

CUS47/10355/18  
Oct. 26, 1905

# UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

### ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes and certificates in connection with the Faculty of Medicine of University College took place in the large hall yesterday afternoon. The Right Hon. Lewis Fry presided over a large attendance, which included Professor Lloyd Morgan (Principal of the College), Dr. W. Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, several leading medical practitioners of the city, and members of the College staff.

The DEAN of the FACULTY of MEDICINE (Professor E. Fawcett) read the report, which was as follows:—The past year, unlike its predecessor, has witnessed many changes in the medical faculty, and overshadowing all in importance is the resignation of one whom we are accustomed to associate with this report, brought about by an occurrence as sad as it is the lot of any man to experience. For a period of some 26 years Dr. Markham Skerritt, our late Dean and Joint Professor of Medicine in this Faculty, has been prominently associated with medical education in this city. He served as secretary to the old Bristol Medical School for some fourteen years, and on the amalgamation of that school with the University College in 1895 Dr. Skerritt became first Dean of the Medical Faculty of that College, in which capacity he acted until his resignation. Not only has he acted as Dean during that period, but he had held the joint professorship of medicine since its foundation. His resignation was received with much regret by the faculty of medicine, and they have placed on record their high appreciation of the ability and zeal with which Dr. Skerritt has filled these offices, and particularly their recognition of the great services he has rendered to the Bristol Medical School and University College by the continued interest and work he has given to the post of Dean of the Faculty, and, moreover, they have felt and expressed their great sympathy with him in the cause of his resignation. His association with the faculty will always remain one of those memories which it is pleasant to recall. The faculty has also to record during the year the resignations of Dr. J. E. Shaw, who for a time was joint professor of medicine, and of Dr. A. B. Prowse, who for 17 years held the combined lectureships of pharmacology and therapeutics, materia medica, and practical pharmacy, with marked success as a lecturer; of Dr. Michell Clarke, as Professor of Pathology; and of Dr. J. O. Symes and Mr. Carwardine, as Demonstrators of Anatomy. The faculty very much appreciate the services these gentlemen have rendered to the school, and have been fortunate in retaining the valuable services of Dr. Michell Clarke, as Joint Professor of Medicine, in succession to Dr. Markham Skerritt. Dr. Edgeworth has succeeded Dr. J. E. Shaw as Joint Professor of Medicine. Dr. Newman Neild and Mr. O. C. M. Davies, B.Sc., have succeeded Dr. Prowse, it having been felt desirable that the lectureship in pharmacology and therapeutics, materia medica, and practical pharmacy should be held by different individuals. Dr. Newman Neild becomes Lecturer on Pharmacology and Therapeutics, whilst Mr. Davies is appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy. Dr. E. W. Hey Groves and Dr. S. V. Stock were appointed Demonstrators of Anatomy in succession to Dr. Symes and Mr. Carwardine, the vacant chair of pathology being as yet unfilled. Changes of another nature have to be recorded. The greatest satisfaction is felt by the faculty at the great improvements in connection with the medical wing of the University College. The anatomical department has benefited materially; not only has the dissecting room been transformed almost beyond recognition, but a new suite of rooms has been added. The bacteriological department is now provided with an independent

of physiology at the McGill University, Montreal. Pursuing his career he crossed the frontier, and became a professor in the university at Pennsylvania, afterwards holding the position of physician in chief at the John Hopkins University at Baltimore. Now Dr. Osler had been claimed for one of the two great centres of learning in this country, and Oxford had made him Regius Professor of Medicine. (Applause.) Having regard to the many distinctions which had been conferred upon Professor Osler in many countries on both sides of the Atlantic, he thought he might say that his scientific researches, his great success as a teacher and lecturer, not only in abstract science but also in the practice of medicine, and his reputation as a man who had applied the exact relations of modern science to the investigation of the causes and the cure of disease—all these matters, and many others, had given him a reputation which was believed to be second to none in the whole world of medical science. (Applause.) They welcomed him on account of his great qualifications, and they welcomed him all the more because his reputation had been so largely gained in the great colony to which he had referred, of whose vigorous life and loyalty they were very proud, and in the United States, bound to them by great ties of kinship and language, and by warm, and he trusted lasting, friendship. (Applause.)

