

# HILL MINISTRY SWORN IN.

## MR. GUNN RELINQUISHES OFFICE.

### NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

By tendering his resignation to the Governor on Saturday morning, Mr. Gunn has severed his connection with South Australian politics, for the present at any rate. He will take up his position on the Development and Migration Commission in Melbourne to-day. Mr. Hill was sent for by the Governor, and undertook to form a Ministry, which was sworn in later in the morning.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Gunn attended at Government House and tendered the resignation of himself and his Ministry to His Excellency the Governor (Sir Tom Bridges). Mr. Gunn advised His Excellency to send for the Hon. L. L. Hill (Commissioner of Public Works) and entrust him with the task of forming a new Ministry. Mr. Hill arrived at Government House at 10.30, and informed His Excellency that he would undertake the responsibility. At 11 o'clock the Governor proceeded to the Executive Council Chamber, and the ceremony of swearing in the new Ministry was enacted.

The personnel of the Hill Government is as follows:—

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education—Hon. L. L. Hill.

Chief Secretary—Hon. J. Jelley.

Attorney-General, Minister of Housing, Minister of Irrigation, and Minister of Repatriation—Hon. W. J. Denny.

works (which covered a very wide field), education, and industry. The efficiency with which he had discharged those duties was well known, and his administration of the Education Department in particular was a monument to his ability.

Mr. McInnes was stepping into Ministerial office for the first time. Those who had been associated with him during his Parliamentary career were certain that he would make good. His occupancy of the office of Speaker had been characterised by dignity and impartiality. He soon became an authority upon the control of Parliament, and very quickly won the admiration of members of every party in the House.

In conclusion, Mr. Gunn stated that he could not speak too highly of the other members of the Ministry who were continuing in their old offices.

"There will be no change in policy with the change of Government," said the Premier (Hon. L. L. Hill) on Saturday morning after the new Ministry had been sworn in. "The splendid programme now in hand will be carried on vigorously. The

McInnes, the new member of the team, may say that he has had a wide experience, and will fill the responsible portfolios of railways, public works, and industry with ability."

Labour Governments of the State. The Gunn Government was the longest lived of the three wholly Labour administrations which have held office in South Australia.

The Verran Ministry held office from June 3, 1910, until February 17, 1912, the Vaughan Government from April 4, 1915, till July 14, 1917, and the Gunn Administration from April 16, 1924, till August 28, 1926.

The late Hon. T. Price was Premier of a composite Ministry, and was actually the first Labour Premier of the State. He held that position from July 26, 1905, till June 5, 1909, and had associated with him the late Hon. A. A. Peake and the Hon. L. O'Loughlin.

