

What A Bracing Effect The Antarctic Has On Eggs!

The following wireless message has been received in Canberra from Sir Douglas Mawson on board the Discovery. It is dated March 16. All rights reserved.

Our trip to the Antarctic and back has revealed the idiosyncrasies of the ordinary egg.

We had fresh eggs when we left Cape Town in October—cases of them. For the first fortnight we enjoyed fresh eggs for breakfast. After that, the eggs showed signs of age.

Before we left Kerguelen to go south they were in ripe middle age. But, strange to say, after their introduction to the Antarctic's bracing breezes they steadily threw off their age, and once more became our favourite breakfast diet.

Now that we are getting into a moderately warm climate again the eggs are again with us, and we are tackling them in earnest, but with no great relish.

tion scholarship, and he was for nearly two years at the Northwestern College, Chicago, one of the most important medical institutions in the United States, studying anatomy and neurology.

"The ordinary State education in Australia is on a higher plane than in America; for one reason, because our teachers are better trained," said Dr. Wilkinson. "The Australian standard is about the best in the world, but it is in the higher education that America is ahead of us.

"Universities there are graded. The first grade institutions are ahead of Australian universities, but the others are perhaps of a lower standard.

"Apart from that, however, the final medical standard set in Australia, particularly in Sydney and Adelaide, is quite equal to any in America, where the students, undoubtedly, have better opportunities to study special subjects, because of the wide range of patients which come to the institutions."

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT DR. HONE LECTURES IN CANBERRA McKenzie Oration

Canberra, March 30

In the presence of many eminent members of the medical profession, members of Parliament, and others, Dr. F. S. Hone, lecturer in preventive medicine at the University of Adelaide, delivered in the Albert Hall last night the second Anne MacKenzie oration, taking as his subject "The Human Factor in Environment."

Dr. Hone said that two things were necessary if disease in Australia were to be combated effectively. One was the substitution of observation and experiment for theory, and the other was the education of the individual in the sense of his responsibility to the community.

He submitted that, while individuals and Governments cheerfully made available large sums for investigation into diseases of sheep and tomatoes, few seemed to regard healthy human beings of sufficient economic value to merit investigation into the natural history of their diseases.

The suppression of malaria, the stamping out of yellow fever in the West Indies, the publicity campaign regarding the menace to health of the household fly, had driven home the importance of insects as carriers of disease. The most important factor in man's environment, however, was the other human beings with which he was surrounded.

Adv. 18/3/30

EVENING SCHOLARSHIPS

The Minister of Education has approved of the award of evening studentships at the University of Adelaide to the following:—Ronald L. Appleby (science); Leonard J. Balchin (commerce); Joyce Besley (arts); Rex B. Cant (commerce); Robert J. Clark (law); Edna J. Errington (commerce); Raymond H. Harvey (engineering); Francis R. Healy (science); Gordon E. Hutchesson (commerce); Joan Jackson (arts); Molly E. Langham (law); Thomas R. V. Lloyd (engineering); Robert B. McKenzie (School of Mines Associate); Jean F. Packer (science); Gwladys R. Pank (arts); Albert F. Puddy (law); John A. Raftery (engineering); Arthur F. Rees (commerce); Thomas B. Swanson (science); Bernard G. Tuck (law); Mary Vincent (commerce); Harry Vincent (commerce); Robert K. Wilson (science). Evening studentships are offered annually for competition by persons attending or proposing to attend evening lectures at the University or the School of Mines with a view to graduating or securing a diploma. As a general rule they are awarded to candidates whose occupations or circumstances prevent them from attending day lectures.

The Adelaide source of supply has dwindled in the past few years, averaging about 12 for each of the past three years.

The department, however, sometimes receives bodies from places other than institutions. The former curator of the anatomical department of the University willed his body to the authorities to be used by them as they saw fit. An Adelaide business man gave his brother instructions that his remains were to become the property of the department when he died. Shortly after this he committed suicide, and the authorities came into possession of the remains.

Often word-of-mouth promises are made by people who come into contact with the department.

"These, of course, are useless to us," explained a prominent doctor at the University. "Much as we would like to, we have no power to claim the remains unless some written order is given us. But few persons care to go as far as this with their promise."

"Deadbeats" Offer Themselves

"Another peculiar thing is the number of 'deadbeats' that come along and offer us their bodies for a few pounds. Needless to say, we never listen to them, for apart from the fact that such trafficking is most distasteful, we would have no means of keeping them to their word."

The students using the anatomical department at the University are those studying surgery, dentistry, and massage. At the beginning of their course they are taught from models, but as they advance they are given human remains to work upon. Qualified doctors, undertaking a delicate operation for the first time, use the anatomical room for experiments and practice. Of the 12 bodies available last year, 10 were used by the students for dissecting and two by doctors for surgical experiments.

Bodies for £4

In the opinion of the authorities, the only way in which the serious shortage of bodies can be overcome is by the gradual education of the public to a more broad-minded outlook on post-mortem dissection.

In France and the Latin countries, all the bodies of people who die in public institutions are liable to be claimed for research work, irrespective of the wishes of their relatives. One doctor at the University recounts having bought a body while in Europe for £4, a procedure that appeared quite an ordinary transaction.