#### ADDRESS BY DR. OSLER.

Professor OSLER then distributed the prizes, and afterwards gave an address. He first thanked the chairman for the kind words with which he had introduced him, and said he would like him to add only one more particular to those he mentioned, and that was that he was still a student. He came there as a student to talk to students. In the first place he wished to express to the Faculty his appreciation of the great honour they had done him by asking him to be present there. He felt it a great distinction to be in the city and in that school, which such men as Simmonds, and Prichard, and Carpenter, and the late Dr. Greig Smith, and Dr. Fox had honoured by their lives and work. It was a distinction which he appreciated very much. He wished to speak of the dual aspect of the student's life; first of his professional education, of which the members of the Faculty had charge, and secondly, of his inner platonic education, of which the student himself was the guardian and custodian. The first of the professional requisites to become what they wished to be, a successful practitioner, was an interest in their subject. They could do nothing in life unless they had an absorbing, a deep, and an abiding interest in their work. They had entered upon a profession of surpassing interest and one of remarkable variety, indeed, it was one in which some considered there were rather too many interests. That was one of its great charms, its extraordinary variety in study and research, far surpassing that of any other profession. He did not speak now especially of the interest they would find later on in their patients, John and Elizabeth, particularly Elizabeth—(laughter)—but in the early subjects. Even the dry bones in the hands of earnest students might live. The second and all important requisite was industry. He did not like to give himself away, or the profession, but the student did not really require brains, only industry. They required one talent only. The ten talents men came to grief sooner or later. It was the one talent man who told in the profession if he had industry. It was industry, industry, industry, the incessant hammering, that ensured success. He did not mind saying in that audience that if he had had any success in life it was by using that one talent, the only one he had. It was no credit to him, for he inherited the talent of industry. Thirdly, "Good health." The students might smile, especially the robust, but they could not neglect their health as medical students or as doctors. It was a hard profession for any man, even for the healthiest, and how often had they known teachers, robust, strong, and healthy, fall by the wayside, infected with common diseases. They should begin early to take care of their health, from regular habits, take plenty of exercise, plenty of plain food, and plenty of fresh air. In ill-health many a man had found his salvation, for it made him take care of himself. The second part of their education was much more

BE  
S  
A t  
Missi  
day  
of B  
and  
ornam  
bask  
stall  
bein  
Mrs  
Pict  
Mrs  
beif  
At  
ma  
par  
als  
Mr  
sion  
A.  
T  
of  
an  
wo  
th  
M  
le  
In  
ur  
P  
at  
ch  
ca  
in  
li  
20  
so  
fi  
P  
m  
sa  
o  
an  
th  
m  
n  
se  
i  
T  
no  
se  
on  
ta  
d  
va  
m  
th  
h  
de  
ar  
w  
t  
t  
s  
d  
e  
a  
h  
a  
e  
s  
s  
w  
d  
r  
s  
r  
l  
h  
s  
t  
i  
g

wing of the University College. The anatomical department has benefited materially; not only has the dissecting room been transformed almost beyond recognition, but a new suite of rooms has been added. The bacteriological department is now provided with an independent building, which is fast approaching completion. The faculty is much gratified at the great successes which have been obtained by the students of this College during the past year at the examinations of the various qualifying bodies, and by the excellent work which has been done in the school.

Professor FAWCETT proceeded to read the examination successes and the list of prize-winners, as follows:—

#### EXAMINATION SUCCESSES.

University of London.—M.B., Intermediate Examination—C. Clarke, J. M. Hammond, A. E. Iles, L. J. Short (distinguished and scholarship in pharmacology). Organic Chemistry only—P. C. Field. Final Examination—A. Coleridge, C. A. Moore. M.D. Examination—A. Rendle Short, B.S., B.Sc. (University medal), J. J. S. Lucas, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. B.S. Examination—Honours: E. W. Hey Groves, M.D., B.Sc.

Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians of London.—First Examination—Chemistry and Physics: F. C. Morgan, R. C. Clarke, J. F. H. Morgan, A. J. O. Wigmore, C. H. Hart, H. R. B. Hull, W. A. Reynolds, T. S. Rippon, D. Y. Hylton. Practical Pharmacy: P. Moxey, A. H. C. Dawes, R. G. Vaughan, P. Sinnock. Biology: R. Statham, C. H. Hart, H. B. Logan, F. C. Morgan, W. A. Reynolds, T. S. Rippon, G. Griffiths, H. R. B. Hull, J. F. H. Morgan, A. J. O. Wigmore. Second Examination—Anatomy and Physiology: J. M. Hammond, H. H. S. Templeton. Final Examination—Medicine: F. S. Smith, L. S. Smith, L. N. Morris, H. O. Gough, J. E. Jones, A. N. Thomas, W. J. H. Pinniger, R. O. Bodman, J. B. V. Watts, M. R. O. Wilson, J. H. Board, A. J. Wright, F. G. Bergin. Surgery: J. S. Avery, R. C. Bright, V. A. Crinks, F. G. Bergin, A. J. Wright, H. K. Salisbury, H. O. Gough, A. N. Thomas, J. H. Board, W. J. H. Pinniger. L. S. Smith. Midwifery: F. S. Smith, W. J. H. Pinniger, J. S. Avery, F. G. Bergin, A. J. Wright, V. B. Green-Armytage, G. S. Parkinson, H. K. Salisbury, P. Moxey.

Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and Licentiatehip of the Royal College of Physicians of London—V. A. Crinks, R. C. Bright, S. M. Dowling, L. C. Thompson, W. J. H. Pinniger, L. S. Smith, J. H. Board, A. J. Wright, F. G. Bergin, H. O. Gough, A. N. Thomas.

Licentiatehip of Dental Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons of England—Chemistry and Physics: J. R. Hudleston. Mechanical Dentistry: F. F. Hatton, F. C. Nicholls. Dental Metallurgy: C. A. Joll, F. C. Nicholls. Final Examination—Part I: W. J. Jones. Part II: A. J. Mundy.

Licentiatehip of the Society of Apothecaries of London—Medicine: P. F. Howden, J. E. Jones. Surgery: A. H. Hughes.

#### PRIZE LIST—1904-1905.

Lady Haberfield Entrance Scholarship.—E. R. Holborow. Winter Session.—Medicine—Prize: C. S. Rivington. Certificates: P. S. Tomlinson, C. E. K. Herepath, and E. Christofferson. Surgery—Prize: W. W. King. Certificate: C. S. Rivington. Public Health—Prize: C. S. Rivington. Senior Anatomy—Prize: C. Clarke. Certificates: H. Templeton and L. J. Short. Junior Anatomy—Prize: C. A. Joll. Certificates: E. R. Holborow, T. B. Dixon, F. C. Nicholls, W. H. Ireland, A. J. O. Wigmore, and F. C. Morgan. Physiology.—Part I.—Prize: C. A. Joll. Certificates: S. H. Kingston and F. C. Nicholls. Part II.—Prize: C. A. Joll. Certificates: P. C. Field, H. Templeton, R. Strachan, T. B. Dixon, E. R. Holborow, and T. S. Scott. Part III.—Prize: R. Statham. Certificates: E. R. Holborow, T. B. Dixon, and P. C. Field. Biology—Prize: G. Hanington. Certificates: H. B. Logan, F. C. Morgan, H. R. B. Hull, W. A. Reynolds, T. S. Rippon, C. H. Hart, A. J. O. Wigmore, and G. Griffiths. Pharmacology—Prize: C. Clarke.

