

News 14-8-35

Advt. 14-8-35

News 15-8-35

News 15-8-35

EXAMINATION ENGLISH

Sir—No person could fairly interpret "An Adelaide Father's" letter as advocating "preparatory school leaving tests" in place of the present syllabus for English literature in the intermediate and leaving examinations. A "Mother" who has not read into it anything but a genuine desire for something better and more generally suitable English as a literary language, need not suppose me as being too much like a pouring of old wine into new bottles. Well done. "An Adelaide Father." Many parents do with you. If the "Mother" were as wonderful as "Mother of Ten" sarcastically claims it to be, why is it that such a very small percentage of the many thousands of candidates, even anything like fluency and power in the writing of their own language?

Linden Park, FAIRPLAY.

Advt. 13-8-35

GATHERING OF LEADING MEDICAL MEN

2,000 Visitors Expected For B.M.A. Conference

MELBOURNE, August 14.—Nearly 2,000 visitors are expected to be in Melbourne for the annual meeting of the British Medical Association which will begin on Monday, September 16.

Particular interest will centre in Lord Horder, Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and president of the National British Medical Association, who will give a public lecture on "The Doctor as Eugenist," and Sir Thomas Peck Dunlop, Honorary Surgeon to the King, who is a graduate of the University of Melbourne. Other distinguished visitors are Sir William Wilcock, medical adviser to the Home Office, (Aberdeen), and Dr. W. A. Mitchell, who will represent the Chinese Government and the Chinese Medical Association.

All details of the week's activities have been completed, and the following are some of the fixtures planned:—September 15—General Victorian Medical Officers' Dinner; Reception at the National Gallery. September 16—Annual meeting at the Town Hall, presidential address by Sir James Barrett. September 17—Clinical discussions by 14 speakers; Dinner at Government House. September 18—General meeting at the Town Hall. September 19—Reception at Government House. September 20—Reception at Government House. September 21—Reception at Government House. September 22—Reception at Government House. September 23—Reception at Government House. September 24—Reception at Government House. September 25—Reception at Government House. September 26—Reception at Government House. September 27—Reception at Government House. September 28—Reception at Government House. September 29—Reception at Government House. September 30—Reception at Government House.

English Music Examination For Australian Students

Although the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, had suspended its graded examinations in Australia, it was anxious that its relations with the Commonwealth should not be severed, and would continue to offer opportunities to students of exceptional musical promise. Mr. F. Fowler, who passed through Adelaide recently on the Balrairna, Mr. Fowler, who is the British and Commonwealth representative at Bristol of the Royal Academy of Music, was on his way to New Zealand to adjudicate at the annual musical competitive festival at Wellington. He said that an exhibition of the value of £150 a year for two years would be offered in Australia in 1935, and that in every alternate year, to enable its winner to train in London at the Royal Academy of the Royal College, and a similar exhibition to the value of £50 a year would be offered annually. These would be offered in conjunction with the examinations conducted in Australia for the Licentiate of the Royal Schools of Music, London.

Mr. Fowler said that by the creation of the Australian Music Examinations Board, the impetus of the Royal Academy of Music, was to give their policy to take charge for themselves. It is this board in conjunction with the Royal Schools of Music, and the board had no desire to encourage a multiplicity of examinations, or be drawn into rivalry with the A.M.E.B.

HALF OF AUSTRALIA WASTE LAND

Dr. Madigan's Views On Northern Territory

Aspects of the agricultural, pastoral, and mineral wealth of North and Central Australia were discussed by Dr. G. F. Madigan, the lecturer in geology and mineralogy at the Adelaide University, in an address to members of the Rotary Club at their weekly luncheon yesterday.

Speaking on the progress of mining and its monetary gain, Dr. Madigan said that he felt very strongly that the "vast untapped resources" were a myth. Shows such as Lasseter's lost reef were a myth.

The vast untapped resources are in the settled areas, he said. "The earth in Central and North Australia, and the north-west of Western Australia has been mined, but has proved of little use. There is extremely little to be found that has not already been prospected. Every reef that I have seen has been chipped and picked at by others, who have been on the scene before me. My hopes of ever finding a rich strike are fast diminishing."

After a general survey of Australia, Dr. Madigan said that he was convinced that half of the continent was very sparse pastoral country. One-third of the area of Australia was arid rugged desert, and that area would never carry any population. Only one and a half million square miles—only half of the continent—was worth developing. But it was estimated that the present stock could be carried on every square mile, the difficulty of populating that area could not be appreciated. Although stock had been seven times the size of France, it only carried 1/30th of the population. The population of the continent was becoming more serious, and he could not expect to live in his splendid country forever. Politics would soon have to give the question its due consideration.

In spite of its inadequacy to carry the present stock, he was suited for sheep; in fact it was only useful as a pastoral country, said Dr. Madigan. He claimed that the sheep industry was going to be more important to Australia. While wool was practically useless, the wool was 100%.

CHIEF HARBORS ENGINEER FULL-TIME BODY ADVOCATED

Appointment of Mr. H. C. Meyer

15 AUG. 1935

WORK AT PORT

Mr. Carl H. Meyer photographed today

MR. Heinrich Carl Meyer, of the Harbors Board, has been appointed chief engineer to the department in succession to Mr. H. T. M. Angwin, who was recently appointed Deputy Engineer-in-Chief. The appointment of Mr. Meyer was approved by Executive Council today.

