

Oct. 23 1909

Prout, Ch. Ch.

Dec. 1 1909

CUS 417/108.123 1/4

Prout (Rev. Thomas Jones) M.A., Student of Ch. Ch.,

F. G. S.

Notes from Obituary Notice in Oxford Magazine, 4 Nov. 1909.

Died Oct. 23, 1909, ~~Oct. 26~~ Born 1823.

Son of Dr. Wm. P. of Edinburgh, 1785-1850, "one of the pioneers of Physiological Chemistry".

Student of Ch. Ch. from 1842.

Proctor 1859.

Took part in notable College changes in 1869-70.

Geologist, lover of mountaineering and country life.

Vicar of Binsey, 1857-91, where he made a causeway with disused slabs of granite from the great quad of Ch. Ch.

Restored the ornamental stonework of part of the Tom

Gateway, Ch. Ch., "and thus took the first step towards the general restoration of the west front of Ch. Ch."

"His death has removed from the "House" one of its most loyal members, and one who was beloved by all who knew him".

ROBT

7.8.20.

Christmas draws near and a card goes to further affectionate friend &

"Send my love and 15 kisses for sweet Rosalie. I hope she dear
wishes since I saw her last!! Am on the way on Dec. 20th to a vacation,

... the
... and Mrs. Murrel P...

Dear Mary on 3

argus.

EMPIRE'S DUTIES.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE FOR CIVILISATION.

ADDRESS BY DR. OSLER.

Professor Osler delivered the ¹⁹²⁶inaugural address of the winter session yesterday afternoon at the London School of Tropical Medicine, and explained what science has done for Empire and civilisation, and the enormous possibilities which are still open. Mr. Whitelaw Reid presided, and, in introducing the lecturer, said that he was a very excellent example of what America could do with a Canadian when she caught him young (laughter). McGill University brought him into some prominence, but he reached the climax of his fame in Johns Hopkins University, and then graduated into his well-earned and dignified repose at Oxford (applause).

Professor Osler characterised the capacity for material progress exhibited in the nineteenth century as one of those sudden intrusions of new forces upon the slow march of evolution, comparable only with the influence of Greek civilisation and with that of the Renaissance in the sixteenth century. The ascent of man had started in the tropics, but at the present day a large portion of the world was under European control. The children of Japhet, with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other, had gone forward to conquer, and their conquests had fallen naturally into two divisions—the self-governing Colonies of the temperate regions and the Dependencies in the tropics. The problem of the twentieth century was the destiny of the latter of these two divisions.

It is no light burden, Professor Osler continued, but the white man must administer these vast territories. It is, indeed, a heavy task, but the responsibility of Empire has been the making of the race. In dealing with subject nations there are only two problems of first rank—order and health. The first of these may be said to be a special gift of the Anglo-Saxon. Scarlet sins may be laid at his door. There are many pages in the history of his world exodus which we would fain blot out. It has been his habit to go forth in the spirit of the Old Testament, crying: "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." But heap in one pan of the balance all the grievous tragedies of America and Australasia, the bloodshed of India, and the calamities of South Africa, and in the other pan but just the little word "order," which has everywhere followed the flag, and all that means to-day for the native races, and it alone will make the other balance kick the beam.

Control by Sanitation.

When the history of the nineteenth century came to be written in its proper perspective, various movements would demand comment, but he felt that the sanitation movement would be that on which the future historian would dwell longest. England, thanks largely to the cholera epidemic of 1851, had been the first country to place sanitation on a proper legal basis, and the absence of panic when news came that cholera had broken out in Rotterdam showed that altogether we might say that the home defences of this country were in a fairly satisfactory state, but there remained the complete victory over typhoid fever, the progressive reduction in mortality from tuberculosis, and the reduction of the diseases of childhood; and we had not even yet arranged a truce with cancer. The lecturer went on to state that some sixty millions of the population of the Empire lived under good and steadily improving sanitary conditions, but that this was not the case with the rest of the teeming millions of the Empire's population.

A rapid enumeration of the more deadly tropical diseases followed, a tribute to the work of Pasteur, his successors and predecessors, and to the "paths of victories strewn with the bodies of those who have striven with disease." As a result of 25 years, knowledge had been gained of the causes and of the means of prevention of tropical diseases, but the

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He was at a loss whether to admire more greatly the accuracy and precision of the experiments by which the knowledge had been gained or the heroism of the men who were "all the time playing with death and some of them paying the penalty." He referred to the work of Dr. Gorgas and the way in which, when backed by the military authorities, he cleared Havana of yellow fever in nine months, with the result that he ventured to think that the extinction of one of the world's greatest plagues was now in sight, and to Major Ronald Ross, who had preached a crusade against the mosquito.

London, Professor Osler continued, had the opportunity for the finest school of tropical medicine in the world, but neither the town, nor its guilds, nor its citizens, had contributed as they should have done. The total received by the school of £40,000 was a sum insufficient adequately to endow more than one department. For Church missions millions were given annually; something similar should be given to the missionaries of medicine. London had never realised its Imperial responsibility in post-graduate work, but it was not too late to seize the opportunity. If he were Minister for Tropical Medicine, and the friend of a Chancellor of the Exchequer with a big balance, he would establish eight or nine professors with large salaries, with large staffs and a large number of beds. Two millions would suffice for this purpose and for the founding of schools urgently needed in West Africa, Uganda, and India. He concluded his address with a vigorous denial of the idea that England was decadent.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The London School of Tropical Medicine held its annual dinner last night at the Savoy Hotel, with Dr. A. G. Bagshawe in the chair. In proposing prosperity to the school, Dr. Bagshawe explained that 954 students had passed through it since its foundation in 1899. He emphasised the great need for further space, and for more adequate financial support. Turning to the needs of the tropics, he expected that great good would follow from the instruction of the administrators in the principles of tropical medicine. He expressed the view that the future of South Africa and of tropical medicine lay with the entomologists.

Supper served
eysters and ~~made~~ some coffee; *Reverse was gotten up and* and

which had been blowing from the south all day shifted and turned the further progress of the conflagration to the south and east. By 2.00 a.m. they were warned that there was no further danger.

devastating
From this ~~demolishing~~ fire *Baltimore reacted courageously, and* a newer and better-built Baltimore *city* has *soon*

emerged, but for a time many individuals and institutions were hard hit.

Among them was the Johns Hopkins Hospital, whose major properties from which rentals were returned now lay in ruins in the wake of the fire. Of all this there is little reference in his letters - except a word, after some days, to let Trudeau know that 'we are doing the Pheonix trick here'. And later in the month to F. C. Shattuck in Boston:

I was perfectly delighted with the Gentle Reader. I have been much entertained. We have so many friends in common that I almost feel as if I knew the author.

We had a devil of a time here with the fire. We shall be out about \$400,000 at the hospital, but I daresay all will turn out well, and we are not worrying specially.

Christmas draws near and a card goes to your affectionate friend &

"Send my love and 15 kisses for sweet Rosalie. I hope the dear
mother sends her love too!" And another on Dec. 20th to a young girl, *Miss Muriel B...*

Dear Mary Ann

myself