

**The medical student's guide, or, Plain instructions as to the best course to be pursued by those entering the medical profession : with notices of the medical schools and examining boards in the United Kingdom / by W. Douglas Hemming.**

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# MEDICAL STUDENT'S GUIDE;

OR,

PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE BEST COURSE TO BE PURSUED BY THOSE ENTERING THE MEDICAL  
PROFESSION; WITH NOTICES OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND EXAMINING  
BOARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,

BY



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## P R E F A C E.



The matter contained in the following pages is reprinted from the special number of THE STUDENTS' JOURNAL AND HOSPITAL GAZETTE, for the Session 1876-77, in deference to the suggestions of numerous friends, and in consequence of the favour with which that number was received.

Its previous appearance in a periodical will account for the occurrence throughout the work of the editorial "we," instead of the more personal singular number which I should otherwise have adopted.

I must express my thanks to those gentlemen who have supplied me with information respecting the various schools and examining boards, and trust that the hints contained in this little work will be found of use to those engaged, or about to engage, in the study of medicine.

W. DOUGLAS HEMMING.

26, Notting Hill Terrace, W.,

September 1876.

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IN PREPARATION.

## AIDS TO FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY.

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BAILLIERE, TINDALL, AND COX, 20, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.



# MEDICAL STUDENT'S GUIDE:

OR, PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE BEST COURSE TO BE PURSUED FOR  
ENTERING THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

## INTRODUCTION.

THE object of the following pages is to present in a compact and readable form a concise statement of the best means to be adopted by a student of our profession, in order that he may obtain, with the least waste of time and energy, a legal status as a medical practitioner.

As most of our readers are doubtless aware, it has long been the custom for the professional journals to issue, in the month of September, a "Student's Number." A "Student's Number," however, as a rule consisted of little more than a reprint of the regulations of the examining bodies and the prospectuses of the medical schools, with one or two articles full of good advice to students, but we believe something better than this is required now, and we shall endeavour in the following pages to present our readers with some practical hints, the result of our own observation and experience, and to point out to them, as far as lies in our power, what to do and what to avoid in pursuing their course of study. We shall purposely make our notices of the examining boards and medical schools as brief as possible, inasmuch as their regulations are easily accessible and procurable by any of our readers, and as by this means we shall obtain more space for practical hints and remarks which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

After this short introduction, we plunge "in medias res."

## CHAPTER I.

### *The Preliminary Education of the Medical Student.*

We would strongly impress on all parents who intend their sons for the medical profession the paramount importance of providing them with a sound general and classical education; and we would as strongly impress on all would-be medical students, who have the opportunity of such an education, the equally paramount importance to them of making the best use of that opportunity. It is the fashion in the present day rather to sneer at Latin and Greek, and to consider the study of modern languages and general subjects of far greater importance. But we think this is a mistake. For a scientific man, and a medical man always should be to a considerable extent a scientific man, to be ignorant of Latin and Greek would be a great misfortune. He would be placed at the very outset of his career in great difficulties. Almost all scientific terms are derived from one or other of those languages, and these terms form the universal scientific language by which savants of all countries convey their ideas to one another. A medical student ignorant of Greek would have to be continually referring to some dictionary to discover the meaning of the terms he was constantly hearing used. Pneumonia, paracentesis, toxicodendron, pericardium, meningitis, and hundreds of other words, would be to him mere barbarities until he had looked out their meanings; but to the student conversant with the dead languages they carry their meanings with them. We cannot, however, enter further upon this subject here, but would strongly enter our protest against the omission of Greek or Latin from the school work of boys.

Suppose, then, that the student has had a sound general education, his next step will be to appear before one or other of the medical examining bodies in order to pass a preliminary examination, by which the extent of that general education will be tested. There are many of these preliminary examinations, but the one which we strongly advise every student to pass if possible is the matriculation examination at the University of London. This examination is a difficult one, but it is well worth the trouble of working for, as it leaves the student free, if he pass, to go in for the medical degrees of the University, which are justly looked upon as the highest qualifications obtainable in the profession. The next best examination to this is the preliminary examination conducted by the College of Preceptors, on behalf of the College of Surgeons. The subjects for these different examinations will be found detailed in the regulations of the respective bodies, which may be procured on application to the registrars or secretaries of the institutions, and, therefore, we shall not occupy space by reprinting them here.

Presuming then that one of these preliminary examinations is passed, what is the student's next step? He must register himself as a medical student at the office of the GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 315, Oxford Street, W., and it is from the date of this registration that his studentship begins. This done, we should advise him, before entering a medical school, to spend a year or so as the pupil of some competent medical man, or in attendance at some provincial hospital. By this means he will obtain an insight into many practical matters which he will find of great use, and which it would be difficult for him to acquire afterwards, and when he does enter at a medical school he will have some idea of what he is about to see and hear. This was the great advantage of the old apprenticeship system, the total abolition of which we cannot but regard as a mistake. The length of the apprenticeship might have been shortened, but it should not have been done away with altogether.

If the student intend to present himself for the University of London degrees, now will be the time for him to study for and to pass the preliminary scientific examination. By doing this now he will be left free to pursue purely medical work afterwards.

It may be as well to give here a list of some of the principal provincial hospitals (without medical schools), where students may advantageously spend a year or so before entering at a regular medical college. They are as follows:—Derbyshire General Infirmary (150 beds), Devon and Exeter Hospital (230 beds), Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport (218 beds), Sunderland Infirmary (110 beds), South Hants Infirmary, Southampton (100 beds), Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford (161 beds), Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (156 beds), Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (165 beds), Hull General Infirmary (150 beds), Wolverhampton and South Staffordshire General Hospital (210 beds). At the last-named institution special arrangements have been made for training gentlemen about to enter the profession.

Thus far then for the preliminary training of the student: and if during this early period he can obtain some knowledge of anatomy, physiology, botany, and chemistry, so much the better it will be for him, and so much the more will his first year's work be simplified.



## CHAPTER II.

*Choice of a Medical School.*

The student having now completed his preliminary medical education will, no doubt, be thinking of entering his name at one of the recognised medical schools. Of these there are many, and each professes to offer special advantages, though we do not think so much difference exists between them as some are disposed to imagine. It must always depend much more upon the student himself, than upon his school whether he gets on well or not. The very best teachers cannot force knowledge into the head of a dull student or compel an idle one to work, and on the other hand, a thoroughly earnest and hardworking man will obtain knowledge from sources which would be barren to others less able or willing to make the most of their opportunities. With the English student the question generally comes between a metropolitan or a provincial school. As far as opportunities for study are concerned, there can be little doubt that the metropolitan hospitals and medical schools stand pre-eminent, although, of course, in some of our large towns, as Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, or Bristol, there must be much material for study. It will of course, in many cases, be a matter of convenience, and it can scarcely be worth while for a man living in one of the places above-mentioned, or in others where a good school exists, to come all the way to London to study, when he might learn equally well nearer home. But unless expense is a great consideration, we should certainly advise all students to spend a portion of their time in London, as there they will be able to attend the practice and hear the opinions of the leading medical authorities, and will be afforded unrivalled opportunities for studying every branch of their profession. We must say we think it would be an excellent thing if students were more in the habit of dividing their study between different schools, as by this means their views would be widened, and they would become acquainted with the varying opinions and modes of practice of different medical authorities. If some arrangement were made by which the students of one school might attend the practice of others, and vice versa, we cannot help thinking much good might result, but of course, under the present system of rivalry, such a plan is impossible. We shall now give a very short account of each medical school in the kingdom, referring our readers for more extended particulars to the prospectuses of the various institutions which may be obtained of the respective deans or secretaries.

## LONDON MEDICAL COLLEGES.

There are in London eleven medical schools, each of which has a hospital attached to it, and at each of which a complete medical education may be obtained. We may here remark that we believe in some respects a small school possesses advantages over a large one, and in this respect particularly, that more attention can be given to each student individually where there are only a few than where the numbers are greater. The London schools are the following:—Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, King's College, the London, the Middlesex, St. Mary's, Charing Cross, the Westminster, University College, and St. Thomas's, and we shall notice them in alphabetical order, first, however, giving a list of entrance scholarships offered to students at London hospitals.

## ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

*St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*—An open scholarship in science; £100 for one year. Subjects, physics, chemistry, botany, and zoology. The examination will begin on the 27th inst.

*Charing Cross Hospital.*—Two entrance scholarships, £30 and £20. Subjects; compulsory: English, Latin, French or German, mathematics; optional (one only may be selected); chemistry, mechanics, German or French. The subjects and authors will be the same as those chosen for the London matriculation of the preceding June. Candidates should send in their names at once.

*Guy's Hospital.*—Two scholarships of £60 and £30 are awarded at entrance. The examination takes place in October. The subjects are classics, mathematics, chemistry, physics, botany. French and German may be substituted for Greek.

*King's College.*—The Warneford Scholarships, Class I. Three £25, two for three years, one for two years. Subjects: divinity, mathematics, English language, history and literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, chemistry, botany, natural philosophy.

*London Hospital.*—Two entrance scholarships in natural science, £60 and £40. Subjects same as those for preliminary scientific examination at University of London. Candidates must send in their names before September 20th.

Two "Buxton" scholarships, value £30 and £20, will be offered for competition on September 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1876. Subjects same as preliminary examination for the membership at the College of Surgeons of England.

*St. Mary's Hospital.*—Three scholarships in natural science, tenable for three years; £60 the first year, £40 the second, and £20 the third, one awarded each year. Subjects, inorganic chemistry, and either mechanical philosophy, botany, or zoology at the option of the candidate. An exhibition of £20 will be given to the candidate who is second in the above.

*Middlesex Hospital.*—Two entrance scholarships, £25 and £20, for two years. Subjects:—Latin, Greek, French or German, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, zoology. Candidates may select any three, and not more of the above subjects; but only one modern language and two out of the last three subjects are permitted. Candidates must send in their names before the 22nd inst., and the examination will commence on the 27th inst.

*St. Thomas's Hospital.*—Two entrance scholarships in natural science, £60 and £40. Subjects: physics, chemistry, botany, and zoology.

*University College.*—Three entrance exhibitions, £30, £20, £10, tenable for two years. Subjects:—classics, mathematics, natural philosophy, and either French or German. The examination is fixed for the 28th and 29th inst.

*Westminster Hospital.*—The "Fence" scholarship, £50 for two years. Sons of medical men educated at Epsom will *cateris paribus* have preference. Subjects: Latin, mathematics, and any two of French, German, or Greek. The "Houldsworth" scholarship, £50 for one year, subjects as above. Two entrance scholarships, £10, tenable for two years. Subjects:—Latin, mathematics, and either French, German or Greek. The examination is fixed for the 5th and 6th of October.

The following list shows the number of students which entered to the practice at the various London hospitals last October, as reported in the medical journals of that month:—

St. Bartholomew's, 120; Guy's, 100; University College, 84; St. Thomas's, 74; King's College, 44; Middlesex, 41; St. George's, 46; the London, 33; St. Mary's, 38; Charing Cross, 32; Westminster, 11. We believe that a few entries were made at some of the hospitals after the above list was published, but we are unable to give the exact number.

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

This Hospital is situated in Smithfield, and was founded in 1123 by Rayhere, minstrel of Henry I. It now contains 710 beds: 227 medical, 322 surgical, 26 for diseases of the eye, for women 20, and 81 for syphilitic cases. The convalescent hospital situated at Highgate, contains 34 beds. In 1875, 6,000 in-patients and 143,000 out-patients were relieved.

*Pupil's Appointments.*—Four house-physicians and four house-surgeons are appointed annually on the payment of a nominal fee, and are provided with rooms by the hospital authorities. The resident midwifery assistant is appointed for six months, being eligible for re-election. An assistant chloroformist is appointed annually. He is provided with rooms and receives £75. Ophthalmic house-surgeon is appointed for six months, is provided with rooms, and is eligible for re-election. Clinical clerks and dressers are chosen from diligent students without extra fee. Sixteen ward dresserships are annually given to the



students of the second year who pass the best examination in the subjects of study of the first and second years, or who may be otherwise specially recommended. Other ward-dresserships may be obtained on payment of usual fees.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES FOR FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.

*Preliminary Scientific Exhibition.*—£50 for one year; subjects same as open science scholarship. Examination, October 23rd. Open only to students of less than six months' standing. *Jeaffreson Exhibition.*—£20 for two years. Subjects as those of preliminary appointed by General Medical Council. Examination, October 19th, for students of less than six months. *A Junior Scholarship.*—£50 in the subjects of first year; at end of winter and summer sessions. *A Scholarship.*—£30 to the second at this examination. *A Scholarship.*—£20 to the third. *Treasurer's Prize.*—Practical anatomy, junior.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES FOR SECOND AND THIRD YEARS' STUDENTS.

*Foster Prize.*—Practical anatomy, senior. *Senior Scholarship.*—£50. Subjects, anatomy, physiology, chemistry. *Wix Prize.*—For the best essay on the following subject: The Physician in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." *Hichen's Prize.*—Subject, "Butler's Analogy."

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES FOR SENIOR STUDENTS.

*Lawrence Scholarship and Gold Medal.*—Value 40 guineas. Subjects, anatomy, physiology, medicine and surgery. *Two Brackenbury Scholarships.*—One in medicine and one in surgery. 30 guineas each. *Bentley Prize.*—For best report of surgical cases. *Kirkes' Gold Medal.*—Clinical medicine.

There is a college for resident students connected with the hospital. Warden: Dr. Norman Moore, from whom also information may be obtained regarding residence outside the hospital.

*Fees.*—For attendance on lectures and hospital practice, 105 guineas, payable in instalments, or in one sum of 100 guineas. Further information may be obtained of the Warden, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

#### CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

This is the most central hospital in London, situated in Agar-street, Strand. It contains 150 beds, which will shortly be increased to 200. The Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, with 36 beds, is in connection with it.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &C.

