

EDWARD GRAHAM OCHILTREE,  
M.D., C.M. (Glas.), M.R.C.S. (Lond.), M.D. (Melb.)

THE medical is perhaps pre-eminent among the professions. The medical practitioner is one of the most important personages in any nation. He fulfils a mission higher and more necessary than the lawyer. Some people do say that a community would be well without a lawyer, but none would for a moment suggest that a doctor could be dispensed with. His is the healing art; it is he who mitigates the thousand forms of human suffering and smooths the pillow of the dying. Kings, potentates, all men bow to him, and are wholly at his mercy. Men owe more than they seem to recognise to the physician. If it were possible to remove him from their midst no pen could describe the disastrous results, the cries of suffering.

The most critical and delicate part of a doctor's practice is the surgical. The judgment and the hand must not falter for one moment. When the doctor recognises that one slip, one twinge of nervousness, might cost a life, the tension must be considerable. Indeed, to attain any standing in surgery is no easy task.

We have now to deal with the history of a gentleman who is at the head of the surgical profession in this colony—Dr. Edward G. Ochiltree. During his career Dr. Ochiltree has performed operations which, so some of his brother medicos say, were among the most difficult and important ever performed in any country. But in medicine as well as in surgery Dr. Ochiltree has high standing.

Like many other eminent medical gentlemen in Victoria, Dr. Ochiltree is an

Australian native, being born at Ballarat in 1857. Thus as Ballarat gave birth to him, it is in the compensating order of things that he should give her all his capabilities. A large proportion of the older medical gentlemen practising in these colonies comes from the old world, and it is gratifying to know that in Ballarat some of the leading physicians were born and received a large proportion of their education in Victoria. Dr. Ochiltree's father, Mr. William Bertram Ochiltree, is very well known in commercial circles. At the time of the birth of the subject of our history he was the manager of the local branch of the Bank of New South Wales. He filled this position for many years and eventually retired, esteemed for his high business honour and integrity. He is a Justice of the Peace and a popular citizen, and is now engaged in pastoral pursuits on his lovely estate, Park Hill, Joyce's Creek.

The early education of Dr. Ochiltree began in Ballarat. When about seven years of age he attended Ballarat College, and there was laid the foundation of his future career. It is pleasing to refer, in this regard, to the large number of leading citizens of Ballarat and prominent men in the colony who were educated at the Ballarat College. Several names could be mentioned of men who have risen to place and honour, but this is not the time. The period of the doctor's life when he experienced all boyhood's pangs of fear from blotted copy books, and unlearned lessons, and hunger, and delayed sport—the happiest period of man's life—was thus spent in Ballarat. To-day, as he is driven round to his numerous patients, a man of high position and ability, he passes again those boyhood scenes. It is always strangely interesting

to watch the transition from the adolescent age of dawning reason to full manhood and position.

After spending five years at the Ballarat College, Dr. Ochiltree went to Melbourne and attended Wesley College. This was in 1869. There he continued for four years, during which time he was very popular among his fellows, and always held a head position in his class. He was also closely identified in sport. At the end of the fourth year Dr. Ochiltree matriculated at the Melbourne University.

It was after leaving Wesley College that Dr. Ochiltree finally determined to apply himself to the study of medicine. The end of college life is undoubtedly the most important in a man's career. Then he must decide what shall be the work of his whole life. Dr. Ochiltree entered the Melbourne University and attended the medical classes. He met with every success,

and at the end of the first year passed his examination; and so on until he had passed the three annual examinations. As is usual, Dr. Ochiltree then sailed to get the benefit of an old world finish and training. When between nineteen and twenty years of age he went to University College, London. For half of the year—during the winter months—he studied at this college, and during the summer months he went to Scotland and attended the Glasgow University. At the end of five years he had attained his degrees, graduating from both colleges, thus gaining the M.B., C.M. (Glas.), and M.R.C.S. (Lond.). Subsequently he received the M.D. degree from the Glasgow University for a thesis on Hydatids of the Lungs and Liver, and their cure by radical operation. During the same year he was admitted to the degree of M.D. at the Melbourne University, and has been for eleven years a member of the Senate of this University.



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EDWARD GRAHAM OCHILTREE.

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The usual hospital experience was then gained, and in this Dr. Ochiltree aimed at thoroughness. Not content with going through the hospitals of Great Britain, he went over to the Continent, and visited the principal hospitals of all France, Germany, and Italy, this occupying two years. An insight was thus got of the methods of the most renowned doctors in Europe, and the benefit of those two years Dr. Ochiltree has been experiencing ever since. He witnessed operations performed by the great German surgeons, and became acquainted with the completeness and thoroughness of their methods. Some time was also spent among the Parisian hospitals, perhaps the largest and most advanced in the world.

After this period Dr. Ochiltree returned to his own country, and at once began practice at Ballarat, his residence being in Dana Street. It was soon discovered that the young doctor had capabilities in his profession far above the ordinary, and not long after coming here he had one of the most extensive practices in Ballarat. He is well known in all the various forms of a physician's practice, but his special adaptability is in surgery. He has a large and broad experience in this, having performed almost every known form of operation, some of them winning him wide fame.

For nearly twelve years Dr. Ochiltree has been a member of the medical staff of the local hospital. During that time he has filled almost every position, and at present he is a member of the honorary surgical staff. He was also a member of the Medical Congress, held in Melbourne in 1889, and is the Surgeon-Captain in K Company, 2nd Battalion of the Victorian Mounted Rifles.

Dr. Ochiltree has not as yet taken any active interest in political matters, but he is connected with most of the Ballarat social and sporting institutions. He is a Mason, a member of the Ballarat Club, the Commercial Club, of the Old Colonists' Association, of the Mechanics' Institute, and is on the Fine Art Gallery committee.

Ever since the days when he first attended the Ballarat College, Dr. Ochiltree has taken a wide interest in sport. When a boy he was often to be seen on the cricket and the football fields, and although he does not now play, he is a supporter of all the local clubs. He encourages in a practical way both these noble games as well as rowing, recognising the benefit they are to health. In horse-racing Dr. Ochiltree identifies himself, being Vice-President of the Miners' Racing Club and the Burrumbeet Park Racing Club. At Wesley College he was stroke in the best rowing team, and filled a similar position for the University team while studying there.

In 1883 Dr. Ochiltree was married at St. Peter's Church to Miss Mitchell. There are three children by the marriage, a boy and two girls. Dr. and Mrs. Ochiltree are well known in society, and command considerable respect.

Dr. Ochiltree is a hearty and generous gentleman. He has a fine presence and high social qualities. As he is a comparatively young man, much may yet be expected of him in his profession, especially as a surgeon. Ballarat may well feel proud that she has such competent surgeons in her midst.

#### EDWARD KING WILLIAMS.

OF the many prominent sporting characters to be found in Ballarat, there are certainly none who can show as brilliant and phenomenal a record as Mr. Williams, and the number of his victories, as compared with his small average of defeats, taking into consideration the men with whom he has competed, is truly remarkable. It is utterly impossible to do either himself personally or his exploits justice in this brief article, which we trust will, however, serve not a little towards enlightening the

sporting fraternity of Ballarat and district as to what a celebrity they have in their midst.

Mr. Williams was born in Bristol, England, in the year 1826, where he afterwards received his education, leaving school at the age of eighteen to engage in business with his father, who carried on a large timber yard and cabinet factory. In 1855 he came to Australia, landing at Melbourne, remaining there but a short time. From Melbourne he went to Mount Blackwood diggings, where he remained some twelve months, meeting with fair success in his mining operations. His next move was to Chalk Hills, where he had the misfortune to contract the colonial fever, incapacitating him for some four months, and upon his recovery he returned to Melbourne, and took up his original occupation of cabinet making, at which he worked until 1857, when he proceeded to Chinaman's Flat, there engaging in the drapery business for some twelve months, after which he came to Ballarat, following the same line here for a like period. Severing his connection with the drapery house, he established himself in the John o' Groat Hotel, subsequently removing to his present premises, the Gem Hotel, at the corner of Armstrong and Bath Streets, which he has continued to conduct in his characteristically praiseworthy manner ever since, the hotel being a favorite rendezvous for all high-class sportsmen throughout the vicinity.