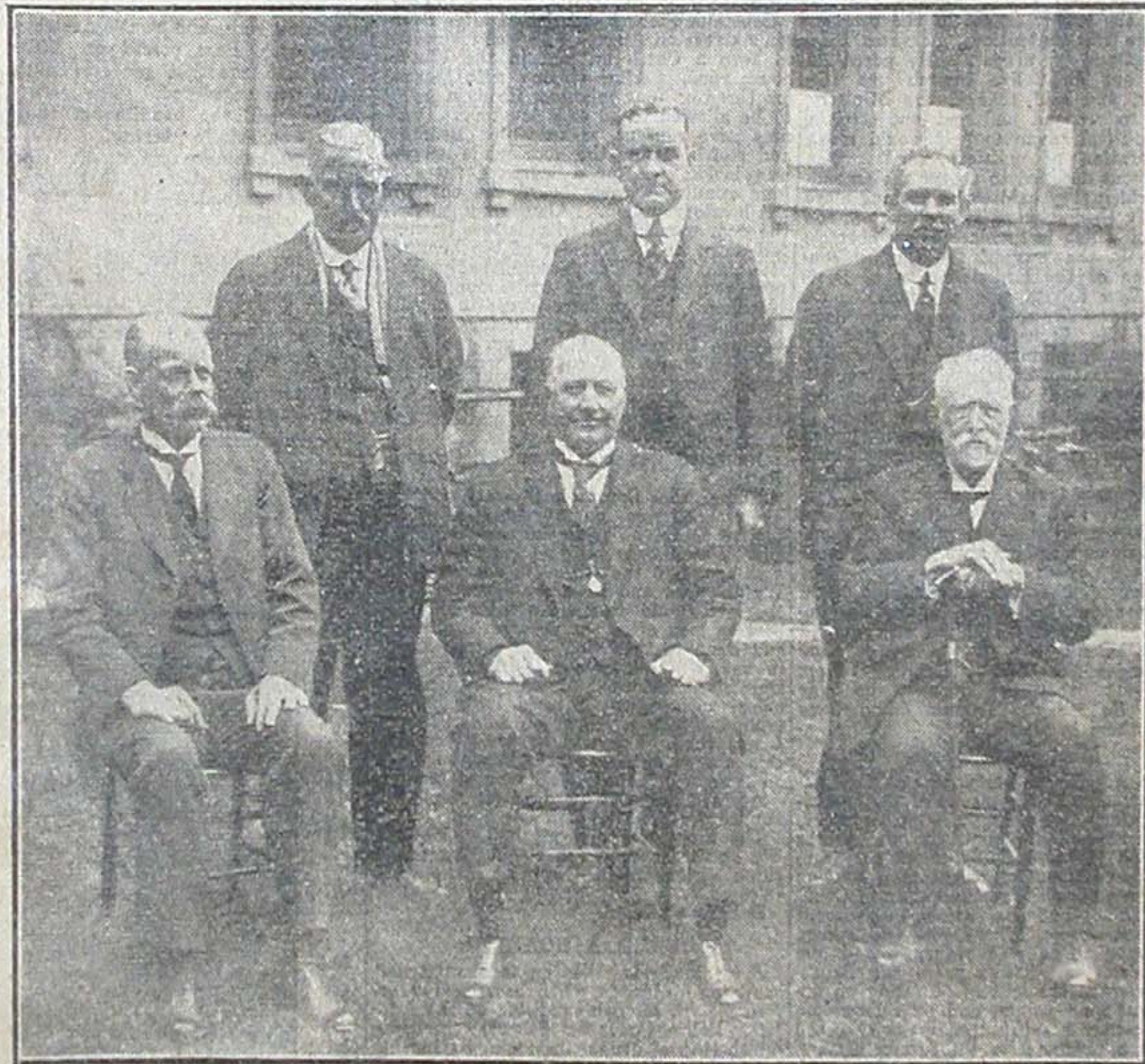
#### The Adelaide Vacancy.

The resignation of Mr. Gunn as a member for Adelaide was handed to the Speaker of the Assembly (Mr. J. McInnes) prior to the latter being sworn in as a Minister. It will be passed on to the new Speaker (Mr. F. W. Birrell), who, it is understood, will early this week make arrangements for issuing a writ to fill the vacancy and appoint a date for the by-election.

News. 31-8-26.

Heartiest congratulations are due to Miss E. A. Allen, of Adelaide University, South Australia, who has successfully passed her examination for the Doctorate of Philosophy in the subject of psychology in the University of London. Miss Allen has spent many months in collecting material for her thesis, and is now fully equipped for studies of a more advanced and complicated character.

## THE HILL MINISTRY.



Our photograph of the Hill Ministry was taken immediately after the swearing-in ceremony on Saturday morning. The members are:—Sitting—The Chief Secretary (Hon. J. Jelley), the Premier (Hon. L. L. Hill), and the Minister of Local Government (Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick). Standing—The Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. T. Butterfield), the Attorney-General (Hon. W. J. Denny), and the Commissioner of Public Works (Hon. J. McInnes).

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Agriculture—Hon. T. Butterfield.

Minister of Mines, Minister of Marine, Minister of Immigration, and Minister of Local Government—Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.

Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Railways, and Minister of Industry—Hon. J. McInnes.

