

# SURGEONS GIVE DEMONSTRATIONS

## Operations In Various Branches Of Work MANY VISIT EXHIBITION

Operations in various branches of surgery constituted yesterday morning's proceedings of the seventh annual conference of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons.

At the Adelaide Hospital operations in general surgery were performed by Drs. I. B. Jose and L. C. E. Lindon, and films dealing with general surgery were shown in the students' laboratory. Surgeons who took part in the demonstration of cases and the discussion were Drs. Sir Henry Newland, C. Duguid, G. H. Burnell, H. K. Pavy, I. B. Jose, and A. Britten Jones. In the department of gynaecology an operation was performed, and operations were performed and demonstrations given by Drs. A. L. Tostevin and F. J. B. Miller in the ophthalmic block. In No. 2 theatre there were operations and demonstrations in laryngo-otology by Drs. W. Sangster and R. M. Glynn. In the afternoon radium and deep X-ray demonstrations in general surgery took place in the students' laboratory, and in Torrens ward. Films from the medical library on general surgical work were shown. Radium and deep X-ray demonstrations, as well as films, were seen in the gynaecology, ophthalmology and laryngo-otology departments.

### Exhibition In Lady Symon Hall

The exhibition being held in the Lady Symon Hall at the University was largely attended during the lunch hour. Exhibitors explained the workings of some of the modern electrical machines used in surgical work. An Australian made shadowless operating lamp was an outstanding exhibit. Even when the operator stands directly under the lamp no shadow is cast on the part of the body upon which the operator is working. A portable X-ray apparatus was also shown. A locally made operating table, an anaesthetic machine, surgical instruments, and an autoclave for sterilising dressings, constituted an excellent exhibit on the ground floor.

### Goldfish Under Anaesthetic

With the application of anaesthetics, goldfish were rendered unconscious. When placed back into the pure water, the fish would remain as though dead, but after a little more than half an hour they would swim around as though nothing had happened. The advantages of the gaseous anaesthetics, and of ethylene and oxygen anaesthesia over nitrous oxide and oxygen, were explained on cards.

Recording in motion is one of the most important phases of medical photography, and the unusual utility of a new camera now being displayed for the first time in this State, placing clinical cinematography on a thoroughly practical plane, caused interest.

### Annual Business Meeting

The annual business meeting of fellows was held in the Rennie Theatre, at the University, last night, with Sir Henry Newland (president of the R.A.C.S.) in the chair.

The report of the council, read by Mr. Julian Smith, jun. (secretary), stated that one of the greatest changes in the policy of the college during the past year had been an alteration in the method of electing candidates to fellowship. Previously, candidates were admitted largely by election, provided that they held a senior surgical qualification. This year had seen the introduction of the examination system conducted by an Australian and New Zealand board. The college had been largely instrumental in having positions at the principal teaching hospitals made available for graduates seeking surgical experience. There had been successful negotiations between representatives of the college and of the surgical staff of the Homoeopathic Hospital, Melbourne, as a result of which that hospital would be made available for post-graduate surgical teaching. It was hoped that the hospital would be declared open for that purpose during the Victorian Centenary celebrations. The permanent headquarters of the college were being erected upon the site granted in Melbourne by the Victorian Government. The building would be completed about the middle of this year, and would be officially opened in 1935 by the president of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Many eminent surgeons from overseas had accepted the invitation of the council to attend the ceremony.

### Yesterday's Arrivals

Dr. S. Harry Harris accompanied by

his wife, arrived by the Manunda from Sydney yesterday. He is staying at the South Australian Hotel. Drs. H. Hume Turnbull and Reginald Hennessy, both of Melbourne, arrived by the express. Dr. Hennessy is at the South Australian Hotel.

### Today's Programme

Morning—General surgery at the Children's Hospital, 9.30-12.30. Lectures and demonstration of cases in the outpatients' department, 9.30-11. Lectures by four interstate fellow surgeons, 11-12.30 p.m. Demonstration of cases by four surgeons. Gynaecology in the gynaecology block at the Adelaide Hospital, 9.30-12.30. Operations followed by discussion on risks, operative, and post operative in gynaecology. Ophthalmology at the Adelaide Hospital, 9.30-12.30; combined meeting of eye, ear, nose, and throat; demonstrations, papers, and discussions in the students' laboratory. Laryngo-otology at the Adelaide Hospital, 9.30-12.30.

