

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGISTER, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1892.

THE NEW WING OF THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

His Excellency the Governor (Earl of Kintore) laid the foundation-stone of the new eastern wing of the Adelaide Hospital at noon on Tuesday, April 12. There was a large gathering, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather. His Excellency, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp (Captain the Hon. A. E. Henniker-Major), was met at the eastern gate by the Hospital Board, with the Chairman (Mr. T. Graves, J.P.) at their head, and conducted to the platform surrounding the foundation-stone, the Police Band playing "God Save the Queen." The members of the Board present were, besides the Chairman, Sir John Colton, K.C.M.G., Messrs. R. Caldwell, M.P., W. Gilbert, M.P., Alderman Kither, and Drs. Robertson and A. Giles. There was also present a distinguished assemblage, including the Chief Justice, the Treasurer (Hon. W. B. Rounsevell), the Commissioner of Public Works (Hon. J. G. Jenkins), the Mayor (Mr. F. W. Bullock), the Speaker of the House of Assembly (Hon. J. Coles), Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P., Hon. J. V. O'Loughlin, M.L.C., and A. A. Kirkpatrick, M.L.C., Messrs. R. Kelly, M.P., T. Burgoyne, M.P., A. McDonald, M.P., J. Hague, M.P., and many others, including several doctors and medical students and many nurses, who attended in their hospital dress.

The following interesting information regarding the history of the Hospital has been prepared by Mr. C. E. Owen Smyth:—"The first hospital in the colony of South Australia was a wooden structure, which was forwarded from England by the South Australian Commissioners in conjunction with the Immigration Barracks. The whole was erected somewhere on the West Park Lands, the locality being known as Immigration-square. The work was framed together in England, and sent out in charge of a carpenter named Smith. The first colonial surgeon was Dr. Thomas Young Cotter. The buildings above referred to were erected in the thirties. About 1840 Dr. Nash was colonial surgeon, and about this time the first permanent hospital was erected on the site of the present Adelaide Lunatic Asylum on North-terrace. The old public works books do not show the cost of this hospital, the principal portion of which is at present intact, and now in the occupation of the matron of the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum (Mrs. Morris). The first record in the public works books of money being spent in connection with the Hospital shows that in February, 1848, a sum of £117 7s. was spent in repairs, &c. During that year, or between that year and the next, a sum of £1,734 15s. 11d. appears to have been spent in various works, such as additions, fencing, erection of a wood and coal house, sinking a well, erection of a bath and force-pump, and sundry other works. In 1850 only a small sum appears to have been spent, viz., £49 14s. The contractors' names of these various works appear to have been:—James Bowley, Thomas Jones, Herbert G. Fish, John Elford, T. Bell, and T. R. Hall. The Clerk of Works appears to have been Richard Lambeth. On January 7, 1851, the Colonial Engineer wrote to Dr. Nash (the Colonial Surgeon), 'requesting him to attend at his office at 12 o'clock

