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training to become pharmaceutical chemists and 26 to be teachers under the Education Department. The latter number will doubtless be considerably increased under the operation of the new scheme supervised by the joint Board of Education.

Among the facts set forth relative to scholarships and other prizes one rather surprising statement is that last year there were no entries for the Angus Engineering Exhibition. It is not often that a prize of £60 for three years—totalling £180—goes begging, and the incident may perhaps suggest the possibility of amending the regulations so as to more fully carry out the munificent intentions of the donor. The requirement that candidates must be under eighteen, and must have passed the Senior Examination, seems reasonable enough; but that which necessitates the payment of an examination-fee of five guineas must certainly limit the area of choice. Most parents would think twice before staking so large a fee on what would perhaps seem only a remote chance of securing the exhibition. Three prizes, of £10, £5, and £3 respectively, are now awarded to the candidates at the Junior Public Examination who score best in four subjects, and it is stated that last year, on the first occasion when these incentives were held out, the effect was noticeable in an increased number of those who sat for the examination. There is no doubt that the University has now placed itself in touch not only with the secondary schools of the province, but also with the teachers of the elementary schools, and much good may be expected as the result of this progressive movement. In the matter of the proposed inclusion of Greek in the number of optional subjects for the arts degree there was a marked difference of opinion between the majorities in the Council and the Senate respectively at the close of last year, but the dispute was terminated by a compromise which has the effect of reducing the compulsory standard, both in Latin and in Greek, to so much as is required for the Senior Public Examination. This will very materially reduce the standard of scholarship in Latin, but at the same time it will ensure that every Bachelor of Arts must have read at least a few score pages of both the classical languages. This final arrangement was brought about mainly through the tact of the Chancellor, of whom it is remarked in the report that the baronetcy conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen is regarded as "an honour to the University over which he so ably presides." In commenting upon this bulky academical calendar for the year 1900 a word of praise is certainly due to the Registrar of the University for the admirable mode in which the matter is compiled and indexed. Any student who wishes to know what the University requires of him ought to have no difficulty in mastering every detail with the aid of the calendar.

THE ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.
The scaffolding which until recently was in position around the Conservatorium of Music on North-terrace, has now been removed, and the beautiful building stands finished, so far as the architectural design is concerned. Under the careful supervision of the contractor, Mr. Walter C. Torode, there has not been the slightest trouble at any period of the work, which is so far advanced that by March 6 the classrooms will be ready for occupation. The main entrance is up a flight of steps and through a tiled porch, which is flanked by cloak-rooms and lavatories. The interior of the hall presents a fine appearance. The roof of this room, supported as it is by gracefully designed pillars, is a striking feature of the design, as is the handsome cedar dado which surrounds it. The hall is one of the finest in Australia. Two flights of stairs lead from its side to the classrooms in the basement. The double walls and doors which separate the classrooms, are built especially to prevent leakage of sound, and the exceedingly thick main walls should make the rooms amongst the coolest in the city in summer. A feature of the work on which the contractor prides himself is the plastering. All of this work has been finished with Hay Valley lime, which is made out of marble, and the result is an absolutely uniform surface, resembling a beautiful white stone. In hall, classrooms, lecture, and concert rooms, the final touches are just being put on, and Adelaide citizens can justly pride themselves on the manner in which the funds of one of their most liberal colonists have been expended.

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ADELAIDE: FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1900.

THE HOSPITAL DISPUTE SETTLED.