Afternoon—General surgery in the students' laboratory, Adelaide Hospital, 2.30-4.45; lectures. Gynaecology at the Adelaide Hospital, 2.30-5; operation, ophthalmology, Adelaide Hospital, No. 2 theatre, 2.30-5; combined exhibits of diseases of eye and nose, and throat, with discussion. Laryngo-otology, Adelaide Hospital, No. 2 theatre, 2.30-5; combined exhibits.

Night—8.15, a combined meeting of all sections will be held at the Rennie Lecture Theatre, University of Adelaide. Dr. H. Hume Turnbull, of Melbourne, will deliver a paper on "Post-Operative Pulmonary Complications." Dr. R. V. Hennessy, of Melbourne, will open a discussion on this subject. Gilbert Brown will also speak. At the conclusion of the meeting, refreshments will be served in the University Refectory.

Adv. 2-3-34

## NEW CONDITIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS

### Leaving And Intermediate

Owing to alterations in the regulations for University leaving and intermediate examinations, special provisions have been made by the Public Examinations Board to meet the cases of candidates who failed to qualify for a certificate at the 1933 examinations. The Registrar of the University (Mr. F. W. Eardley) pointed out yesterday that candidates who passed in at least four subjects at the 1933 leaving examinations might obtain a certificate by completing the requirements either of the regulations published in the 1933 manual within the time limit, provided in regulation 18 of the 1934 regulations, or of the new regulations published in the 1934 manual.

Candidates who proceeded under the last-mentioned provision would be wanted the leaving certificate on passing in one additional subject at the leaving examination this year, or, alternatively, after having passed the leaving honors examination this year or in 1935 in any one subject without again sitting for the leaving examination, provided the subjects passed complied with the 1934 regulations.

Candidates who passed at the 1933 leaving examination in three subjects would be permitted to complete the leaving certificate this year by passing in two additional subjects without again sitting for the whole examination, provided that the subjects passed complied with this year's regulations.

With regard to intermediate examinations, candidates who passed the 1933 examination in at least five subjects, or who passed an earlier examination in four subjects and a fifth last year, might obtain the certificate by completing the requirements either of the regulations published in the 1933 manual within the time limit allowed by regulation 18 of the 1934 regulations, or of the new regulations published in this year's manual.

Candidates who accepted the latter course would be granted the intermediate certificate on passing in one additional subject at the intermediate examination this year, "or subsequently or, alternatively, after passing at the leaving examination this year or in 1935 in any one subject without again sitting at the intermediate examination, provided the subjects comply with this year's regulations."

A certificate might be obtained by candidates who passed the 1933 examination in four subjects if they completed the requirements either of the regulations published in the 1933 manual within the time limit provided by regulation 18, or of the new regulations made this year.

Candidates who proceeded under the new regulations need only pass at the intermediate examination in one additional subject, provided they complied with those regulations. The intermediate certificate would be granted to students who passed the 1933 examinations in three subjects after they had passed in three additional subjects without their having to sit again for the whole examination, provided that the subjects fulfilled the group conditions in the new regulations.

Candidates who passed in four or more subjects at one examination prior to 1933, and owing to ill-health or other reasons failed to complete their certificate last year, might apply to the chairman of the Public Examinations Board to have their status defined.

# NEW SCOUT COMMISSIONER

Dr. C. T. Madigan Appointed

## LIFE OF ADVENTURE



DR. MADIGAN

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven), who is Chief Scout for South Australia, announced yesterday that he had received a cable message from the World Chief Scout (Lord Baden-Powell) approving of the appointment of Dr. C. T. Madigan as Chief Commissioner for South Australia. This follows a recommendation sent on Wednesday by his Excellency that Dr. Madigan should be appointed in place of Mr. N. M. G. Gratton, who recently resigned from the position.

When informed of his appointment last night, Dr. Madigan said that he considered it a high honor when his Excellency the Chief Scout had asked him to accept nomination for the position, and it had been very gratifying to be told that his appointment would have the wholehearted support of the State council and the other commissioners.

"I felt some doubt as to my qualifications for the post," he said, "thinking that it should go to some one with more experience of scouting. I regret to say that up to now I have not come very much into contact with the Boy Scouts, beyond a little work in my own district. I have no knowledge of the wider aspects and problems of the movement in South Australia; but no one could read the books of the Big Chief, or see him or hear him speak without being impressed with the ideals of this great organisation, which was founded by one man and has spread through the whole world in 30 years."

