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Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
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**THE GREATEST
COLLEGE FOR ARMY
SURGEONS IN THE
WORLD:**



PATHOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY



THE ENTRANCE TO THE COLLEGE AT MILLBANK

Visited by the Queen
last week, and Photo-
graphed Exclusively for
"The Sphere."



HYGIENE RESEARCH LABORATORY

By her visit to the Royal Army Medical College at Millbank the Queen has done more than anyone else to call the attention of the general public to that admirable institution. Time was when the education of army surgeons left much to be desired. With the best intentions and the best education in the world there remained much for the army surgeon to learn for the simple reason that the colossal science of bacteriology on which so much of our modern medicine depends was to all intents and purposes new since many surgeons passed through their strictly academic career. The terrible ravages of fever during the South African War, as indeed in nearly all wars, make it of first importance that the army doctor should understand bacteriology, for he is constantly coming into those primitive conditions in which germs have full play. The wise men, however, supplemented their early education by attending the great hospitals. That, however, is no longer necessary, for in the Royal Medical College at Millbank they have what is probably the most highly-developed military medical laboratory in the world. There are two courses of instruction at the college—a senior and junior. The former is for captains working for promotion to major and the latter for lieutenants on probation undergoing instruction before finally passing into the corps. A captain's course lasts six months and the junior course five, of which two

months are passed at the depot at Aldershot. There are two courses yearly of each. Colonel Douglas Wardrop, the commandant and director

Lieut.-Colonel Leishman, the professor of pathology, graduated at Glasgow University in 1886. The Queen was introduced to Colonel David Bruce, whose work on sleeping sickness has become classic. Colonel Bruce, who was born at Melbourne fifty-three years ago and was educated in Scotland, entered the army in 1883. He was assistant professor of pathology at Netley from 1889-94 and served in South Africa, including the siege of Ladysmith, from that year to 1901. He was sent to Uganda in 1903 as director of the Royal Society's commission to investigate sleeping sickness, and he subsequently made a series of researches into Mediterranean fever. His work has brought him many honours and placed him at the head of the Royal Army Medical College, where officers can now be instructed and educated with as much ability as at any laboratory in the kingdom. The Queen was greatly interested in being shown by Colonel Bruce the deadly germs of malarial fever and sleeping sickness under the microscope.

The Queen, who was accompanied by her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, also had the opportunity of witnessing the practical side of the work in a visit to the soldiers' hospital. Her Majesty thought the soldiers' bread particularly wholesome-looking and inviting, and after tasting it took a loaf, which she said should be placed on the royal table. The Queen chatted with several patients.

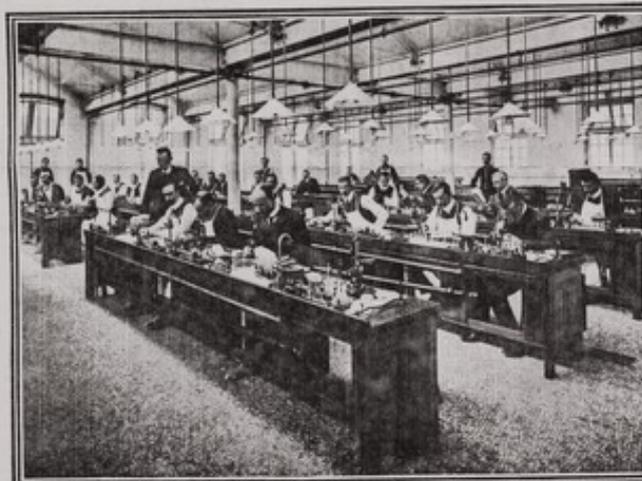


THE COMMANDANT OF THE COLLEGE
Colonel D. Wardrop



THE PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY
Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Leishman

of studies, took his degree at Aberdeen University in 1875 and had much surgery to do in South Africa, 1878-9, and in the Nile Expedition, 1898.



PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS



HYGIENE LABORATORY FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS