

(No. 63.)



1873.

TASMANIA.

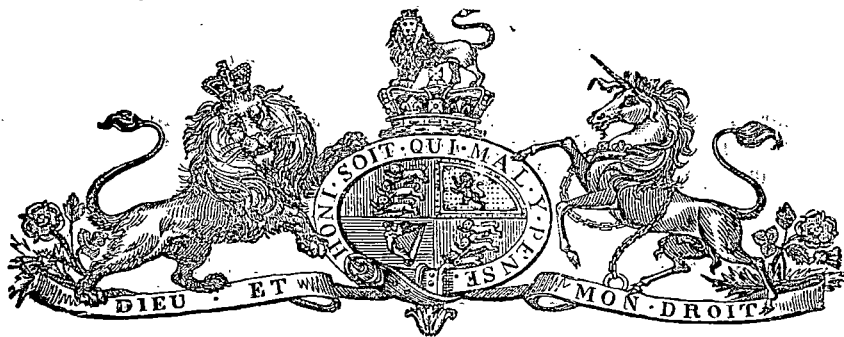
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HOSPITAL PUPILS, &c.:

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

(In continuation of Paper No. 36.)

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Chapman, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
October 1, 1873.



Colonial Secretary's Office, 24th July, 1873.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward the copy of an Address from the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor, respecting the admission of Students to the General Hospital, Hobart Town, as Public Pupils, and the *entrée* to the Dead-house, under the sanction of the Authorities, to any Practitioner requiring the same.

It appears that, in 1862, the Hospital was recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons as a School of Medicine, and arrangements were made for the delivery of Sessional Lectures.

From your letter of the 15th instant it does not appear that these arrangements were ever carried out as proposed; and it is now the duty of the Board to consider whether, under proper Regulations, and upon payment of approved Fees, Students, not being Pupils of the Honorary Medical Officers or of the Surgeon Superintendent, cannot be admitted to avail themselves of the advantages of studying their profession at the Hospital.

Instances might occur of Students from other Colonies visiting Tasmania desiring to continue their professional studies during their residence in Hobart Town; or, again, the sons of Medical Men in the Colony, studying under their fathers, might seek to secure the benefits of attending a course of instruction in Pathology, or witnessing operations, which they could not obtain except at an Institution such as the Hospital.

I enclose a copy of the Report for 1861,* which refers to the recognition of the Hospital by the Royal College of Surgeons.

I have, &c.,

The Chairman Board of Management,
General Hospital, Hobart Town.

(Signed) JAMES R. SCOTT.

* See Paper No. 6, House of Assembly Journals, 1862.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To His Excellency CHARLES DU CANE, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Members of the Legislative Council of Tasmania, in Parliament assembled, pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary in order to ensure the admission of Students to the General Hospital, Hobart Town, as Public Pupils; and that the *entrée* of the Dead-house, such *entrée* having the sanction of the authorities for the time being, be accorded to any Practitioner requiring the same, either for the purpose of self-instruction or the impartation of knowledge to others.

(Signed) J. M. WILSON, *President*.

Passed the Legislative Council, this
17th day of July, 1873.

E. C. NOWELL, *Clerk of the Council*.

General Hospital, 29th July, 1873.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Management to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, relative to Medical Education, and to inform you that it was laid before the Board at a meeting held on the 25th instant.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) GEORGE TURNLEY, *Secretary*.

General Hospital, 2nd September, 1873.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward to you the accompanying letter, read and adopted at a Meeting of the Board of Management held on the 29th ultimo, and in connection therewith to refer you to a letter from the Chairman to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd May, 1873.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) GEORGE TURNLEY, Secretary.

28th August, 1873.

SIR,

WE have the honor to bring up our report upon the letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to the Chairman of the Board, dated July 24th, 1873, relative to the admission of Students to the Hospital as public pupils, and of the *entrée* of the dead-house to any Practitioner requiring the same, referred by the Board to us for consideration.

The present system of admission of pupils, established in 1860, which has worked well, was brought under the notice of the Board by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary in April last, in a letter asking the Board to modify the rule on the subject. That letter was referred to us, and our report thereon was brought up and read at a special meeting of the Board on May 1st, 1873. After again meeting twice, specially for the purpose of considering this question, now remitted to us to report upon, and after giving our most careful attention to it, we see no reason for changing our views; and, therefore, beg to recall the attention of the Board to our letter read at the special meeting mentioned.

