

PROFESSOR ALLEN, of Melbourne, in proposing the toast of "The University of Adelaide," said he did so with great pleasure. He was pleased to find that its constitution was so liberal, and that the education of all classes was provided for. He was pleased to see that the Adelaide University was more liberal than the Melbourne institution, inasmuch as ladies were eligible for election to the senate of the former. In Melbourne they allowed the ladies to take any degree they might, but they shut the door of the senate upon them. He thought the proceedings of the Melbourne University senate would be marked by greater elegance and light if ladies were present than they at times were under present circumstances. He congratulated the Adelaide University on having been the first of the universities to secure the services of a professor of music, and he hoped they would have a Professor Ives in Melbourne before long. One of the things much needed in common with the medical schools of the colonies was the adoption of a uniform standard of examinations. He advocated the admission of ladies to the School of Medicine and the treatment of the ladies in the same manner as the men were treated. He would couple with the toast the name of the Chancellor of the University (the Hon. S. J. Way), who filled with so much credit so many offices in the colony.

The CHANCELLOR of the Adelaide University (Hon. S. J. Way) responded. The proceedings of the congress had impressed him with the versatility of the members of the congress, who were in every respect all-round men. It had been indeed a pleasure to him to find that Adelaide was the theatre in which the most learned and distinguished gathering of gentlemen in the history of Australia had met. It was an honor to all connected with the congress to have been so connected, and it was particularly flattering to South Australians that this colony had been the scene of the gathering of the congress. He hoped that the assembly would have the result of reducing the suffering of humanity and the advancement of the profession in Australia. There was a marked difference between the universities of the other colonies and of Adelaide. The former were founded by the Legislature and the bequests of deceased gentlemen, but they owed the existence of the Adelaide University to the generosity of the late Sir Walter Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder, the latter of whom started the institution with a donation of £12,000. (Cheers.) He had also enabled them to carry out Dr. Stirling's scheme of starting a medical school, and had been selected by her Majesty as the recipient of the highest honor conferred on an Australian during the jubilee year.

Dr. STIRLING (president of the reception committee) proposed the health of "Our guests." He said there had never been any doubt as to the success of the gathering from the first; and after thanking those who had so hospitably entertained the members, said South Australia might fairly congratulate herself on having done justice to her high reputation for hospitality. The conference might not have done anything particularly worthy of record, but they had at least set an example that would be followed by the other colonies, and that they had demonstrated that a common bond of fellowship had united all members of the profession.

Mr. T. N. FITZGERALD, surgeon, of Melbourne, suitably responded, and referred to the splendid hospitality to which the visitors had been treated.

Dr. MAUNSELL, of New Zealand, proposed the "Entertainers of the Congress," and referred in flattering terms to the many gentlemen who had entertained them in such a noble manner. The reputation of South Australia for hospitality had been wafted across the seas, and he came to the colony expecting to be well entertained, but he did not know that the land was simply flowing with the milk and honey of hospitality. He had never met such a satisfied, happy, and apparently prosperous people, and although they had no great city like Melbourne they had at least the most beautiful capital in the southern hemisphere. They had a university that was second to none in its appointments in Australia, and an Exhibition that was worthy of a pilgrimage from the uttermost parts of the earth.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, in the absence of the Mayor of Adelaide, suitably responded. The medical profession had been termed the noblest of the professions, and he was bound to confess that the presence of the intercolonial delegates proved that it was the most public spirited.

Mr. J. H. SYMON, Q. C., also responded.

The Hon. Sir HENRY AYERS, K. C. M. G., proposed "The President of the Conference." He fully recognised the value and importance of the discoveries made by medical men during the past 50 years, and was proud that the president of the first congress was a native-born South Australian.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. Verco) suitably responded, thanking the members of the profession for the honor done him in electing him to the position.

Dr. J. DAVIES THOMAS (president of the S.A. Branch of the Medical Association) proposed the "Medical Press of Australia," to which the editor of the *Australian Medical Journal* (Dr. Jameson), and the editor of the *Australian Medical Gazette* (the Hon. J. M. Creed, M.L.A., surgeon) responded.

Mr. J. FOREMAN, surgeon, of Sydney, gave the toast of the "Executive Committee" in a happy speech, and Dr. Poulton (hon. secretary to the congress) responded in a felicitous manner.

The proceedings closed shortly before midnight, a pleasant evening having been spent.

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# The Advertiser

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

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THIS is an age of congresses. In almost every walk of life there are associations of persons who find in union mutual help, and by the interchange of views mutual advantage, while by collective and concerted action they gain augmented influence. The facilities afforded by improved means of intercommunication render such gatherings as that of the Medical Congress, which has assembled in Adelaide this week, more feasible, and it is only natural that they should be multiplied. That event is one of special importance, inasmuch as it is the first of the kind in these colonies, is therefore largely experimental in character, and has proved an unqualified success. It has much more than local significance, for its proceedings will create deep interest among medical and scientific men all over the world. By those whose geographical ideas of Australia are hazy it may seem a little strange that nothing of the kind has taken place before; but if it be remembered that between the extreme points from which our visitors have come to Adelaide there is an area larger than that of Europe the wonder will cease. If the mileage traversed by the members of the congress were to be reckoned up it would probably be astonishing, and it is evident that conditions and experiences of a widely diverse character are focussed in such a manner as to be highly instructive. The public interest manifested in the congress is easily accounted for,

seeing that by it public benefit will be gained. If there is any class of men that is devoted to the public welfare it is to be found in the medical profession. As a rule the members of it are of high character and liberal education. They have undergone severe and protracted training in order to be qualified for dealing effectively with the ills that flesh is heir to. Without any doubt they are the best friends of suffering humanity. Their business is to alleviate pain, prevent or arrest the progress of disease, and their whole lives are spent in a long combat with the king of terrors. Most of them are enthusiasts in their work, and think little of personal fatigue or inconvenience if they can only achieve success. They are often the willing servants of a capricious, exacting, and unthankful public, and are most ready and active in times of the greatest peril. Their records contain instances of heroism as sublime and self-sacrifice as complete as can be found anywhere. That they should expect to be remunerated for their services is not unreasonable, and however much we may grumble at doctors' bills, when the value of those services is considered such murmuring is seldom to be justified. Moreover, the poor, and those who are reduced in circumstances know, as no one else does, how large and free is the generous kind-