Summer Session.—Pathology and Morbid Anatomy—Prize: J. F. Blackett. Certificates: A. J. Wright, C. S. Rivington, and V. B. Green-Armytage. Medical Jurisprudence—Prize: J. F. Blackett. Certificates: V. B. Green-Armytage, C. S. Rivington, and P. S. Connellan. Midwifery—Certificate: A. E. Iles. Practical Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery—Prize: E. V. Connellan. Certificates: A. E. Iles and P. S. Tomlinson. Chemistry—Prize: J. Hudleston. Certificate: W. A. Reynolds. Materia Medica—Prize: P. C. Field. Summer Anatomy—Prize: C. A. Joll. Certificate: E. E. Davies. Ophthalmology—Prize: J. H. Board.

Clerical Scholarships, Prizes, and Medals.—Martyn Memorial Pathological Scholarships for Proficiency in Pathology and Morbid Anatomy—One to J. H. Board, and a half to P. Moxey. Tibbits Memorial Prize (of the value of nine guineas) for Proficiency in Pathology and

Medicine. They should begin early to take care of their health, from regular habits, take plenty of exercise, plenty of plain food, and plenty of fresh air. In ill-health many a man had found his salvation, for it made him take care of himself. The second part of their education was much more serious, much more important. It was the inner education which went to form character, and which was so hard to acquire. There was no profession which required it so much as the profession of medicine. They might have science and have all the endowments of the head, brilliant and deep; but if they had not the endowments of the heart, if they had not culture, if they had not the finer qualities which went to make up character, it was sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, and was not the education which befitted a man for his profession. There was a great deal spoken to-day in the medical profession and outside as if there was too much for the young man to learn. There was a great deal, and it might seem hard to them that he asked them to devote a certain part of their time, early in their career, to the cultivation of their character. That inner education came to them sometimes by inheritance from cultivated parents, but it was not always so. A good many of them had to obtain their culture by contact with their teachers, and it had to be wrought out in every one of them by attention to his own personal education. They could get it in no better way than by the influence of good literature, and they might begin by reading the works of men in their own profession. They might devote one short half-hour a day to the cultivation of their inner selves, and begin by reading three distinguished men in their own profession—Thomas Brown, John Brown, of Edinburgh, and Oliver Wendell Holmes—and then go on to some of the great minds of the race. But they must start early. The result of the inner education was that it was possible they might get a saner outlook on life—the most difficult thing to get—and they might reach a point of intellectual detachment which gave them a view of the greatest possible service in dealing with their fellow men. They must first learn not to expect too much from their fellow creatures, and not to expect too much from their patients—(laughter)—though the patients might expect much of them. A most important lesson was that they were in this world not to get what they could out of life, but each one was to give what he could to life. If they learnt that lesson they would have learnt the only valuable lesson which a man could learn in life, and they would get a sane and sensible outlook on the world.

#### ADVANTAGES OF A UNIVERSITY.

He proposed to deal with another aspect of the question of education. They were in a great, prosperous, and wealthy city, and that medical school was the only medical school in Great Britain which, he believed, was not connected with a University, and the question was whether Bristol people had risen to the importance of the thought, at any rate, and the preparation for a University in which its medical school could be incorporated. (Applause.) He need not speak of the great advantages which had been derived from the establishment of Universities in the larger commercial centres in this country. There could be no question of this; no one could have watched the remarkable growth of medical schools at Manchester and Plymouth without seeing the advantages. There were three great requisites for the establishment of a University. First capital; secondly, men; and thirdly, buildings—brass, brains, and bricks. (Laughter.) He knew a town in Canada which resembled Bristol in many ways but was not a seaport, where £80,000 had been spent a year in this way, although the population was less than 400,000. Forty thousand pounds from the city would not be a large sum a year, and would not amount to much on the tax bills, and £40,000 would not be much to wealthy citizens—they would not miss it and it would do them good. (Laughter.) It did not seem at all an ungracious thing to ask in this large centre, this wealthy community, that if a University were organised it should be organised on a large scale, and that the capital should be forthcoming which should put it in the forefront of the Universities of the world. They could command the men without difficulty, and they could put up buildings which would not encroach so very much on capital. After all, it was capital and men they needed; buildings were secondary. There were four great types of Universities. First, the Universities which had neither men nor money. Secondly, the Universities where there were men but precious little money—and those often did the best work, as they saw in Scottish Universities. Thirdly, there were the Universities which had money but no men, although one would hardly think that possible. Fourthly there were Universities such as that which they could establish in Bristol, those with money and men. He hoped that before they did