*The Llewellyn Scholarship.* £25, open to students who have completed their second year. Subjects: anatomy, physiology, materia medica, medicine, surgery, and midwifery. *The Golding Scholarship.* £15, open to students who have completed their first year. Subjects: anatomy, physiology, materia medica, and chemistry. *The Pereira Prize* of £5, open to students who have completed their third year. Subject: Clinical reports of cases. *The Governor's Gold Medal.*—Open to matriculated students who shall have completed, at the end of the current session, their attendance on the practice of the hospital. Candidates are examined on the subjects of the clinical lectures delivered during the session, and on cases in the wards of the hospital. *Silver Medals.*—Silver Medals are awarded in all the classes. *Bronze Medals.*—Where two sessions' attendance on a course are required, a bronze medal is awarded in the junior class, in addition to the silver one in the senior class. *Certificates of Honour* are awarded in both senior and junior classes to those who have obtained a marked degree of excellence. *Appointments open to Students.*—Medical registrar, salary £40 per annum; surgical registrar, salary £40 per annum; resident medical officer, resident surgical officer, resident obstetrical officer, assistant medical officer, assistant surgical officer, clinical clerkships, dresserships, pathological assistantship. The above appointments are open to matriculated students without extra fee.

Clinical instruction is given daily by the medical officers, and, in addition, special clinical lectures are given weekly by Dr.

Silver and Mr. Hancock. A library containing the standard medical and surgical works and the current medical periodicals, is open daily.

*Fees.*—The fees for the entire course of lectures and hospital practice amount to £80 8s., including £2 2s. for matriculation. They may be paid in five separate instalments of nearly equal amounts. The composition fee for dental surgery is £42 2s. Further information may be had of the Librarian, or of the Dean, Mr. Francis Hird, F.R.C.S., Charing Cross Hospital, W.C.

#### THE DENTAL HOSPITAL.

The London School of Dental Surgery has been organised in connection with the Dental Hospital of London, in order that practical instruction in subjects specially pertaining to dental surgery might be accompanied by systematic teaching under the conditions required by the regulations for the license granted by the College of Surgeons. Recently the new hospital in Leicester-square has been completed, and is fitted up with every necessary for teaching students practical dentistry.

Lectures are given in Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human and Comparative), by Mr. C. S. Tomes, M.A., M.R.C.S., and L.D.S.; Dental Surgery and Pathology, by Mr. Samuel Hamilton Cartwright, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.; Mechanical Dentistry, by Mr. J. S. Turner, M.R.C.S. and L.D.S.; and Metallurgy in its application to Dental Purposes, by Mr. G. H. Makins, M.R.C.S., F.C.S. General fee for the special lectures and hospital practice required by the Curriculum, £31 10s.; for hospital practice only (two years) £15 15s.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Dental officer of the day, or the Dean, Mr. T. F. K. Underwood.

Particulars respecting the regulations for the license in dental surgery will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

#### ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated at Hyde-park-corner. It contains 353 beds, 205 for surgical, and 148 for medical cases. There are special wards for diseases of the eye and diseases of women.

*APPOINTMENTS:*—*House-Physician.*—Tenable for twelve months; board and residence provided. *House-Surgeon.*—Tenable for twelve months: board and residence provided. *Assistant House-Physician.*—Tenable for six months. *Assistant House-Surgeon.*—Tenable for six months. *Obstetric Assistant.*—Annually. Salary £100 per annum; board and residence in the hospital. *Curator.*—Appointed annually. Salary £50 per annum. *Registrars.*—A medical and a surgical registrar are appointed annually; salary £50 per annum each. *Assistant Medical Registrars.*—Two every six months. These offices must be held before competing for the appointment of assistant house-physician. *Assistant Surgical Registrar.*—One appointed from time to time. *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*—Appointed annually. Salary £50 per annum. *A Senior Assistant Demonstrator* is also appointed. Salary £20

#### EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES.

*The William Brown Exhibition.*—£100 per annum for two years. For perpetual pupils who have obtained diplomas within two years of date of examination. Subjects: Medicine, midwifery, and surgery, including ophthalmic surgery. *The William Brown Exhibition.*—£40 for three years, for perpetual pupils of third or fourth winter session. Subject, "General fitness for the medical profession." *Brackenbury Prizes.*—One in medicine, two in surgery, value £40. For pupils who have not completed their fourth year, whether qualified or not. *Sir Charles Clarke's Prize.*—Interest of £200 consols. For good conduct. *The Thompson Medal* for clinical proficiency. *Sir Benjamin Brodie Prize* for clinical surgery. *Aeland Prize* for clinical medicine. *Henry Charles Johnson Prize* for practical anatomy. *The Treasurer's Prize* for clinical proficiency. *General Proficiency Prizes* for first year's students in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and botany, value 10 guineas. For



second year students, in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and *materia medica*, value 10 guineas. To students of third year, in medicine, surgery, pathology, and midwifery, value 10 guineas. *Fees*.—For perpetual pupils, 100 guineas. Perpetual pupils enjoy certain privileges. For dental surgery, £45. Further information may be had of Dr. Barclay, the treasurer of the school; from Dr. Wadham, the dean of the school; and from the resident medical officer of the hospital.

#### GUY'S HOSPITAL

Is situated in the Borough, near London Bridge. It contains accommodation for 690 patients; 50 being for Ophthalmic, and 26 for Obstetric cases.

*APPOINTMENTS*.—*House-Physicians*:—one junior, and two senior; they hold office for six months; two months as juniors and four months as seniors; receive board and lodging. *House-Surgeons* hold office for four months, two as juniors and two as seniors. The junior House-Surgeon receives commons; the senior receives board and lodging. *Obstetric Residents*, two in number, have rooms and commons in hospital. Each holds office for two months, one as junior, and one as senior. *Clinical Assistants*; Eighteen annually are selected from students who have been Clinical Ward Clerks. *Surgeons' Dressers*: 24 annually are selected from Students who have completed their third winter, and have been diligent as Surgical Ward Clerks, Assistant Surgeons' Dressers, and Dressers in the Surgery. There are also a large number of Assistant Surgeons' Dressers, Dressers in the Surgery, Dressers in the Eye Ward, Post-Mortem Clerks, Obstetric Attendants, Clinical Ward Clerks, &c., appointed at intervals.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.

*Two Gold Medals* are given annually to students, who have not exceeded their fourth year, for Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery; one medal being awarded in each subject.

*Voluntary Examinations* are held at various periods of the student's course, as follows:—At the end of first summer session for two scholarships of £50 and £25, and of £10 10s. Subjects: anatomy, physiology, *materia medica*, chemistry, and botany, or comparative anatomy. At the end of second summer session for two scholarships of £25 and £10. Subjects: anatomy and physiology. At the end of the second summer session, two prizes of £25 and £10 for anatomy and physiology. *The Sands Cox Scholarship*, value £15, tenable for three years. Subjects: 1. Physiology and physiological chemistry. 2. Physics. *The Michael Harris prize*, value £10, human anatomy. *The Gurney Hoare prize*, value £25, for reports of medical and surgical case. At end of third summer session for two scholarships of £35 and £20. Subjects: medicine, surgery, midwifery, and medical jurisprudence.

Great facilities and encouragement are afforded for clinical study, there being special clinical wards containing forty beds, and clinical lectures are delivered, both in medicine and surgery, every week during the whole sessional year.

*Fees*.—For Hospital Practice and Lectures.—First year, £40; second, £40; third, £30. On payment of this instalment the student is entitled to a perpetual ticket. One payment of 100 guineas entitles a student to a perpetual ticket.

One great feature of Guy's Hospital is the Museum, containing the beautiful wax models made by Mr. Towne, which are well worth a visit.

Several of the lecturers have vacancies for resident private pupils.

Further information may be obtained from the prospectus, or of Mr. Stocker, the secretary of the school, or Dr. Taylor, the Dean. Address—Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.

#### KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

KING'S COLLEGE is situated in the Strand, next to Somerset House, and the hospital is in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn.

*APPOINTMENTS*.—The offices of House-Physician, House-Surgeon, Resident Accoucheur, Assistant Resident Accoucheur, Clinical Clerks and Dressers, and Dentists' Assistants, are all

open to matriculated students, and appointments are made every six months after examination.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.

Class I. Warneford Scholarships. Class II., for Resident Medical Students, £25 for two years.

*College Scholarships*.—1. One of £40 for two years for students of third and fourth years. 2. One of £30 for one year, for students of second and third years. 3. Three of £20 for one year, for students of first year.

*Daniell Scholarships*, value £20, for two years: open to every student for work in the laboratory. *Sambrooke Registrarships*.—Two of £50 per annum each; one in medicine and one in surgery. Open to associates or matriculated students who have held resident appointments. *Science Exhibitions*, given by the Cloth-worker's Company. One of £50 for two years for proficiency in four of the following subjects: mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, botany, physics, zoology. *Leathes' Prizes*.—A Bible and Prayer Book. *Warneford Prizes*.—Two Medals and Books, value of £20 each. *Class Prizes*.—Books of the value of £3 are awarded annually in each subject. *Todd Medical Clinical Prize*.—A Bronze Medal, value four guineas. *Jelf Medal*.—To candidate who is second at senior scholarship examination. *Tanner Prize*.—Value £10, for proficiency in diseases of women and children, and obstetrics. *Associates of King's College*.—At the end of each winter session the professors lay before the council the names of those medical students whom they recommend to be elected associates of King's College.

Rooms are provided in the College for the residence of a limited number of matriculated students. Some of the professors, &c., receive pupils into their houses. Complete arrangements are made for clinical instruction in all branches, clinical lectures being delivered three times a week. There are special wards for women, for children, and for ophthalmic cases.

*Fees*.—The College and Hospital Fees for matriculated students amount to £105. This may be paid in one sum of £100 at entrance, or in the following instalments: £52 10s. on entrance; £42 at beginning of second winter; £10 10s. at beginning of third winter. For perpetual attendance on Hospital Practice and all lectures, the sum required is £130, either in one sum of £120 on entrance, or in instalments of £60, £40, and £30, as above. Medical tutor's fee, £3 3s. for first year's subjects. For dental students, £95 1s. 6d., in one sum; or in instalments, £60 and £40.

Further information may be obtained from the College Calendar; of Mr. J. W. Cunningham, Secretary; or the Dean of the Medical Faculty, Professor Bentley, King's College, W.C.

#### THE LONDON HOSPITAL

Is situated at Mile End. It presents great facilities for the study of Surgery, being situated in the neighbourhood of docks, factories, &c. The number of accidents in 1875 was 9,389. It contains now about 800 beds. They are divided thus:—Surgical, 334. Medical 300, Women 26, Children, 68, Ophthalmic 12, "Outdoor" Wards 60.

*APPOINTMENTS*.—These are very numerous, and are all open without extra fee. A *Senior House-Physician* appointed for 12 months; salary £75, with board and residence. Eligible for re-election, and salary for second year £100. *Four House-Physicians*, six months. *Ten Medical Assistants* are appointed every three or six months: each boards and resides in hospital free for three or six weeks. A *Resident Accoucheur* is appointed for six months, and receives board and residence. *Clinical Clerks*. Every student is expected to act as clinical clerk to medical out-patients for six weeks in his second year, and to dress for a period of three months in the surgical out-patient department. *Four House-Surgeons* are elected usually for six months. *Surgical-dressing Pupils*; two dressers, in rotation, remain in the hospital day and night every week, and are provided with board. One *Clinical Assistant* is appointed every three months; salary at the rate of £100 per annum; eligible



for re-election. *A Medical Registrar*, annually; salary £100. *A Surgical Registrar*, annually; salary £100.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.

*The Buxton Scholarships* (vide entrance scholarships) are open to all full students of less than six months' standing. *A Scholarship*, value £20, for anatomy, to first year's students. *A Scholarship*, value £25, for anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, to first and second years' men. *A Hospital Scholarship*, £20, for Clinical Medicine. *A Hospital Scholarship*, £20, for Clinical Surgery. *A Hospital Scholarship*, £20, for Clinical Obstetrics. *A Second Prize*, value £5, with a special certificate to the student who has attended the greatest number of obstetric cases during the preceding 12 months. *The Duckworth Nelson Prize*, value £10. Subjects: Practical Medicine and Surgery. *Money Prizes* to the value of £60 per annum are awarded to the most meritorious of the out-patient dressers. There is a very complete system of clinical instruction, special wards being set aside for the purpose. Every student will act as clinical clerk and as dresser in the out-patient department, and also as post-mortem clerk. *Fees*.—General Fee for perpetual attendance on lectures and attendance on Medical and Surgical practice, £90, or in instalments of 40, 35, and 25 guineas. Fee for entering at second winter, £70. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, London Hospital Medical College, Turner-street, Mile-end, London, E.

#### ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

Is situated at Paddington. It contains 165 beds, 76 being Medical and 89 Surgical. There is a ward appropriated to diseases of women and beds for Ophthalmic cases.

*APPOINTMENTS*.—*Four Resident Medical Officers*, three being appointed for twelve months, and one, the Obstetric officer, for six months; all live free of expense in the hospital. All students are required to perform the duties of clinical clerks and dressers for six months after passing the primary examination. *Two Prosectors* are appointed annually, and receive a certificate and £5. *A Demonstrator of Anatomy* is appointed annually, salary £100; eligible for re-election. *A Medical Tutor* is appointed annually, salary £100; eligible for re-election. *A Resident Registrar* is appointed annually, salary £100 a-year, with other advantages; eligible for re-election.

*SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.*—*An Exhibition in Natural Science*, value £20, tenable for one year, will be awarded to the candidate who is second in the examination for the scholarship. The following extra Scholarships and Exhibitions will be awarded by open competitive examination, in the first week of October, 1876. *A Scholarship in Natural Science*, tenable for three years, £60 first year, £25 the second, £15 the third. Subjects same as for ordinary Natural Science Scholarship. *A Scholarship in Classics and Mathematics*, value £35. Subjects: Horace, Odes, books i. and ii., Xenophon, Anabasis, book ii., Euclid, first four books, Algebra as far as Quadratic equations. *Scholarship in Anatomy*, value £20, tenable for one year. Subjects: anatomy, physiology, and histology. *Scholarship in Pathological Anatomy*, value £20, tenable for one year. Subjects: morbid anatomy, dissections, and microscopic anatomy. *Prizes for first year's Students*.—A prize, value £4 4s., at the end of the winter session, for anatomy and histology, and one of £2 2s. for chemistry. At the end of the summer session three Prizes, value £2 2s. each, for materia medica, botany, and for practical chemistry.

*For Students of second year*.—Winter session: A prize of £4 4s. for anatomy and general physiology. Summer session: A prize of £2 2s. for midwifery, and a similar one for medical jurisprudence. *For Students of third year*.—Winter: £3 3s. for medicine; £3 3s. for surgery; £2 2s. for pathology. Summer: £2 2s. for comparative anatomy. *For Students of third or fourth year*.—Winter; £3 3s. for the clinical clerk, and £3 3s. for the dresser who has done his work best.

