

Register Dec. 16. 1891

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the Senior Public Examinations held in November. Sixty-nine candidates presented themselves, of whom fifty-three passed.

### FIRST CLASS.

St. Peter's College.—A. W. Campbell, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9; E. J. Stuckey, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9.

Prince Alfred College.—T. M. Drew, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9; H. M. Newman, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9.

Advanced School for Girls.—Edith Collison, 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 12; Elsie H. Main, 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12; Edith V. Plummer, 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12; Elizabeth E. Weld, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12.

### SECOND CLASS.

St. Peter's College.—Frank J. Anthony, 1, 4, 7, 9; A. E. Davis, 1, 4, 7, 9; J. S. Gillman, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9; F. S. Stuckey, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9.

Prince Alfred College.—E. V. Clark, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9; J. U. Hood, 1, 2, 5, 9; E. H. Kekwick, 1, 2, 7, 9; C. H. Williams, 1, 2, 3, 7.

Advanced School for Girls.—Violet De Mole, 1, 4, 5, 11, 12; Jessie Hültje, 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 12; Bertha M. Shorney, 1, 4, 5, 11, 12; Dora F. Williams, 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12.

Miss Aldersey's School.—Christina L. Goode, 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12.

Christian Brothers' College.—P. L. Kelly, 1, 2, 7, 10.

Ladies' Collegiate School, Semaphore.—Lizzie A. Lamb, 1, 4, 5, 11, 12.

N.A. High School.—B. Whittington, 1, 2, 7, 11.

### THIRD CLASS.

St. Peter's College.—P. S. W. Bayly, 1, 2, 7; F. V. Hodgson, 1, 4, 7, 10; Harry Laycock, 1, 2, 4, 7, 9; C. B. Marryat, 1, 4, 7, 9; H. S. Newland, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9; P. M. Newland, 1, 2, 4, 9; F. C. Stockwell, 1, 4, 7.

Prince Alfred College.—E. J. W. Ashton, 1, 2, 9; W. G. Bell, 1, 2, 3, 9; A. J. Gurr, 1, 2, 9; A. H. Harry, 1, 3, 3, 9; M. B. Sanders, 1, 5, 9.

Christian Brothers' College.—D. F. Brazel, 1, 2, 4, 7, 10.

Miss Martin's School.—Rose H. Clark, 1, 4, 7.

Advanced School for Girls.—Katherine D. Cook, 1, 2, 4, 5, 11; Eliza Dobbs, 1, 4, 12; Florence M. Love, 1, 4, 5, 11, 12; Eliza S. Sadleir, 1, 4, 5, 11, 12.

Whinham College.—H. Hastings, 1, 2, 7.

Mrs. Hübbe's School.—Florence Laughton, 1, 4, 5, 12.

Southfield School, Parkside.—Isabella Pearson, 1, 4, 11.

Collegiate School for Girls, Norwood.—Ethelwyn Robin, 1, 4, 11.

Miss Aldersey's School.—May G. Russell, 1, 4, 12.

Miss Wright's tuition, Amelia E. Wright, 1, 4, 7, 11, 12.

Private Tuition.—Ellen M. Bunday, 1, 4, 12; C. F. Main, 1, 2, 7.

The following also passed in special subjects:—

Private Tuition.—A. H. Clark, 2; F. W. Powell, 10; Kate Isabel Way, 12.

In the foregoing lists an asterisk denotes that the candidate passed with credit in the subject represented by the figure to which the asterisk is attached. The figures attached to the name of any candidate show in which subjects the candidate passed, as follows:—1, English; 2, Latin; 3, Greek; 4, French; 5, German; 6, Italian; 7, pure mathematics; 8, applied mathematics; 9, chemistry; 10, experimental physics; 11, botany and physiology; 12, physical geography and the principles of geology.