"The world is, generally speaking, becoming much more sensible," says this authority. "Caruso gave his throat to scientific research, and Edison, so I understand, has willed his abnormal brain to an American University.

"But here, in Australia, we have to keep in mind that prejudice and sentiment play a big part in the lives of the people. The average person visualises the anatomical department as a chamber of horrors, despite the fact that the doctors and students do nothing to the bodies which verges even faintly on desecration of the dead."

Adv. 20/3/30

BACK FROM WORLD TOUR

DR. H. J. WILKINSON ARRIVES

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY

Dr. H. J. Wilkinson, who will succeed Professor H. Woollard as Elder professor of anatomy and histology at the University of Adelaide, arrived in Adelaide yesterday.



The professor said he was glad to be back in his native State again after an absence of 16 years. During that time he had travelled in Europe and America. Speaking of prohibition in the latter country, he said the "dry" party was a large one, and was supported by the bootleggers, who, because of its lucrative returns to themselves, favored the Act. His opinion was that prohibition was a menace to the country. He, however, favored the closing of saloons, and advocated the adoption of the Continental method of serving drinks with food. The 6 o'clock closing of bars was also a judicious step, and much good had undoubtedly been done to Australia thereby.

Piecework

In the United States, said Dr. Wilkinson, wages in many factories were paid at a minimum rate, according to work done. Employees were given a certain amount of work to do, and received a bonus on anything above that. If a man did not give satisfaction in one department he was moved to another; if he failed there also he was dismissed.

The standard of the ordinary State education was higher in Australia than in America, said Dr. Wilkinson. There were, however, many universities in America better than those in Australia. The standard of these differed throughout the country. Some were engaged in research work and others merely teaching. The American universities were far better equipped for the training of medical students than those in Australia. To enter for the course the American student had to give proof of his ability, and only the best were accepted.

Phonetic English

Referring to his experiences in Europe, Dr. Wilkinson said the English language was spoken in Sweden, Holland, and Denmark. In his opinion if the language were made phonetic and the spelling and pronunciation thus rendered easier, it would soon be taught in all countries. Some time ago the Swedish language was made phonetic. Since then pupils had been able to discontinue a study of their own language at the age of 10. They began to study French when 8 years old, and English when 12.

Dr. Wilkinson will begin his duties at the University immediately. Prior to this appointment he was senior lecturer and demonstrator in anatomy at the Sydney University.

Mail 15/3/30

BODIES SCARCE

RESEARCH HAMPERED

Adelaide Needs Fifty a Year

There is a shortage of bodies for dissection purposes at the anatomical department of the University of Adelaide.

Although more than 50 bodies are required annually for the needs of the students, only 12 could be obtained last year. These had to suffice for scientific instruction to the 60 students who passed through the department in 1929.

Bodies are supplied each year by certain public institutions of Adelaide. Occasionally, too, persons will their bodies to the department. After the subjects have been dissected, they are assembled, placed in a coffin, and reverently buried at West Terrace Cemetery.

According to one of the doctors at the University, the students will be forced to work on animals and obtain what instruction they can from plaster models if the present dearth of subjects continues. Universities in Melbourne and Sydney are also finding the scarcity of subjects interfering with their work, while colleges in England are offering sums of money for bodies.



MRS. ELEANOR PEARSON, of Sydney, who has willed her body for the purposes of research.

Reg 20/3/30

"OUR SCHOOL STANDARD BEST IN WORLD"

U.S. Varsities Better, Says Dr. Wilkinson

Dr. H. J. Wilkinson, who will succeed Professor Woollard in the Chair of Anatomy at the Adelaide University, arrived yesterday from Sydney. He will begin his lectures almost immediately.

His arrival was delayed a week through the quarantining of the Aorangi at Sydney.

Originally a teacher at the Adelaide High School in 1914, Dr. Wilkinson went to the Sydney Grammar School, and later took a medical course at the Sydney University, where he was later engaged in research work. This ultimately brought him a Rockefeller Founda-



Dr. H. J. Wilkinson

Adv. 21/3/30

IMPORTED BOOKS

PROPOSED DUTY

STRONG PROTEST

Tax on Knowledge

A request which has been made to the Tariff Board for an increased duty on fashion plates and fashion books, and for the imposition of a duty on books and printed matter, was vigorously opposed yesterday.

The Board took evidence at Parliament House. Those who opposed the request were Mr. F. H. Meleng (secretary of the Institutes Association and of the Australian Library Association), Mr. H. F. Purnell (librarian of the Public Library), Professor J. H. Wilton, of the Adelaide University, Mr. J. M. Bath (managing director of Rigby, Limited), and Mr. T. H. Trewell (president of the Author and Newsagents' Association).

All emphasised that a duty on imported books and periodicals would amount to a tax on the acquisition of knowledge, would be of no economic value, and would not appreciably assist Australian literature.

There was no evidence in support of the request.

Setback to Institutes

Mr. Meleng said that on behalf of nearly 27,000 subscribers to libraries of the suburban and country institutes, he had been instructed by the council of the Institutes Association to enter an emphatic protest against the proposed duty on books. It would be a serious setback to the work of the institutes, which were endeavoring, with the help of a Government subsidy, to give the people of the outlying districts some of the advantages of city people in the matter of education. The policy of



Mr. Meleng