to-morrow, or any other time in the middle of the day convenient to him, to confer with the Colonial Engineer on the requirements of the new Hospital.' From this it is evident that the Hospital then occupied was being found not altogether suitable for this purpose, and that there was talk of handing it over to the Lunatic Asylum, for which department £4,210 had been spent during 1850 and 1851. Little appears to have been done towards the erection of the new Hospital in 1851 or 1852, for the correspondence in 1852 is enlivened on June 29 by a letter from Mr. W. B. Hayes, the Colonial Architect, who appears to have been hauled over the coals by the Auditor-General for authorizing a small account for whitewashing to the Adelaide Hospital. Mr. Hayes complains both to the Colonial Secretary and His Excellency the Governor, and wisely states that he, as a professional man and a man of experience, was more competent to decide as to the necessity of the work than the Auditor-General. Captain Freeling at this time appears to have been Mr. Hayes's superior officer, and enjoyed the dual office of Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General. In the statement, dated June 21, 1853, we find the item 'Adelaide Hospital amount on Estimates £37,500, probable amount expended, £9,375; while £100 is passed for additions and repairs to the building then in occupation. In this year a deadhouse was erected, costing in all £204 16s. 6d., and in all probability this was on the Asylum grounds, and not on the site of the new hospital, for in 1854 money was still being spent in repairing the original hospital, £92 being paid to Mr. Jacob Pitman for effecting repairs. A Mr. Charles Gates takes up the writing by Captain Freeling's direction of April 19, 1855, and informs the Colonial Surgeon that the plans of the new hospital are now ready, and requests him to attend at Captain Freeling's office to examine the same, and on May 22 the same gentleman, writing for the Colonial Architect, informs Mr. C. Farr that his tender has been accepted for the foundations to the new hospital at a cost of £685. In October of the same year the same contractor undertook to erect the first portion of the new hospital, which apparently included a part of the central block and also a part of the present west wing. In September, 1856, he completed his contract at a cost of £13,512 17s. 4d. He also built an underground tank for £1,133 6s. A well was sunk then at a cost of £66, and kitchens were erected by Mr. Jacob Pitman at a cost of £1,390, including a set of boilers. Mr. A. E. Hamilton appears to be in charge of the Colonial Architect's Office towards the end of 1856, for he it was who reported to Dr. Gosse on November 15 that the Hospital was ready for occupation. During this year outside works in connection with the new Hospital to the extent of £980 appear also to have been executed, the contractors being J. Pitman, C. Farr, and G. Wyatt. The works consisted of outoffices, drug store, and dispensing-house, horsepower applied for providing cisterns with water daily, also sundry works in connection with the main building. In 1857 the first portion of the deadhouse was erected at a cost of £240. In the same year a washhouse and laundry was erected by T. W. Perryman at a cost of £2,096 16s. 7d. Evidently the requirements for hospital accommodation were increasing, for in the same year we find that extensive additions were made to the west wing by Messrs. English & Brown at a cost of £2,552. The work was completed

in 1858. Only £259 appear to have been spent from this time to 1860, and we find a Mr. J. P. Rogers appearing for the first time as a contractor. The lodge and gates were erected in 1860 by W. Dicken at a cost of £772. An extra well was sunk by R. Manders in 1861, and Walsh and Morris executed repairs to the extent of £300. Painting was executed this year by A. Uren; cost, £90. No work was done in 1862. Some new wards were erected in 1863 by a contractor named W. Lines, at a cost of £919. W. Hooper, Sparks & McMin, and W. T. Brownwell did all the work that was executed in 1864; total cost, £603 18s. The work included gasfittings, additions, a post-mortem-room, and improving the deadhouse, also painting the Hospital throughout. In 1866 the foundations of the east wing were laid. The contract was let in June to Hodson and Johns, at a cost of £299 8s. In August of the same year, Mr. Michael McMullen's tender was accepted for the erection of the east wing at £5,430. The work was completed in the middle of 1867; J. Williams appears to have been Clerk of Works; £220 appears to have been spent in 1867 in addition for sundry works and gasfittings. In 1868 £136 10s. was spent in improvements. From that time to 1870 only £50 was spent; only £221 was spent in the next two years. In 1873 the present iron fence in front of the Hospital was erected, E. Fischer being the contractor; cost £353 10s. 6d. In this year Mr. H. L. Vosz received £186 for painting; £132 was spent in 1874, and nothing in 1875. In the year 1876 £450 12s. 6d. was spent in painting, Mr. C. Othams being the contractor; and in 1877 John Priest erected the Da Costa Ward, otherwise known as the contagious diseases ward. The cost of this contract was £1,950 1s. 6d. The foundations had been previously laid by W. Camens at a cost of £197 7s. In this same year an ovariotomy ward was erected and completed in 1878 at a cost of £571, Baker & Humbley being the contractors. The same year (1878) £235 was spent in sanitary works and cleaning. In 1879 N. W. Trudgeon built additions to the contagious diseases wards at a cost of £189 17s. 9d.; £174 was also spent for sanitary improvements during this year. In 1880 £170 was spent in improvements, &c. In 1882 £137 18s. 6d. was spent in externally painting, J. J. Topham being the contractor. The same year a single-story nurses' rooms were erected by Nottle Brothers at a cost of £1,360. In 1883 the Secretary's residence was erected; R. C. Rees, contractor; cost, £1,371. The out-patients' dispensary was also erected by T. Burnett at a cost of £2,309 12s. 6d.; £362 15s. additional was spent in sundry works; £789 was spent in 1884 in covered ways, verandahs, fencing, shelter-sheds, &c., and painting. In 1885 £673 12s. was spent in making various improvements and in laying down a fire watermain. In 1886 the first move was taken towards putting the Hospital in its present sanitary condition. In this year the Board called upon the Government for funds, to which the Government responded, and accordingly a sum of £3,487 19s. 7d. was expended between this and the next year by the Superintendent of Public Buildings, who now took charge of the works as head of the Works and Buildings Department. The works carried out included complete alteration to the sanitary arrangements, thorough ventilation, jarrah floors to the wards, painting and varnishing the wards, turning the two large double medical wards in the eastern wing into