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## UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

### COMMEMORATION.

There was a very large attendance of students and their friends at the University of Adelaide on Wednesday, when the annual commemoration was held in the library. The ladies were in strong force. The members of the Council and Senate assembled at 2.45 in the museum, and in academic costume proceeded to the library. On the entrance of His Excellency the Governor the students at the back of the hall struck up the National Anthem in a shrill whistle rather out of tune, but the tribute was well meant, though crude.

### ADMISSIONS TO HONOURS.

Archdeacon Farr (Vice-Chancellor) presided, and performed the ceremony of admitting candidate Bachelors of the University and graduates of other Universities *ad eundem gradum*, as follows:—LL.B. Degree—Richard Bullock Andrews, James Gilbert McDougall, Judah Moss Solomon, Edward Warner Benham, Charles a'Court Bloxam, Ernest Maurice Sabine. M.D. Degree—Charles Henry Standish Hope. M.B. and Ch.B. Degrees—Cecil Silas Mead, Henry Arthur Powell, Laura Margaret Fowler, Henry O'Halloran Giles, Leonard Llewellyn Seabrook. B.A. Degree—Agnes Marie Johanna Heyne, Walter James McCarthy, John Dalby. B.Sc. Degree—James Bernard Allen, Alexander Wyllie, Frederic John Chapple, James Linklater Thomson Isbister.

In addressing Miss Laura Margaret Fowler, M.B., Ch.B., the Vice-Chancellor said it was a somewhat singular experience for him to admit a young lady as a Bachelor of the University, and he was proud that this young lady had shown herself to be a most worthy Bachelor, possessed of ability and industry of a high order. To Miss Agnes Marie Johanna Heyne, B.A., he said that he had found her course through the University had been marked with honour and distinction, and she had won her B.A. degree most worthily.

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts presented to the Vice-Chancellor the John Howard Clark scholar, Mr. Gilbert Bertram Hone, and the Vice-Chancellor complimented him upon his industry and ability in twice winning the scholarship. The Dean of the Faculty of Law then presented the Stow prizeman, Mr. Francis Leslie Stow; and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine presented the Everard scholar, Mr. Cecil Silas Mead, and the winner of Sir Thomas Elder's prize for physiology, Mr. James Atkinson Bonnm (student of medicine). The names of the successful candidates in the first classes of the Public Examinations were read.