Mr. Meyer, who is a Bachelor of Science of the University of Adelaide, and an associate member of the Institute of Engineering, joined the civil service in 1911.

He enlisted in 1914, and served with the Sappers in the Second Brigade until he was invalided home in 1917. He was at the landing on Gallipoli, and gained the Military Medal at Bullecourt in 1918.

Mr. Meyer served in the administration of New Guinea from 1920 to 1923 and was responsible for the building of the wharves at Rabaul.

Except for Ocean Steamers Wharf Mr. Meyer has had control of all the recent alterations on the Port Adelaide waterfront.

He joined the staff of the Harbors Board on its inception in 1914, and except for his absences at the war and in New Guinea, has been with the board since then.

Halting Increase In Cancer Mortality

PHYSICIAN'S OPINION

A PHYSICIST writes—The reception by an Adelaide doctor of the new low-dose radium treatment recommended for Melbourne by Dr. Thomas is indicative of the general attitude of the profession in Australia towards any new treatment which has not been published or reviewed in their own journal.

I know a little about such new machines, and can assure our septimal medic that the principle involved is completely new. It is based on a hypothesis put forward about three years ago, certain cancer treatment had proved to be very successful, and where used, definitely replaced the radium needle inserts and the expensive and dangerous deep-ray plants.

The only reason why scientific journals have not published full details is that this science demands more basic proofs. It is the logical ends—complete proofs—that are required, and complete proof that the treatment of any new growth is successful lies in the non-recurrence of the growth after a certain interval.

"AS ENERGETIC AS SNAIL" Cancer research committee comprising medical men, physicists, and laymen exist in each capital city of the British Empire. The activities of the parent body in England, the Grand Council of the British Empire, and the various branches are as energetic as a snail with amputated feet.

The regrettable state of affairs is due to the fact that members of these committees act in an honorary capacity, and are not remunerated. The medical members are either busy general practitioners or leading consultants. It is difficult to maintain contact with individual cancer patients.

The physicist is usually the promoter and lecturer in physics at the local university, and the lay members can most probably be found present over the top of the gas works or the Stock Exchange.

That the position is very serious and demands a complete re-orientation of the full-time investigating body is apparent in the appalling cancer mortality figures for Australia, figures which each year grow steadily worse.

The ratio of deaths from cancer to total deaths in Australia is 1 in 15.9 in 1908—1 in 9.9 in 1923 to 1 in 6 for 1935. This alarming increase is not confined to Australia, but is world-wide. England has led the grand council to make grants available for medical work in the high unorthodox avenues of research.

BRITISH RESEARCH For instance, there has been allotted the sum of £1,000 a year to the late Dr. Curtis and Dr. F. Dickens, both of the Cancer Research Institute, North of England Council, to investigate the incidence of cancer in relation to high-powered broadcasting stations, high-tension electricity networks, and cosmic influence.

To Dr. T. Beller, of the St. John Clinic and Institute of Physics, London, £1,000 a year to investigate special cancer research in relation to short-wave therapy, and to the Special Advisory Committee of the biological research of the radiations of various wavelengths.

In addition, gold medals and cash awards are offered for cancer treatment and for general research work in the short-wave field. Contributions are welcomed from practitioners and lay folk without academic distinctions being considered in any way. The present state of the low-dose machines is due entirely to the manner in which it was introduced by the medical profession. The grand council and the number of patients suffering from cancer growths made available for treatment. The four of these machines are coming to Australia, one each for Victoria and Queensland. It is no doubt when the South Australian and Queensland members of the State Cancer Council see read about them in some of our well-journal Adelaide will have of a well-

News 15-8-35

Universities May Seek Grant To Train Officers

15 AUG 1935

MELBOURNE, Thursday.—The Commonwealth Government is likely to be urged by the vice-chancellors of the universities of Australia, after their meeting in Melbourne next week, to provide finance for training in anthropology. The vice-chancellors are to hold official positions in the Mandated Territories administered by our Government.

If the representations succeed a school of physical anthropology may be established at the University of Melbourne, where the Professor of Anatomy (Prof. Wood Jones) said today that all the machinery for conducting the work of training was already available. "I think the vice-chancellors' conference will agree on the urgent necessity for the institution of anthropological training," Prof. Wood Jones said. "And I hope the Commonwealth Government may be brought to see that the institution of such training is a far earlier in the interests of the Commonwealth, and therefore a duty of the Commonwealth."

anthropology, physiology, and psychology, too, is of fundamental importance, my belief that in this domain of physical anthropology our University should be in the lead. The machinery though not the funds for the study.

Two years ago some members of the staff of the University of Adelaide did a considerable amount of preliminary work in this direction. The Rockefeller Foundation was interested and was invited to New York to confer. The outcome was the allocation of a Royal Society grant to the Australian National Research Council, after Dr. Clark Wisler and Mr. Embury had visited this country, and the establishment of the chair of anthropology at Sydney University. "At 16 years earlier than that a more comprehensive scheme had been envisaged in Adelaide and by Prof. Embury in Melbourne. These two universities had planned to provide common instruction in physical anthropology here. Preparation was made accordingly, but both universities the enterprise fell into abeyance primarily through lack of funds. It is a very much to be desired that our students should have this teaching available to them. Now they must go overseas."