one, and erecting fire escape outside stairways, &c.; also during these years the whole of the hair mattresses of the Hospital were taken in detachments to the Quarantine Station, the hair submitted to a temperature of 230° of heat, and all the mattresses remade. In 1888 the question of complete plans for a future new Hospital was seriously discussed, and rough sketch-plans were presented by the Superintendent of Public Buildings to the Board, and generally approved. Dr. Gardner being told off to discuss with the Superintendent of Public Buildings the best method to be adopted for the erection of an operating theatre block as a permanent western wing of a future new Hospital, plans were prepared, submitted, and approved, the Government having voted a first instalment of £2,000 during 1888-9 for the new theatre and additions to nurses' quarters. In the operating theatre block the Board have what is allowed to be the premier building of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, and little, if anything, behind the best operating theatre blocks in Europe or America. In fact one eminent surgeon went so far as to say it was the best of its sort in the world; that is as it may be. The Hamburg theatre is, no doubt, more elaborately fitted up. The total cost of the theatre block, without fittings, was £3,003 17s. 7d., and the detached nurses' quarters cost £1,054, W. Rogers being the contractor for both buildings. In addition to the above £1,000 was spent during 1889 on other necessary works. Four hundred and thirty-five pounds was spent in 1890, and from that time to the present still further improvements and additions have been made as follows:—A new deadhouse and post-mortem-room, covered way connecting the operating block and main building, nurses' quarters in main building, rearrangement of kitchen, and the supply of new range, steam-jacketed cooking boilers, a new Cornish boiler, with complete system of hot water throughout the whole institution, &c., the total expenditure from 1848 to the present date being approximately about £67,000. Some time after the erection of the operating theatre the hon. medical officers found, notwithstanding all that had been done in giving extra accommodation, that they still required additional wards. It was first suggested to ask the Government to erect separate temporary buildings for the treatment of contagious diseases, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings was asked to submit plans and estimates. After carefully looking at the subject the Board saw clearly this would be only a temporary means of getting over the difficulty, and that the time had now come for absolutely constructing the east wing of the new Hospital. Meetings were held, plans discussed, committees and sub-committees appointed; and eventually a sub-committee, consisting of Drs. Way and Perks and the Superintendent of Public Buildings, presented to the Board a set of plans, to the details of which they had agreed between themselves. Arrangements had already been made between the Government and Commissioners of the Hospital and Charities Trust and a short Act of Parliament had been passed, whereby the trust money could be used towards the erection of the east wing. A committee of the Board formally agreed and approved of the sketch plans, which were thereupon put in hand, and when ready to be

laid on the contractor's table for tendering were again finally approved by the Chairman, with Mr. Salom as Chairman of Adelaide Hospital Commissioners and Dr. Stirling as the Honorary Medical Adviser, Dr. Way in the meantime having through ill health to leave the colony. In Melbourne Dr. Way met Professor Allen, of the Melbourne University, who had been sent to Europe by the Victorian Government to make himself acquainted with the latest development of hospital construction with a view to the erection of a new hospital in Melbourne. Dr. Way was so struck with the splendid arrangements of some of the plans, the photographs of which Professor Allen had brought back with him, that he wrote in haste to the Board stating that he feared that our new Adelaide Hospital plans were behind the times, and recommending the postponement of any further work until Professor Allen had been consulted. A short time previous to this some of the architectural profession of the city, deeply anxious that the new Hospital should have the best professional talent in its design, formed a deputation to the Government, and represented that the services of some of them should be called in, notwithstanding the fact that the plans were nearly ready for the contractor. The Government did not see the absolute need of extra professional skill, and declined the offer. On the receipt of Dr. Way's letter, backed by Dr. Stirling's opinion, the Board had no option but to ask the Superintendent of Public Buildings to show his plans to Professor Allen, who was asked to report thereon by the Board. The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Dr. Perks accordingly waited on Professor Allen with the plans. The result is generally known. Professor Allen considered there were only two systems which met all the requirements of modern hospital construction, viz., that of the isolated blocks, as exemplified by the new Hamburg Hospital, and the pavilion system. The former is unsuitable to the colony on account of the enormously increased cost of construction, large area required, and cost of administration, while the plans submitted to him by the Adelaide authorities were an admirable example of the latter in the general plan, and Professor Allen was further good enough to say that the details of the construction with one or two trifling alterations could not be bettered. This report being satisfactory the tender of Mr. Rogers was accepted at a cost of £13,516 for the southern portion of the east wing, the work to be completed in April, 1893."

