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*July 10<sup>th</sup> 1886*

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**PRESS NOTICES.**

*V. Times*

The Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition and their friends spent a pleasant day at Cambridge to-day. The streets were gay with bunting. The inhabitants evinced the liveliest interest in their visitors and the authorities of the town and of the University accorded a very hearty welcome.

The proceedings included a luncheon given by the Corporation at the Guildhall. About 200 sat down. The loyal toasts were heartily received.

The MAYOR proposed "The Health of the Visitors."

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, in responding, said that devotion to the Queens was as deep in the hearts of the colonists and of the natives of India as in the hearts of any Englishmen. They were proud of England and of being connected with England. Sir Charles also acknowledged the generous hospitality accorded to the visitors in Cambridge and everywhere.

The MAYOR and VICE-CHANCELLOR responded to a vote of thanks.

In the afternoon there was a special congregation for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees upon some of the representatives of the colonies and India on the occasion of their visit to Cambridge. The members of the Cambridge Town Council, as representing the town, were invited to be present at the ceremony, and attended in state with the corporation insignia. The Senate House was well filled, and the proceedings excited great interest.

After the graces conferring the degrees had been read and passed, the Public Orator commenced the proceedings by delivering an address of welcome to the distinguished visitors. Dr. Sandys began by expressing regret that the traditions of his office prevented him speaking in English to men who were united with themselves not only by the common ties of language and lineage and famous memories of the past, but also by the bond of loyalty to the Throne of England. Yet that ancient Latin language might serve to remind them that the dominions of the British Empire extended over a far larger portion of the surface of the globe than any that had been traversed by the victorious eagles of Rome. "*Salvete igitur, Britanniae totius alumni, quos in terris inter sese tam diversis immensa Britanniae pacis majestas velut numinis cujusdam alis amplectitur. Ubi cunque terrarum nominis nostri famam intemeratam conservatis, conservatam indies latius extenditis, omnes ex animo jubemus salvere.*" The museums and colleges of Cambridge could not pretend to be as rich in the charms of nature and art as the magnificent courts of an Imperial Exhibition teeming with the varied wealth of England's distant dominions. "*Patent tamen vobis omnibus Musea nostra; patent Collegia nostra omnia; patent omnium corda.*" The colleges themselves, in their relation to the University, were an instance of that federal union which it rested with the representatives of the colonies and of India to promote on a far larger scale; and the combination of all the provinces of the British Empire in a closer federal union, with the consequent diffusion of fresh life through all the parts of that stupendous whole would give a new meaning to the lines of Virgil:—

"*Spiritus intus alit totamque infusa per artus*

"*Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.*"

In proceeding to introduce the distinguished persons on whom degrees were about to be conferred, the Orator observed that the compliment which was thus paid to them by the University was not confined to the actual recipients of the degrees, but was also shared in a measure by those whom they so worthily represented.

His Highness the Rajah of Narsinhgarh was then introduced as the king of a district in the very heart of India, who had left his royal city and the quiet lake that reflected the towers of his palace, and had ventured to cross the sea with the intention of improving his acquaintance with a country with which he was already connected through his friendly relations with our Indian Empire.

The Hon. S. Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Council for India, was next described as one who, as a former Chief Commissioner in Burmah and Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, had, by his able administration of both of those provinces, signally proved *populi salutem supremam esse legem*.

Sir William John Clarke was characterized as one who traced his lineage from the golden age of Queen Elizabeth, and was himself one of the ornaments of that golden province of Australia, which was proud to bear the name of Queen Victoria. "Ipsis Argonautis multo feliciores illos esse dixerim, qui in illa provincia vellere aureo non uno potiti, magna erga cives suos munificentia Reginae ipsius favorem adepti sunt."

Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., was welcomed as the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, "quam occidentem versus solem imperii Britannici terminum esse dicerem, nisi meminissem imperio Britannico solis occasum esse ignotum." The Orator also alluded to the fact that in 1880 Sir Charles, as Minister for Railways and Canals, signed the contract for the great transcontinental railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which had been opened within the last few days. "Licet Britannis per ampliorem quandam Britanniam fortiter progredi 'vel occidentis usque ad ultimam sinum.'"

Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., D.C.L. Oxon., was described as one who, after taking a first class in the Final Classical School at Oxford, had spent more than 30 years in public positions of the highest importance, and had not only given signal proof of his literary and administrative ability in the Ionian Islands, but had also shown the greatest sagacity, courtesy, and dignity as Governor of no less than five of our colonies (Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, Mauritius and Hongkong). He might almost ask in the words of Virgil, "Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?—nisi forte, Ithacæ suæ memor, versu Homericomavult landari: πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων ἴδεν ἄστεα καὶ νόον ἔγνω."