#### Praise for the Ministry.

Mr. Gunn, referring on Saturday morning to the change of Ministry, said his party's choice of leadership in the person of Mr. Hill was indeed a wise one. Mr. Hill had a long and honourable career, industrially as well as politically. During the term of office of the Government which had just concluded Mr. Hill had had in his charge the portfolios of public

works, education, and industry. The efficiency with which he had discharged those duties was well known, and his administration of the Education Department in particular was a monument to his ability. Mr. McInnes was stepping into Ministerial office for the first time. Those who had been associated with him during his Parliamentary career were certain that he would make good. His occupancy of the office of Speaker had been characterised by dignity and impartiality. He soon became an authority upon the control of Parliament, and very quickly won the admiration of members of every party in the House. In conclusion, Mr. Gunn stated that he could not speak too highly of the other members of the Ministry who were continuing in their old offices. "There will be no change in policy with the change of Government," said the Premier (Hon. L. L. Hill) on Saturday morning after the new Ministry had been sworn in. "The splendid programme now in hand will be carried on vigorously. The

much I could say, but I will reserve any further comment until I have settled down in my new position. You may tell the people of South Australia that I am facing my new responsibility with the utmost confidence. Regarding Mr.

everyone is talking about "Ricasoli," the clever book written by Prof. W. K. Hancock, of Adelaide University, writes our London correspondent. It throws light on the nineteenth century portion of Italian history and is being widely read. To have made a mark in literature as this young Australian has done, added to his other achievements, makes the occupant of the chair of modern history a much-envied person, and one of whom fellow-antipodeans feel justly proud.

News 4-9-26.

## DUTY OF DOCTORS

### Prevention or Notification?

PERTH, Today.

"The medical practitioner must insist that his proper role is not notification, but prevention," said Dr. F. S. Hone, B.A., M.B., B.S. (chief quarantining officer of South Australia) when he addressed the meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science in Perth last night.

It had been recently suggested that medical practitioners should forward returns of all cases of illness coming under their care. That such a suggestion had been made showed the extent to which notification was regarded as the everyday duty of a doctor.

The object of the notification of disease was twofold—for statistical purposes and for the better control of disease. Statisticians differentiated between "registration" and "notification." Registration was useful for statistical purposes, and notification was regarded by them as useful only for health purposes. If this distinction were true it destroyed the supposed usefulness of notification of disease for statistical purposes.

"If we turn to the part played by present day notification in bringing about better control of the spread of diseases, we are forced to much the same conclusion," said Dr. Hone. "It is clear that notification in its present form at any rate is ineffective in controlling certain infectious diseases, and that the money and efforts spent on it are wasted."

He added that in other fields of public health the same lesson was learned. It was true that some authorities had introduced notification of births to assist them in the supervision of infant life, or had arranged for nurses to receive copies of registered births, but these were used as aids to administrative efforts for post-natal care already in existence.

#### Not a Safeguard

When notification was first made compulsory it was in the form known as dual notification by the head of the household and by the medical attendant. This was supposed to be a double safeguard. Events had proved this to be a delusion. Instances were on record where the lay authority had overruled the desire of the chief medical administrator for action.

It had also been found that the outlook of the local authority, especially in small townships and country districts, often remained limited to the question of sanitation, and that even in this respect his interest in public health was often subordinated to private or vested interests.

The natural consequence of this fact was that the central administrative health authority was obliged to compel the local authority to perform his duty by bringing legal machinery into action. Again, the present form of notification involved the medical practitioner in a legal obligation. The legal wrong was failure to notify, not failure to prevent.

#### Improvements Suggested

"How, then, can matters be improved?" said Dr. Hone. "If notification of disease is to be retained it should comprise four distinct forms—notification of acute infectious cases under treatment, notification of individuals who are infective but not acutely ill, consultative notifications which would constitute a call by the practitioner for consultation with the district medical officer, and investigational notification, where the call for information and co-operation came originally from the administrator."

"Such a scheme would imply a close relationship between medical practitioners and medical officers of health. For a Government to keep a large body of trained men confined to the notification of disease is as great a crime as to maintain all trained military officers as censors or intelligence officers."

REG. 4-9-26

Dr. Esmond F. West (late of James-town) and Mrs. West returned to Adelaide on Friday, having come from London to Melbourne on the steamer Port Victor. Dr. West, during his absence of more than a year, prosecuted his studies chiefly in Edinburgh and London. In the former city he passed the examination for F.R.C.S. He also spent several months in the London hospitals, devoting special attention to the study of surgery and anaesthetics. Dr. West is staying for a few days with his brother (Mr. W. A. West), of Heathpool.

News 4-9-26.