*Fees*.—For Hospital Practice and lectures, £89 5s. Unlimited attendance, £105 or 95 guineas in one sum. Dental

Surgery, £52 10s. For further particulars address "The Dean, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, W."

#### MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated at the end of Berners-street, Oxford-street. It contains upwards of 300 beds; 185 being devoted to surgical, and 120 to medical cases. There is a special department for cancer, with accommodation for 33 patients.

The Medical College attached to the hospital affords very complete means for the education of students.

*APPOINTMENTS*.—*Two House-Surgeons* are appointed annually. The junior House-Surgeon is appointed for six months, and is then eligible for the senior House-Surgeoncy. The senior House-Surgeon is also appointed for six months. Each House-Surgeon pays 20 guineas. *Three Resident Physicians' Assistants* are appointed from time to time, and hold office for six months. Each pays 10 guineas, if general pupils; if neither general nor occasional pupils, they pay 20 guineas. *A Resident Obstetric Physician's Assistant* is appointed for six months. He pays a fee of 10 guineas. All resident officers board and reside in the hospital free of expense. *Clinical Clerks and Dressers* are appointed for six months, and are so arranged that every student may hold both a Clerkship and a Dressership, at some period of his attendance on hospital practice.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.

*The Broderip Scholarships*.—Two, value £30 and £20, tenable for two years. Subjects:—Reports of a certain number of medical and surgical cases, selected by the examiners for that purpose, on the day of admission into the hospital, and of making and recording a certain number of post-mortem examinations. General students who have completed their third year are eligible. *John Murray Medal and Scholarship*, in connection with the University of Aberdeen, will be first awarded in 1877. *The Governor's Prize*, value £21, annually to third year's men, for proficiency at the periodical examinations. *Clinical Prize*, value £10 10s., annually to the third candidate in the Broderip Scholarship Examination. *Class Prizes* are given in medicine, surgery, practical surgery, anatomy, dissections, physiology, chemistry, practical chemistry, midwifery, materia medica, medical jurisprudence, pathology, psychological medicine, practical physiology, and botany.

*Fees*.—The General Fee for attendance on Hospital Practice and Lectures as required by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Apothecaries' Company, amounts to £90; this fee allows unlimited attendance. May be paid by instalments, £35 on entrance; £35 at second winter; £20 at third winter; and £10 for every additional year. Members of the University of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, who have completed one year at the University, are admitted to all the other courses (except practical chemistry) for £55. Dental students pay 40 guineas in one payment, or by instalments—25 guineas on entrance, and 15 guineas at second winter.

For further information apply to Mr. Andrew Clark, the Dean, or Dr. Greenhow, the treasurer of the College; at the Middlesex Hospital, London, W.

#### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL

Is situated on the Albert Embankment, Westminster Bridge, and affords means for students acquiring a thorough knowledge of every branch of the medical profession. In addition to the medical and surgical wards, there are special departments for diseases of women and children, diseases of the eye, of the skin, of the teeth, and for vaccination. A course on mental diseases is given by Dr. W. Rhys Williams, at the Bethlem Royal Hospital.

*APPOINTMENTS*.—*House-Physicians, House Surgeons, and Resident Accoucheur*, are selected from gentlemen who have obtained their diplomas. These officers, together with the dressers and clinical clerks, are provided with rooms and commons during their period of attendance in the hospital, free of expense. *Medical and Surgical Registrars* are appointed annually, and on furnishing a satisfactory report, each registrar receives a honorarium of £40.



**SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.**—*The William Tite Scholarship*, £30 per annum, for three years. Preference, in case of equality between students, is to be given to the son of a medical man, and more particularly of one who has been educated at St. Thomas's, or is in practice at Bath. *The Musgrove Scholarship*, value £42, awarded biennially to the student who takes the highest place in the first class list in the examinations at the end of the second winter session. Tenable for two years. *A College Scholarship*, value £42, tenable for two years, is given alternately with the Musgrove Scholarship to second year's students. *For First Year's Students*.—Two prizes, £20 and £10, at end of the winter session. At the end of the summer session, £15, £10, and £5. Similar sums are offered for second year's students at end of winter and summer sessions. At the end of third winter session £20, £15, and £10 are offered. *The Cheselden Medal*, founded by Mr. George Vaughan, is awarded annually in respect of a special and practical examination in surgery and surgical anatomy. *The Treasurer's Gold Medal*, for general proficiency and good conduct, is given annually to the student who has passed through his pupilage in the most meritorious manner. *The Grainger Testimonial Prize*, value £20, is awarded biennially to third and fourth year's students, for a physiological essay, to be illustrated by preparations to be retained in the museum of the hospital. *The Solby Medal*, with a prize of at least £10 10s., is awarded biennially for reports of surgical cases. *The Mead Medal* is awarded annually in respect of a practical examination in medicine.

**Fees.**—For lectures and hospital practice, first year, £40; second, £40; third, £30; or £105 for unlimited attendance. For dental course for two years, £45; or, first year, £40; second, £10. Prospectuses, and the conditions under which the *William Tite Scholarship* and other prizes are awarded, may be obtained from Mr. Whitfield, the Medical Secretary, at the hospital.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL

Is situated in Gower-street, close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway. The college, like King's College, gives instruction in all branches of learning and science (except theology), and specially prepares students for degrees in all Faculties of the University of London.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Physicians' Assistants, House-Surgeons, Midwifery Assistants, Physicians' Clerks, Surgeons' Dressers, Ophthalmic Surgeons' Assistants, and Ward Clerks, are selected from among the pupils, who are also students of the college without additional fees. The Physicians' Assistants, the Obstetric Assistant, and the House-Surgeon, reside in the hospital, paying for their board.

**SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, &c.**—*Atkinson Morley Surgical Scholarship*, value £45 per annum for three years, "For the promotion of the study of Surgery among the students of University College, London." *Sharpey Physiological Scholarship*, value about £70, for the encouragement of practical Physiology. *Filliter Exhibition*, value £30, awarded annually for "the encouragement of proficiency in Pathological Anatomy." *Clinical Medals*, founded by Dr. Fellowes. One gold and one silver, awarded at the end of each winter and summer session. *The Liston Gold Medal*, for reports and observations on surgical cases. *Alexander Bruce Gold Medal*, for Pathology and Surgery. *Cluff Memorial Prize*, awarded every other year for anatomy, physiology, and chemistry. Next awarded in 1877. *Class Medals*.—Gold and silver medals or other prizes, as well as certificates of merit, are awarded in particular branches. Prizes to the value of £10 will be given in the class of Hygiene, on conditions stated in the programme of the class.

Clinical instruction is well provided for. Professors Jenner, Reynolds, Ringer, and Wilson Fox deliver lectures on Clinical Medicine; and Professors Erichsen, Marshall, Hill, Heath, and Sir Henry Thompson on Clinical Surgery.

Dr. Roberts and Dr. Gowers, assistant teachers of Clinical Medicine, give special instruction in methods of physical diagnosis and clinical observation.

**Fees.**—For the entire course of lectures and hospital practice, for the Licence of the College of Physicians, Diploma of College of Surgeons, and Licence of Society of Apothecaries, £105 15s., either in one sum or distributed in payments over three years. All fees are payable in the College office. Students are recommended to apply to the Dean, Professor Graily Hewitt, or the Vice-Dean, Professor Heath, for advice with regard to their studies. Further information may be obtained of Mr. T. Ely, Secretary to the Council, University College, London, W.C.

#### WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL

Is situated close to the Abbey and Houses of Parliament. It contains 191 beds. The school affords complete means of instruction in medicine and surgery, and the sciences related thereto.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*A Medical and Surgical Registrar*, salary £40 each, appointed annually. *House-Physician*, *House-Surgeon*, and *Resident Obstetric Assistant*, appointed for six months, and provided with rooms and commons in the hospital. *Assistant House-Surgeon*, is provided with commons. *Physicians' Assistant*, *Surgeons' Assistant*, *Ophthalmic Assistant*, and *Assistant in the Skin Department*, appointed from fourth year's men. In-patients' clerks and in-patients' dressers are conferred upon every general student for six months. Out-patients' dresserships and clerkships are held for three months.

**SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES.**—*Exhibition in Anatomy and Physiology, and Chemistry*, value £10 10s., for first year's men. *Prize of £2 2s.*, for diligence in the dissecting-room, for first year's men. *A Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology*, value £21, tenable for one year, for second year's men. *A Prize for Histology*. *A Prize for Midwifery*. *Two Prizes*, one in Clinical Medicine and one in Clinical Surgery, at the end of the third summer session, value £5 each. *The Frederic Bird Medal and Prize*, for students who have completed their fourth year. Subjects—Medicine, Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, and Pathology. *The Chadwick Prize*, £21, for general proficiency. *Certificates of Honour* are awarded in the various classes.

**Fees.**—The general fees are—In one payment on entrance, £80; or four payments, one at each of the first four sessions, £29 8s., £14 14s., £26 5s., £13 13s., or £18 18s. In two payments, one at the commencement of each of the two first academical years, £42 and £40, or £45 perpetual. Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, who have completed one year at the University, pay 50 guineas in one sum. *General Fees for Dental Students.*—In one sum on entrance, £38. In three sums, one at the beginning of each of the first three sessions, £23 19s., £5 13s., £14 10s. In two sums, one at the commencement of each academic year, £26 10s., £14 10s. Further information may be obtained of the Dean, Mr. Cowell, F.R.C.S., Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

In addition to the above, which are the recognized complete medical schools, we may mention the preparatory medical school founded by Mr. Thomas Cooke, in Stamford-street, Waterloo Bridge. This institution is intended to supplement the instruction given at the regular schools, and to enable the student to concentrate his knowledge, as it were, and bring it to a focus. Lectures are delivered on anatomy, physiology, and operative surgery (there being also arrangement and material for dissection), medicine, obstetrics, materia medica, botany, and chemistry. Many London students will find attendance at this school of great value.

#### THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COLLEGES.

##### BIRMINGHAM.

Lectures are delivered within the walls of Queen's College on all the subjects required by the examining bodies. Hospital practice is attended at the General and Queen's Hospitals, they being amalgamated for purposes of clinical instruction, under



the direction of the Birmingham Clinical Board; 400 beds are thus made available for instruction, and students are required to devote their time equally between the two hospitals.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—At the General Hospital: Resident Medical Assistant, Resident Surgical Assistant, and two Resident Dressers, tenable for six months. At the Queen's Hospital: Resident Obstetric Assistant, tenable for six months, Resident Dresser, tenable for three months.

**SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.**—*The Sands Cox Prize*, value £20. Open to students who have completed their curriculum. Subjects: Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. Next examination in the third week in March, 1877. *The Warden's Prize*, value £3 3s., for first year's students, for general proficiency. *The Percy Prize*, value £5 5s., for German. *Class Prizes*.—Medals and certificates are awarded in each class. The Clinical Board gives prizes for Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery: Senior Medical, £5 5s., £3 3s.; Senior Surgical, £5 5s., £3 3s. Junior Medical, £3 3s. and £2 2s., Junior Surgical, £3 3s. and £2 2s. Midwifery Prize, £4 4s.

**Fees.**—College fees for all lectures amount to 50 guineas, payable by two equal instalments. Hospital fees for four years, £31 10s. Further particulars may be obtained of Professor Hinds, 10, Easy-row, Birmingham; or Dr. Jolly, 83, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

### BRISTOL.

The Bristol Medical School is now conducted as a department of the newly-established University College, Bristol, the buildings for which are being erected in Tyndalls Park.

For the present, however, the Bristol Medical School is situated at Old Park, and is furnished with every convenience for students. Hospital practice is attended at either the Royal Infirmary or the General Hospital. The former contains 250 beds, and the latter 154.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*Royal Infirmary*.—Clinical clerks and dressers. Dressers reside in the house in weekly rotation. A pathological clerk is appointed every three months. *General Hospital*.—Clinical clerks and dressers as at the Infirmary.

**SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.**—Prizes and certificates of honour are given in the medical school to first, second, and third year's students, and also in practical anatomy. At the *Royal Infirmary*.—*Supple's Medical Prize*, a gold medal, and £7 7s. *Supple's Surgical Prize*, as the Medical. *Clarke Prize* (interest of £500), for third year's students. *Pathological Prize*, value £3 3s. At the *General Hospital*.—*Guthrie Scholarship*.—Medical, £15. *Clarke Scholarship*.—Surgical, £15. *Sander's Scholarship*. (interest of £500), Medicine and Surgery. *Lady Haberfield's Prize* (interest of £1,000), for general proficiency.

Clinical lectures are given at both institutions, three and four times a week.

**Fees.**—School fees for unlimited attendance on all courses of lectures, except Comparative Anatomy, 55 guineas. *Royal Infirmary Fees*.—Surgeon's pupil, one year, 12 guineas; two years, 20 guineas; three, 25 guineas. Dresser the same. Physician's pupil, perpetual, £25. Apprenticeship to the House-Surgeon, £315. *General Hospital*.—Medical and Surgical practice, one year, £10; perpetual, £20; Clerk or Dresser, five guineas; resident pupils, one year, £100; for five years, £260. Further information of G. F. Burder, M.D., at the Medical School, Bristol.

### CAMBRIDGE.

The lectures necessary for taking degrees in Medicine are given in the University; (*vide* chap. IV. "The Portals of the Profession") but the Hospital practice is attended at Addenbrooke's Hospital. Clinical lectures are delivered twice a week.

**Fees.**—For six months, £8 8s.; 12 months, £10 10s.; unlimited, £15 15s.

### LEEDS.

The school-buildings comprise Lecture-Room, Museums, Dissecting-Rooms, Laboratories, and Library.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Resident Medical Officers. Four Assistants are elected for the service of the Infirmary, and are provided with private apartments, board, gas, and coal. There are also resident appointments at other institutions in and near Leeds.

**SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.**—*The Hardwick Scholarship*, value £10, for Clinical Medicine. Should the funds admit, a second prize may be given. *The Surgeon's Clinical Prizes*, value £8, £5, and £3. *Thorp Scholarship*, £10, Forensic Medicine. *Clinical Clerkships and Dresserships*.—It is arranged that every student shall hold the offices of clinical clerk and dresser.

Class examinations are held from time to time during the session, and at the close of each session competition examinations are held, and silver and bronze medals, books, and certificates of honour are awarded.