As an all-round athlete, Mr. Williams has during his career taken a prominent part and an active interest in all sporting matters of moment throughout the colony since his sojourn therein, but he is an expert oarsman and yachtsman, and his time has been chiefly devoted to furthering that class of sport.

He was one of the charter members of the Ballarat Rowing Club, the oldest organisation of its kind in the colonies, and was also one of the founders of the old Ballarat Yacht Club. He has acted on the committee of the Ballarat Cricket Club for the past twenty-six years, and has held, and in fact still holds, a similar position in the Ballarat Football Club.

Prior to his departure from England Mr. Williams took part in thirty-nine races, meeting some of the best oarsmen of that country, of which he won thirty-three. After his arrival in this country he did not allow his zeal in this direction to flag, but entered upon the task of establishing rowing and yachting organisations throughout the colony, upon a strictly legitimate and proper basis. The ardent interest manifested by him is proven by his record here, which includes his taking part in fifty-two rowing races, he being defeated but fourteen times, making a grand total of ninety-one contests here and at home, prior to his retiring from the arena, which he did when forty-eight years of age, being at that time the champion oarsman of the colony.

During this time he won the first race in the first public regatta held on Lake Burrumbeet, one of the first races ever rowed on Lake Learmonth, the first five races on Lake Wendouree, and the first yacht race ever sailed on Lake Colac.

He also took no small part in matters pertaining to pedestrianism, he being a very fast runner, and winning several valuable prizes. As a trainer he possessed few equals, and as he says, "used to train the boys for the love of it."

Throughout his entire connection with sporting matters, as in private affairs, Mr. Williams has always been noted for his honesty and squareness upon all occasions, and the fact that he was connected in any way in the organising of a regatta or other sporting event of any description was a sufficient guarantee that all would receive proper and fair treatment.

We are sorry that space does not allow us to go more fully into details regarding the numerous performances which are well deserving of special mention, but anyone desirous of acquiring a fund of reliable information, or settling any point with reference to aquatic or other sports, and at the same time enjoy the best of liquors and cigars which the market can produce, cannot do better than wend his way to the Gem Hotel and shake hands with that genial and veteran sportsman, "Ned" Williams.

## T. R. TRELOAR.

THE subject of this memoir was born at Coburg, in Victoria, in 1852, and when old enough was apprenticed to Mr. Joseph Jelfs, a leading chemist of Melbourne. After serving his time, he proceeded to Bendigo, and was engaged as assistant in one of the principal shops. Later on he was engaged as dispenser and manager of Dr. McGillivray's private dispensary. While under this engagement Mr. Treloar made a special study of the microscope, as applied to biological investigations; and his proficiency in this branch of science is acknowledged by the leading authorities in Victoria. He has written many valuable papers on the adulteration of food, urinary deposits, and vegetable and animal protoplasm.

In 1880 he was appointed dispenser and manager of the newly established Friendly Societies' Dispensary, Ballarat, which under his able management became a pronounced success.

In 1883 Mr. Treloar purchased his present business from Mr. Towl, situated in the west of Ballarat—259 Sturt Street. The tact, business capacity, and all-round knowledge of his profession were appreciated by both the public and the medical profession, and when he commenced business on his own account his success was assured.

In his youthful days Mr. Treloar conceived a passion for the stage, and would have devoted his energies to histrionic pursuits but for the strong opposition of his parents. While in Bendigo he became a prominent member of the Philanthropic Dramatic Club, and his admirable performances will ever remain green in the memory of the public of that golden city.

In 1879 Mr. Treloar was married to Miss Jane Devine, of Bendigo, daughter of the best amateur comedian in the colony. Mrs. Treloar, like her father, has also talent, and of the highest order. Her favorite characters are Ophelia, Cordelia, and Portia. Mr. Treloar was the originator of the Ballarat Dramatic Society, of which he is the president. As manager and actor he has proved himself a most capable man. The society meets at regular intervals at his beautiful residence, "Elsinore," in Pleasant Street, for the discussion of topics incidental to its operation. The principal plays produced are "Belphegor," "Richelieu," "Hamlet," and "Carpio." In the latter play Mrs. Treloar's sister, Miss Lucy Devine, made her debut as the heroine, which proved an unqualified success.

It is, however, as a student of Shakspeare that Mr. Treloar excels. His Hamlet, on Mr. Dampier's authority, has not been

surpassed by any amateur here or perhaps in England. "Bohemia," in criticising his performance, writes, "There is much to admire in Mr. Treloar's rendition of a part which has taxed the genius of our greatest English actors, and his reading of the text showed a scholarly appreciation of its niceties. His conception of Hamlet's character is similar to that entertained by both Goethe and Schlegel. Viewed from their standpoint, Hamlet's whole life depicted in the play becomes sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought, and philosophic musings frequently usurp the place of action. But in proportion as the mental is made to outweigh the physical, so in like manner does Mr. Treloar's Hamlet gain in poetical charm. He looked the noble, melancholy prince to the life, and he played it. The chamber scene is Mr. Treloar's best

effort; the prince and queen are lost sight of; it is in fact a terrible scene between mother and son. Carried away by the memory of his father's wrongs, whom he madly loves, and the thought that his uncle lives and now wears the crown, proves too much; his reason becomes submerged, and, in a mad fit of passion, tears away the medallion of his uncle from his mother's neck and tramples it under his feet, with the exclamation, 'A king of shreds and patches!' The whole scene, however, is marked by a strong love and affection for his mother. Students of Shakspeare will see in it a touch of that human nature which Shakspeare was such a profound master of."

At the invitation of Mr. Alfred Dampier, Mr. Treloar played Hamlet at the Alexandra Theatre, Melbourne. His performance proved to be an extraordinary success, he being called

before the curtain at the end of every act, and on one occasion the enthusiasm was so great that he was recalled no less than three times before the audience were satisfied.

Notwithstanding the many business and social duties which naturally devolve upon him, Mr. Treloar finds time to devote to the advancement of any deserving cause or institution, and at present he is a member of the Free Library Committee, and one of its trustees.

Upright in all commercial dealings, honourable as a private citizen, Mr. Treloar stands pre-eminent as the ideal of a gifted gentleman and a most desirable resident, ever ready for the sake of charity to bestow his services and utilise his talents to the best advantage, thus ever widening the circle of his numerous admiring friends and acquaintances.



T. R. TRELOAR.

## ROBERT DENHAM PINNOCK, M.B., C.M., M.D.

TO the minds of many people the divinity which shapes our ends is oftentimes highly propitious to particular individuals; that, in short, Fortune invariably smiles on some, and spurns others. Such people overlook the fact that man carves out his own path in life; that, given equal opportunities, one man will rise on the shoulders of fame, the other will remain still plodding in the mire. If he have average intellectual power it remains with a man's self whether he rises or falls.

It is not a very difficult thing to take a degree; it is more difficult to make use of it. To acquire and to apply are widely different—indeed, these are the qualities which separate educated men.

Education is not knowledge until it has been experienced or applied, so write philosophers, and in these days, when the taking of a degree is a comparatively easy matter, the truth of their statement is often verified. The application of learning is the difficulty. Sir Andrew Clarke, the great London physician recently deceased, felt this when, during private conversation, he spoke of the astonishing number of diplomaed medical men who failed to attain any standing in their profession as compared with the comparatively few who rose above mediocrity.

It is now our duty to refer to the life and work of a medical gentleman who, in learning not only acquired, but applied, holds a high position in his profession, and is esteemed as a citizen. We refer to Dr. R. D. Pinnock.

The medical practitioner holds a unique position among the professions.

His learning and his knowledge are only the rudiments necessary to practice. There is an infinite variety of forms of disease, and of physical constitutions, which need special treatment of their own. So that, to some extent, his treatment must be varied and original. It needs no ordinary talents to rise under such conditions.

There are many medical gentlemen of high standing in Ballarat, and Dr. Pinnock is at their head, although he would be the last to claim that honour. Those who have the good fortune to be acquainted with him and his life are pleased to think that he is an Australian native. In him, as in hundreds of others, Australia may feel proud that she has given birth to a son who can hold his own against anyone emanating from the traditions of the old world.

Dr. Pinnock was born at Hawthorn, Melbourne, in 1849. His father, the Hon. James Denham Pinnock, was a well-known and much esteemed public man, both in this colony and in New South Wales. The British Government, from the Colonial Office at Downing Street, in 1838 appointed him their first emigration agent in New South Wales. After some time he vacated that important position and was made the first Registrar to the Supreme Court of Victoria at Melbourne (1841), and subsequently, under a new Immigration Act of Victoria, was appointed agent for the assisted emigrants in this colony. He filled this office for some time, and on retiring he was for a period a member of the Victorian Legislative Council. In 1875 this highly esteemed public man died. Dr. Pinnock's grandfather, on the mother's side, the Hon. William Hull, was also a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria for many years. This gentleman had a wide political experience, and his opinions received much attention from both sides of the Council. He arrived in Victoria in 1839, and was among the earliest members of the Council after the granting of the Constitutional privilege.

With such men as these as ancestors, men who helped to form the early history of Victoria and lay the foundation of her future position among other nations, it is not surprising that Robert Denham Pinnock should have been ambitious of fame. How he succeeded we shall show as we proceed.

The grounding of Dr. Pinnock's education was established at the Rev. Baxter's school in East Melbourne. In those days there was no Church of England Grammar School

or Scotch College in Melbourne, and Mr. Baxter's was one of the earliest educational establishments in the colony, and it was there that many prominent Victorians were his schoolfellows. The young gentleman was nine years of age when he first attended this school, and he continued there for eighteen months. In 1858 he sailed for England and attended a large private school at Southampton, Hampshire. There he continued until 1864. During this period nothing unusual happened to indicate what would be the future of the young student. About the middle of 1864 Dr. Pinnock left England for his native land, and spent twelve months at the Scotch College, Melbourne. It was here that he first obtained any significant success. In 1865 he won the position of dux in mathematics, an enviable honour in any college. In addition he matriculated in that year at the Melbourne University from



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the same college, and also passed the Civil Service examination, at that time a separate examination. Then followed a period when books were laid aside and experience of another but most useful nature was sought. Perhaps it would be infinitely wise if all students followed his example, and their future careers might be largely influenced thereby. Dr. Pinnock went up country and engaged in what is termed "jackarooing," or in other words, in the work incidental to station life. Part of the time between his leaving the Scotch College and his entering the University was occupied in gaining experience on a cattle station at the head of the Murray, part on a sheep station in the Wimmera district, and part in making a voyage to China. The incidents connected with this last period are sensational. With two English fellow-passengers, one of whom was Mr. Salway, now a leading architect of Melbourne, Dr. Pinnock embarked on a vessel sailing for China with six hundred Chinese returning to their country. As the voyage proceeded these Chinese became very troublesome, and made repeated attempts to mutiny. The European officers and sailors, together with the three European passengers, numbered only forty-five men, and this will show the danger the company were in from being murdered by such a horde of celestials. On one occasion an attempt was made by some of the unruly ones to murder the Chinese interpreter, and the ship's company with the passengers had to arm themselves to protect the poor fellow. In addition to the tension naturally engendered under such circumstances, a fire broke out during the voyage, but was fortunately extinguished without any lives being lost. Then, when to the north of New Guinea, the vessel had a narrow escape from being wrecked on a dangerous coral reef. On arrival in China after this perilous voyage, Dr. Pinnock spent some eight months in the south of that country.

It was in 1869 that Dr. Pinnock specially applied himself to the study of medicine. In the somewhat narrow range of professional careers, and in the wide field of business life, he had decided to make the healing art his especial life's work. He entered the Melbourne University and there spent three years. In this time he passed each annual examination, and in 1872, after completing the third year, he sailed a second time for Great Britain. He entered at Glasgow University, and applied himself assiduously to the taking of his degree, being successful early in 1873, as Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. He was directly afterwards appointed resident physician under Dr. McLaren, and subsequently resident surgeon under Dr. Hector Cameron, at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. Every hospital of any importance in all Great Britain was eventually visited, and Dr. Pinnock gained a practical insight into diseases of almost every variety, and watched and assisted at operations both important and critical. From Great Britain he crossed the channel to France, where he also visited most of the French hospitals and gained a valuable experience among the learned and skilled French medical men. In 1876 he returned to Victoria, but did not settle in regular practice at once.

After a year's professional experience at Beaufort, near Ballarat, Dr. Pinnock came to Ballarat and settled at his present residence, Winchester House, Sturt Street.

As time proceeded he was found to have a natural adaptability for surgical work. Every man has a special leaning towards some particular sphere, and this was Dr. Pinnock's. The position he holds to-day as a surgeon is a most enviable one. The surgical is the most important and difficult part of medical practice. It needs a firmness and judgment, combined with manipulative

talent possessed by few. Dr. Pinnock was soon recognised in certain branches as one of the most skilled surgeons in the colony. During his experience he has performed operations which have gained almost world-wide reputation. Indeed, it was comparatively recently that the account of several operations performed by him were copied, from publications containing reports of them, in the *Annual of the Universal Medical Science* in America, a publication which is one of the most important of its kind in the world.

But it is not in surgical work alone that Dr. Pinnock is noted. Most human ailments are treated by him in such a way as to be largely recognised. In an article like this it is impossible to write of the many operations he has performed, and of the difficult cases he has cured. In abdominal surgery he has had exceptional success, and a large experience.

Dr. Pinnock holds many public appointments. Among them is that of surgeon-major in the Ballarat battalion of the Third Regiment of Rifles. He is one of the senior officers of the fixed establishment of the medical department of the defence forces. On 1st January, 1884, he was commissioned surgeon of the defence forces, and on 1st January, 1889, was commissioned surgeon-major, having been attached during the whole of this period to the Ballarat battalion. He has acted on the honorary staff of the local Hospital since 1878, and is now senior honorary surgeon and chairman of honorary staff. He was an energetic member of the Australian Medical Congress, and was a member of the executive committee of the one held in Victoria in 1889, being elected from the general body of the profession all over the colony. Again at the meeting of the Congress held at Sydney in 1892, he was appointed vice-president of the Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children's section. In addition to the other local positions, he has been, almost ever since he came to Ballarat, honorary surgeon to the City Fire Brigade, and more recently honorary consulting physician to the local Church of England diocese.

In April, 1888, he received the degree of M.D. of the University of Glasgow for a thesis, entitled "History and Progress of Ovariectomy in the Australian Colonies."

