

Scotland.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE NEW CHAIRS AT GLASGOW.

THE three new chairs in the University of Glasgow, endowed with a sum of £20,000 each by Mr. William and Mr. Frederick Gardiner, shipowners of Glasgow, were filled at a meeting of the University Court on July 23rd. Dr. E. P. Cathcart, professor of physiology in the University of London at the London Hospital Medical College, was appointed Gardiner professor of physiology. Professor Cathcart graduated M.B., Ch.B. in the University of Glasgow in 1900, took the M.D. in 1904, and the D.Sc. two years later. After taking his first degree he was research scholar at the Lister Institute and afterwards bacteriologist to it, until in 1905 he was appointed Grieve lecturer in chemical physiology in the University of Glasgow. In 1915 he was appointed to the London Hospital Medical School. Professor Cathcart has given particular attention to nutrition, and especially protein metabolism. Dr. C. H. Browning, director of the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology at the Middlesex Hospital, and professor of bacteriology in the University of London, who was appointed to the Gardiner chair of bacteriology, is also a graduate of Glasgow, taking the M.B. in 1903 and the M.D. in 1907, in which year he became assistant to Professor Muir in the pathological department of the university; in the following year he became lecturer on bacteriology. In 1911, when the laboratory of clinical pathology was opened at the Western Infirmary, he was appointed director and lecturer on clinical pathology in the university. In 1914 he became director of the newly established Bland-Sutton Institute. Professor Browning's researches have been concerned chiefly with immunity, but during the war he devoted attention to the production of antiseptics, and introduced acriflavine. Dr. Thomas Stewart Patterson, Waltonian lecturer and lecturer in organic chemistry in the University of Glasgow, was appointed to the chair of organic chemistry; he also is a graduate (D.Sc.) of the University of Glasgow, and spent three years in the laboratory of the late Professor Victor Meyer in Heidelberg. At the same court appointments were made to two new chairs in modern languages—Mr. Charles A. Martin, a graduate of the universities of Paris and Lyons, hitherto lecturer on French language and literature in the University, to the Marshall chair of modern languages (French, etc.), and Mr. Herbert Smith, a graduate of St. Andrews, to the William Jacks chair of modern languages (German, etc.).

GRADUATE MEDICAL TEACHING IN GLASGOW.

In March, 1914, at the request of the medical faculty of the University, a conference was held of the medical teaching staffs of the university and other medical schools and of the general and special hospitals of Glasgow to consider the establishment of an organized scheme for graduate classes in medicine. An executive committee was formed, and it had been intended to start such a course early in 1915, but the outbreak of war rendered postponement necessary. Another conference was held in February, 1919, between the medical faculty of the University and the general committee for post-graduate medical teaching, and it was agreed to institute an emergency course during May and June, especially for the benefit of medical men who have served in the military forces. The course was well attended by officers and ex-officers of the army and navy, as well as by medical men from America, India, the West Indies, South Africa, and China. Another course on the same lines will begin early in September. It will be essentially a practitioner's course, and will include classes in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and various special subjects. A clinical and practical course in tuberculosis has been arranged at the Consumptive Sanatorium, Bridge of Weir, and at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in Glasgow. The opportunities in gynaecology and obstetrics will be exceptionally good, and there will be evening demonstrations in diseases of the throat, nose, and ear. The fee for the whole course is 5 guineas, but one class only may be taken on payment of a fee of 2 guineas. Full particulars can be obtained from Dr. A. M. Kennedy, Pathological Institute, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN THE WAR.

The Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow has addressed a memorial to the King on the conclusion of the war, congratulating him on the lustre which the victorious peace has added to his reign. The memorial recalls that the Faculty was incorporated by the King's ancestor, King James VI of Scotland, in 1599. It expresses deep gratitude for the sympathy, encouragement, and support afforded by the King to his people, both by precept and example, throughout the arduous struggle which preceded the glorious victory finally attained. The Faculty recognized with pride the decisive part which the King's forces at sea, on land, and in the air, and in all quarters of the world, had played in achieving victory and attaining peace, and recalled with much satisfaction that the Royal Army Medical Corps, in which numbers of the Fellows and Licentiates, and Diplomates of the Royal Faculty had served, had sustained an honourable and vital part in the terrible struggle of the past years. The Faculty, in common with the medical profession, besides contributing so large a proportion of its membership to actual war service, had, by the most strenuous efforts, despite its greatly depleted numbers, maintained the necessary medical services at home with an efficiency which formed an important factor in the successful prosecution of the war.

Ireland.

DUBLIN HONORARY DEGREES.

At the recent graduation ceremony at Trinity College a number of honorary degrees were conferred by the University of Dublin. The candidates were introduced in Latin speeches by Major Tate, F.T.C.D., Public Orator. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Field-Marshal Viscount French, "Prorex Hiberniae"; on Field-Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, G.C.B., Chief of the Imperial General Staff; and on Brigadier-General R. C. Jellicoe, D.S.O. The honorary degree of M.D. was next conferred upon five medical graduates of the university in recognition of their work during the war in the Army Medical Service. They were, in alphabetical order, Major-General J. J. Gerrard, C.B., at one time D.M.S. Fifth Army in France; Major-General Sir James Murray Irwin, K.C.M.G., for long D.M.S. Third Army; Major-General J. J. Russell, C.B., who, after service at Rouen, was appointed D.D.M.S. Ireland; Major-General W. T. Swan, C.B., in presenting whom the Public Orator made reference to the operations in Palestine; and Major-General Sir Harry N. Thompson, K.C.M.G., formerly D.M.S. of the First Army, and now of the Army of the Rhine.

CLOSING OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

The position with regard to the three Dublin Hospitals—the Richmond, Hardwicke, and Whitworth Hospitals—due to the Government's refusal to increase the subsidy to these institutions, has reached a crisis. The entire Whitworth Hospital, consisting of eight wards, has been closed, and it is possible that the Richmond also may be closed on Monday. The various traders who have been supplying provisions to these institutions since last February, and who have not received any payment on account since then, have notified the secretary, through their solicitors, that they will cease to do so. One trader, who supplies beef, butter, and other commodities, stated that his account was over £2,000, and that there seemed little prospect of payment. The extern departments of all the hospitals have been closed for some weeks. During last week only medical and surgical cases calling for treatment of short duration were received, and of other patients only those for whom payment would be made by the various Government ministries and local authorities were admitted. So far the fever hospital, which is the only institution of its kind on the north side of the city, is being kept open. A large number of nurses who were in course of training had to be sent home and servants and porters dismissed. The present condition of the hospital, owing to a dearth of patients, makes it impossible for students to receive the clinical instruction necessary in preparation for their examinations.