployment Act, and for their families were laid on the table and will be debated by the House of Commons next week. These regulations provide for exemption from partial or partial exemption of sick pay, national health insurance benefit, maternity benefit, or wound and disability pensions as laid down by the Act. The allowances for children are graded according to the age of the child.

A Bill to confirm a Provisional Order relating to the Guisborough Joint Small-Pox Hospital District was read a first time in the House of Commons on December 11th.

On December 10th, in the House of Commons, Sir John Gilmour introduced the Metropolitan Police (Borrowing Powers) Bill. The measure extends the power of the Receiver for the metropolitan police district with respect to the borrowing of money for the provision of better accommodation for the metropolitan police force.

Registration of Osteopaths Bill

In the House of Lords, on December 11th, Viscount Elibank moved the second reading of the Registration and Regulation of Osteopaths Bill. The Bill, he said, was to secure the compilation of a register and to regulate the practice of this new system of therapists in the country. It also sought to impose on the practitioners of the system a prescribed standard of professional training and competence. Medical law as it now stood impeded the development of an independent system for the treatment of diseases such as osteopathy. The object of the Bill was to remove the disabilities which attended the work of genuine osteopaths. Under the Bill a statutory board would be set up which would keep a register of qualified osteopaths and would supervise admission to the register. The Board would have power to prescribe a course of study which would qualify for the practice of osteopathy. The Bill contained nothing that would enable an osteopath to gain admission to the medical profession, and osteopaths did not ask to be admitted to the profession. They asked to be admitted to an osteopaths' register, and that only qualified osteopaths should be registered. He urged that the Bill should be read a second time and sent to a Select Committee.

The Medical Act and the Bill

Lord Moyningan, in moving the rejection of the Bill, said that it involved all the principles embodied in the Act of 1858. That Act enabled every person to discriminate between those who had and those who had not passed through the medical curriculum, between the qualified and the unqualified practitioner. It received its inspiration from a desire for the protection of the public against certain dangerous people who had undergone no medical training in those fundamental sciences on which medicine was for ever based. The Bill would set aside all the defences erected for the protection of the public, and which had been shown to be necessary. If one particular theory of medicine were guaranteed recognition contrary to the Act of 1858 it would
Province were closed to all civil aircraft flying within the Sudan. Juba and Malakal were made and declared anti-amaryl aerodromes, although there was no reason to believe that yellow fever existed in these districts. The sanitary staff at Wau in the Bahir-d-Ghazal Province was increased in order that every effort should be made to eliminate the mosquito vector. On arrival at any aerodrome in Mongalla Province aircraft were subjected to the measures prescribed under Article 47 of the International Sanitary Convention for air navigation. At the request of the Government of Uganda the Sudan Government agreed to subject all aircraft on departure from Juba to the measures prescribed under Article 43 of the Convention. No further special measures of protection on the part of the Governments of the East African territories under the control of the Colonial Office appeared to be necessary.

Conscientious Objections to Vaccination.—Mr. Ralph Braden asked Sir Hilton Young, on December 4th, the number of cases in which conscientious objection to vaccination of infants had taken place in each of the last ten years, and what percentage these figures bore to the birth rate in each of those years. Sir Hilton Young gave particulars as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Conscientious Objections</th>
<th>Percentage of Deaths Registered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>280.32</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>271.176</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>292.417</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>294.122</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>266.668</td>
<td>40.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>280.815</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>297.753</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>263.792</td>
<td>45.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>254.805</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>291.015</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medical Services at Mexborough, Yorks.—Replying to Mr. Paling, on December 6th, Sir Hilton Young said he had no information that the Montague Hospital, Mexborough, Yorkshire, had recently erected two medical wards by aid of grants from the Miners' Welfare Fund, but that these were not opened owing to the reduction of income through unemployment and bad trade in the five urban districts served by this hospital, or that, as Mr. Paling asserted, there were no medical wards at the present time and no adequate medical service. His sanction would not be required for the payment by the urban authorities, under the Public Health Act, of the product of a 1d. rate to provide a portion of the revenue required for opening the wards.

