

inaugurated with an initial endowment of £100 from the Commonwealth Government.

### VISITING DOCTORS HERE NEXT WEEK

#### Many Noted Men To Attend Jubilee

To attend the continuation of the University of Adelaide Medical School jubilee celebrations, a number of overseas and interstate doctors will arrive in Adelaide during the next few days from Melbourne, where they took part in the B.M.A. conference. Most of the visiting doctors are expected at the conference will return today or on Monday.

The jubilee celebrations, which will begin on Wednesday, will be the second and final part of the arrangements planned by the Council of the University of Adelaide. The first part of the celebrations—the exhibition and conversations—were held at the University on August 30 and 31.

Wednesday's programme will be as follows:—A special conferring of degrees will take place in the Elder Hall. The ceremony, which will begin at 3 p.m., will be presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide (Sir William Mitchell). Degrees will be conferred on a number of the visiting medical men. Lord Horder, physician-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and the president of the medicine section of the B.M.A. delegation, will give the address.

In the evening, a jubilee dinner will be held in the Refectory, where the medical visitors will be entertained by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Council.

Inviting doctors have indicated that they will visit Adelaide:—Dr. Francis F. Muecke, a noted surgeon from the University of Queensland; Sir Thomas P. Dunhill (Elder Hall), who was honored surgeon to His Majesty the King in 1930; Dr. G. Cook (Ceylon); J. Cochran (Gibson Brisbane); Professor R. Marshall Allan (professor of obstetrics at the University of Queensland); Professor H. Whitridge Davies (Sydney); and Dr. C. E. Hercus (Otago, New Zealand). The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne (Dr. R. E. Priestley), who will represent that University, will preside on Wednesday. After the ceremony in the Elder Hall, a party will be given at St. Mark's College, in North Adelaide, by the staff of the college, and Mrs. Price will entertain the visitors, members of the University Council, and professors.

## LORD HORDER ON BIRTH CONTROL

### Advices Instruction In Organised Clinics

#### TREATMENT OF UNFIT

#### Aims Of Eugenics Society

MELBOURNE, September 13. The view that instruction on birth control methods should be provided by local authorities, under medical supervision in properly organised clinics, was expressed by Lord Horder, president of the Eugenics Society, in a public address at Wesley Hall, Melbourne, today. The president of the British Medical Association (Sir James Barrett) presided. Those of us who at home use the claims of eugenics find ourselves for the most part crying in the wilderness," said Lord Horder. "In Australia we have already ploughed your first furrow, and it would not be like you if it were not for the fact that we are in the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally. We are in the main confirmed optimists. The question which concerns me at the moment," proceeded Lord Horder, "is whether all the expenditure of £200,000 is directed into the channels which are calculated to produce the most fundamental and the most enduring. Long observation and reflection have convinced me that they are not. In the view of the eugenist I think it should be considered as economic advantages. He with efforts made toward racial betterment rather than toward social service in a particular generation."

### Voluntary Sterilisation

Lord Horder said that, in spite of the expenditure of £407,545,000 on social services in Wales in 1930, it was estimated that one person in every ten was too dull or too feeble to engage in industry, one in every 120 was mentally defective, and one in every 300 was certified insane. He suggested that persons about to marry should submit themselves as and their family history to medical examination, and that they should take pride in the exchange of such information before marriage. If the monogamous state of healthy parents were far against marriage, the State should supplement the income. Eugenic medicine, if they were thorough, involved negative eugenics in all respects. The first practical example of this was sterilisation of the unfit. The Eugenics Society strongly advocated the provision of facilities for voluntary sterilisation, under appropriate safeguards, for persons suffering from or carrying transmissible defects seriously impairing physical or mental efficiency.

"The second form of negative eugenics was birth control, or more correctly, conception or procreative control. There was no method yet known which was free from some disadvantage. Research was necessary, and such research was being actively engaged in by the Eugenics Society, to correct the misfortune of those who take a wrong view of the class for which they were most helpful. The Eugenics Society advocated very strongly that instructions in these methods should be given by local authorities under medical supervision in properly organised clinics. Such instruction should not be confined to women whose lives were in danger from subsequent confinements, nor to those who were suffering from congenital diseases. He need not deal with those critics who advanced an objection to birth control on the ground that it tended to increase unemployment."

#### Women's Dilemma Need For Help

"Do we never to grow up?" he asked. "There are those who hold that men and women can be made moral agents through fear of contracting disease. There are those who believe, of course, that prohibition make America a sober nation? Anyway, shall we penalise women who have direct need or help in the legitimate spacing of their childbirths because other folk exist who find it easier to breed? The conventions that society and the sanctity of family life have imposed upon them as the result of this, do not justify their stealing for their own ends? Surely there can be only one answer to this question." Concluding, Lord Horder said that he might have brought coats to Newcastle; if not, he was glad of the opportunity of using some fuel for mental combustion.