It may be well, however, to remind the Board that we were elected Honorary Medical Officers for the sole purpose of treating the sick patients and those suffering from accident, &c. who may seek relief within the Hospital. That duty we have always performed with pleasure and with all the ability we possess. Any assistance in our power in the preliminary studies of their profession, for which alone the Hospital is fitted, has been also at all times willingly afforded to the Students attending here. But if it is now intended to throw open the Hospital to "all comers" as "public pupils," whether Students earnestly desiring to prosecute their studies with a view to their completion in England, or others who might hope to find here occupation or amusement for a limited period, it will become necessary to provide funds for the payment of a staff of teachers; for it must be borne in mind that although no inconsiderable portion of time is devoted to our work in the wards, yet that it would form no part of our office to prolong our stay there for the purpose of instructing these "public pupils."

Our experience enables us to state that the right of *entrée* to the Dead-house of an hospital to all Medical Practitioners is a privilege never heretofore granted. No circumstances have arisen, nor have any reasons been adduced, to indicate the necessity for such an innovation.

Moreover, we are of opinion that the indiscriminate *entrée* to the Dead-house of the Hospital would be open to grave abuses, while at the same time it would not only deter persons from seeking the benefits of the Institution, but would also act prejudicially upon the minds of the patients under treatment.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. C. SMART.
R. S. BRIGHT.
HENRY BUTLER.

The Chairman of the Board of Management.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 6th September, 1873.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, forwarding a letter from the Honorary Medical Officers to the Chairman of the Board of Management upon the subject of the admission of students to the Hospital as public pupils, and of the *entrée* to the Dead-house being accorded to any practitioner requiring the same.

Before bringing the matter under the consideration of the Governor in Council, I should be glad to receive from you a statement of the probable cost attending the introduction of systematic instruction to students at the Hospital, upon the supposition that qualified medical men would be willing to undertake the duty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. D. CHAPMAN.

G. W. TURNLEY, Esq., Secretary Board of Management,
General Hospital.

General Hospital, 11th September, 1873.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, relative to the probable cost of a medical school in connection with this Hospital, and to inform you that I submitted your communication to the Honorary Medical Officers, who, at a meeting held on the 10th instant, expressed the following opinion:—

“We are of opinion that the elements necessary for the establishment of a complete medical school in the Colony cannot be provided; the most necessary point to be taken into consideration being the small number of young men likely to present themselves as pupils.

“It is manifest that, until some grounds are evidenced of this requirement, it would be futile to enter into the large cost necessarily involved for the establishment of a medical school on the basis recognised by the examining authorities of the different medical institutions of Great Britain.

“The actual sum required for subsidising from ten to twelve scientific men could be ascertained from the authorities of the Melbourne University, where a complete medical school is now in operation.

“A *partial* medical school would not materially enhance any privileges students now enjoy in the diminution of the period of time required for residence in England.

“We would also draw attention to a list of the anatomical and surgical preparations required to be possessed by the several lecturers on these branches of study, a perusal of which will indicate the difficulty which will occur in their supply. In addition to these, a chemical laboratory, and a museum comprising physiological, anatomical, and pathological preparations, would be required.”

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) GEORGE TURNLEY.

P.S.—The list of preparations above referred to is herewith transmitted.

G. W. T.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE Council of the College require that Teachers of Anatomy applying for recognition should be provided with the Preparation of Parts mentioned in the following Schedule, comprising those preserved, injected, or otherwise prepared Structures which cannot be adequately demonstrated in the recent subject.