**Fees.**—The composition fee for all lectures at the school is 44 guineas, either at once or in two instalments at the beginning of first and second winters. The fee for Surgical or Medical practice for three years is £21.

Clinical lectures are given in connection with the Infirmary. Further information may be obtained of Dr. E. Eddison, 29, Park-square, Leeds.

### LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool school of medicine is in connection with the Royal Infirmary. It contains very complete provision for instruction in all branches of the profession, and offers peculiar advantages for the study of practical anatomy. The Royal Infirmary contains 300 beds and special wards for diseases of women. Hospital practice can also be attended at the Liverpool Northern Hospital, 146 beds; or the Liverpool Southern Hospital, 200 beds.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Two House-Physicians, and three House-Surgeons; tenable for six months. Three clinical clerks for each physician, and three dressers for each surgeon; tenable for three months. Two post-mortem clerks are appointed for six weeks during the sessions.

### SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

*Roger Lyon Jones Scholarships*.—Conditions not yet decided upon. Value about £90. *Torr Medal*.—A Gold Medal for Anatomy and Physiology to second years' men. *Bligh Medal*.—To first years' students for Anatomy and Physiology. Several school medals and certificates of honour are also awarded. *A Clinical Prize*, value £5, is awarded by the Surgeons of the Infirmary for the best report of 12 surgical cases occurring in the Infirmary.

Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery are delivered weekly by the physicians and surgeons during the Winter and Summer Sessions.

**Fees.**—Composition fee for all lectures (except Practical Chemistry), 45 guineas. Hospital practice, perpetual, £33 12s. Northern and Southern Hospital, perpetual fee, 25 guineas each. Further information may be obtained of Mr. Reginald Harrison, 51, Rodney-street, or at the school.

### MANCHESTER.

The Manchester school was the first complete Medical school in the provinces, and was founded in 1824 by W. Turner. It has now been united with Owens College, of which it forms the Medical Department. The new building contains every convenience for medical education. The Hospital practice is attended at the Royal Infirmary, which contains 100 medical and 170 surgical beds. Other hospitals are associated with it, raising the whole number of beds to 540.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Two senior House-Surgeons, two junior House-Surgeons, two House-Physicians, and four Physicians' Assistants, are appointed annually. They hold office for six months, and receive board, residence, and salary.

**SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.**—*Turner Scholarships*.—Three annually; £25 for third year's men, £15 for second year's men,



and £10 for first year's men. *Platt Physiological Scholarships*.—Two, value £50 for two years; one offered annually for Physiology. *Dunville Surgical Prize*, value £20; the examination will take place at the end of the winter session, 1876-7. *Gilchrist Scholarships*.—Three £50 each, for three years; one awarded annually to the candidate standing highest in the June Matriculation of the University of London, provided he be in the Honours division. Prizes are also offered in the course of hospital study. Particulars will be found in the Royal Infirmary prospectus.

*Fees*.—Composition Fee, £48, or two sums of £25 each. Hospital Practice; Composition Fee, £42, or two instalments of £22 each. Further information may be obtained of Professor Gamgee, dean of the school, or of the registrar, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, Owens College, Manchester.

#### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne College of Medicine is in connection with the University of Durham. The hospital practice is attended at the Newcastle Infirmary, which contains 230 beds.

*APPOINTMENTS*.—Half-yearly in May and December, four resident dressers, are nominated by the medical board. They are provided with apartments and board, on payment of £10 10s. for the six months.

*SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, ETC.*—*A Medical Scholarship in the University of Durham*, value £25, for four years, awarded in October. *Dickinson Memorial Scholarship*, £15 annually. Subjects: Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pathological Anatomy. *Tulloch Scholarship*.—Interest of £400, for second year students. Subjects: Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry. *Charlton Memorial Scholarship*.—Interest of £700. Subject: Medicine. At the end of each session, a Silver Medal and Certificate of Honour will be awarded in all the classes.

*Fees for Lectures*.—Fees for all the lectures (except the course of Practical Pharmacy), in one payment—at the beginning of the first winter 50 guineas. In two payments, to be made on entering on the first and second winter, each 27 guineas. In three payments, on entering the first three winter sessions, each 20 guineas. Fee for Hospital Practice and Clinical Lectures. Twelve months, £7 7s. Six months, £5 5s. Composition fee, £17 17s., or if paid by instalments, first year, £7 7s.; second year, £6 6s.; third year, £5 5s. Further information may be obtained of Dr. Armstrong, or Dr. Bramwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne College of Medicine.

#### SHEFFIELD.

The Sheffield School of Medicine contains every accommodation for the education of students of Medicine. Hospital practice is attended at the Sheffield General Infirmary, which contains 200 beds, the Sheffield Hospital and Dispensary 100 beds, and the Sheffield Hospital for Diseases of Women. A new Museum and Pathological Theatre has lately been added, and every appliance necessary for Clinical research is available for students. Some of the lecturers and other members of the profession in the town and neighbourhood, receive House Pupils, who thus obtain facilities for completing their medical studies.

*Prizes*.—Prizes to the amount of thirty pounds, and Certificates of Honour are given annually.

*Fees*.—Perpetual Fee for Lectures in the School, £42. Hospital Practice. Perpetual attendance at the Infirmary, Medical, £15 15s.; Surgical, £21. Further information may be obtained of Mr. A. Jackson, Hon. Sec., Sheffield School of Medicine.

#### SCOTCH AND IRISH MEDICAL COLLEGES.

##### EDINBURGH.

*EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY*.—The Medical School and Faculty of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh was established early in the last century. It reached the zenith of its popu-

larity about the time of the Monros, the matriculations in medicine numbering about 900. After this, however, the numbers fell off, and for many years the average was about 300 or 400. Within the last five years the numbers have increased again, being now about 700.

*SCHOOL OF MEDICINE*.—Some confusion seems to exist in the minds of many people with regard to the Extra-Academical School of Medicine. This school has no fixed rooms for teaching, though the majority of the classes are held in Surgeons' Hall, where the College of Surgeons has its splendid museum. The teachers in this school are qualified medical men, who are recognised as lecturers by the College of Surgeons or Physicians, and some also by the University Court. Students intending to graduate at the University are allowed to attend four courses of lectures in the extra-academical school, and for these courses they must pay the same fee as for the corresponding classes in the University, of which they must also be matriculated students. These classes qualify for examination at the University of London, and all the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Great Britain and Ireland.

*Fees, &c.*—The minimum cost of education in this school for double qualification of physician and surgeon, including examination fees, is £90 4s.

There are a large number of eminent lecturers attached to this school.

There is one medical students' debating society in Edinburgh—"The Royal Medical Society," the oldest society in Edinburgh, and its well appointed reading-rooms and library offer great inducements to students to join it. It is situated in Melbourne-place, and consists of a magnificent hall, with splendid medical library and reading-room.

*ROYAL INFIRMARY, EDINBURGH*.—Clinical instruction is given by the Professors of the University of Edinburgh, and also by the ordinary physicians and surgeons. Hospital tickets, perpetual, in one payment, £10; annual, £5 5s.; half-yearly, £3 3s.; quarterly, £1 11s. 6d. Separate payments for two years entitle the student to a perpetual ticket. No fees are payable for any medical or surgical appointment. These appointments are—Four resident physicians and four resident surgeons, who live in the house free of charge. Non-resident clinical clerks are appointed by the physicians and surgeons. Each surgeon appoints from four to nine dressers, the appointment being for six months. Assistants in the pathological department are appointed by the pathologist.

##### GLASGOW.

*UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW*.—Courses of lectures on all subjects are given in the University (see Chapter IV.) Hospital practice may be attended at the Western Infirmary, Royal Infirmary, Eye Infirmary, Lying-in Hospital, and Dispensary for Women and Children, &c.

*ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW*.—Students of this medical school may attend medical and surgical practice at the Royal Infirmary, which contains 600 beds. *Class Fees*.—For each of the courses of lectures, first session, £2 2s.; second session, £1 1s.; afterwards, free. *Anatomy Class Fees*.—For both courses (lectures and demonstrations), first session, £4 4s.; second session, £4 4s.; afterwards, free. The fees for all the lectures and hospital practice required for a diploma does not exceed £50.

*GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY* contains 570 beds, and a medical school has recently been established in connection with it. There are five physicians' and five surgeons' assistants, who perform all the duties of house-physicians and house-surgeons. Clinical assistants and dressers are also appointed from among the students without fees.

*Fees for Lectures*.—For each class—First session, £2 2s.; second, and perpetual, £1 1s. Anatomy, first session, £4 4s.; second session, £4 4s.; afterwards, £1 1s. per annum for practical anatomy. Hospital fee does not exceed £21, including clinical instruction. Further information of Dr. Thomas, the Superintendent.



## DUBLIN.

There are ten hospitals in Dublin that receive students for clinical instruction, some of which are connected with medical schools, whilst others are attached to no particular teaching body.

**TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**—The lectures are given by the professors of Trinity College, and hospital practice is attended at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. The fee for hospital practice is £9 9s. for twelve months. Full particulars will be found in the regulations of the University. Two medical scholars are elected annually by the Board of Trinity College, at an examination held at the end of June, subject to conditions stated in the College Calendar. Each scholarship is worth £20 per annum, and is tenable for two years. The professors of the School of Physic give three exhibitions annually, amounting altogether in value to £40, subject to conditions prescribed by the professors themselves.

**THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS' SCHOOL** is situated within the walls of the College, and is under the superintendence of the Council, who appoint the professors. The dissecting rooms have been enlarged, and are open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Prizes in anatomy, physiology, and surgery, will be awarded at the end of the winter session. Composition fee for all Lectures and Dissections required for the surgical diploma, £55 2s. 6d.

At the **CARMICHAEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE** lectures are given to qualify for all examining boards. Sixty pounds are given annually in premiums to the classes, in addition to the Mayne Scholarship, value £15. The students for the most part attend the Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals. The hospitals contain 312 beds, large dissecting rooms, museums, &c. Adjoining these hospitals is the Richmond Institution for the Insane, with 800 beds, where the students can enjoy excellent opportunities for studying mental diseases.

The students of **DR. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE** enjoy the advantage of being able to attend their lectures and hospital practice in the same building. The fee for the whole course to qualify is seventy-eight guineas.

The hospital contains 250 beds; two medical and six surgical resident pupils are appointed. Further information of Dr. E. Hamilton, 120, Stephen's-green West, Dublin.

**THE LEDWICH SCHOOL OF ANATOMY, MEDICINE, AND SURGERY** contains every comfort and convenience for its students. Great attention is paid in this school to the teaching of anatomy. New lecture theatre, dissecting rooms, &c., have lately been erected, and there are endowments in favour of students. It is connected with seven hospitals (general and special), so that the students have excellent opportunities of studying every form of disease.

**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE** is situated in Cecilia-street. Accommodation has been provided for the residence of students under the direction of the resident Dean. Numerous prizes are offered at the end of each session. Fee for each course, three guineas. Further particulars of Dr. Hayes, 15, Westland-row, Dublin.

## BELFAST.

At the **QUEEN'S COLLEGE**, Belfast, lectures are given to qualify for the Queen's University as well as other licensing bodies. Hospital practice is attended at the Belfast General Hospital, the perpetual fee for which is only ten guineas. There are eight scholarships of £24 each given annually, and tenable for one year,—two being awarded to first year students, two to second year, two to third year, and two to fourth year. Other scholarships are also given. The college fees are very moderate. Particulars will be forwarded on application to the Registrar.

## CORK AND GALWAY.

The arrangements for medical study at the **QUEEN'S COLLEGES**, Cork and Galway, are similar to those in operation at Belfast. Eight Scholarships, of the value of £25 each, are given annually in each College, as well as two exhibitions, one of two instalments of £20 each, and the other of two instalments of £15

each. There is also a prize of £5 worth of books for composition, open to undergraduates in medicine. Arrangements have been made with the local hospitals for affording clinical instruction to the college students. On application, the Registrar will forward full particulars.

## CHAPTER III.

*Course of Study after commencing Hospital Practice.—How to work.—Examinations.—Appointments.—Specialism.—Prizes, Medals, &c.*

Having now given some information with regard to the different medical colleges and schools, and left the student to choose for himself that one which he likes the best, and thinks the most advantageous, we next proceed to consider the course of study pursued in those schools, and to present to the student some hints as to the best methods by which he can make the most use of the materials at his disposal. The course of study at different school necessarily varies but little, inasmuch as it must be framed so as to accord with the requirements of the various examining and licensing bodies, and these requirements again are arranged with reference to the recommendations of the General Medical Council. The student then, we will suppose, has decided on his school, and on the eventful first of October presents himself at his chosen alma mater. We may here, perhaps, mention that the medical student's year, or "annus medicus" is not divided into terms like the university year, but into two sessions, the winter session of six months from October 1st to March 31st, and the summer session of three months from May 1st to July 31st. This is in England, but in Scotland and Ireland the winter session does not begin until the beginning of November, though the dissecting rooms often open in October. Most students begin their course with the winter session; October 1st, therefore, is an important day at the medical schools, and is generally made the occasion for the delivering of an introductory address by some member of the staff. Many of these introductory addresses, we are bound to confess, are feeble performances, but occasionally one will be found containing much really valuable and practical advice; for instance, that delivered by Dr. Roberts at University College in 1874, of which a copious abstract appeared in the **STUDENTS' JOURNAL**. This important day over, the regular work of the session commences.

The subjects taught in the first winter session are, Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry. Of the paramount importance to the future medical man of an accurate knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology too much cannot be said. They form the very basis and ground-work on which the sciences of medicine and surgery are built, and without them those sciences would be no longer scientific, but would be a mere mass of empirical fact existing on no rational basis. The student, therefore, must gain a thorough knowledge of these two subjects, and his first and second sessions are the time to do so. If he let slip these golden opportunities they will never come to him again, and he will regret unceasingly the folly of his course. The ground-work of Anatomy consists in a thorough knowledge of the "bones." Osteology is the first subject which the student is taught, and we would strongly advise him to pay great attention to it and get the bones firmly fixed in his mind; with these thoroughly mastered, the rest of anatomy will be found comparatively easy; just as the bones themselves form the framework of the body so the knowledge of them forms the foundation of anatomy; and with this foundation well fixed in his memory the student will find it easy to raise the superstructure of muscles, vessels, and nerves upon it. He will also be required to dissect, and here we will caution the student not to look upon the mere mechanical use of the scalpel and forceps as all that is required for dissecting. He may go through dozens of bodies in this way and yet learn scarcely anything of anatomy. In order to derive advantage from dissecting, he must, while exposing the various structures, carefully study their description in his text books, note any particulars in



which the subject he is dissecting may differ from the description in the book, and pay especial attention to the relations the various organs and structures bear to each other, for it is this knowledge of relative position of parts which he will find of the greatest service to him in after life. Although it may appear to the student that many of the points he is required to note are trivial and unimportant, it is rarely that such is the case, and he must believe that a good and accurate knowledge of anatomy is of the greatest importance to every medical man, while to the pure surgeon it is absolutely indispensable.