## Research At Hospital

### MEDICAL AID

#### MODERN laboratories in the great

teaching hospitals might with advantage be included in any Federal medical research scheme, according to the vice-chancellor of the Adelaide University (Sir William Mitchell). The Deputy Minister (Dr. Earle Page) has announced that immediate action will be taken by the Federal Government to form a Federal medical research council with the cooperation of the State Governments as the first step towards the creation of a permanent memorial of the B.M.A. in Australia. Commenting on the position, Sir William Mitchell said that probably the best he had in mind that the Federal Government was already acting in several fields of medicine and public health, and that its activities could be greatly extended.

#### WOULD BENEFIT

"One scheme that would commend itself to Adelaide and to other medical centres in Australia is the establishment of teaching hospitals of modern laboratories properly staffed and equipped for following up the experimental complications

## Mail Hold 4935

and treatment of the cases in the wards," he added. "Given a small staff of full-time experts, the work would be done with the help of the medical graduates trained in such work who had time to spare, and by the men and women who had finished their year as residents and were able to remain and work for a higher degree."

Sir William mentioned that Dr. Page appeared to have in mind the establishment of a fund for health and disease corresponding with that which established the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

## Medical Women

### Brilliant Posts

MANY interesting medical women from overseas are in Melbourne for the B.M.A. conference and their work covers a wide field of activity. Dr. Alice Carleton is a lecturer in anatomy at Oxford and also secretary of the dermatological section of the B.M.A. annual meeting; Dr. Dorothy Keats is resident doctor to women patients at Dagenham sanatorium, London; Dr. Honoris Keer is a former member of the West Africa Medical Service; Dr. Nancy Roberts is British medical representative of War Graves Commission in France; Dr. Kathleen Henderson is a Bournemouth radiologist—to name just a few of the brilliant visitors.

Typical of the posts filled in London by women doctors is the unusual work of Dr. Dorothy Hammond, who is medical inspector of elementary and secondary schools in the North Riding of Yorkshire. She has nearly 10,000 children in her care, and in addition runs two clinics a week, assisted by school nurses.

A young visitor for the conference is Miss Sheila Mayou, who is a partner in a private hospital where patients—mostly children—come from all over the world for correction in squints, eye strain, and muscular imperfection. She is to read three papers at the conference.

Dr. Edith Shannon is senior physician of the out-patients of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Glasgow and an authority on child wets.



MISS MAYOU

fare. She said in Melbourne that during the last 20 years the infant mortality rate in Glasgow had been reduced from 130 per 1,000 to 64 per 1,000.

## Says Medical Fees Are Too High

### DOCTOR'S VIEW

MELBOURNE, Saturday. "Australian doctors are driving people to public hospitals because their fees are too high," declared Dr. H. Guy Dain, of England, at the B.M.A. conference today.

Dr. Dain, whose remarks caused a stir, said that a scheme of national insurance should be put into operation throughout the Commonwealth. In an address frankly critical of hospital conditions and medical services in Australia, Dr. Dain said—"I came here with a belief that a scheme of national medical insurance for Australia was unnecessary. Now that I have gone into the question of comparative costs, your contracts with the doctors, the scale of fees, I find that you are in a very anomalous position, and I have altered my opinion."

"Private practitioners' fees here are such that workers cannot afford to pay them for prolonged illness."

#### 100 P.C. HIGHER

"The basic wage here is about double the basic wage in England, and the Australian worker pays double the amount of rent, yet medical charges are up to four times greater than they are in England."

"For instance a woman who takes a child to a doctor here for treatment of diarrhoea pays the doctor 10/6 for consultation and a prescription will cost her 3/6—a total of 14/6. In England 3/6 would cover the whole service."

"I hear that doctors in Australia find it very difficult to get the fees they charge and frequently have to take less. Your minimum working scale of 10/6 is not economic. If we are driving the people to the hospitals and the hospitals."

"A proper level of fees should be fixed. Your scale of fees suggests that either you are grossly underpaid by the ladies (about £1 a year for a family) or your fees are too high for the workers."

Dr. Dain's address has provoked vigorous comment among local doctors. Dr. J. Newman Morris, of Melbourne, admitted that the council of the Victorian branch of the B.M.A. realised the rate of fees should be altered. The scale was drawn up before the depression, he said, and had not been corrected.

Sir Henry Newland, of Adelaide, described Dr. Dain's address as "the most important of the B.M.A. meeting."

The conference concluded today, as many interstate visitors headed for the exodus from Melbourne which will take place in the next few days.

## SELDON has a nickname from initials been

invited so strongly as in the case of Mr. J. I. M. Stewart, who has arrived to take the Jury Chair of English language and literature at Adelaide University. Since the sudden and regretted death of Sir Archibald Strong, there has been no actual chair of the subject. The late Sir Archibald Strong, Messrs. Bald, Kirwood, Oldham, and other competent lecturers. Mr. Stewart has for some years been lecturer at Leeds University.

As it happens, there has been no previous professor of literature here except Sir Archibald. Prof. Henderson and others had to handle it as a side-line. After the Jury family of Gweneal, endowed the separate chair, it was offered to Mr. Charles Jury, who (like Prof. Stewart) had taken first-class honours at Oxford in the subject, but he declined it, saying that he "felt more qualified to produce literature than to teach it."