He has been an occasional contributor to medical journals such as *The Lancet* and *The British Medical Journal*; and a frequent contributor to *The Victorian Medical Journal* and to *The Australian Medical Gazette*. Amongst his contributions have been—"Ligature of Femoral for Elephantiasis Arabum" (*Lancet*). "Enteric Fever from Contagion;" "Unusual form of Erythema;" "Fracture of the Surgical Neck of the Humerus;" "Injection of Ammonia into the Veins in Collapse of Scarletina" (*British Medical Journal*). "Two Cases of Successful Ovariectomy;" "Case of Chole Cystotomy—recovery;" "Removal of a Calculus from the Vermiform Appendix of the Cæcum—recovery" (*Australian Medical Journal*). "Case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever—recovery;" "Scarletina Co-existent with Typhoid Fever;" "Case of Congenital Malformation;" "Case of Abnormally Low Temperature in Acute Double Pneumonia;" "Case of Nutmeg Poisoning;" "Excision of the Breast treated by Boro-Glyceride;" "Thirty years' Lameness and Impaired Health perfectly recovered from after the Removal of a Large Central Necrosis from the Os Calcis;" "Closure of the Jaws from Spastic Irritation of the Masseter;" "Rupture of the Linea Alba during Labor, also in a Male from Over-exertion;" "Some Cases of Vesical Calculus" (*Australasian Medical Gazette*). "Spasmodic Contraction of the Oesophagus after a Successful Loreta's Operation—Relieved by

Dilatation" (*Intercolonial Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*). "The History and Progress of Ovariectomy in the Australian Colonies;" "A Novel Method of Operating for the Cure of Large Ventral Herniæ" (*Transactions of Intercolonial Medical Congress*).

Dr. Pinnock has not as yet taken a very active part in politics, but in course of time it may be expected that his hereditary political bias will assert itself. He was one of eight gentlemen who formed a branch of the Federation League in Ballarat, of which he is one of the executive committee, showing that he is among the advanced thinkers who recognise that Australian unity is a synonym for Australian greatness. Dr. Pinnock is a vice-president of the School of Mines, and of the Fine Art Gallery; he is a trustee of the Ballarat Club, of which he is an ex-president; and is also a member of the Commercial Club.

At school, college, and university, Dr. Pinnock took great interest in all forms of sport. During the time he was in the Melbourne University, in conjunction with Mr. Richard Teece, now chief actuary of the Australian Mutual Provident Association at Sydney, he initiated the intercolonial university rowing and cricketing contests between New South Wales and Victoria, and acted as hon. secretary for the Melbourne University in the first two contests. Owing to ill-health he was unable to play in the first cricket match between the two universities, but took part in the second. He does not now take an active part in sports, but is a supporter of various local athletic and sporting clubs. He is vice-president of the Wendouree Rowing Club, now the leading rowing club in the colony.

We have hitherto dealt solely with Dr. Pinnock's medical and public history; we now come to the social side of his life. In April, 1882, at Christ Church, Ballarat, he was married to Miss Kate Ethel Webb, eldest daughter of the present manager of the London Bank, by Rev. Canon Lewis. There are two children by the marriage—a boy and a girl. Dr. and Mrs. Pinnock take an active part in the social life of Ballarat, and are noted for their good-natured, open-hearted qualities. Dr. Pinnock himself is a thoughtful, talented-looking man, courteous and dignified. He is esteemed for his honourable and generous goodness, under all circumstances, and to all classes.

Ballarat may consider itself fortunate in having a medical gentleman of such repute in its midst. For, with the high and honourable standing which he has in his profession, the wider fields of Melbourne and Sydney might well attract him. As a surgeon in many branches he is *facile princeps* in Ballarat, and in the larger sphere of metropolitan districts his services would be eagerly sought for. We can confidently expect that during the next few years, the best and richest of his life, Dr. Pinnock will make for himself even greater fame than that which he now has.

#### W. AND R. GRAHAM'S BUNINYONG TANNERY.

BY a brief yet accurate description of some of the representative industries of Ballarat we hope to convey to the readers of *Ballarat and Vicinity* a comprehensive idea of their magnitude and commercial importance. The tannery of Messrs. W. and R. Graham, of Buninyong, is well worthy of attention in this regard, and a pen sketch of the methods employed in its conduct cannot fail to be of interest.

We will start by following the green hides from the slaughter-yards, where they are purchased under special arrangements by Mr. William Graham, who personally attends the sales at

Bendigo, Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat, and selects them. In this, as well as in all other branches of the business, Mr. Graham is an expert, and as the selection of first-class hides is of the utmost importance, it will be readily seen what an advantage it is to have at the head of the firm a man so thoroughly conversant with all details.

Upon arrival at the tannery the hides are salted down in the hide-house. They are next placed in the scaking pits, where they are thoroughly cleansed, and then placed in the "lime" pits for the purpose of loosening the hair, etc. From the "liming" pits they go to the "beams," where all hair and fleshy substance is thoroughly removed before they are taken to the "liquor yards," where they are placed in the tanning vats and immersed in liquors varying in degrees of strength according to the quality and class of hide being prepared.

The fleshings taken from the hides in the process just described go into a large pot, where all grease is extracted by the heat of live steam, neatsfoot and lubricating oils being manufactured from the same. The length of time that the hides remain in tan varies from six to eighteen months, the average turnover being about one year from the date of purchase. The process after this stage differs according to the class of leather and the purpose for which it is intended. With sole leather it is taken from the tanning vats to the "crop" shed, a large four-storied building 40 by 200 feet. Here they are hung up until a certain degree of dryness is reached, which is determined by an expert in that branch, generally the local manager, when they are taken down, stacked, and covered with bagging to keep them properly moist until further required. They are next passed through a striking machine, which takes out all wrinkles and creases, giving them a smooth surface, after which they are subjected to a rolling process, passing through two large brass rollers with a pressure of ten tons, which gives the leather a firm close grain. This building, as well as all the buildings comprising the tannery, is thoroughly ventilated.

During the winter months a large building directly over the engine sheds is used as a drying room, where hides are dried by dry steam distributed by a fanner, in a temperature as nearly as possible resembling the natural heat of the warmer months. In the treatment of the finer classes of leather different processes are resorted to. In the preparation of leather for saddlery, harness, boot manufacturing, etc., after coming from the drying room it is ripened by a special process until required, sometimes for a period of two years; the longer the ripening process continues the better is the leather. It is then finished off by expert workmen with scraping stones, glassing knives, etc., and receives its final touch by being passed through the Pullan glazing wheel, which imparts a mirror-like surface to the leather. This wheel is also utilised in the final preparation of all fine leathers for upholstery, bookbinding, or boot manufacturing, including glossy kid, morocco, levant, etc., etc. In case colored leathers, either for boot manufacturing, bookbinding, or any other purpose, are required in any shade or color, they are prepared by Messrs. Graham upon the shortest notice, it only being necessary to forward a sample of what is desired. The magnitude of this branch of the establishment will be understood when it is stated that Messrs. Graham Bros. are perhaps the most extensive leather dressers in the Southern Hemisphere, dressing not only all kinds and qualities of native skins, from the kangaroo to the rabbit, but importing annually immense quantities of goat skins from Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, for treatment in their tannery. In the

Mr. Pobjoy intends altering and fitting up for rooms in connection with the hotel. When this is done the accommodating powers of the building will be greatly augmented, and about forty rooms will be placed at the convenience of the public. The billiard-room is situated on the first floor, and is excellently lighted both by day and at night. Indeed, special attention was paid to this being done. Two of Alcock's latest improved tables are in the room, as well as the usual complement of luxurious seats. An attractive parlor, lavatories, and kitchens complete the first floor. The stairways leading to the second floor present a most ornate and artistic picture. On each side are arranged ferns and other plants, interspersed with stuffed animals and birds. There is thus a pleasing effect which is in no way diminished when the landing is reached, for here are other stuffed birds and animals, plants, and graceful reeds.