Sir William Davenport, K.C.M.G., was welcomed as a distinguished representative of South Australia. In allusion to the "trophy of refined copper," which is a conspicuous object in the court assigned to that colony in the present Exhibition, the Orator observed: "Inter provinciæ illius miracula vidistis nuper tropæum quoddam totum ex ære puro conditum; talium vero civium e virtutibus coloniæ illi 'monumentum ære perennius' positum esse dixerim."

Sir Julius Von Haast, K.C.M.G., Ph.D., F.R.S., was characterized as one who had added largely to our knowledge of the botany, zoology, and geology of New Zealand. In reference to his having proved himself a generous benefactor to the University by presenting a series of bones of the different extinct species of the gigantic bird known as the moa or *dinornis* the Orator continued;—"Illum, qui (ne majora ejus merita commemorem) Museo nostro prioris ævi avem rarissimam illam, quæ δεινορνις nominatur, liberaliter donavit, ipsum inter sæculi hujus ingenia rariora libenter numeramus. πολλὰ τὰ δεινὰ κούδεν ἀνθρώπου δεινότερον πέλει."

Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I., M.D., author of "The Industrial Arts of India," was next described as one who was conspicuous for his devotion to literature and art. While Director of the Victoria Museum and Gardens in Bombay, he had spread a knowledge of the science of Europe among the natives of India, and, on his return to England he had made the industrial arts of India familiar to the nations of Europe.

Lastly, Mr. Edward Charles Buck, LL.B., of Clare College (1862) Secretary to the Revenue and Agricultural Department of India, was congratulated on having so successfully taken part, as Commissioner for the Government of India, in the organizing of the splendid display of Indian products at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The Orator concluded by applying to the Indian Courts and the adjacent colonial rooms the fine lines of Virgil, describing the treasures of art in the palace of the Queen of Carthage:—

“ At domus interior regali splendida luxu  
“ Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis :  
“ Arte laboratæ vestes ostroque superbo,  
“ Ingens argentum mensis, cælataque in auro  
“ Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum  
“ Per tot ducta viros antiqua ab origine gentis.”

In introducing the Archimandrite Hieronymus Myriantheus for the honorary degree of LL.D., which had been granted at a previous Congregation but which could not be conferred owing to a serious accident which had befallen the Archimandrite, the Orator observed that during his recent tour in Greece he had visited the site of the Isthmian games, and had gathered a memento of his visit, a *corona cito peritura*, from the pines that still grow by the ancient stadium. To-day the University offered by his hands a less perishable wreath to a Greek Archimandrite, whose very name of Myriantheus was suggestive of the garland. Born in the island of Cyprus, the Archimandrite had been Professor of Theology, Principal of the Theological College, and a member of the Patriarchal Synod at Jerusalem; while recently he had been twice offered a bishopric, but had preferred to remain for the last 12 years the chief pastor of the Greek community in London to becoming either a Bishop in Cyprus or an Archbishop in Corfu. By the due recognition of men like him, Churches that in some degree differed from one another were drawn into a closer sympathy; for, while there might be many folds, there was but “one flock and one Shepherd”—the “Shepherd from whom the faithful would receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.”

A congratulatory address to the University of Heidelberg upon the occasion of the celebration of the 500th anniversary of its foundation, composed by the Orator, was then read and sealed with the University seal. It will be presented by the Rev. Coutts Trotter, M.A., of Trinity, who has been appointed representative of the University on the occasion.

The proceedings then terminated. Later in the afternoon there was a reception of the Colonial and Indian visitors at the Fitzwilliam Museum, which was largely attended by members of the University in academical dress, the doctors wearing their scarlet robes. A number of ladies and other visitors were present. In the evening the Vice-Chancellor entertained a select party at dinner at Christ's College Lodge, but the majority of the visitors returned to London by the evening trains.

now rules in the Medical School here. He has so imbued his scholars with a love for their work that they are content to forego their vacation for the sake of his instruction. They are well-advised in this, and we agree most cordially with Dr. Whittell in his estimate of Dr. Watson's abilities. But one swallow does not make a summer. We may see eye to eye with Dr. Whittell in his estimate of the ability of Dr. Watson. We cannot follow him when he goes further. Whilst we are prepared to admit that "in the ranks of the medical profession of South Australia gentlemen can be found thoroughly competent to take up every one of the branches of medical education," we want to know what need there is for them to devote themselves to this work. Does South Australia really require a Medical School? That is the question. It is not whether we have or have not capable instructors here, but whether we really need the school. Upon this point neither Dr. Whittell nor Dr. Stirling thought it worth while to enlighten the public. Both rested content with the knowledge—which is shared, indeed, by all—that capable instructors are ready to hand if required.