C. E. K. Herepath, and  
 Surgery—Prize: W. W. King. Certificate: C. S. Rivington. Public Health—Prize: C. S. Rivington. Senior Anatomy—Prize: C. Clarke. Certificates: H. Templeton and L. J. Short. Junior Anatomy—Prize: C. A. Joll. Certificates: E. R. Holborow, T. B. Dixon, F. C. Nicholls, W. H. Ireland, A. J. O. Wigmore, and F. C. Morgan. Physiology.—Part I.—Prize: C. A. Joll. Certificates: S. H. Kingston and F. C. Nicholls. Part II.—Prize: C. A. Joll. Certificates: P. C. Field, H. Templeton, R. Strachan, T. B. Dixon, E. R. Holborow, and T. S. Scott. Part III.—Prize: R. Statham. Certificates: E. R. Holborow, T. B. Dixon, and P. C. Field. Biology—Prize: G. Hanington. Certificates: H. B. Logan, F. C. Morgan, H. R. B. Hull, W. A. Reynolds, T. S. Rippon, C. H. Hart, A. J. O. Wigmore, and G. Griffiths. Pharmacology—Prize: C. Clarke. Summer Session.—Pathology and Morbid Anatomy—Prize: J. F. Blackett. Certificates: A. J. Wright, C. S. Rivington, and V. B. Green-Armytage. Medical Jurisprudence—Prize: J. F. Blackett. Certificates: V. B. Green-Armytage, C. S. Rivington, and P. S. Connellan. Midwifery—Certificate: A. E. Iles. Practical Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery—Prize: E. V. Connellan. Certificates: A. E. Iles and P. S. Tomlinson. Chemistry—Prize: J. Hudleston. Certificate: W. A. Reynolds. Materia Medica—Prize: P. C. Field. Summer Anatomy—Prize: C. A. Joll. Certificate: E. E. Davies. Ophthalmology—Prize: J. H. Board.

Clerical Scholarships, Prizes, and Medals.—Martyn Memorial Pathological Scholarships for Proficiency in Pathology and Morbid Anatomy—One to J. H. Board, and a half to P. Moxey. Tibbits Memorial Prize (of the value of nine guineas) for Proficiency in Practical Surgery—A. J. M. Wright. Augustin Prichard Prize (of the value of six guineas) for Proficiency in Anatomy—A. J. M. Wright. Henry Clark Prize (of the value of 11 guineas) for students of the third year—W. W. King. Suple Surgical Prize (a gold medal and seven guineas in money) for Proficiency in Clinical Surgical—A. J. M. Wright. Henry Marshall Prize (of the value of £12) for Proficiency during Dressership—C. S. Rivington. Clarke Scholarship (of the value of £15) for Proficiency during Dressership—J. S. Avery, F. G. Bergin, and C. S. Rivington, equal. Crosby Leonard Prize (of the value of seven guineas) for Proficiency in Surgery—V. B. Green-Armytage. Sanders Scholarship (of the value of £22 10s) for Proficiency in Medicine, Surgery, and Diseases of Women—W. J. H. Pinniger. Special Midwifery Certificates—V. B. Green-Armytage and G. S. Parkinson. Committee Gold Medal (awarded to the student who has most distinguished himself during his student career)—W. J. H. Pinniger. Committee Silver Medal (awarded to the next most distinguished student)—A. J. M. Wright.