## THE ANNUAL ORATION.

Dr. VERCO delivered the annual address, and after some preliminary remarks, said:—"To review the course of medicine in the past, to trace the evolution of those means by which its present standard has been attained, and to glance at its near or distant future promised both interest and profit. When in 1836 the *Rapid*, the *Cygnot*, and the *Africaine* brought Dr. John Woodforde, Dr. E. Wright, and Dr. C. G. Everard to our shores South Australia may be said to have formed its first acquaintance with modern medicine. That was in truth a day of small things, as witnesseth Dr. Woodforde's very modest salary of £60 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. (Laughter.) At the very outset almost there arose from urgent necessity an institution which has greatly influenced medical knowledge and life in our colony, viz., the Adelaide Hospital. We learn from the *Gazette* of 1839 of a temporary structure somewhere on the Park Lands, and of a Dr. Litchfield, who held what must surely have been a sinecure, the position of 'Inspector of Hospitals.' About any other institutions in this plurality the *Gazette* is silent. In April, 1841, soon after the dishonouring of the Government bills by the Colonization Commissioners, an honorary Board of Management was appointed, and, as the *Gazette* naively puts it, 'in consequence of this arrangement the office of Inspector of Hospitals has ceased.' Governor Gawler, in his financial minute with reference to the probable expenditure for 1840 characterizes that infirmary among other public buildings as 'not only most discreditable to the province, and most inconvenient, but as actually entailing a heavy burden of expense of the fruits of which no visible traces remain.' He proposes the erection of a new one, and says, 'the number of immigrants and other persons requiring relief from such an institution is already very considerable, and the cost of them as outdoor and indoor patients very great.' And so in July, 1840, the Council authorized a grant of £800 from the Colonial Treasury in aid of the erection of one-half of a proposed infirmary, the committee for building it guaranteeing a sum of £400 for the same purpose. Time will not permit even a bare outline of the progressive improvements in that admittable institution. It has been completed, and repeatedly adapted to modern requirements, and has lately had attached one of the best appointed operating theatres in the world. (Applause.) The Colonial Surgeon was first medical officer, but in 1849 he was replaced by an honorary medical staff, composed of six of the senior medical men of the City of Adelaide; and as vacancies occurred these were filled by the exceedingly primitive method of selecting the gentlemen whose name came next on the medical register. This staff of general practitioners was recently, by unanimous consent, differentiated into physicians, surgeons, and specialists. In 1886 an honorary assistant staff was added. In 1885 its medical school was established in connection with the University, and in 1889 its resident staff was enlarged, and a medical superintendent appointed. It is difficult to estimate, it is perhaps impossible to over-estimate, its beneficial influence upon three generations of medical men. Some seventy names are found upon its roll of salaried and honorary medical officers, and amongst them are many, ay most of those, who have occupied the foremost rank in the profession. For this institution, as they readily allow, affords opportunities of study and facilities for practice, not to be obtained otherwise or elsewhere in the colony. They become more capable, the hospital patients benefit by their efficiency, and an advantage of the highest kind accrues to the community at large through the special skill and experience gained within its walls. For some years after the proclamation of the colony every medical man did that which was right in his own eyes—and, too often, wrong in the eyes of others. (Laughter.) But in 1844, during the administration of Governor Grey, an ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council defining a legally qualified medical practitioner and establishing the South Australian Medical Board to administer the ordinance. Followed by the Medical Act of 1880 it was further altered, and in some respects improved and spoiled by the Medical Act Amendment Act of 1889, which is now in force. This Medical Board, by inspecting the degrees and diplomas of those claiming recognition as qualified practitioners, has served to maintain the status of the profession and to protect the public from the pretensions of presumptuous or unscrupulous adventurers who would traffic upon the ignorance of the people, while they conceal or are ignorant of their own. And now that a complete list of the individual qualifications is published periodically the educational standing of each medical man in the colony may be known. This publication is some encouragement, however trifling, to respectable qualification, though exception might well be taken to the inclusion of some rather shady licences. Strangely mixed sensations of old-time memories, curious little surprises, and passing regrets are excited as we saw the 470 names which during the past forty-seven years have been inscribed upon the register. The place of honour as first on the list belongs to James George Nash, long since deceased. The first of those who still survive is that of a gentleman, the very type of an order rapidly becoming rare; one who has borne the burden and heat of the day, and in the evening of his life has enjoyed the rest and regard he so well deserves; for half a century a name familiar in our mouths as household words, that of our venerable friend, Dr. George Mayo. (Applause.) Another powerful factor in moulding professional life has been the South Australian Branch of the British Medical Association, founded in June, 1879, at the instigation chiefly of Dr. Cawley. By its monthly meetings it has tended to excite and sustain a scientific interest in our work, to preserve in its records what was best to keep our knowledge up to date by the distribution of the *British Medical Gazette*, and especially to foster a professional amity, which is almost an essential to general professional progress. By its means, too, at the suggestion of Dr. Poulton, we were able to inaugurate the Intercolonial Medical Congress, with its triennial sessions, an epoch mark in colonial medicine; and also through the efforts of Drs. Stirling and Thomas, to establish the Medical Reference Library with its 2,000 volumes, and its thirty-three serial magazines. But probably the event which has most bearing upon its progress is the founding of the University of Adelaide. Its munificent benefactors little dreamed how profoundly they were affecting the state of the profession and advancing the interests of medicine in the colony when they endowed the first Chairs. And praise enough has perhaps scarcely been meted out to those gentlemen, by whose unselfish and far-seeing advice the funds intended for their own theological institution, Union College, were diverted towards the foundation of a colonial University. The Medical School registered its first students in March, 1885. The original intention was to provide