

Register
30th June 1896

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL

BOARD MEETING.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

Present—The Chairman, Mr. C. Tucker, Messrs. W. G. Coombs, W. H. Wadey, C. Lyons, and A. Spence, Drs. Hill, Curtis, and Rogers, Mesdames Edwards, Parkin, Cullen, and Nicholls, and the Secretary, Mr. H. D. Haggard.

Mr. C. R. Hodge, Registrar of the Adelaide University, wrote under date August 3 as follows:—"By direction I have the honour to inform you that your letter of the 13th ult. came before the Council at their meeting on Friday last, but circumstances made it necessary for the meeting to adjourn. Another meeting will be held in the course of a few days, so that the decision of the Council may be conveyed to your Board with the least possible delay." Received.

The SECRETARY stated that the Government wished to know whether the Board wanted an opening only or an opening with a gate in the railing of the new building. The Board expressed its wish to have a suitable gate with a lock.

Mr. C. LYONS moved—"That Professor Watson be recommended for a position on the Honorary Staff as Consulting Surgeon." Professor Watson had been connected with the Hospital for some time, and had done most excellent work. He would almost certainly take the position as an honour which he might consider well deserved.

Dr. CURTIS seconded.

Dr. ROGERS supported. All the members of the Board owed a debt of gratitude to Professor Watson for the way he had assisted them in the working of the Hospital during the late crisis, especially in giving clinical instruction to the students. The Professor was unique in his particular speciality. He understood that formerly Dr. Mayo was Consulting Surgeon, and that since his death no further appointment had been made.

Mr. W. G. COOMES—Is he prepared to accept the position?

Mr. C. LYONS—There need be no uneasiness on that point.

The CHAIRMAN—It is a compliment that Professor Watson is highly deserving of.

Dr. HILL said Professor Watson would be quite an acquisition to the Hospital. No one was more deserving of the honour.

Mr. W. H. WADEY hoped the decision of the Board would be unanimous, as the Professor had rendered great assistance to the Hospital during the late crisis.

Dr. HILL—And for long before that.

The CHAIRMAN said he had no doubt it was the unanimous wish of the Board that the Professor should take the appointment.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business we can do. There are certain matters affecting the working of the institution which would be better considered in committee.

Dr. CURTIS wished to propose a vote of thanks to the Government medical officers and other medical volunteers, such as Drs. Toll, Todd, Clindening, and others, who had so kindly assisted them.

The CHAIRMAN—That is a matter I want to bring up, but it would be better to let it stand over till the next meeting. I have a little matter I would like to be considered in committee affecting their attendance. Will some member of the Board move that we go into committee?

On the motion of Dr. ROGERS, seconded by Mr. C. LYONS, the Board then resolved itself into committee, and the reporters withdrew.

At the end of the meeting the reporters were informed that the Board had been considering the applications received in response to the advertisements for gentlemen to fill four positions on the Honorary Staff. One application was received for each position, and it was decided to recommend to the Government the following appointments:—Dermatologist, Dr. Niesche; assistant specialist eye, ear, and throat, Dr. Hill; specialist in charge of the lock department, Dr. J. W. Astles; assistant surgeon, Dr. A. E. Shepherd.

The Medical Superintendent's report for two weeks ended August 6 was as follows:—Patients admitted, 88; discharged, 64; died, 11; now in Hospital, 220; outpatients treated, 522; of whom 118 were new. Causes of deaths—Pneumonia (2), gangrene of lung, phthisis (2), septicaemia, miliary tuberculosis, peritonitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, uraemia, morbus cordis.

30th June 1896

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.—It has been decided to postpone for a time the course of lectures on "The Electric Transmission of Power." In their place Professor Bragg will deliver a course of four (possibly more) lectures on "The Electric Discharge and its Latest Development—Röntgen Rays." These lectures will be given on Tuesday, July 14, and following Tuesdays in the Physics Lecture-room at the University. The full syllabus may be had on application to the Registrar. An advertisement appears in another column.

30th June 1896

THE UNIVERSITY AND CLINICAL TEACHING.—Mr. C. R. Hodge, Registrar of the University, writes:—"In your report of the Hospital Board meeting the following lines are given as part of the text of the letter from the University *re* clinical teaching:—"That all the necessary clinical lecturers, and not three only, should be nominated by and subject to the approval of the Hospital Board." Upon reference to my letter it will be found that the paragraph should read as under—"That all the necessary clinical lecturers, not three only, should be nominated by the Council subject to the approval of the Hospital Board." You will see from this that the sense of our letter was entirely altered in your report."

18th July 1896

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
LECTURES.

“PRICES AND WAGES.”

Professor Mitchell, M.A., began his series of lectures on political economy at the University on Friday evening. This course is undertaken by the Professor at the special request of the Literary Societies' Union. There was a good attendance. The first division of the lecture contained an explanation of the general level of prices, and illustrated the fact that wealth and values were always to be regarded as relative terms, according to their capacity for varying. The great object of economical principles was to maintain a standard value. This was done in the weights and measures of countries, but the rising and falling in the value of money as a medium in trade transactions had proved a greater evil to nations two hundred years ago than all the results of misgovernment, great as they were. Nominal values or prices were maintained by the quantity of money and the transactions of trade in every proportion to each other. In giving the history of the rising and falling of prices, and the general causes of the movement, the Professor showed that the fluctuations were due to the variation in the quantities of money of standard value, and the number of transactions in trade. Prices became great as quantities increased, and small as the transactions in trade increased, and as trade prevailed over quantities of money prices decreased. The tendency of all countries was to increase the quantities or efficiency of money, which had the effect of keeping up prices. Reference was then made to the efforts of France and America to raise the quantity of currency by a paper issue, which had the disastrous effect of creating a circulation which was purely local in character and destroyed foreign trade and credit. An explanation was given of commercial crises which were due to the large increase of transactions relatively to the quantity of money. People borrowed money from the Banks, which were a limited source of supply, and consequently increased rates of interest. This resulted in liabilities not being met until there was a fall in prices, due to the facilities of foreign trade, and because of these facilities the danger of commercial crises was not now so great. The origin and effect of bimetallism were touched upon, and the Professor announced that he would take up this subject for his next lecture.