With unfeigned pleasure we announce this morning the settlement of the Hospital dispute, which has raged so long and with consequences so disastrous to the most helpless class in the community, the suffering poor, who in their dire extremity have no refuge except the public Asylum for the sick. Our readers need not to be reminded how earnestly we have advocated the accomplishment of the end which has at last been gained, or how assiduously we have striven for its realization. Nor is it necessary that they should be told just now how zealously the like purpose has been promoted by true humanitarians connected and unconnected with the University Council and the Hospital Board. At the proper time these genuine friends of the poor will enjoy the public recognition which they have so richly merited. It is sufficient at present to say that much forbearance, much discretion, and much tact have been shown by all concerned in the settlement. The re-establishment between the University and the Hospital of such friendly relations as will enable the Medical School to pursue its important work in full activity was in itself an object whose attainment was worth enormous exertion; because it means a reopening of opportunities for poor youths and maidens in South Australia to qualify themselves equally with the well-to-do to minister to the sick. More than that, however, has been done. Besides supplying facilities for the full instruction of young practitioners, the terms of the settlement provide for the return to the Hospital of many of the members of the late Honorary Staff; and not even the most uncompromising opponent of peace and harmony between the disputants could say with conviction that this is not a great public advantage. We doubt, indeed, whether such a proposition would be advanced by any member of the Medical Staff in the Hospital. However efficient these gentlemen may be, if judged alone by the mere standard of numerical strength, they cannot be as competent as a larger staff would be to deal with the many complex cases which have to be treated amongst hundreds of patients subject to every variety of organic disease and of casualty. Nor does the people's gain end even here. The additional chances for observation now given to the profession generally must materially tend to benefit those under medical treatment far beyond the confines of the Hospital. Multiplied experiences mean a great deal to a progressive medical practitioner.

We have spoken in no uncertain tones regarding the settlement of the Hospital dispute, because the position admits of no uncertainty. Of course, in the final adjustment of details difficulties may occur, and the exercise of a great deal of delicate tact will be required; but much may be done—as much as has already been done—by a strict regard for the policy of give and take. The staunchest friend of the poor will be he who has the best forgetting memory, and who is most desirous of letting bygones be bygones—since, obviously, no good purpose can be served by their revival. Let the dead past bury its dead! Let the record of the frictions and the conflicts, the sensations—ay! the tragedies—let this be blotted out. Let questions be decided on one simple touchstone—"What is best for the poor?" What can be done with the indigent who have no friends and no helpers, and who may suffer agony and die in hopelessness while we wrangle over non-essential things?" Scarcely any other considerations are worthy of serious thought, and the greatest nobility of character will be shown by those who are ready and willing, in the true spirit of chivalry, to sink their little personal jealousies and ambitions. It must be definitely understood that no reopening of the controversy now so satisfactorily concluded will be permitted. Any one who should attempt to rekindle the fierce passion which raged so long should be promptly discouraged and suppressed by earnest supporters on both sides of the dispute which has continued so wearily and so woefully. With a due observance of such principles as these a recrudescence of the trouble will be impossible; and that such a consummation may be realized must be the devout wish of every genuine colonist. The historical Adelaide Hospital dispute has cost so much—so terribly much—in tears, and fears, and actual loss of life, if only through sheer apprehension, that only the most callous and stony-hearted man would do anything to revive it.

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SETTLEMENT OF THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL DISPUTE.
The negotiations which have been proceeding for some time past with the view to settling the dispute in connection with the Adelaide Hospital have been satisfactorily concluded. A special meeting of the Board of Management of the institution was held on Thursday afternoon, when the Board adopted the report of its sub-committee appointed to confer with a sub-committee of the Council of the University on the question. The two sub-committees had met on Tuesday, and unanimously agreed to recommend to their respective Boards the adoption of the following resolutions:—
"On the nomination of the University the following offices be filled on the staff of the Adelaide Hospital.—Two physicians, two surgeons, one gynecologist, one ophthalmologist, two assistant physicians, two assistant surgeons (one of the four assistants being appointed joint pathologist). Further, that every member of the senior staff, present or future, at the Adelaide Hospital be styled clinical teacher, and that his name shall appear in the University Calendar as such." This resolution, which had been carried without dissent by the University Council, was unanimously agreed to by the Hospital Board on Thursday, and its effect is to end the dispute in the Hospital and to open the door for the establishment of the Medical School at the institution and the readmission to the Hospital of outside doctors.