Dr. Madigan said that he had done a fair share of ordinary scouting by land, sea, and air, and he sincerely hoped that he might earn the title of Good Scout in the great fraternity of scouts.

### No Definite Plans

"I cannot say at present that I have any definite plans or views," he continued. "I only know that there are a thousand interesting things that boys can learn in the great life outdoors, and when one can hold his own out in the open, things are much easier indoors. I also know that camping, hiking, going to bed early, getting out in the cold dawn, swimming, sailing boats, signalling, and tying knots are very fascinating things and worth doing well; but there is more to them than that. They are all a means to an end, and that end is to make manly boys, and so, later, good men. There is one almost unique feature about the Boy Scouts, and that is that all the seniors in the movement—leaders and committees—are in it for what they can give to it, not for what they can get out of it. When, as is inevitable, I shall sometimes find myself not in agreement with my colleagues, I shall never forget this."

"If you ask me for a message to scouts, leaders, and commissioners, I can only say that I am looking forward immensely to coming among them and getting to know them and their aims, successes, and failures, and that when I feel that I am in a position to give advice, then I hope that my experience will be of value to them. Of one thing I can assure them all—I love scouting in all its forms as long as it is good scouting, and good scouting requires the minimum of red tape."

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### Adventurous Career

Few men have crowded so many and so varied adventures into a space of 44 years as has Dr. Madigan. The Polar regions, Central Australia, and the Great War have all provided outlets for his energies. And yet he has not neglected the more serious side of his life, for he is as widely known for his scholastic attainments as for his other exploits.

Dr. Madigan was brought up in the country, which may to some extent explain his love for an outdoor life. He was born at Renmark and spent his early years on a farm. At the University of Adelaide, where he graduated in engineering in 1910, he quickly established a reputation both for his scholarship and sportsmanship. The same year he was selected as the Rhodes Scholar for South Australia, and he was also a member of the crew that won the inter-University boat race that year. Two of his proudest possessions are the oars he used in that race and in the interstate eight-oar championship the following year. He has them both in his room at the University, where he is a lecturer in geology. Dr. Madigan went to Oxford in 1911, but had not been there very long before he was asked to accompany Sir Douglas Mawson to the Antarctic. He was away until 1914, when he returned to Oxford, but not to stay. This time it was the Great War that interrupted his studies. He obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers, and was in France with the Guards Division. Among the battles in which he took part were those of Loos, the Somme, and Arras. He was twice wounded, and was mentioned in dispatches for his services.

He was demobilised in 1919 and resumed his studies at Oxford, where in 1920 he secured the degree of Master of Arts. From 1920 to 1922 he was a member of the Sudan Civil Service. In the latter year he returned to Adelaide as lecturer in geology at the University. During the past five years he has led various geological expeditions into Central Australia, both by land and by air, his latest visit being in 1932, when he was commissioned to report on the Granites goldfield. It was during one of those expeditions in 1929 that, by driving 40 miles over the surface of Lake Eyre, he proved that it was not the impassable morass that it had up to then been considered. In January of last year the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on him by the Oxford University for his original work in geology, geography, and meteorology.

## IN HARNESS AT THE AGE OF 89

Prof. Howchin, Geologist

### HIS LIFE STORY

[At the request of "The Mail," Prof. Walter Howchin, who has been awarded the coveted Lyell Medal by the Geological



Prof. Howchin at the age of 26

Society of London, has written the following article about his younger days in England and South Australia, and has given some interesting sidelights on his work.

The professor, who is remarkably active for his 89 years, is still working and writing at his home at Goodwood Park. He was ordained a Methodist minister in England in 1865, and came to South Australia in 1881 a dying man, as he and his medical advisers thought. He was lecturer in geology at the Adelaide University from 1902 to 1920, and was an honorary professor from 1918 to 1920.]

(By Prof. Walter Howchin)

I spent 16 years in the north of England, chiefly in Northumberland and Durham, with the beautiful valley of the Tyne as the central area. I had come as a youth from the tame lowlands of Norfolk and Suffolk, with a strong inclination for geology, and the rich and varied geological features of the north created a great enthusiasm in me for field work.

The fish and amphibian remains of the Newcastle coal measures, and the rich fossiliferous marine life of the carboniferous limestone, proved of extraordinary interest, and as a Methodist minister