In times past the Unicorn was the usual meeting place for sharebrokers, and a long wide room was at their disposal in the front of the second floor. Much of the mining history of Ballarat was made here, as well as many fortunes. All old residents know the Unicorn Hotel by this means, and they still patronise it at every opportunity. When rich enough the stock exchange members had a building erected in Lydiard Street, where they now congregate. However, the room at the Unicorn was turned into a sitting-room, which is perhaps the largest in Ballarat. It opens to a high balcony from which is a splendid view of the city, almost the best that can be procured from any balcony here. On this, too, are ferns and plants tastefully arranged, as well as comfortable seats. Behind the sitting-room is a parlor beautifully decorated with art muslin and painted pictures; indeed, this is a feature of the whole hotel. The parlor more resembles such a room in a rich and luxurious private house than the usual run of hostleries. A passage leading in an opposite direction to the sitting-room opens to the dining-room, which has sitting accommodation for about thirty persons, and also contains a well-furnished bookshelf. A third passage to the left of the landing leads to airy bedrooms, containing comfortable beds and cushioned chairs. Bathrooms, lavatories, etc., are in convenient places.

The Unicorn is one of the oldest hotels in the city, and has been in the possession of the Pobjoy family for about fifteen years. The father of the present proprietor conducted the hotel for a long period, but in 1886 relinquished it to his son, Mr. H. L. Pobjoy. This gentleman is a native of Wallingford, Oxfordshire, and is

thirty-six years of age. When about five years old he came to Ballarat and received his education at the leading schools here. When old enough he assisted his father in the management of the hotel, and thus gained much useful experience. For seven years he was licensee of the well-known Southern Cross Hotel, but left there to come to the present premises. He is a member of the Mechanics' Institute, and a subscriber to all philanthropic institutions.

Mr. Pobjoy is married, and with his wife is very popular. He does his utmost to make travellers comfortable, and those who stop there once generally do so again. The Unicorn has a very central situation, and owing to the careful manner in which it is managed deserves and receives every encouragement.



Photo by

S. ZICHY-WOINARSKI, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.

Richards &amp; Co.

#### S. ZICHY-WOINARSKI M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.

THE medical profession throughout the colonies boasts many eminent practitioners whose skill has stamped them as worthy of being ranked with those of any country throughout the world, their fame being only limited by the lack of opportunity to spring into prominence, as their brethren on the Continent and in America have done. The city of Ballarat, despite the comparatively small number of its inhabitants, contains some of the most brilliant medical men at present in the colony; men who have proved their right to be thus classed, both as surgeons and physicians, by the many difficult surgical operations performed, and the success of their efforts as physicians. A striking feature in connection with this fact is that nearly all of the eminent practitioners

of our city are men comparatively young in years. Of this number Dr. Woinarski may be truly said to be one of the most skilful surgeons, not only in Ballarat, but in the colony, and has also gained eminence as a successful physician.

Dr. Woinarski's father, George Zichy-Woinarski, was a Polish nobleman, and a descendent of one of the oldest Polish families. He was one of the first officers commissioned by the great Kossuth, and was appointed *aide-de-camp* to General Prince Wroniecki, and took part in sixteen engagements. He was taken prisoner of war to Turkey, but was subsequently released.

He afterwards went to London and connected himself with the Cunard Steamship Co. in an official capacity, finally removing to Victoria in 1853.

Dr. Woinarski is his eldest son, and was born in the city of Ballarat in the year 1857, receiving his education at the Church

of England Grammar School under the late S. J. E. Bromby, Melbourne, and later at the Melbourne University, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-one, being one of the youngest who ever took the degree. After graduating he was appointed Resident Surgeon of the Melbourne Hospital for upwards of a year, which position he resigned to accept a similar one in the Clunes Hospital, where he remained about eleven months, and then came to Ballarat and established his present practice. His record as a surgeon and physician is too well known to require comment, and it will suffice to mention a few of the honorary offices bestowed upon him, the principal being Honorary Physician Ballarat Hospital for past ten years, Honorary Surgeon Orphan Asylum, and Health Officer Ballarat Shire. In 1892 Dr. Woinarski went to England, where he successfully passed his examinations, taking his diplomas (F.R.C.S.I. and M.R.C.S.), and was also elected a Fellow Royal Colonial Institute, England.

His popularity is not by any means confined to professional matters, as he is highly esteemed socially, and is a member of all the principal clubs in Ballarat, notably the Ballarat, Commercial, and Old Colonists', and Masonic and Yorick (in Melbourne). He is also a member of the Royal Arch Lodge of Masons.

In 1882 Dr. Woinarski was united in marriage at Mortlake to Miss Dundas-Robertson, the Rev. H. J. Scott, Presbyterian divine, performing the ceremony. Miss Dundas-Robertson is a daughter of Mr. Henry Dundas-Robertson, late Bengal Civil Service, and Magistrate of the North-west Province, India.

In fact, Mr. Dundas-Robertson's family has been in the Imperial Foreign Service for many years, his father, Col. Dundas-Robertson, having been for some time British Resident at Bushire, Persia.

By this marriage there have been four children—one son and three daughters—the eldest being now nine years of age.

To every man it is a pleasure to know that he has the respect and confidence of the people, and the marks of esteem bestowed upon Dr. Woinarski, both socially and professionally by the public, are flattering to a degree, and as a criterion, indicate a bright and successful future.

#### THOMAS JAMES WILLS.

IN 1862 Ballarat was connected with Melbourne by railway, and the conditions of the district rapidly changed from that year. Previously there had been an uncertainty introduced into everyday life in a thousand and one ways, but the uncertainty was now reduced. There was more romantic incident in the previous conditions, but no one was disappointed when steam brought him closer to the metropolis. Every industry had an enhanced value, and communication in every sense became a simpler matter. With the growth of the district the railway assumed larger proportions, and with the railway the man who managed it at this end. Mr. T. J. Wills, of whom we now write, was one of the first officials to be appointed here, but though he came as clerk, he returned in the course of years to be stationmaster—the principal outside the metropolitan area. The master of a railway station like that of Ballarat influences to no ordinary extent the general welfare. He has some power in the district, and it is important that he should be a man whom all respect and trust.

Mr. Wills is a brother of the famous explorer Wills, who lost his life with Burke whilst returning from an expedition to the north of Queensland. He was born in Devonshire in 1837, and educated at a grammar school in Ashburton, of that county. When sixteen years of age he, with his brother, who was three years his senior, came to Melbourne. The two brothers worked for nine months on a sheep station in the Riverina. At the end

of that period their father, Dr. Wm. Wills, also came to the colony and settled in practice at Ballarat. Mr. T. J. Wills joined his father as dispenser in 1853, while his brother, Mr. W. J. Wills, dug for gold in the district. The brothers were thus separated, and Mr. W. J. Wills subsequently joined the Government Survey Department in Melbourne, afterwards becoming a member of the Government observatory staff. It was owing to the work which he did there that he was chosen a member of the famous Burke and Wills exploring expedition which resulted so fatally to the leaders, but at the same time caused their names to be placed prominently in Australian history. Mr. T. J. Wills continued with his father till 1861, when he first entered the Government service as clerk in the railway traffic office, Melbourne. This was practically the beginning of his successful career, for he rapidly rose in the service. In 1862, when the Ballarat railway line was opened, he was appointed clerk at the Ballarat office. He remained in that position for two years, when in 1864 he was appointed master of a wayside station at Gisborne. Three years in the railway service and then to be appointed a stationmaster was a good beginning, and letokened promise which after events did not belie. In 1873 he was removed to Wodonga as first stationmaster there after the construction of the line to the border. He resided at Wodonga seven and a half years, and was subsequently successively stationmaster at Echuca and Castlemaine, each for a period of nineteen months. A higher appointment followed when he took charge of the Geelong station in 1884. This was an important position, which Mr. Wills filled so successfully that in December, 1888, he was promoted a further step, and took command of the Ballarat railway station. As before stated, his connection with the station here began as clerk, and as he was worthy, ended as stationmaster when the dimensions of the line had increased perhaps a hundred-fold. Before leaving Geelong, the railway employes showed their appreciation of Mr. Wills' term of office there by presenting him with a handsome illuminated address expressed in flattering terms. Mr. Wills managed railway matters at Ballarat with conspicuous success, and won the esteem of all residents, both rich and poor. The important duties connected with the office were conducted with ability, and regret was general when it became known that under the provisions of a recent Act, Mr. Wills was to be placed on the retired list of civil servants with a pension. By this Act, all who had been in the service thirty years were to be required to resign. Mr. Wills retired, and now resides in a highly comfortable and pleasant house in Armstrong Street, Soldiers' Hill. His retirement from the position of stationmaster at Ballarat was made the occasion of the railway officials under him, forty-two in all, presenting him with a large, nicely framed picture containing their photographs, with one of Mr. Wills placed in the central position of honour. The highest proof of a man's capability as a master of others is in the respect and good will they bear towards him, and no better indication could be found of it than this. Mr. Wills was married in 1860 at Ballarat, and has one son.