The CHAIRMAN said it was now his pleasing duty to call upon Dr. Osler to undertake the office of distributing the prizes and certificates, and he might be allowed to congratulate the medical faculty and University College upon having secured the attendance of so distinguished a man. He thought Professor Osler conferred upon them a very great honour in coming there to perform that duty. (Applause.) England had sent out many of her sons, and her noble sons, whose careers and achievements they at home followed with great interest, and he thought peculiar interest attached to those like Professor Osler, who, having been born and bred within the limits of that great Empire beyond the seas, and having gained distinction there, had come home to work for the Mother Country, and the world at large, in the centre and heart of their great Empire. (Applause.) Dr. Osler was born in Canada, and pursued much of his education there, but his reputation and character were appreciated by the whole world, quite irrespective of national distinctions. He very soon attained distinction in Canada, and became at an early age professor

able growth of medical schools at Manchester and Plymouth without seeing the advantages. There were three great requisites for the establishment of a University. First capital; secondly, men; and thirdly, buildings—brass, brains, and bricks. (Laughter.) He knew a town in Canada which resembled Bristol in many ways but was not a seaport, where £80,000 had been spent a year in this way, although the population was less than 400,000. Forty thousand pounds from the city would not be a large sum a year, and would not amount to much on the tax bills, and £40,000 would not be much to wealthy citizens—they would not miss it and it would do them good. (Laughter.) It did not seem at all an ungracious thing to ask in this large centre, this wealthy community, that if a University were organised it should be organised on a large scale, and that the capital should be forthcoming which should put it in the forefront of the Universities of the world. They could command the men without difficulty, and they could put up buildings which would not encroach so very much on capital. After all, it was capital and men they needed; buildings were secondary. There were four great types of Universities. First, the Universities which had neither men nor money. Secondly, the Universities where there were men but precious little money—and those often did the best work, as they saw in Scottish Universities. Thirdly, there were the Universities which had money but no men, although one would hardly think that possible. Fourthly there were Universities such as that which they could establish in Bristol, those with money and men. He hoped that before they died Bristol would have a University with money and men worthy of the Empire. (Applause.)

Prof. NELSON DOBSON proposed a vote of thanks to Prof. Osler for presenting the prizes and giving the address.

Prof. LLOYD-MORGAN, in seconding it, remarked that if ever there was a man who had a right to urge on others the wisdom of culture, that man was Prof. Osler.

Prof. OSLER acknowledged the vote of thanks, and said that in parting from them he had only one regret, and that was that he was not on one of the benches with the boys.

On behalf of Mr Talbot Bridgewater, in the Divisional Court yesterday, a rule nisi was sought calling upon Mr Ernest Parkes, editor of the 'Star' newspaper, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court. The case was that the 'Star' headed a report of the proceedings against Bridgewater and others on charges of forgery and conspiracy "The forgers," whereas the charges were not yet proved. The Lord Chief Justice expressed the hope that the heading would not be repeated, but refused the rule.

**STOP A COUGH IN ONE NIGHT.**  
 T A K E  
**VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE.**

The Premier remedy of all the Britons; it stops an ordinary Cough in one night, and cures the most violent cases of Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Catarrh, and Children's Coughs rapidly. Infinitely superior to ordinary cough mixtures or any of the emulsions. Enthusiastic admirers of this remedy are found wherever the English language is spoken, among whom are such well-known gentlemen as W. Lascelles Scott, Esq., F.S.Sc., London; the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, D.D., Bonar Bridge, N.B.; Albert Smith, Esq., Analytical and Bacteriological Laboratory, Highbury Park, London; and many others equally eminent.

Ask for VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE, 9d., 1s 1d., and 2s 9d. at Chemists everywhere.

SHJ