Mr. T. GRAVES (the Chairman of the Hospital Board) requested His Excellency to lay the stone. He handed him with which to do so a handsome silver trowel, the gift of the Board and of Messrs. F. J. Eyre & Co., of North Adelaide. It is made entirely of South Australian articles—of Mount Malvern silver, set in MacDonnell Range rubies, with a polished carved mallee handle. He read an epitome of the statement of the Hospital's history as given above, and also stated that up 1867 Dr. Moore was Colonial Surgeon, and had full control of the Hospital. On March 14, 1867, the first Board of Management was appointed, consisting of the following members, viz.:—R. W. Moore, Colonial Surgeon; W. Wyatt, M.R.C.S.; H. Duncan, M.D.; G. Mayo, M.R.C.S.; W. Gosse, M.R.C.S.; J. Phillips, M.R.C.S.; C. J. F. Bayer, M.D.; H. Scott, F.R.C.S.; Hon. T. Elder, M.L.C.; Neville Blyth, M.P., and T. Graves, J.P. By command, Arthur Blyth, Chief Secretary. He also mentioned that the four resident medical

officers now at the Hospital all underwent a course of training at the Adelaide University. The present portion of the new wing now in course of construction would contain two wards of twenty-eight beds each and four small wards of three beds each, or a total of sixty-eight beds. On the third story there would be bedrooms, accommodating sixteen nurses, &c. There would also be dayrooms for patients and nurses, storerooms, &c., and all necessary conveniences. It would be apparent that to manage such a large and growing establishment a considerable staff was necessary. This consisted at the present time of ninety-two persons in all. The fortnightly reports of the Board meetings which appeared in the Press indicated a very small portion of the work done, as the House Committee, to which is given over the detailed work of the institution, are constantly required to meet. It was a matter for regret that more outside interest was not shown in the institution, and if subscribers would visit the Hospital and see some of its work they would be in a position to see the cost as reported was in nowise excessive.

His Excellency laid the stone, placing in the cavity under the stone a bottle containing copies of the *Register*, *Advertiser*, *Quiz*, a bottle of South Australian oil, a bottle of South Australian wine, South Australian grown wheat, coins of the realms for 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d., 3d., and 1d., and the following document:—

“The foundation-stone of the southern portion of the east wing of the new Adelaide Hospital was laid by His Excellency the Right Honourable Algernon Hawkins Thomond, Earl of Kintore, Lord Falconer of Halkerton, Lord Keith of Inverurie, P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor of the Province, on the 12th day of April, Anno Domini 1892, and in the 55th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Honourable Thomas Playford being Premier and Commissioner of Crown Lands of the colony; the Honourable Charles Cameron Kingston, Q.C., M.P., Chief Secretary, and the Minister controlling the hospitals of the colony; the Honourable John Greeley Jenkins, M.P., Commissioner of Public Works and the Minister controlling the erection of the Hospital; Thomas Graves, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Hospital Board; Maurice Salom, Esq., J.P., Chairman; Sir John Colton, K.C.M.G., and William Gilbert, Esq., M.P., Commissioners of the Charitable Fund; Robert Perks, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Hospital; Charles Edward Owen Smyth, Superintendent of Public Buildings; William Rogers, contractor. God Save the Queen.”

His Excellency declared the stone well and truly laid.