In concluding this sketch, it remains for us to say that Mr. Wills is the possessor of the respect of Ballarat residents. He was undoubtedly a capable master, kind and considerate, and the success which was his in the Government service was well merited and denoted high business qualities. He always industriously and energetically applied himself to his work, and was not satisfied till it was completed. All the many details of a stationmaster's life received comparatively equal attention from him as the larger matters, and to this thoroughness may be imputed the prominent position he eventually attained. An infinite capacity for details according to Carlyle was the means by which every man ever attained literary or other greatness, and the same applies in business matters.



older fellow members. Some months since a largely-signed requisition was presented to him asking him to stand for Parliament for the Windermere electorate. He consented, but had to give place to another candidate who had previously served the district.

Soon after opening business at Sebastopol he became identified with municipal matters, and in 1888 was elected a member of the Council. This showed that the ratepayers reposed great trust in his ability, as he was then a comparatively new resident of the town. At every succeeding election since they have continued to place him in the Council, and at the beginning of the present year elected him to the proud position of mayor. This office he has filled with the greatest success, imparting the required dignity and ability commensurate with the distinction. Mr. Blyth was some time ago appointed a Justice of the Peace. He has also been chosen as a member of the State school board of advice for the Sebastopol district, and is a life governor of the Benevolent Asylum. He is actively identified with religious affairs, and is a steward in the Wesleyan Church, Sebastopol.

Mr. Blyth still takes an active interest in mining matters, and has been a director on several companies.

In 1867 Mayor Blyth was married, at Sebastopol, to Miss Ferguson, the ceremony being performed at St. John's Church by the Rev. Duncan Fraser. There are two children living by the marriage—a girl and a boy—and one dead. The son, Mr. Donald Blyth, is now twenty-one years of age, and manages to a large extent his father's business. The latter spends some time in every year away from Sebastopol, in visiting various parts of the colony, and Mr. Donald Blyth proves an able substitute. He is well-known as a musician, being one of the most prominent violin players in Ballarat. He is a member of the celebrated Bruun's Orchestra, of Ballarat, and also of the Sebastopol Male Musical Society. In the Order of Rechabites he is one of the leading spirits in Sebastopol, having filled all the chairs, and is now past chief, and superintendent of the Juvenile Tent.

Two years ago, in 1892, Mayor Blyth returned to England, revisiting again his native home, and renewing acquaintances with old friends. He also toured through the most important parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Italy, enjoying a well-earned holiday after a life of labor.

Mayor Blyth is a most popular man in his district. In municipal affairs he has ever shown large capabilities; in business he is noted for his integrity; and in private life is respected for his kindness and geniality.

#### WILLIAM MORRISON, M.B., M.D.

[T is wonderful to contemplate the influence which a great Medical University has in the land. Within the time-honoured walls of the Glasgow University are gathered the wisest of the children of Æsculapius. There come the eager students from "the uttermost parts of all the earth," to sit at their feet and drink and partake of the knowledge they have to impart. From the densely populated city of the old world, from the lonely colonial prairie, from Scotland itself, and from the antipodes, they haste to learn the lessons which are the outcome of centuries of research; to learn those lessons which represent the best work of minds which are all gone still. Century upon century has added some new lesson, and at the University is taught all that is of any worth.

Enter those halls the eager student; exit the wise man. He has acquired, and is now going out to battle with all the foul fiends of disease. From one end of the earth to the other these wise men seem to drift to a certain place and there stay to fight their battle. There is no general who marks out a post for each. There is not one needed. They go where the enemy is to be found, and wage war.

This article refers to the biography of a gentleman who was educated at that noble Glasgow University, and has taken his place in the great fight. He learnt the lessons the profound professors had to teach, and now he is applying them for the benefit of his fellows.

Dr. Morrison was born at Elgin, Scotland, in 1856. His father was the head of a great grammar school, known as the Glasgow

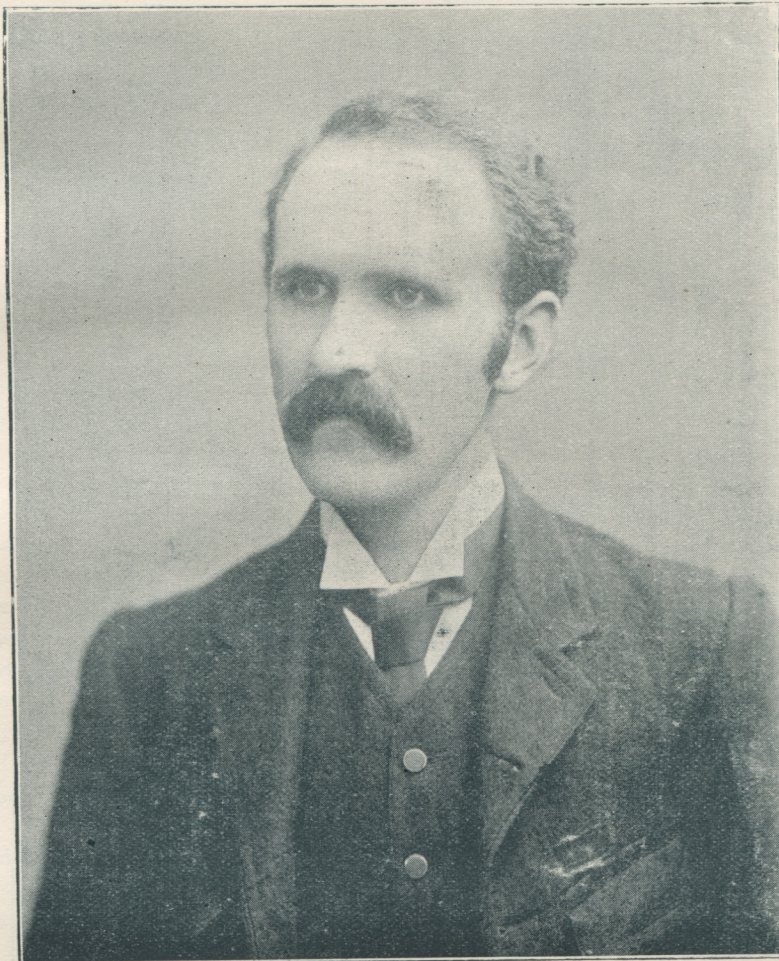


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WILLIAM MORRISON, M.B., M.D.