It will be noticed that we have not hitherto referred in any way to the speech of Dr. Thomas, who opposed the establishment of the school. This may be left to speak for itself. It is unanswerable. Dr. Thomas pointed out yesterday that more medical men arrived in the colony than could find a livelihood; that our population is not large enough to support a Medical School; and that it would be almost impracticable to furnish a fully equipped school equal to modern requirements. These are strong objections; they were stated clearly and proved to demonstration. Dr. Stirling, who spoke afterwards, did not attempt to deny the truth of the first and second propositions. He did indeed seek to prove that a properly equipped school could and would be established in Adelaide. According to him arrangements have been made to secure the services of the best available

practitioners here. It is doubtful whether this would meet the case. Everybody knows that the best practitioner is not necessarily the best teacher, and that a man can be in the forefront of his profession without being able to impart knowledge to students. This objection is fatal if rightly considered, when it is remembered that the Council will employ men as teachers, not as practitioners. Another illogical argument advanced by Dr. Stirling runs—"It is really for the public benefit that we should set our practitioners free here with the hall-mark of efficiency." We do that already. There is a Medical Board which gives such a hall-mark for the purposes of the colony. It is hardly to be supposed that the University would arrogate to itself the functions of this Board. The matter might be put to a practical test. There are now, we believe, upwards of fifty unregistered persons who practise medicine and surgery in the colony. Would the establishment of the school do away with them? We trow not. On the whole, the arguments in favour of the establishment of a school at this time are few and very far between. The school is not now required—that is the main point against it.

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Register October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1886

THE ADELAIDE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—Although a majority of the University Senate have affirmed the desirability of the Medical School scheme, many of their number, and I think the majority of medical men in the colony, will endorse the conclusions of your leading article of to-day; for they are at a loss to know why the S.A. Scholarship, a most valuable institution properly administered, should have been abolished, and are firmly convinced that there is no need whatever for a School of Medicine in the capital of this sparsely populated colony. A thing one does not want is dear at any price. South Australians who wish to take up medicine and can afford the slight extra expense have the choice of good schools under the guidance of masters in easily accessible Europe, or they may go to good established schools in the adjacent colonies. Numerous qualified and experienced gentlemen crowded out of the older countries are always available for practices in our colony, costing us nothing. The population of the country is not likely to grow for some time; the supply of doctors exceeds the demand; and in the face of these incontestable facts the University holds out inducements for men to take up medicine in its embryo school. There is no need to say a word about the comparative advantages of studying under men new to the art of teaching and those who have made it their speciality, men, too, famous the world over in their several branches; nor to comment on the very scanty hospital material here compared with that of the large hospitals in Europe.

The Council of the University will do well, having passed their regulations, to keep them in abeyance indefinitely and to defer the full inauguration of the school until it is really wanted and the country can pay for it—or the students. You are to be congratulated, Sir, on the lucid way in which you have placed this matter before your readers.

I am, Sir, &c.,

X.

October 21.

Register October 25<sup>th</sup> 1886

## PROPOSED MEDICAL SCHOOL AT THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—It must be agreed by all that Dr. Thomas's objections to the proposed Medical School were not seriously combated at the meeting of the Senate of the University. His argument that the school is not required in the interests of the public is unanswerable. Certainly in the neighbourhood of Adelaide there is no dearth of medical practitioners, and every little township in the colony that is able to support a medical man has one, while some even which are not thus able are also blessed at certain intervals. Now and then we hear a cry from some very sparsely settled district that a resident doctor is needed, but unless the Government were to subsidize a man (as is done in the Northern Territory), or the people were to pay very much higher fees than they are either willing or able to do, it will be a long while before these districts can be served. This is a question in which the public is deeply interested, for the £800 per annum to be spent upon the school is public money which would have been saved to the country but for the efforts of the University to secure it. If the University cannot find a more practical use for the money, it had far better be reabsorbed in the general funds of the colony, as was at first intended. The cry for more or for better men has not come from the public, who are quite satisfied that the supply is equal to the demand. It then rests with the University Council to show that the class of men imported is inferior to what is required, and that the men educated here will be superior to those imported. Neither of these points have they attempted to prove. Can any one suppose that our little University, with the small funds at its disposal and the limited number of men from whom to select its teachers, will be able to offer anything approaching the advantages offered by the London or Edinburgh schools, officered as they are by men of world-wide repute? Why, then, ought public money to be wasted in doing inferiorly what is now done so well elsewhere, and bringing out a class of medical practitioners whose practical education must be on a much more limited scale than it is at any of the respectable European schools? If it could be proved that the education given here would be equal to the European the money would still be wasted as being spent unnecessarily. The feeling is growing in England that there are too many qualifying bodies already, and many thoughtful men look in the direction of the "one portal" system. Learning this from the experience of the old country we ought not in this new land to multiply qualifying Boards. The argument that what has been done in law here can also be done in medicine does not hold good. Most of our colonials who have taken distinguished legal positions have been educated elsewhere, and even if this were not so, law is learned for the most part from books, and does not require one tithe of the amount of practical and personal teaching that must be given to the average student before he can be transformed into a useful and intelligent medical practitioner.

I am, Sir, &c,

JAMES T. MITCHELL.