The TREASURER (Hon. W. B. Rounsevell), having apologized for the unavoidable absence of the Chief Secretary, expressed his pleasure at being present, because there were few things in civilized life which appealed more to the sympathies of the people, and assisted more fully in the advancement of humanity, than hospitals. In Australia there were in juxtaposition two different sides of human life. They had barbarism in its first state. Perhaps there was no other country in the world where the human race was in such a low state as was found in the far interior. There when men were enfeebled by infirmity and became useless as hunters and winners of food, they were left by the tribe in some wild or desert

place, and death soon followed from hunger. But here within a few hundred miles they saw the outcrop and the flower of civilization, for there were for the poor, the afflicted, and the sick proper institutions. Here the affections of men were not only spent upon their families, but they were taught by the improvement of knowledge and the increased love of humanity to care for the afflicted. Civilization taught them to provide for the infirmity, poverty, sickness, and affliction of those who were too enfeebled to care for themselves. They might well feel proud that they had in South Australia such a noble work as the Hospital, as it was one of the grandest methods by which the Government could exhibit its care of the people. They might well feel gratified that the wing had been undertaken. He was Commissioner of Public Works when Mr. Owen Smyth had the plans prepared, and he knew the extreme zeal Mr. Smyth had devoted to the preparation of the plans. The medical officers connected with the Hospital and other institutions had been consulted with regard to the plans, so that the most modern improvements would be assured. He believed the hygienic developments in the new wing would be such that affliction would be mitigated to the utmost possible degree to which modern science and intelligence would permit. He was pleased to see so many present, and he hoped they would not forget that the Board was always glad to receive donations in aid of the institution. (Hear, hear.)

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE said he desired to offer to His Excellency his sincere congratulations that the beginning of the fourth year of his term of office should be marked by his connection with the good work which he had performed that day. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated him on having his name inscribed on everlasting marble—(Hear, hear)—and on having another heirloom added to his family treasures. The memory of to-day's ceremony they might forget, and also the interesting figures given by the Chairman. They might even forget the fervid eloquence of the Treasurer; the trowel with which the stone was laid might go to the refining pot; but the good work that was being done by the Hospital would always remain. (Hear, hear.) Posterity looking at the contents underneath that stone would say an allopathic dose had been administered to them. It would be a homœopathic dose he should administer. (Laughter.) He was invited there as the Chancellor of the University of Adelaide. (Hear, hear.) He desired to recognise the great service done by the Adelaide Hospital to the University. (Hear, hear.) Although patients went out of the Hospital cured, the work done to them was but transitory. There was a wider benefit done to mankind. The results of the treatment at the Hospital were tabulated. Cases were carefully watched and the results recorded, and that added to the knowledge of the medical science of the world. This was not merely an abstract truth. They were happily free from many indigenous disorders, but in swampy parts hydatids were prevalent. From the observations of Dr. Davies Thomas a considerable addition had been made to the science as to the treatment of that terrible disease. (Hear, hear.) In the teaching of this Hospital to the

students of the University the most permanent and most widespread benefit of this institution was to be found. The medical students to learn the practical work of their profession at the beds of the Hospital would go into the world and carry with them through their lives the benefit of the training that they had received in practical work inside the walls of this institution. (Hear, hear.) He desired before sitting down to congratulate the Hospital Board of Adelaide and this large and distinguished assembly on the additional means of doing good that would be provided in the building, the stone of which had just been laid.