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Academy. This was a highly important position to hold, but the whole of the family were eminently clever, and had a predisposition for letters. An uncle of the subject of our sketch, Dr. A. Morrison, is the head of the Scotch College, Melbourne; and another uncle, Dr. G. Morrison, is head of the Geelong College, Geelong. The descendant of such a capable family as this, it was only natural that the boy William should eventually evolve from the puny infant to the able doctor. When five years old he entered the Glasgow Academy, and learnt the rudiments of his after education. For a period of eleven years he continued under his father, and it was early recognised that he possessed all a student's ardour for acquiring knowledge. In 1872 he matriculated and entered the Glasgow University. There he studied with more earnestness than before, and rose rapidly. At the end of his fifth year he had taken the degree of Master of

Arts, and applied himself specially to study medicine. He had determined to become one of the noble army of fighters. In 1881 he graduated in medicine, receiving the M.B. degree. Then in 1884 he was awarded the M.D. diploma for a thesis entitled "Tubercular Meningitis." He then studied at the Hospitals. The year 1884 was spent at Vienna, gaining experience under the great physicians of that city. The Vienna Hospitals are considered to be the best in the world at present, and the treatment also receives a similar honour.

After going through the Hospitals, Dr. Morrison went forth into the world, a man armed to fight. Although born in Scotland, he did not practise in his country, but came to Australia. It would almost seem, sometimes, that it was preordained that certain individuals should fill certain positions in certain districts. Romance is not confined alone to novels. It often seems more wonderful than any romance that one born at one end of this globe of ours should naturally come, as if it was to be, to the other end and there settle down and make his home and spend his life. Dr. Morrison spent six months of 1885 in practice at Colac, and towards the end of that year was appointed resident surgeon at the Ballarat Hospital. Thus though a general never ordered him to Ballarat, he came, and now fights his battle. Eighteen months were spent at the Hospital, and then he entered into private practice in partnership with Dr. Bradford. A year afterwards, in 1888, Dr. Bradford retired from the partnership and went to London, where he now is. Dr. Morrison's residence is in Camp Street, and constitutes a central

position in the city, and a pleasant home. He confines himself almost wholly to his private practice, the only public appointment which he holds being physician to the Ballarat Female Home.

Political matters receive little attention from him, but in his city he fills various positions which are almost incumbent on a prominent medical man. He is a member of the Mechanics' Institute, and of the Ballarat Club; a prominent Freemason, and a constant subscriber to the various charitable institutions. He was one of the initiators of the Ballarat Poultry and Dog Society, and takes active part in the shows which are now held annually. In sport he takes considerable interest, and is a member of various local clubs.

Dr. Morrison had the misfortune to lose his wife some time ago, and has only one child.

In many ways he takes great interest in matters which affect Ballarat. He is ever ready to assist in any undertaking in his power, and is rapidly rising to a foremost position in his profession. The practice which he now has is extensive, and is getting larger and larger. As a horseman he is well known, and in society his many courteous and amiable qualities render him most agreeable and entertaining. His abilities command wide respect both among his fellow professionals and among the public at large, who recognise that he has a big future before him.

#### THOMAS STODDART, J.P.

BALLARAT has made many men rich, and it is pleasing to relate that some of them in their turn have not, as is usual,

forgotten the circumstance. The Botanical Gardens and public streets present many evidences of the liberality of large-minded men who believe in returning a little of their wealth to the city from which they received it. This is a notable feature, for its statuary will more than compare with that of any city of its size in the whole Southern Hemisphere.

Men are too apt to forget when riches are theirs the debt they owe to their fellow men. When man has comparatively little of this world's goods it is his wont to make large promises to the gods that if fortune were but his it would be his work to do unto others as he would have them do to him. But when fortune comes, the grasping miserly desire for more too often comes with it, and so the good resolutions of poorer days are blasted and forgotten. This class of men may not be so noticeable

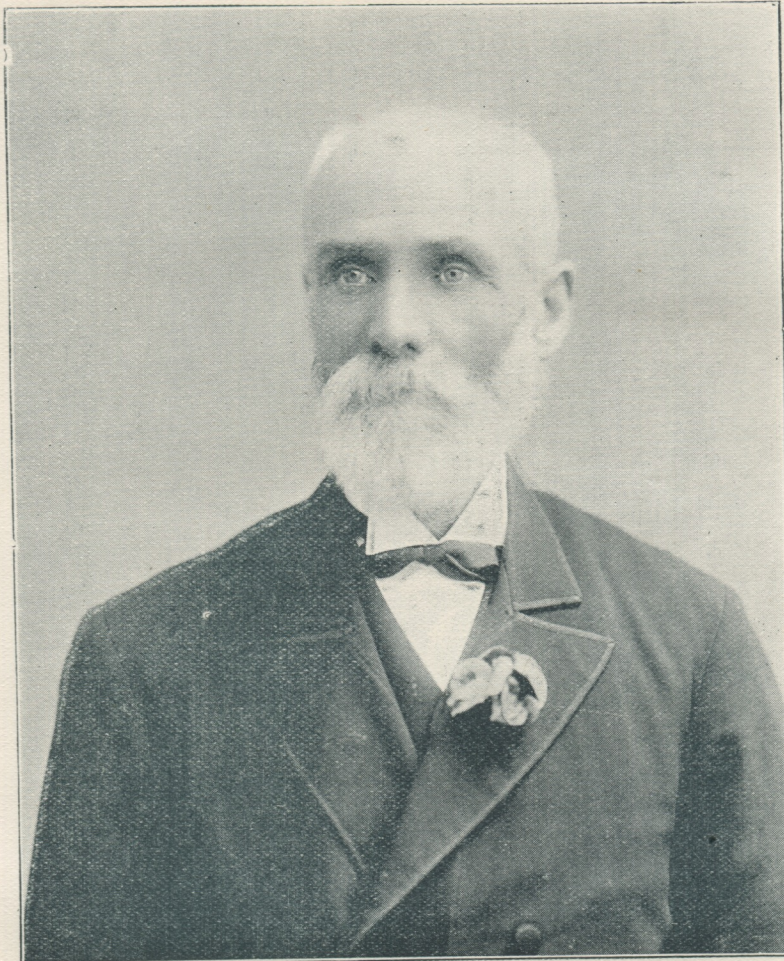


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in Ballarat as elsewhere, and there are some who deserve every honour from the public. One of the latter is Mr. Thomas Stoddart, J.P., the well-known sharebroker, who has ever been a liberal man, and as we proceed we shall mention some of the gifts from his bounty.

Mr. Stoddart is a native of Roxburgh, Scotland, and was born in 1828. He attended school at Hawick, and when sixteen was apprenticed to a joiner. He was released from this four years later and received an appointment in his calling at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Here he assisted in the construction of carriages, medicine-boxes, etc., until 1853, when he decided to come to Australia. He set sail in the ship Queen of Arrandale, and landed at Port Melbourne. The salary of a joiner at that time was not to be despised, and Mr. Stoddart remained in Melbourne for twelve

## ROBERT SCOTT, M.B., C.M.

A REVIEW of the careers of prominent men in the different professions is both interesting and pleasant, as the various walks of professional life contain a very large number of our most brilliant and educated men. Of the almost innumerable professions represented, there are none which afford a wider field for the exercise of natural talents and untiring research than that of medicine. Medical practitioners may be truly said to have to contend with many difficulties in securing a recognition of their ability, and it is therefore highly creditable when we find a man comparatively young in years enjoying the confidence of the people, as evidenced by the many public and private marks of their esteem and appreciation.

There are in Ballarat many medical gentlemen who have justly gained a flattering and honourable reputation for skill, and we have the pleasure of referring to one who is rapidly forging his way to a foremost position.

Dr. Robert Scott comes of a family which holds a prominent position in the history of this district. His father, Mr. Robert Scott, is one of the pioneers of Victoria. As early as 1839, at a time when there were but few people in Victoria, perhaps they could be counted in scores, he purchased the well-known Mount Buninyong station. He soon extended his dominions and became the possessor of a new tract of country which has since become known as the War-racknabeal station. Mr. Scott thus deserves the credit of being one of the oldest residents of the colony, and by the enterprise of such as he Victoria received its first impetus,

and emerged from an unknown country, a virgin waste, to a place among the great countries of the world, to a modern land of Canaan. The first settlers here merit greater honour than is generally given them, for by their fearless investment of capital others gained confidence sufficient to follow in their footsteps, and thus increased the assets of the colony and brought together a larger population. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Scott commands wide respect, and it is to be hoped that he will yet be spared for many years to the colony which owes him so much.