Physiology also is a science whose importance it is scarcely possible to overrate, and it should always be studied in connection with anatomy, to which it is, as it were, the handmaid and the complement—the one science describing the position of the various structures of the body, while the other makes us acquainted with the functions and uses of those structures. It will be seen from this, that these two sciences must necessarily go hand-in-hand. In most of our medical schools, now, instruction is also given in practical physiology (though this subject is sometimes taken later on,) and in the preparation of objects for the microscope, &c. This is generally both an interesting and instructive course, and one which is very popular with students.

Chemistry is the other subject of study in the first winter, and we should earnestly advise the student to learn it now and get it out of the way, as if he do not he will find it very difficult in his later years of study, amongst the numerous other important subjects which will demand his attention, to get it up satisfactorily. We must say we think it would be an improvement if a knowledge of chemistry were required of candidates in the preliminary examination, and if it were struck out of the purely medical curriculum. It is, of course, important that a medical man should have some acquaintance with it, but as it cannot be looked upon as entirely a medical subject, it might well be learnt at school, or at any rate before commencing hospital work.

In addition to attending lectures on the above subjects, the student will also be expected to appear in the out-patient department of the hospital. With regard to this we would not advise him to let it occupy too much of his time, and on no account should he take any hospital duties, such as those of out-patient dresser or clinical clerk, as the performance of these duties will draw him too much away from the dissecting-room, which should be his habitual haunt during his first winter.

Next comes the first summer session. The subjects on which he will have to attend lectures during this period are materia medica, botany, and practical chemistry. As far as our own opinion is concerned, and we have heard the same opinion expressed by more than one experienced teacher, we think that botany should be struck out of the medical curriculum altogether. In fact, it is not one of the subjects considered by the General Medical Council as essential for the attainment of a medical qualification, and now that the various branches of medicine have assumed such gigantic proportions, it is unreasonable to require the student to cram his head with a host of technical terms and facts, which will be of little or no use to him. With regard to this subject we cannot forbear here from quoting the words of a great physician and teacher, the late Dr. Graves, of Dublin. In his "Clinical Lectures,"\* he says, speaking of chemistry and botany, "Both are extremely valuable in themselves, and a certain acquaintance with them is undoubtedly desirable; but to the student in medicine their utility has been greatly overrated. Botany is an extremely interesting and useful science, but I believe you might be very good practitioners without knowing the classes of Linnaeus or the families of Jussieu. To be sure, if you had the misfortune to practise in localities separated from the ordinary channels of commerce; if you were suddenly bereft of the numerous stores which maritime enterprise pours into the lap of medicine, and obliged, like the herbalists of old, to search in woods

and fields for your materia medica, you would certainly be often at a loss, and make some serious mistakes unless you were adepts at practical botany. But this labour, fortunately for us and for every European practitioner, is quite unnecessary. A small sum will bring the vegetable productions of the most distant countries to your door; and any respectable druggist will, for a trifling sum, provide you with all the medicinal substances derived from plants, carefully selected, and accurately prepared." \* \* \* "Let me repeat with respect to chemistry what has been already observed with regard to botany. Students should attend one or two courses of this science as preparatory to the study of medicine, and during the period of that study they may attend another, in order to keep up and improve their knowledge, but they should never allow chemistry to cause them to absent themselves from the hospital for a single day." We cannot quote more from this high authority, but we would recommend those who wish to read more on the question to peruse carefully the first three lectures from Dr. Graves' admirable volume, in which they will find some very practical remarks on medical education.

While, however, botany is retained as a subject of examination by some of the licensing bodies, we must of course study it, and we advise the first-year's man to learn it at once and have done with it, as if he does not learn it now he will find it anything but a congenial study to have to turn back to in his second and subsequent years.

Materia medica is a subject of much greater importance, though we think it has not hitherto been taught in quite the right way. Too much has been said about methods of preparation of the various remedies, and too little about their therapeutical uses. In fact, it is not materia medica that we want to know so much as therapeutics. It is of comparatively slight importance whether we are acquainted with the exact composition or natural history of medicines, as long as we have a thorough knowledge of how and when to use them, and the effects they will produce. The surgeon is not required to know how to manufacture an amputating knife or a pair of forceps before he uses those instruments; and drugs are to the physician what his instruments are to the surgeon, viz., the means by which he effects the objects he has in view for the relief of suffering. We must, however, at present take the regulations of the examining boards as we find them, and learn our subjects so that we may be able to pass the required examinations.

We are glad to observe, however, that there is a growing tendency among teachers of materia medica to lay more stress on the properties and therapeutic action of drugs, and less on their preparation and natural history. In studying this subject the student should take advantage of the collections of medicinal substances to be found in the museums of most hospitals, and should learn to recognise each drug by the eye or the nose.

Practical chemistry is an important subject, as it teaches the art of analysis, and becomes of great use in testing, in detecting poisons, and in other medico-legal investigations, and it should, therefore, receive careful attention from the student.

So far, then, for the first year of the student's course.

We now come to a period of very great importance, and one which involves a great deal of hard work. The second winter session is a time of almost incessant labour for the student, and is in fact the hardest part of his course.

During this six months anatomy and physiology must receive great attention, in order that the student may fit himself for his primary examinations. To the London student the "first College" rises like a grim spectre at this time, and in order to make sure of passing it he must work hard at his anatomy and physiology. It is of great importance that he should pass at the end of his second winter. If he does so, it leaves him comparatively free to pursue hospital work; but if he do not, he feels it always hanging over his head, and is never able to attend properly to practical work in the wards until it is passed. Therefore, to the second year's man we say, "Make sure of your primary." If the student is working for the London University degree, he will have to attend a second course of

\* Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, by the late R. J. Graves, M.D., &c. (Dublin: Fannin & Co., 1864.)



chemistry. He will also have to attend, during this second winter, lectures on medicine and surgery, and he should be diligent at the hospital practice and clinical lectures, while many men, during this time, take out-patient appointments, and to this course there can be little objection, provided the student does not find it interfere too much with his anatomical work.

The lectures on medicine and surgery should be carefully attended to, and although there may not be much time for reading up these subjects, much may be learnt from the lectures themselves by a careful listener. If notes be made, they will be found useful when the courses are again attended, as they will have to be, in the third winter. A few remarks on note-taking might not be unacceptable here. Notes, to be of any value, should be made after some systematic plan. The taking of good notes is quite an art, and an art worth cultivation by medical students. We have seen many notebooks, but we have seen few which would be of any real use. One great fault with many students is that they try to get down too much. It is impossible to put down everything that the lecturer says, neither would it be desirable to do so. The great object should be so to secure the chief points of the lecture, that a perusal of the notes will bring back to the student's memory the remarks of the lecturer. In a capital paper entitled "Notes on Notes," by Mr. F. Treves, M.R.C.S., England, which appeared in *THE STUDENTS' JOURNAL* for Feb. 28th, 1874, the following remark occurs:—"In taking notes of lectures attempts should be made, not so much to acquire the exact words of the lecturer, or an abbreviated edition of his discourse, at the risk of acquiring at the same time that melancholy neurosis—writer's cramp—as its main points and its clearest outline."

And now for a few words as to the examinations. The College of Surgeons' primary examination includes the subjects of anatomy and physiology only. It is divided into two parts—written and *vivâ voce*. In the written paper, six questions are set, of which four at least must be answered, including one of the first two, or the answers will not be received. At the *vivâ voce* examination the candidate is examined at two tables, for ten minutes at each table, the questions being asked on fresh dissections, preparations, dry and in spirit (the latter being commonly known as "pickles"), and on the bones. For a detailed description of the examination, the student should consult Mr. Gant's "Guide to the Examinations at the College of Surgeons," while examples of the questions, both written and *vivâ voce*, appear frequently in the pages of *THE STUDENTS' JOURNAL*.

The first examination at the Society of Apothecaries includes, besides anatomy and physiology, botany, materia medica, chemistry (general and practical), and physician's prescriptions. This examination is also written and *vivâ voce*, and extends over two days.

At the College of Physicians, the primary examination is like that of the College of Surgeons, and is only on anatomy and physiology; chemistry, materia medica, &c., being relegated to the pass examination.

Any student, who is a candidate for the license of the College of Physicians, who has passed the primary at the College of Surgeons, is exempt from re-examination in the subjects of that examination. We may mention that a candidate rejected at the College of Surgeons' primary is required to dissect for three months before he can present himself for examination a second time.

We now come to the second summer session, and for the student who is preparing for the degrees of the London University, there is much work to be done during these three months, as at the end of this session comes the time when he can present himself for the first M.B. examination.

The lectures of the second summer session are on midwifery, forensic medicine, and, in some schools, morbid anatomy, though in others, this course is taken out in the third winter. It is now that the student may be said to be entering upon the more practical portion of his studies, and he should therefore

now obtain some appointment in the hospital, as dresser or clinical clerk, and should also carefully attend the clinical lectures delivered by the physicians and surgeons. There is, we fear, rather an inclination on the part of students to neglect clinical lectures, and to consider attendance upon them as a bore; but this is a great mistake. A great deal of most valuable and practical information can be procured from diligent attendance on clinical lectures. The lecturer is able to enter into greater details, and to explain more fully the various interesting or instructive points of a case when giving a lecture upon it than he possibly can when going round the wards; and, moreover, he is able better to trace the whole course of the case from beginning to end. We would, therefore, strongly counsel students to regularly attend the clinical lectures, and carefully to pursue the cases brought before him.

With regard to appointments; many men take out-patient dresserships in their first or second winter; but in our opinion it is better to postpone these until after passing the primary, while some recommend no appointment until after the first M.B. But the second summer session presenting but few courses of lectures, affords very great opportunities for practical work in the wards and in the post-mortem theatre, unless the student be attending midwifery cases, when the dead-house should be avoided.

The practical study of pathology and the attendance on the post-mortem examinations is often much neglected by students, but it is a most important part of their training, and its value can scarcely be over estimated.

If the student take any appointment, we would urge upon him not to perform the routine duties of a clerk or dresser in a perfunctory manner, but to endeavour to obtain as much information as possible by carefully watching every case brought under his care, comparing its various features with the descriptions in his text books, and noting especially the treatment pursued, and the effects produced by that treatment.

These appointments afford opportunities for obtaining an insight into disease such as he will probably never again receive, and which, if once let slip, will never again be placed within his reach. The greater number of appointments a man can hold, the more experience he will gain, and the more complete and thorough will be the knowledge he will obtain of his profession; we should therefore advise the student to take not only the ordinary but also the special clerkships and dresserships, and thus become practically acquainted with the diseases of women and children, of the eye, the ear, the skin, and the teeth; a knowledge of which he will find of great value in after life.

The second summer session over, the student, ambitious of the London degree, should present himself for his first M.B. examination, which commences on the last Monday in July. The subjects of this examination are anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, materia medica, and pharmacy. This examination is generally looked upon as a very stiff one, but the percentage of rejections is not so large as at the preliminary scientific, where some 60 per cent. generally fail to satisfy the examiners.

The second summer completed, and the primary examinations all passed, the student settles down to the study of medicine and surgery; and now is the time to attend lectures on the special branches, as ophthalmic, aural, dental, and cutaneous medicine and surgery. During the third winter also the practice of the hospital should be diligently attended, the second courses of lectures on medicine and surgery heard, and appointments held.

We believe, and we are not alone in that belief, that it would be better if the examining bodies required the lectures on medicine and surgery to be attended in the third and fourth instead of in the second and third winters. In the second winter the student's attention is mainly concentrated on anatomy and physiology, and he is principally occupied in preparing for his primary examinations. It is, therefore, almost impossible for him to pay much attention to the lectures, which, however, he is obliged to sit out—on medicine and surgery, and consequently many students receive little or no benefit from their first courses



on these subjects, knowing that they will have to attend them again the following winter, and, therefore, putting off their study of them to that, as it seems, "more convenient season." Of the advantage of attending (and by attending, let it be distinctly understood that we do not mean merely sitting in the presence of the lecturer, but the act of paying attention to what he is saying,) two courses of lectures on such important and comprehensive subjects as surgery and medicine, there can be no doubt, but we believe they would be of much greater benefit if they came a year later in the curriculum. The third and fourth winters are just the time when the student learns the most. During his first two years of study he has laid a solid foundation of descriptive learning, and now is the time for him to raise that superstructure of practical knowledge, which will make him a capable physician and a skilful surgeon.

Now comes the third summer session. During this period, at some schools, the lectures on pathology and morbid anatomy are attended; but if the student has done this course in his second summer or third winter he can now pay exclusive attention to hospital practice and clinical lectures. If he has had a year's pupillage (after passing his preliminary and registering) before commencing his hospital work, he will now be able to present himself for his final examination at the Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons, or at the Apothecaries' Hall; but if his pupillage only commenced with his first winter session at the medical school, he will have to complete his four years of study before he is eligible for his diploma.

This fourth year the student may spend either at the hospital or as an assistant to a medical man, or in any other way in which opportunity is afforded him for the attainment of professional knowledge. If he continue at the hospital, he should go in for some one or other of the valuable appointments for which senior students without qualifications are eligible, and should continue his study of the various special branches.