The COMMISSIONER of PUBLIC WORKS (Hon. J. G. Jenkins) said that the few words he had to say would be of a practical nature connected with the Building Department. As citizens they all recognised the necessity for the construction of the Hospital, and he was certain that the large attendance that day, as well as the interest taken in the new wing, showed that the people of this colony were really desirous of furnishing the best possible facilities for the sick and suffering. It had been said that some people had objected to be taken to the Hospital for treatment, and they preferred to stay at home, and in many cases with beneficial effect, but with the improved condition of everything pertaining to the Hospital at the present time a great many private people would prefer to have their friends treated at the Hospital, where with greater conveniences there was greater likelihood of recovery. He congratulated the Board of Management, whose one desire was to do the best for all residents of the colony. True, occasionally they might have debatable matters before them, but they were animated with the desire of benefiting their fellow-colonists, and whatever disputes they might have had, all had been settled with the aim of doing good to the institution. He felt confident that the Superintendent of Public Buildings, who had charge of the construction, and the contractor (Mr. Rogers) would see the building was a good and substantial one, and that every convenience would be placed in the building for the benefit of those who would be inmates in the future. He would refer to the close proximity of work between the University and the Hospital. It was of immense advantage for places like Adelaide for the Hospital to be closely connected with the University, where medical knowledge was acquired, and which was being used by the Hospital for the benefit of the institution and the colony. He trusted that the building would be completed without accident as soon as possible, and when completed and handed over that it would be of the greatest usefulness and benefit to the colony. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M. SALOM, as Chairman of Public Charities, and as a past Chairman of the Hospital Board, said he had been requested to say a few words in connection with the erection of this wing, the foundation-stone of which had been laid that day by His Excellency. It might not be generally known that the cost of maintaining the Hospital was derived from two sources, namely, partly by vote out of the general revenue and partly by subscribers, who received a *quid pro quo* in the shape of orders for admission. Unfortunately the amount realized from the latter source fell very far short of the actual requirements, and the system was that these subscriptions were paid into the Treasury and were individually lost sight of. The amount required

last year was £13,000, of which the public subscribed £1,700, thus leaving a large amount to be taken out of the general public revenue. In reference to the formation of the Commissioners' Fund, he would like to say that when he was originally elected a member of the Board of Management in 1874 he found that a considerable sum had been paid by various donors, who had not received any consideration in exchange, and the Board, with the assistance of Sir E. T. Smith, urged upon the Government that these moneys should be handed over to the Commissioners to form an Endowment Fund. The Government of that day complied with the request, and sent on some three hundred and odd pounds; but as this did not represent the whole further pressure was used, and the sum was ultimately increased to £839. This, then, was the nucleus of the fund they were now expending, and since that date all special gifts had been paid to the Commissioners; and although the individual amounts donated had not been large, still by careful husbanding and investment the sum had now come up to between £11,000 and £12,000. His personal hope, and that of his colleagues, Sir John Colton and Mr. Gilbert, M.P., had been to get this fund up to such an amount that it would yield sufficient revenue to maintain the institution free from any cost to the Government. But bearing in mind the figures he had quoted in reference to the relative cost, and the amount of subscriptions by the public, it was patent that such a desirable state of things could only be looked for in the faraway future. Under these circumstances, when it was represented to his colleagues and himself that the present accommodation of the hospital was quite insufficient, and that the Government could not afford to find the money themselves, they thought they were perfectly justified in consenting to spend the funds in their hands on the erection of this new wing. The only stipulation they made was that it was to form part of an entire new hospital, to be built on the latest and most approved principles, and he had every reason to think that would be done. It might therefore be pleasant for those generous persons who had contributed to the fund to know that the building was being paid for by them, and that in the present time was a matter of congratulation, for it would afford employment to a number of workmen who would otherwise be idle. He trusted the time would soon come when a more prosperous state of affairs throughout the length and breadth of the colony would free the Government from any charge in connection with the institution. (Hear, hear.) He would like to say that although the cost of erecting this wing would exhaust the funds in hand their office of Commissioners would remain, and he asked the public to continue their generous gifts in order to complete a perfect edifice. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. J. COLES, in the absence of Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for being present. He said His Excellency had shown at all times a keen interest in such institutions as the Hospital, and he (the speaker) had always taken a more than passing interest in the Adelaide Hospital. (Hear, hear.) Thirty-three years ago he was officially connected with the institution. (Hear, hear.) A little more than that period he was at work in that old dispensary which they saw opposite to them. He spent three of the happiest years of his life there—(Hear, hear)—and if his poor old

father had had the means instead of being in the position he now was it was quite possible that he should have studied medicine and been doing something else. It was there that he had met the lady who for over a quarter of a century had been the sharer of his joys. (Hear, hear.) Therefore they could understand why he took more than a passing interest in the institution. The Hospital when he first knew it was not the Hospital of to-day. They had not then the well-planted grounds nor the iron railing. They had only the western wing of the building, with a post-and-rail fence and three old gumtrees where they now sow pines. They had no honorary medical officers, and everything was conducted with peace, harmony, and goodwill. He hoped that peace, harmony, and goodwill still prevailed. (Hear, hear.) In order to put his sympathy in a practical form he would be glad if his name were added to the list of subscribers. (Hear, hear.)

His Worship the MAYOR seconded. He was sure they were all deeply indebted to His Excellency for his presence and his kind sympathy. The new buildings were not an indication of the increase of disease, for the deep drainage and other improvements had lessened disease, but they showed that the Hospital Board were alive to all possible necessities. The building, he was sure, would be an ornament to the city.

His EXCELLENCY, in returning thanks, said:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—Any intention I may have entertained of using the opportunity your kindness affords to speak in detail of the past history and present prospects of this Hospital may now be foregone. (Hear, hear.) I think you will agree, as we have had the advantage of listening to more than one careful and exhaustive speech on the subject. I am sure we are grateful to our spokesmen, who have taxed their energies to give us all the information necessary. (Hear, hear.) But, ladies and gentlemen, only fancy—dreadful thought—had any speaker overtaxed his strength, what would have happened? Supposing a speech had been exhaustive, not only as to its matter, but as to its delivery; why, the speaker would have to go to the Hospital! (Laughter.) And then, on his discharge, he would be able to boast of practical experience of the skill, the care, the devotion which has always marked, but never more than at the present, the tending of the sick under its roof. (Cheers.) However, I dare say, we are all agreed that no additional evidence is required of the large success our Adelaide School and practice of medicine can boast and to which this Hospital can witness, and that we need not increase our roll of patients for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I have referred to the success of our Adelaide Medical School. There is no need for me in this connection to preach to the converted; but perhaps I may be permitted to say that before coming out to Australia I heard from an old Cambridge friend of mine—a very distinguished Medical Professor—a man well known to every Cambridge medical graduate of the last quarter of a century, whose brilliant attainments received a year ago an emphatic mark of the Queen's appreciation, I refer to Professor Humphrey; I heard, I say, from him that of the many things which would strike a stranger on first arrival in this

young country of the South, the most striking could be found in an examination of the noteworthy and solid results which have already been attained by the flourishing School of Medicine. You all know how true that is, and can picture to yourselves the pleasure Sir George Humphrey must feel at the success many old pupils and friends have obtained here. And, indeed, an inspection of the existing building but brightens our appreciation of the work done. (Hear, hear.) No one can say that the building, added to at different times and in different ways, is anything but inconvenient, and none too well suited for its high purpose. All praise then to those who have well earned it. You must not however, understand that I am not alive to how much has been done for this Hospital since early days. Only yesterday the Speaker of the House of Assembly allowed me to see a sketch of the building and grounds of thirty years ago. No gardens for the use of the convalescent patients were to be found then, no water supply gave unlimited quantities by the turning of a tap; a well, a pump, and a tank in the tower up yonder was all the provision that could be supplied. Much has been done, but the Government recognise that still more is urgently required. (Hear, hear.) A new wing is to be built forthwith, and it has been my privilege to commence the fourth year of my residence among you by laying its foundation-stone. It is a privilege I highly prize. (Hear, hear.) By every means in my power would I evince my deep sympathy with enterprises designed to prevent and cure disease, or to mitigate human suffering. (Hear, hear.) To the attainment of those ends I know of no more potent force than the skill our Medical School can lend. May that school progress continuously from ~~success to conquest~~. We know that the centre of gravity of all human achievement, be it in arts or science, is often shifting. Once in Asia, now in Europe, may it not some day, when more opportunity is given for original research, be found here? Surely, we proudly say, it may be. Gentlemen, one additional source of gratification I must add and I have done. It is derived from the statement in the annual report that the best authorities, one of whom had just returned from visiting the Hospitals in the old countries, pronounce the plans of this new building to be incapable of improvement. I am certain that you all will join with me in congratulating the author of these plans on his work. (Cheers.) I count it an honour, gentlemen, that my name in the future will in some measure be associated with this Hospital in that I have laid the foundation-stone of the new wing, and I pray that it may stand for years to come as a monument of the gratitude of thousands of sufferers who have sought and obtained relief within its walls. (Cheers.) His Excellency left while the band played the "Song of Australia," and the ceremony terminated.