1. Artificial Skeletons, Male and Female.
2. Bones of the Skeleton, including the separated bones of the Cranium.
3. Sections of the Cranium.
4. Structure and Growth of Bone.
5. Structure of the various Joints.
6. Deciduous and Permanent Teeth, their structure and formation.
7. Mouth, Salivary Glands, Fauces.
8. Organs of Digestion with their Appendages, the Liver, Spleen, and Pancreas.
9. Thoracic Duct, Lacteals, and the other absorbent Vessels, with their Glands.
10. Heart, its structure in the Adult and Fœtal States; with the vessels concerned in the Fœtal circulation.
11. Blood-vessels, their structure and distribution.
12. Larynx, Trachea, and Lungs.
13. Brain and Spinal Chord.
14. Nerves, their structure, origin, and distribution.
15. Organs of the Senses:
 1. Of Sight: the Globe of the Eye, its component Textures, the Lacrymal Apparatus, and its other Appendages.
 2. Of Hearing: the various parts comprised in the structure of the Ear.
 3. Of Taste: the Tongue, its Nerves and Papillæ.
 4. Of Smell: the Nasal Chambers, the communicating Sinuses, and their lining Membranes.
 5. Of Touch: structure of the Skin and its Appendages.
16. Urinary Organs, structure of the Kidney and Ureter, of the Bladder, Urethra, and Cowper's Glands.
17. Male Organs of Generation, structure of the Testis, Vesiculæ Seminales, Prostate Gland, and Penis.
18. Female Organs of Generation, in the unimpregnated and gravid state.
19. Peculiarities of the Fœtus.

The Council require that Teachers of Surgery applying for recognition, should be provided with Preparations exhibiting the principal effects of injury and disease in the several organs and tissues usually comprised in Surgical Pathology, and, especially, such as would be included under the following heads:—

1. Bones and Joints—their several diseased conditions, distortions, fractures and dislocations.
2. Blood-vessels—their injuries and diseases,—including the varieties of Aneurism in respect to their situation and character.

3. Herniæ—their varieties—dissections of the Sac and its coverings—relations of the several Herniæ to adjacent Blood-vessels.
4. Urinary and Generative Organs—the effects of their injuries and diseases, especially the diseases of the Prostate Gland, Testicle, and Spermatic Cord:—also the varieties of Stricture in the Urethra, and the effects of Stricture upon the Bladder and Kidneys.
5. Principal varieties of Urinary and Prostatic Calculi.
6. Morbid Growths—their principal varieties.

EDMUND BELFOUR, *Secretary.*

11th December, 1856.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 15th September, 1873.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Colonial Secretary to thank you for your letter of the 11th instant upon the subject of the establishment and maintenance of a Medical School at the General Hospital.

The opinion of the Honorary Medical Officers is clear and decisive, but as the subject will in all probability come under the consideration of Parliament, the Colonial Secretary would be glad if you could favour him with an approximate estimate of the cost of establishing and maintaining such a School in Hobart Town.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) B. TRAVERS SOLLY.

G. W. TURNLEY, *Esq., Surgeon Superintendent,
General Hospital.*

General Hospital, 19th September, 1873.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in which you request me to furnish, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, "an approximate estimate of the cost of establishing and maintaining a School of Medicine in Hobart Town."

At a Meeting of the Medical Staff of the Hospital held yesterday, this question received their attentive consideration,—the result of their deliberations being as follows:—

The first cost of the establishment of a Medical School would necessarily be considerable, as the large proportion of the appliances required would have to be imported from Europe. The only mode of arriving at the approximate cost to be incurred, in their opinion, could be most satisfactorily ascertained by communicating with the authorities of the Melbourne University, who, having established a school, could with facility furnish the best data of the required cost.

The expense of maintaining a School of Medicine and Surgery, after it has been established, can be more easily estimated.

The present Regulations of the College of Surgeons, which demand that each Course of Lectures given on separate subjects must be delivered by different individual Lecturers, would necessitate a large staff.

The remuneration at present affixed to the post of Lecturer in the Melbourne University amounts to One hundred Pounds each per annum, in addition to such fees as may be acquired from the pupils.

One thousand Pounds per annum at least would be required for this purpose; and taking into consideration the limited number of pupils likely to avail themselves of a Medical School in Tasmania, no less amount could provide such facilities and a staff competent to ensure the acceptance of the course of instruction by Medical Institutions in the United Kingdom.

If any doubt arises on this subject, it would be desirable before any immediate steps are taken either that the Government or the Medical Authorities should place themselves in communication with the examining bodies in England. Such a course of proceeding, whilst on the one hand it would be a guide against the hypothesis of an exaggerated estimate, would at the same time afford a basis of information which would be thoroughly reliable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE TURNLEY.

The Assistant Colonial Secretary.