It may be thought that we are continually harping on these special branches, and recommending their study, and we are doing so advisedly. We confess to being opposed to many of the numerous so-called "special" hospitals, frequently mere media for advertising the medical men connected with them, which disgrace our Metropolis. We believe that this overgrowth of specialism in medicine is most pernicious. A patient nowadays rarely expects that one physician will be competent to treat the ailments of the different regions or organs of his body, but he must go to Dr. A. if he has a head-ache, Dr. B. if he has an ear-ache, Dr. C. if he has a stomach-ache, and so on *ad infinitum*. This tendency, so manifest at present, to chop up the body into various portions and hand each over to a particular class of practitioner must be a most mischievous one. It should be remembered that the human body is not a conglomeration of isolated portions, each of which exists and acts independent of the others, but that it is one great harmonious machine, every part of which depends in a great degree for the proper discharge of its functions upon the healthy condition of all the others, and as such it must be treated. We contend, therefore, that every man who claims to be a competent medical practitioner should be understood by the public as possessing, and should possess, an adequate knowledge of the injuries and diseases of all parts of that marvellous body which is entrusted to his care. Were this the case the specialists would be much lessened in number, and there would only be a few of the most eminent in the profession who, having made some particular class of disease their special duty, would be called upon in consultation over any very difficult and obscure case which baffled the skill and resources of the ordinary professional man. A certain number of special hospitals must no doubt always exist, in order to provide material for study for those who wish completely to master some particular branch of practice; but what we contend for is that every specialist shall be a thorough general physician and surgeon first, and a specialist if he so pleases afterwards.

Now to return to the student. Having completed his fourth year of study he will be able to present himself for his final examination at the body whose diploma he wishes to obtain. These

examinations will be more fully described when we come to speak of the "Portals of the Profession," and we shall now bring this chapter to a close with a few remarks on the subject of competition for prizes, medals, &c. Our advice to the student is to compete for prizes and other rewards on every possible occasion; he will find the time occupied in preparation for these examinations well spent, and though he may not succeed in gaining the object of his ambition, he will, undoubtedly, have succeeded in doing what will be of far greater importance to him in after life, and that is, adding to his stock of professional knowledge. In addition to this, the frequently competing in examinations teaches the student the faculty of bringing out the knowledge which he possesses when it is required. There are many men who have plenty of knowledge but who cannot produce it just when it is wanted, and they may be compared to one who has on his property a deep well full of the purest water, but who is compelled to endure the pangs of thirst because he does not possess the bucket and the rope by which to draw upon his store. This faculty of being able—at the right moment—to collect and utilise the knowledge which he possesses is one which the student will find capable of great cultivation by practice, and the best kind of practice is frequently presenting himself for examination. We, therefore, conclude this chapter by recommending students to take advantage of every opportunity of being examined on the subjects of their study, and of competing for scholarships, prizes, and medals.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### *The Portals of the Profession.*

The portals of the profession, that is to say, the various examining and licensing bodies whose degrees and diplomas enable their holder to practise medicine and surgery, are nineteen in number. Of these nineteen bodies there are ten Universities, four in England, four in Scotland, and two in Ireland, and the others consist of Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and two Apothecaries' Companies, one in London and one in Dublin. It has been long in contemplation to unite some or all of these bodies, so that the entrance to the profession may be possible only through few channels, and this would ensure that the qualifications of all members of the profession should be about equal. That is, of course, the minimum qualification to practise. There would still be the higher ranks, such as fellowships, open to those whose talents or industry raised them high in the profession. That some scheme of conjoint examinations will before very long be established there is no doubt, but whether a single portal to the profession will ever be permitted we somewhat doubt. All the existing bodies and corporations are naturally jealous of their privileges and powers, and unless these powers be forcibly extinguished by Act of Parliament, it is unlikely that they will ever voluntarily part with them. There is not, perhaps, so much reason for it now, as the requirements of the different bodies are much more uniform, whereas a few years ago some examinations were much more easy than others, as some corporations were bidding for popularity, and thought that by making their examinations easy they would attract more students, and thus fill their coffers. What we consider the principal defect in the present system is the existence of half qualifications. Each body and corporation should possess the power of granting a diploma, enabling a man to practise all the different branches of his profession, and the necessity of being, as it is termed, doubly qualified should be abolished. In fact, as it is, the question of diplomas is in a very mixed state. Any of the diplomas granted by these nineteen different bodies enable their holder to place his name on the "Medical Register," and thus to procure legal status as a medical practitioner, and yet, in appointments, &c., the authorities are not generally content with one registered qualification, but



require two. This is scarcely as it should be, and any qualification entitling its holder to registration as a medical practitioner should be considered sufficient for all ordinary appointments.

But to return to the examining and licensing bodies. These, as we have said, are nineteen in number. We do not intend here to give full particulars, but merely to give a list of the titles or degrees granted by the various bodies, and the fees required for those degrees or titles.

We commence with England. The English bodies are seven in number—four Universities, the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Apothecaries' Hall.

The membership of the College of Surgeons (M.R.C.S.) and the license of the Apothecaries' Company (L.S.A.) are the two diplomas held most in favour by English students, the former being almost without exception taken by those who study in London.

The license of the Royal College of Physicians (L.R.C.P.) is also a favourite diploma, and we wonder it is not more so, inasmuch as it is a double qualification, and is recognised as such by the Poor-law Board.

The Universities of England are those of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London.

We shall now take these different bodies seriatim.

#### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

This University grants the degrees of bachelor of medicine (M.B.) and doctor of medicine (M.D.). If a student wishes to graduate in medicine at Oxford, he should enter at a college or hall, or becomes an unattached student by applying to the "delegates of unattached studies." He must then pass the requisite examinations in arts, and after passing for the B.A., he must spend two years in study prior to a scientific examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and two years more prior to the final or practical examination for the same degree. Then four years more of medical study may be spent either out of or in Oxford at a first-class hospital. This degree confers the licence to practise. For the degree of M.D. a dissertation has to be publicly read three years after the M.B. More detailed information may be obtained from the University Calendar, or from the Regius professor of medicine at the University.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The medical degrees granted by this university are bachelor of medicine (M.B.) doctor of medicine (M.D.), and master in surgery (M.C.). The full time required for the degrees of M.B. and M.C. from entrance is rather more than four years for those who graduate in honours, and five years for those who do not. The total expenses at Cambridge are about £150 per annum, which may be reduced by industrious students if they take some of the numerous scholarships. For the M.B. nine terms residence is required; and the previous examination must be passed and five years' medical study pursued, unless the candidate has obtained honours in one of the triposes, when the time is four years. There are three examinations:—1st, mechanics and hydrostatics, chemistry, botany. The 2nd, comparative anatomy, human anatomy and physiology, pharmacology; two years' medical study are required before this examination. 3rd examination: pathology and practice of physic, clinical medicine, medical jurisprudence. After these an act must be kept. The candidate reads a thesis in English on some subject approved by the professor. The professor brings forward arguments or objections in English, and examines the candidate *viva voce* as well on questions connected with the thesis as on other general subjects of the faculty. The M.D. degree may be taken by a bachelor in the ninth term after inauguration. He must have been engaged five years in medical study, and has to keep an act similar to the M.B. The candidate for M.C. must have passed all the examinations for M.B., and have attended a second course of lectures on human anatomy, lectures on the principles and practice of surgery,

clinical surgery, and midwifery; he must have dissected during a second session, have attended ten cases of midwifery, three years' surgical practice of a hospital, and have been a house-surgeon or dresser for six months. The examination is in surgical anatomy, pathology, and the principles and practice of surgery, clinical surgery, and midwifery. The examinations take place twice annually, towards the close of the Michaelmas and Easter terms. Professional study may have commenced before entrance at the University, and will be taken into account provided the student has been registered in accordance with the requirements of the General Medical Council.

Further particulars may be obtained from the University Calendar.

#### DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

This University grants the following licences and degrees:—(a) licence in medicine; (b) licence in surgery; (c) bachelor of medicine; (d) master in surgery; and (e) doctor of medicine. For the licence in medicine four years' medical study are necessary, one of which must be spent at the College of Medicine, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which is in connection with Durham University. For the licence in surgery the candidate must have spent four years in medical and surgical study, one at least of which must have been spent at the University College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Senate have the power to grant degrees by diploma to persons of sufficient standing and approved merit, without enforcing the university regulations. A medical scholarship, of the annual value of £25, tenable for four years, is awarded early in October in each year. It is open to all candidates who have been registered as students in medicine. The University of Durham has recently instituted an examination for the degree of M.D., open to practitioners of 15 years' standing, above forty years of age. The fee is fifty guineas. Examinations will be held in December, 1876, and June, 1877. Further information may be obtained of the Registrar.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The University of London must not be confounded with University College, London, as it frequently has been, and is still, in the minds of some people. The two bodies are entirely distinct in situation, in constitution, and in function. The University of London is situated in Burlington Gardens, is in no sense a teaching body, but has the power of examining candidates and conferring upon them degrees in arts, laws, science, and medicine. University College is situated in Gower-street, and is only a teaching body, having no power to confer any degree whatever.

The medical degrees conferred by the University of London are those of bachelor of medicine (M.B.); bachelor in surgery (B.S.); doctor of medicine (M.D.); and master in surgery (M.S.) These degrees have long been held in high estimation both by the public and the profession, and many of our leading physicians and surgeons hold them. They are, in fact, the highest qualifications to which a member of our profession can aspire, and the most difficult for him to procure, as owing to the thorough and searching nature of the examinations, a man who writes M.D. Lond., after his name must have a very complete knowledge of his profession. The fees for the M.B. degree are, at matriculation, £2; preliminary scientific, £5; first M.B., £5; second M.B., £5; total fees for the M.B., £17; for B.S., £5 additional to the M.B.; for M.S., £5 additional to the B.S.; for M.D., £5 additional to M.B.

For further information we refer the student to the regulations for graduation in medicine, which may be seen in the "University Calendar," or will be sent on application to the Registrar, University of London, Burlington-gardens, London, W.



## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.

This College is situated in Pall Mall, East. The diplomas conferred by it are those of Fellow (F.R.C.P.); Member (M.R.C.P.); and Licentiate (L.R.C.P.). The fees are, for the membership, £31 10s.; for the licence, £15 15s. The course of study required for the licence consists of three winter sessions of six months, and two summer sessions of three months each of Hospital attendance, or medical and surgical practice. For further particulars see the bye-laws, obtainable from the Registrar, Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

This college grants the following diplomas. The fellowship (F.R.C.S.), the membership (M.R.C.S.), the licence in midwifery (L.M.), and the license in dental surgery (L.D.S.). The fees for membership are, for the primary examination, £5 5s.; for the pass examination, £16 15s.; total, £22. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

## THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES

Requires three winter and three summer sessions of medical practice. This society grants one licence to practise (the L.S.A.), the fee for which is six guineas; and also a certificate of qualification to act as an assistant in dispensing medicines, &c., the fee for which is two guineas. The society annually offers two prizes for proficiency in botany, and also two prizes for proficiency in materia medica, and pharmaceutical chemistry. In each case the first prize is a gold medal, and the second a silver medal and a book. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Beadle, at the Hall, Blackfriars, E.C.

The above are the English bodies. We now come to Scotland, and here there are four universities and three corporations.

## EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

Three medical degrees are conferred by this university, viz: bachelor of medicine (M.B.); master in surgery (C.M.), and doctor of medicine (M.D.). A degree in public health has recently been instituted. Candidates must have passed a preliminary examination in arts, or have taken a degree in arts. For the M.B. and C.M. degrees, candidates must produce evidence that they have been engaged in medical and surgical study during four years, one of which must have been spent in the University of Edinburgh, and another in some university entitled to give the degree of doctor of medicine. The following are the fees for attending the medical classes necessary to take the M.B. and C.M. degrees, including examination fees:—1st summer session, £9 8s.; 1st winter, £17 16s.; 2nd summer, £8 8s.; 2nd winter, £14 13s.; 3rd summer, £4 4s.; 3rd winter, £19 18s.; 4th summer, £4 4s.; 4th winter, £15 17s.; 5th summer, £10 10s. Total minimum expenses, £104 18s. The fees for degrees are, for M.B. £15 15s.; additional for C.M., £5 5s.; additional for M.D., £5 5s.; government stamp duty (for M.D. only), £10. Total fee for M.D. only (including stamp), in case of students who commenced professional studies before February, 1861, £25. A qualification in public health is also granted. A number of valuable fellowships, scholarships, and bursaries, have been founded in connection with the university, particulars of which as well as the general regulations, will be found in the *University Calendar*, published by Mr. J. Thin, Edinburgh, or may be procured on application to the Dean of the medical faculty, Professor Balfour.

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The degrees in medicine granted by this University are—Bachelor of Medicine, Mastery in Surgery, and Doctor of Medicine. The curricula of study and the examinations for

the several degrees conferred are nearly the same as in the University of Edinburgh. The fees are as follows: For the degree of M.B. (for each of three examinations, £5 5s.), £15 15s.; for that of C.M. (in addition for the fee for M.B.), £5 5s.; for the M.D. (in addition to the fee for M.B.) £5 5s.; and Government stamp for diploma £10 3s. The regulations under which the above degrees are granted may be obtained by application to the Registrar of the University.

## UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

The educational curricula, the degrees conferred by this University, and the graduation fees are nearly the same as in University of Edinburgh. Candidates who commenced their professional education before November, 1861, may take the degree of M.D., after four years' study, only one of which must have been in the University of Aberdeen. Hospital practice is attended in the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. Further information may be obtained of Professor Ogston, Dean of the Medical Faculty.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

This is the oldest University in Scotland and it has the power, peculiar to itself, of annually conferring the degree of M.D. on ten registered medical practitioners above the age of forty years. The examination is held in April. The fee is fifty guineas. The other medical degrees granted by this University, and the fees are the same as those of the University of Edinburgh.

The three Scotch corporations are the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; and the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

The diplomas granted by this body are the fellowship (F.R.C.P., Ed.), the membership (M.R.C.P., Ed.), and the license (L.R.C.P., Ed.). The last-named qualification is a favourite one with English students, the examination for it being tolerably easy, and it answers all purposes as a medical qualification. The fee for the license is £15 15s. Further information may be obtained of the secretary.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.

The course of study required by this college for its diploma is nearly the same as that of the English college. The fee for the diploma is £15 15s. Arrangements have been made with the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh by which students may pass a joint examination before a board in which each body is represented, and thus obtain a double qualification at a much less expense, which may be registered under the Medical Act. For full particulars address the secretary, Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

## FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW.

This body has similar powers to those of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and its regulations for license and fellowship correspond. It has also the same arrangement with the Edinburgh College of Physicians for a double diploma. Fee for double qualification, £16; for the diploma of the faculty only, £10. Particulars may be obtained on application to the secretary.

These are the Scotch bodies; the Irish are two universities, and three corporations.



## THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (TRINITY COLLEGE).

The University grants the degrees of M.B. (fees for the *licent ad examinandum*, £5; for the degree, £11); the M.D. (fee £13); the M.C. (fees for the *licent ad examinandum*, £5; for the degree £11); the license in medicine; and the license in surgery. The fees for each of the two licenses are:—£5 for the *licent ad examinandum*, and £5 when the license is granted.