Colonel Mervyn O’Gorman will read a short paper before the British Society for the view of the House of the Royal Society of Medicine, Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., on Wednesday, December 18th, at 5.30 p.m. At discussion will follow. Admission tickets (for which there is no charge) are obtainable from the Guild at 6, John Street.

The Fellowship of Medicine (1, Wimpole Street, W.) announces that a lecture-demonstration will be given at 11, Chandos Street, W., on December 18th, at 2.30 p.m. Further lecture-demonstrations, on general medicine, will be given on Fridays, at 4.30 p.m., beginning on January 11th. A series of pathological demonstrations, on January 17th, will take place on Thursdays, at 3 p.m., at the Wellcome Museum of Medical Science. Clinical demonstrations will be given in 1933 on the second Saturday afternoon of each month, commencing on January 4th, at 3 p.m., at the National Temperance Hospital, beginning on January 15th.

The occasion of the New Year include: cardiology, at the National Heart Hospital, January 4th to 19th; urology, at St. Peter’s Hospital, January 21st to February 2nd; a week-end course on diseases of the heart and lungs, at the Royal Chest Hospital, on January 19th and 20th; and a course in manipulative surgery, at 11, Chandos Street, on four successive afternoons, at 5 p.m., from January 29th. Full details of all courses, etc., which, with the exception of the cardiology course, are open only to members and associates of the Fellowship, will be available shortly.

H.R.H. The Princess Royal paid a visit to the new Poole Sanatorium at Middlesbrough on December 6th. The sanatorium, which was presented to the borough by Colonel and Mrs. Gibson Poole, and was formally opened in June, 1932, has accommodation at present for thirty male adult patients and fifteen children. Under an extension scheme, it is proposed to make it the nucleus of a much larger institution, comprising 335 beds for the treatment of early and curable cases of tuberculosis from other North-East Coast local authorities. It is estimated that the extensions will cost £145,000.

The Minis'ter of Health has approved the appointment of Dr. Thomas Williams Wade as medical officer of the Welsh Board of Health, in succession to Dr. D. Llewelyn Williams, who retires from the public service on February 3rd, 1935, on attaining the age of 65. Dr. Wade has been employed as medical officer on the staff of the Welsh Board of Health since January, 1921.

The fiftieth annual dinner of the 14th Stationary Hospital was held on December 7th at the Trocadero Restaurant, with Colonel C. R. Evans, D.S.O., in the chair. The occasion was rendered unusually interesting by the number of remembrances and addresses to outstanding events in the hospital’s history. It was very gratifying to find such a good attendance after so many years, and Colonel H. M. J. Perry, O.B.E., proposed a warm vote of thanks to Major H. L. Tidy for his organizing work, which had proved so consistently successful.

The issue of Reuves Médicale Française for November is devoted to cancer.


The second centenary of the Spanish National Academy of Medicine, founded in September, 1734, was celebrated in Madrid from December 10th to 15th.

We regret to learn as we go to press of the death of Dr. Theobald Smith, president of the Board of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, whose original researches on diseases of animals and man were recognized by the Copley medal of the Royal Society and the Manson medal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Medical News

The House of the British Medical Association, including the Library, will be closed for the Christmas holidays from 1 p.m. on Saturday, December 22nd, until 9 a.m. on Thursday, December 27th.

The House and Library of the Royal Society of Medicine will be closed from Saturday, December 22nd, to Thursday, December 27th, both days inclusive.

Sir Cyril Berkeley will open the extension of the Willesden Maternity Hospital at Honeywell Lane, Kingsbury, N.W.8, on Saturday, December 29th, at 3 p.m., with the mayor of the borough in the chair.

The next meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society will be held at B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C., on Wednesday, December 19th, at 5.30 p.m., when a paper will be read by Dr. John R. Baker, and Mr. J. H. Chalmers will exhibit and describe some new types of Zeiss microscopical apparatus. Professor W. A. F. Balfour-Browne will deliver his presidential address before the Society on Wednesday, January 16th, 1935.

A joint meeting of the London Section and the Food Group of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on Monday, January 7th, 1935, at 8 p.m., when Professor T. P. Hilditch will deliver the Jubilee Memorial Lecture on "The Fats: New Lines in an Old Chapter of Organic Chemistry."