Dr. Robert Scott was born at the Buninyong station in 1860. For many years he received private tuition, and when a little over ten years old he entered the Scotch College, Melbourne. Here he met with no little success, and in 1875 it was decided to give him rest from study for a while. He accompanied his

family on a two years' visit to England, and on returning in 1877 attended the Scotch College, fresh and ready to continue his studies. In the same year he went up for examination and matriculated at the Melbourne University. The year 1878 was spent at the Melbourne University, and in 1879 he left to study medicine at the famous Glasgow University. For several years he applied himself closely to his duties, and in 1884 took the M.B. et C.M. degrees, passing with commendation. A visit was then paid to Dublin, and four months were spent as house surgeon in the Rotunda Hospital there. Returning again to Glasgow he attended for some time at the Royal Infirmary, and afterwards went across to Vienna, and for eight months visited the famous hospitals of that city. He studied there surgery and

other special branches of his profession and acquired much useful and valuable information.

Armed with such an education as this, Dr. Scott came back to Victoria, and was in 1886 appointed resident surgeon at the Ballarat Hospital. He held the position to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned, and in 1891 resigned and entered into private practice, choosing as his residence 18 Camp Street. This proved a very wise step, and Dr. Scott soon gathered a wide circle of patients. He is considered a good all-round physician, and enjoys an enviable reputation.

In public positions, soon after his resignation of the position of resident surgeon at the Ballarat Hospital, Dr. Scott was elected honorary physician to that institution. This appointment he relinquished in April, 1894, in order to allow himself to be nominated to the honorary surgical staff of the hospital.

There were several nominations and Dr. Scott was elected, thus receiving another mark of the favor of Ballarat residents. His brother medicos have also elected him honorary secretary of the Ballarat Medical Association.

Dr. Scott is a Freemason, a member of the Old Colonists' Association, the Mechanics' Institute, the Art Gallery, and of the Ballarat Club. With his fine athletic constitution he could take a prominent part in sport, but is satisfied with encouraging all kinds of pastimes beneficial to his fellows. He is a patron of cricket, and the Warrior Cricket Club some time ago presented him with a decorated picture containing photographs of its leading members, giving him the central position of honour. In rowing he evinces much interest, and is now vice-president of the City Rowing Club. He is a member of the Ballarat Turf Club, and



Photo by

ROBERT SCOTT, M.B., C.M.

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on the committee of the Wendouree Lawn Tennis Club. Dr. Scott is a subscriber to all philanthropic institutions.

In April, 1893, Dr. Scott was joined in wedlock to Miss Ochiltree, a sister of Dr. Ochiltree, the Very Rev. Dr. Green, the present Bishop of Grafton and Armadale, performing the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, Park Hill, Joyce's Creek. There is one daughter by the union. Dr. and Mrs. Scott are well known in society, and are much esteemed for their many amiable qualities.

Dr. Scott is a young man of fine appearance. In medicine he has already won his spurs, and it is confidently expected that within a few years he will rise to be one of the leading physicians in Ballarat. He has treated many difficult cases, and invariably met with success. His many capabilities and straightforwardness make themselves known in various ways, and we trust that his future may be as successful as the present promises.

### HORSLEY BROTHERS AND CO.

**A** BUSINESS enterprise which in dimensions has more than local importance in that it has direct connection with the markets of the old world, and will compare with the largest similar undertakings in any Australian city, is that of Horsley Bros. and Co. The business was originally established in 1854 by D. Jones and Co., Messrs. Horsley Bros. taking it over in 1881.

The firm comprises Messrs. Walter, William, and Alfred Horsley, and their capacity as business experts has been fully demonstrated by the successful issue of the management of this large establishment. Their handsome premises at the corner of Armstrong and Sturt Streets are thronged during the hours of business by hundreds of customers, who keep the large staff of employes, numbering about 100, fully occupied in attending to their wants.

The first floor of their establishment is devoted to use as a retail department, and the magnificent display of goods upon exhibition is indeed a marvel of beauty. Everything which could possibly be catalogued in the stock of such an establishment is constantly on hand in number and variety, and lady shoppers can purchase from the insignificant needle to the most costly silks and satins. Arranged in effective and artistic manner are rolls of silks, satins, dress stuffs, reels and spools of laces and ribbons, boxes by the gross of gloves, hosiery, handkerchiefs, etc., while the heavy goods, such as blankets, woollen goods, tweeds, and worsteds are displayed in endless profusion.

Dealing with the departments in their respective order, first comes the glove department, to supply which the firm imports direct from the Continent. On the average a thousand pairs of gloves are sold a month. Next come the dress, linen, calicoes, towels, and sheeting departments, in all of which an immense business is transacted, towels particularly being sold without number, while every season about 60,000 yards of dress stuffs are cleared—the largest turnover enjoyed by any firm in Ballarat. At the rear of these departments is the fancy department, where are retailed ribbons, embroideries, face nets, etc. Of the last-mentioned £100 worth a month are sold, and silk ribbons representing £300 are kept constantly in stock. Then comes the ladies' corsets and underclothing department, carrying two or three hundred dozen corsets ranging in price from 1s. to 25s., and behind this the mantle department. Within the mantle

department is a beautifully decorated room 60 feet by 40 feet, exclusively utilised for millinery purposes. Handsome and immense bevelled mirrors are let into the wall, and the papering (costing £70) and expensive fittings make an exceedingly ornate picture. Twelve hands are busily engaged here under the supervision of a clever milliner, and the ladies of Ballarat are glad of the opportunity of visiting them. A second entrance from Sturt Street is used exclusively by gentlemen, and this arrangement is most convenient, for as a rule gentlemen wishing to make purchases object to passing the row after row of ladies who congregate at large establishments. Ready-made gentlemen's clothing, hosiery, and mercery are on view here, and the firm secures substantial encouragement in those lines. At the rear of this department are the offices, expensively and suitably fitted out, capable of accommodating twenty clerks. Ascending a wide stairway from the centre of the different ladies' departments leads to the carpet and furnishing department and the work-rooms. Brussels carpets are displayed in endless profusion, the Messrs. Horsley and Co. importing such articles direct from Morton and Sons, of Kidderminster. Carpets are retailed by the firm almost as cheaply as they are in London, and this speaks wonders for their enterprise. A large stock of curtains is also on hand. Several ladies' fitting rooms are at one end of this department, while at the other is an immense work-room, 80 feet by 60 feet, occupied exclusively by the dressmakers, of whom forty are employed in the busy season.

From this necessarily condensed description of the premises, very little idea can be got of their completeness and dimensions, and the extent of business transacted. Messrs. Horsley Bros.' aim has always been to give the public the benefit of their knowledge and shrewdness in purchasing by selling at a small margin of profit, and trusting to the appreciation of the public and the consequent largeness of their sales to reimburse them. Their confidence and forethought has not been misplaced, and they are thus enabled to continue to offer bargains which would be utterly impossible for smaller houses, and their established reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of goods obtainable.

The success of the millinery, mantle, and dressmaking departments is easily accounted for by the attention given to fit and finish by the milliners and costumiers employed, whose ability and artistic skill is praised by all patrons of the establishment.

The members of the firm give their personal supervision to the entire management of the business, and make their strong personality felt throughout. Socially, as well as commercially, they are widely known and respected in Ballarat, which is most fortunate in classing amongst its business celebrities such honourable gentlemen and valuable citizens as Messrs. Horsley Bros.