Further information may be obtained of the registrar, Dublin University.

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

This university includes the three colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, each of which has a faculty of laws, arts, and medicine. The medical degrees granted are those of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), and Master in Surgery (M.Ch.). The degrees of this university are in favour, as the examinations for them are thorough, and the fees are low and only six months' residence is necessary to obtain them.

Further particulars may be obtained from the University Calendar, or of the registrar, Queen's University, Dublin Castle.

The three Irish licensing bodies are the King and Queen's College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

## THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND,

Grants a license to practise medicine (L.K.Q.C.P.I.) and a license in midwifery (L.M.K.Q.C.P.I.). The fee for the former is £15 15s., and the latter £3 3s. If the two are taken within a month of each other, the combined fee is only £16 16s.

## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

This college grants a license in surgery; a fellowship diploma; and a license in midwifery. The total fees for the license amount to £26 15s. The fee for the license in midwifery, if taken one month after the license in surgery £1 6s., if later £2 2s.

The fee for the fellowship is £21 in the case of a licentiate if resident ten miles from Dublin. If within that radius £31 10s. Further information of the secretary.

## THE APOTHECARIES' HALL, IRELAND.

This body is very similar to the Apothecaries' Society of London, and grants a license in medicine (L.A.H.), and also an assistant's certificate qualifying its holder to dispense medicine. Further information may be obtained from the secretary.

The above named are the nineteen examining bodies through which admission to the profession in the United Kingdom is alone attainable, and the number of degrees and diplomas granted by them is about fifty. It will be seen that the student has a wide range to choose from, and according to his object in entering the profession so should he choose. If he desire to become a consulting physician, the best degree for him is the London M.D., and to this he should add the M.R.C.P. If he wish to practise as a hospital surgeon, the London M.S. and the F.R.C.S. Eng. are the best qualifications. For general practice a degree from any of the universities, the M.R.C.S. and the L.R.C.P., or L.S.A., are the most serviceable diplomas. These remarks apply principally to England. Of course, students living in Scotland or Ireland will probably patronise the colleges of those divisions of the kingdom.

We will now leave the question of degrees and diplomas, only expressing our hope that before long some satisfactory scheme of conjoint examinations will be established, and the present ridiculous multiplicity of titles somewhat simplified. We cannot help thinking that it would be a good plan if every

licensing body conferred only the title of M.D., so that every medical practitioner would be a doctor (as in America), and then we should not see the absurd string of awe-inspiring letters which follow the names of some medical men. To the public every medical man is a doctor, and there is no reason why M.D. should not be the legal title conferred on every practitioner of the healing art. We recommend this suggestion to the Medical Council as an easy method of doing away with the difficulties of medical men assuming titles to which they have no right, and of placing the whole profession on one even basis.

## CHAPTER V.

*Text Books for the Student.*

Having described the course of study, it may be considered fitting now to say a few words on the most serviceable works for the young student to read while pursuing that course. In the present day when every aspirant to medical fame endeavours to assist his progress by "writing a book," the number of works on every department of medical study is truly "legion." The student, therefore, who, unaided, enters the establishment of a medical bookseller to purchase text books to assist him in his study, will find himself utterly bewildered by the vast number of volumes in every conceivable shape, size, and variety or binding, on each branch, from the tiny handbook which professes to teach the whole practice of medicine or surgery in about 150 duodecimo pages, to the ponderous work in two or three huge volumes which is modestly and humbly styled an introduction.

Our object then in the present chapter is to give the student a list of a few of the works on each subject which have been tried and not found wanting, and which are in constant use in most of our medical schools.

We cannot enter into any long discussion of the particular merits or demerits of any individual work, nor would it be within our province to do so here, but our readers may be sure that no work will be mentioned in this chapter which we cannot conscientiously recommend, from personal knowledge, as being likely to assist the student. The list, however, must not be considered as being in any sense a complete or exhaustive one, but is merely intended to show the student which are the most essential and standard works, though there are very many others which should be studied, and which will well repay perusal.

The following then are the chief works and those most usually read in their respective subjects:

*Anatomy.*—As works on systematic anatomy, Gray's Anatomy, edited by Holmes; Quain's Anatomy, edited by Thomson and Cleland; and Wilson's Vade Mecum, edited by Buchanan, are the best. For dissecting, Heath's Practical Anatomy, Ellis's Demonstrations, Holden's Dissections, and the Dublin Dissector, are the most useful, the two first being the favourites with London students. Ellis's plates, or Professor Masse's plates, edited by Bellamy, will be found great assistants in studying anatomy when away from the subject. For the first year's student, who wishes to gain a thorough knowledge of the "bones," Holden's or Norton's Osteology will be of service. Mr. Cooke's Tablets may be profitably read on the eve of examination, while Brown's Aids to Anatomy will also be found useful.

*Physiology.*—Kirkes's Physiology, edited by Marrant Baker, is the favourite work, while Huxley's Elementary Physiology is very generally read by first year's men, and contains a great deal of information. Perhaps the most readable work on this subject is Dalton's Physiology, but it is expensive. Küss's Physiology is a capital book, while Carpenter's Physiology is much read by students preparing for university degrees.



**Practical Physiology.**—The handbook for the physiological laboratory by Sanderson, Klein, Foster and Brunton; Rutherford's Physiology, and Stricker's Histology.

**Chemistry.**—The only work read by many students is Roscoe's Elements of Chemistry, and an excellent little work it is. For university examinations, however, Fowne's Chemistry, edited by Watts, or Williamson's Chemistry should be read in addition to Roscoe. Bloxam's "Laboratory Teaching" is the work for the practical course.

**Botany.**—Oliver's Elementary Botany, a companion work to Roscoe and Huxley, is sufficient for most examinations, but where more is required Bentley's Botany, or Hensfney's edited by Masters, should be read.

**Materia Medica and Therapeutics.**—The two standard works are Garrod's Materia Medica and Ringer's Therapeutics. Scoresby-Jackson's Note-book is a most excellent work, and equal to all the requirements of medical students. Royle and Headland's Materia Medica, Thorowgood's Students' Guide, and Trousseau's Therapeutics can all be recommended. Handsel Griffiths' Pharmacopœial Preparations is also useful.

**Midwifery.**—Swayne's Aphorisms is an excellent work for students beginning obstetric practice, while, as systematic works, the best are Playfair, Churchill, Leishman, and Meadows.

**Surgery.**—Druitt's Vade Mecum is the favourite work, and contains a great deal of information: but Erichsen's Surgery should also be read; while, for the higher surgical examinations, Holmes's System may be necessary. Fairlie Clarke's Manual is useful.

**Minor Surgery and Bandaging.**—Heath's or Berkeley Hill's little works.

**Dental Surgery.**—Tomes' Manual; Salter's Dental Pathology and Surgery.

**Surgical Anatomy.**—Bellamy's Students' Guide.

**Medicine.**—Watson's Practice of Physic is very readable, but scarcely exhaustive enough. Niemeyer's Practical Medicine holds a leading position, and Aitken and Tanner are also much read. Of smaller works Roberts' Handbook is the best and most complete, while Aitken's Outlines and Silver's Practical Medicine contain much very useful information. The last-named work is essentially a practical book, and of the highest value to students engaged in clinical work. Tanner's Clinical Medicine and Fenwick's Medical Diagnosis are useful assistants, especially in ward work.

**Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.**—As a small and yet very complete and clearly written work, Green's Pathology is unrivalled. Of larger works, Rindfleisch, Billroth, and Sieveking and Handfield Jones are read. On surgical pathology there is nothing to equal Paget's Lectures.

**Forensic Medicine.**—Guy's Forensic Medicine, edited by Ferrier, and Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence are the best known works.

**Diseases of Women.**—Atthill, Barnes, Churchill, or West.

**Diseases of Children.**—Churchill, West, and Tanner. On surgical diseases, Bryant.

**Skin Diseases.**—Tilbury Fox.

**Diseases of the Eye.**—Soelberg Wells, Haynes Walton, Lawson, or Macnamara.

**Zoology.**—Nicholson, or Huxley's Classification.

**Physics.**—Ganot.

Messrs. Churchill, the well-known firm of New Burlington-street, publish a great many of the above works; others are issued by Baillière, Tindall and Cox; Smith and Elder; Longman's; Macmillan, Van Voorst, Lewis, &c., but the student will be able to procure any book he may require through any medical bookseller, and some will take off a discount of from 20 to 25 per cent.

We should advise any student whose means are limited, but who wishes to read the more expensive works, to subscribe to one of the medical circulating libraries, where he will be able

to procure any work and will be able to keep each as long as he likes or change as often as he likes. In many medical schools several students club together and thus are enabled to have a large number of books at a time. The two chief medical circulating libraries are Kimpton's High Holborn; and Lewis's, Gower-street, the subscription ranging from £1 1s. per annum upwards. By subscribing to one of these libraries the student will be enabled to obtain an acquaintance with many works, the purchase of which might be beyond his means, and he will also be able to obtain access to many foreign and other works which, though well worth reading, it would be scarcely worth while to buy outright. The list of works we have given is, of course, very small, and has been intentionally kept within narrow limits, but we think it is sufficiently large to be a guide to the student to the most useful text-books for him to peruse.

## CHAPTER VI.

*Student Organisations—Debating Societies—Cricket, Boating, and Athletic Clubs, &c.,—Lack of organisation among Students—THE STUDENTS' JOURNAL.*

This chapter will be devoted to a consideration of the various clubs, societies, and other organisations, founded and supported by students themselves, for purposes either of instruction, self-improvement, or recreation. On the principle of business first and pleasure afterwards we shall first speak of the societies for improvement, and then proceed to the recreations, &c.

Attached to most of the London hospitals, and we believe to some of the Provincial ones, and particularly to the University of Edinburgh, are debating societies, for the reading and discussion of papers on medical and other kindred subjects. The following is a list of these societies as far as we have been able to ascertain them:—

**St. Bartholomew's.**—The Abernethian Society was founded in 1795, and is composed of teachers and students of the hospital. It meets every Tuesday evening during the winter session at 8 p.m., when papers on subjects of medical science or practice are read and discussed, and pathological specimens exhibited.

**St. George's Hospital.**—The Medical Society, for the membership of which all former and present pupils of St. George's are eligible, meets once a week during the winter session.

**Guy's Hospital.**—The Pupils' Physical Society is the representative of the old Physical Society of Guy's, founded in 1771. The meetings take place during the winter session on alternate Saturday evenings, at 7.30 p.m. A paper is read on some professional subject, and a discussion follows. A prize of £5 is given from the funds of the society, at the close of the session, to the member who sends in the best essay—Subject for 1876-77, "The causation, pathology, and symptoms of chronic interstitial Nephritis." Two other prizes, of £10 and £5, are given to the members who are judged to have read the best papers before the society; and a fourth prize of £5 is given to the member who has most distinguished himself in the debates of the session.

**King's College.**—The Medical Society of King's College was founded in 1833, and has always been in a prosperous condition. During the winter session ordinary meetings are held on alternate Thursdays at 8 p.m., when a paper is read and a discussion follows; and clinical meetings are held once a month for the reading of cases, and the exhibition of pathological specimens. Prizes are offered annually for the best paper read before the society, and for the best collection of microscopical specimens. The society possesses a valuable cabinet of objects for the microscope.



*The London Hospital.*—The Medical Society was founded in 1874, and is in a flourishing condition. The meetings are held in the College on alternate Wednesdays during the winter session at 7.30 p.m. Papers on medical and scientific subjects are discussed, specimens exhibited, and cases narrated and commented upon.

*The Middlesex Hospital.*—The Students' Medical Society was founded in 1774, and is established under regulations sanctioned by the governing body of the hospital. Its meetings are held once a fortnight during the winter session in the board-room of the hospital. It awards two prizes annually, one for the best paper of the year, and the other for the exhibition and description of morbid specimens.

*St. Mary's Hospital.*—The Medical Society meets on alternate Wednesday evenings during the winter session at 8 p.m., for the exhibition of pathological specimens, the discussion of clinical cases, and the reading of papers on medical, surgical, and collateral subjects.

Both St. Thomas's Hospital and University College have Students' Medical Societies attached, and we believe that their meetings are held weekly during the winter session, though we have no positive information on this point. The only London hospital not possessing a Medical Society in Westminster. Within the last two years a Student's Medical Society has been established at Charing Cross.

With regard to the Provincial Hospital Medical Societies we have no information, but we believe that at Birmingham and Manchester, at any rate, such societies exist.

At Edinburgh the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, which is a Students' Society, is a very old established and flourishing institution. It was first formally constituted in 1737, and possesses a very fine library and reading-room.

Of the great advantage of these societies to the student there can be no question, and we would advise every student to take the earliest opportunity of joining and taking an active part in the debates and discussions. Some few years ago an effort was made to unite all the London hospitals into one society, called the "Junior Medical Society of London." It is much to be regretted that the scheme failed, and the society died a natural death, as we believe that such an organisation, if well managed, would prove very beneficial. There is at present much too little known of each other by the students of the different hospitals, and we should much like to see more cohesion between them. The only organisation including all the hospitals, which can be said to have flourished is the "United Hospitals' Athletic Club," and even from this some of the hospitals seem now to stand aloof, or at any rate take no active part in it. In fact, in the matter of amusement, the medical students of London, as a body, are rather badly off. Cricket, athletic, boating, and football clubs are in existence at some of the hospitals, but many of them but struggle on in a feeble and languishing manner. Football and athletics seem the most flourishing, and in these St. George's, Guy's, University, St. Bartholomew's, and King's are most conspicuous. The Athletic Challenge Shield is in the hands of St. George's.

Cricket flourishes but little among medical students, in spite of the fact that the greatest cricketer of the present or any preceding generation—Mr. W. G. Grace—is one of their number. Surely this fact should stimulate medical students to cherish cricket, which is the game for Englishmen, par excellence.

Among organisations which deserve the support of medical students we may mention the London University Rifle Corps. Many of the members of this corps are students of the London hospitals, and it is greatly desired to form an entire company of medical students. Space will not permit of our enlarging on the great benefits to be derived from participation in such a movement, but we strongly recommend our readers to join the London University Rifles. Mr. W. D. Hartley, of Guy's Hospital, will afford full information.

It may be said that medical students have very little time for entering into these amusements, and this is no doubt to a

certain extent true. But all work and no play will make Jack a very dull boy, and therefore it is essential that the lecture theatre and the wards should be exchanged now and then for the cricket field and the river. We would also hint that the latter are much more healthy places of amusement than the billiard room or the music hall, where many students spend their afternoons and evenings. To this question of amusement in evenings, however, we shall return in the next chapter.

It will be seen as we have said, that there is very little cohesion between the students of the various hospitals. In fact, almost the only bond of union is to be found in *THE STUDENTS' JOURNAL*, and here they, as well as their contemporaries of the Provincial, Scotch, and Irish schools can meet on common ground, knowing that in their own organ, they have a fearless advocate for any just demands, a medium for any complaints they may make, and a ruthless opponent of all professional shams and abuses, without regard to person or position.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Residences for the London Student—where, and how to live; Localities; Hours of Work; Recreation; Theatres; Music Halls; Billiards &c., Constitutionals; Early Rising; Late Work, &c., &c.*

This chapter will be devoted to the consideration of the employment of the student when at home, or at any rate when away from his lectures and hospital work, and out of the way of deans and lecturers. In the first place then, we will say a few words as to the most eligible spots where the London medical student may pitch his tent. Imprimis, shall it be in London itself, or in the suburban districts? There is much to be said in favour of each of these situations. If the student settle himself close to his work, he is, of course, able to spend more time at the hospital, and by being so near at hand he sees many cases at chance times which those living some distance off do not see. To set against this advantage there is the drawback of the unhealthiness, comparatively speaking, of the heart of London, and the difficulty of getting walks. To the young man who, perhaps, has lived all his life in some country town or village, in the midst of trees, fields, streams, and other beautiful and salubrious surroundings, the change to the interminable brick and mortar of London is a very great one, and frequently has an injurious effect on the health.

At the present time, therefore, when the railway, omnibus, and tramway place what we Londoners call the country, i.e. the suburban districts, within such easy reach of the heart of the City, we should advise the student not to take up his abode in the immediate vicinity of his hospital, but to reside in some one of the rural and salubrious suburbs, which surround the city on all sides. Of course we do not expect our advice to be followed in all instances, nor is it possible to give one set rule which will apply to all. Some men cannot stand a daily journey by bus or rail, and others again do not find that their health is any better in the suburbs than in London itself. Such individuals should therefore remain in town, and may always find suitable lodgings in the vicinity of their hospital. There are also in London many medical men who take students to reside with them, and superintend their studies. Some of these gentlemen, who hold hospital and dispensary appointments, and with whom time spent by pupils will count as part of the curriculum to the extent of a year or eighteen months, are connected with Mr. Cooke's preparatory medical school in Stamford-street. Others are lecturers or professors in one or other of the medical schools.

Some of the medical colleges, indeed, notably Bartholomew's and King's, have rooms on their own premises for the residence of students, and these are certainly much to be recommended. Some men, however, rebel against what they are pleased to consider the restraint of this collegiate system and insist on being



independent and residing in "diggings" of their own. In this case, if his hospital be in the neighbourhood of the Strand, as Charing Cross or King's College, some of the quiet little streets leading out of that busy thoroughfare will probably afford him the required lodging. Cecil-street, Norfolk-street, Howard-street, Carey-street, Portugal-street, &c., are favourite resorts. On the north side of Holborn are also many streets which find favour with medical students, as Featherstone-buildings, Doughty-street, Gray's Inn-road, Ormond-street, &c. For the student of University College there are many convenient situations off Tottenham Court-road and Gower-street, as University-street, Gordon-street, Francis-street, Stanhope-street; while for the student of St. George's, the many populous squares and terraces of Pimlico and Belgravia are within easy reach. In Paddington and Bayswater the St. Mary's man will find comfortable quarters at moderate rentals. The Bartholomew's man will perhaps find some little difficulty in obtaining lodging in immediate proximity to his hospital. A few "Bart's" men find accommodation in Charter-house-square and Ely-place, Holborn, both very near the hospital; but the majority seek a resting-place in the salubrious atmosphere of Pentonville and Islington. Very comfortable apartments at moderate charges can generally be obtained in Myddelton, Lloyd, Claremont, Granville, and Vernon Squares, Percy-street and Percy-circus, all of which swarm with "medicals" during the sessions. Of the other hospitals we need not say much. The Borough has many streets for the accommodation of the Guy's man, and one (Lant-street) has won immortal fame from its mention as the chosen abode of the illustrious Mr. Robert Sawyer, that ornament of his profession, who has afforded innumerable small wits a text from which to level undeserved abuse on a generally harmless and hard-working race of young men. The proximity of London-bridge Station to Guy's admits of its students residing in the neighbourhood of New Cross and Blackheath, where comparatively cheap lodgings can without difficulty be obtained. York-road affords convenient refuge for some few St. Thomas's men, and we have heard of students "pitching their tents" in Stamford-street, Tenison-street, and other streets of very doubtful reputation in this odoriferous locality. Thanks to the proximity of the tramway terminus, the students of St. Thomas's are able to reside in the delightful neighbourhood of Brixton, Clapham, &c., and yet be within about twenty minutes or half-an-hour's ride of the hospital. London Hospital men have very little difficulty in procuring respectable, and withal cheap apartments in the numerous quiet roads and streets in the immediate vicinity of Victoria-park.

Having now named some of the most available localities for residence, we may, perhaps, be permitted to offer a few remarks as to the employment of the student when in his residence, and we shall mention hours of work, amusement, &c., &c.

First, as to hours of work. It is a very difficult, if not an impossible, task to lay down any definite rule with regard to the amount of time which the student should consume in reading and study. This difficulty is owing to various causes. For one reason—some men can stand much more continuous strain on the mental energies than another: then, again, some will gain more by one hour's work than others will by three or four. But there is one thing which we look upon as most important, and that is regularity of work. Do not read by fits and starts. Do not commence the session by saying, "I'll begin to read next Monday." (It may here be remarked that Monday appears to be a kind of "dies sacra" for medical students, and is always fixed upon by the lazy ones as the day on which they will begin reading.) You may find that next Monday never comes, and you will be astonished when the session is nearly over, and still the work has not been begun. We would advise you to lay out a kind of scheme of work and play, and keep to it as much as possible. Find out how many hours' work you can stand with profit, for remember it is no use sitting poring over a book when you do not know what you are reading,—that is not work,—and endeavour to read that number of hours each day as near as you can. We would not have you make an inflexible rule never to be departed from,

but a kind of general regulation, to be adhered to as closely as practicable within reasonable limits. By thus working on a system you will find that an astonishing amount may be done, far more than by spasmodic fits of very hard study and close reading, which, like the storm, are generally followed by a calm of idleness. Therefore, we say to all students, work on some systematic and definite plan, with certain hours marked off for certain things.

Now, as to recreation, for far be it from us to wish any student to forget his recreation. Nothing will enable him the better to comprehend and take in what he hears at lectures and reads in his text-books than occasional freedom from work, and relaxation of mind and body.

It must be remembered that perfect health consists in the co-existence of a "mens sana" and a "corpus sanum," and, therefore, we must not endeavour to procure the former by means of hard study, while at the same time we make no effort by timely and sufficient exercise and recreation to maintain the latter. Of opportunities for amusement in London there may truly be said to be no end. For the lover of out-door sports there are innumerable clubs for the pursuit of rowing, cricket, swimming, athletics, football, bicycling, and every other description of out-door amusement; while for in-door recreation there are clubs and reading-rooms, libraries, billiard-rooms, theatres, music-halls, &c., scattered all over the metropolis. With regard to theatres, we look upon the drama as one of the highest and most intellectual forms of amusement, and, speaking from our own experience, we have always found an evening spent in the theatre most delightful. Of the salubrity of the atmosphere of our theatres we cannot of course speak very highly, indeed, the difficulties of ventilating such large places, filled with numbers of human beings, are almost insurmountable; but at any rate the air, even in the pit and gallery of a theatre, is more wholesome than the spirituous, smoke-laden atmosphere of the billiard-room, where so many young men are in the habit of spending their evenings, frequently to the ruin of health, reputation, and pocket. We do not intend to preach, but simply to give our own opinions, founded on experience drawn from our own student career. Very little better than the billiard-rooms are the music halls, which are the constant haunt of many medical students. Here again the air reeks with the fumes of bad tobacco and alcoholic and spirituous beverages, from all of which at any rate we are free in the theatre, where no smoking is allowed, and where drinking, even in the pit and gallery, only goes on to a limited extent. If, then, the student desire in-door evening amusement we commend him to some one of our many well conducted good-class theatres, and advise him to avoid the music halls, casinos, and billiard-rooms. Of course, here again we draw no hard and fast line. There is no harm in an occasional game at billiards, or an occasional visit to a music hall; it is the constant practice which is injurious. We leave this matter then to the common sense of our readers, feeling certain that if they carefully consider it they will look at it from the same point of view as we do, and agree in our remarks.

So far then for actual amusements. Now, as to "constitutionals." We would most strongly urge on every student the paramount importance of a daily walk, or exercise of some kind in the open air. To the more advanced student who is holding a resident appointment, and, therefore, living in the necessarily more or less impure air of a hospital, this is even of more moment than to the junior student, who only spends, perhaps, a few hours each day in the hospital wards. In cases where students reside within a couple of miles or so of their hospital, we should advise them always to make a practice of walking to and from their work, and these daily walks will serve as constitutionals. Some of our readers may say that it is difficult to get a walk in pure air in London, and that there is no time to go into the country. But in answer to this we will say that the London parks—Hyde Park and Regent's Park in particular—afford a very good imitation of country air, while on the Thames Embankment, now that the river is freed from so much of its sewage, and is so much cleaner than it used to be, a very invigorating blow may often be obtained. The river



steamboats also afford a cheap mode of enjoying the open air without the fatigue of walking far, while the omnibus or the railway will in a very short space of time convey the student to the regions of green fields at Hampstead, Sydenham, Muswell Hill, and other delightful, rural, and healthful spots in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The student may depend upon this, that three or four hours each week spent on a breezy hill or among some shady trees and green grass will not be wasted, but will make him a good return in the shape of renewed vigour and activity, both mental and bodily.

Another habit which we are sure conduces much to the maintenance of good health is early rising. Seven o'clock in summer and eight in winter should be the latest hour, and if in the former season six were the time it might be better still. Of course, if a man rise early he must go to bed proportionately early, as it is impossible for the candle of health to last long if it is burnt simultaneously at both ends. We are quite aware that a large number, probably the majority, of medical students are accustomed to sit up late at night, whether engaged in study or amusement. One, two, and three o'clock are no uncommon hours for men who are reading hard to close their books; but we believe this is a mistake. The good old proverb which most of us learned in our childhood—"Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise"—contains, like a great many proverbs, no small modicum of truth; and we are sure that, if tried, the system of early rising and similarly early going to bed will be found productive of very valuable results.

And now our readers will think it is full time for us to close this chapter of preaching, but we would recommend them to try our advice for a time, at any rate, and if we hear from many quarters that it does not answer, we will modify our opinions in a future edition of these remarks.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### *The Qualified Man—Hospital Appointments—Army, Navy, and Public Services, etc.—Ship Surgeoncies—Private Practice.*

We have now gone through the whole of the student's course, and we will suppose that our reader has done the same, and now emerges from the examination-halls a full-blown medical man, rejoicing in a more or less lengthy and imposing string of letters signifying the various degrees and titles he has obtained.

His next consideration is, what to do with himself now that he is legally qualified to practise his profession on her Majesty's liege subjects. His first course should be to register. Whatever our opinions may be as to the desirability of retaining the present extortionate fee for registration, it must be done, as without it the medical man is not entitled to sign certificates, to receive fees for evidence, or for making post-mortem examinations, or to hold public appointments. Therefore, like the election agents, we cry, Register, Register, Register! Having registered, we should next advise the student (we beg his pardon, he has got beyond that stage, we mean the young practitioner) to look out for some hospital or other appointment. Of course some men cannot follow this course, but are compelled by force of circumstances to get at once into the harness of general practice, either alone or as partners or assistants, but if this can be avoided we should strongly advise the young medical man to spend a year or two in some appointment before settling into practice. There are almost always appointments vacant, which, though not offering the young practitioner very tempting salaries, yet afford him enough to live upon and present him with unrivalled opportunities for increasing and perfecting his knowledge of his profession, and of obtaining that self-reliance and readiness of resource in emergency which should be possessed by every medical man. The appointments to which we refer are those of House Surgeon or Resident Medical Officer to some one or other of the various hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, workhouses, asylums, and other institutions which are so numerous throughout the country, and all of which afford a more or less fruitful field for the study and practice of

medicine and surgery. The young practitioner who accepts one or other of these offices will find the advantages they possess, and the experience which he will gain there will be in after years invaluable to him, and, depend upon it, he will never regret the time which he spent as "House Surgeon to the Blankshire Hospital." Besides the actual benefit which he receives at the time, these appointments, he will often find, are but the stepping stones to something better, and, in the country towns especially, he will often find that a resident appointment at a large hospital is an excellent introduction to private practice. We cannot, therefore, too earnestly impress upon the young practitioner the advantages to be derived from not being in too great a hurry to settle in practice on his own account. If he cannot take any one of the appointments we have named, he might very well act as assistant to some practitioner.

Many students of course enter the profession for the purpose of joining the medical service of the army and navy. These services offer many inducements to the young surgeon. To those fond of a roving restless life the navy is fascinating, and to those for whom good rank, without very much work, is pleasing, the army has its charms. There is also certainty and regularity of income, a luxury unknown to the general practitioner, whose practice may fluctuate much from year to year, and who is almost sure to be a sufferer to a considerable extent from bad debts.

Those who wish to enter Her Majesty's medical service, whether it be the Indian or home army, or the navy, have to pass through a course of special instruction at the Army Medical School, Netley.

Our space will not admit of our giving a full account of all the regulations under which medical officers are appointed to the army and navy, but we will mention a few of the most important, and for the remainder refer our readers to the pages of the "Medical Directory." A candidate must be unmarried, under 28 years of age, and must possess licenses to practise medicine and surgery. He will be examined as to physical fitness by a board of medical officers, and his sight must be sufficiently good to enable him to perform any surgical operation without the aid of glasses. The candidate will then be examined on anatomy and physiology, medicine, including therapeutics and the diseases of women and children, chemistry, and pharmacy. In addition to the above there are the voluntary subjects, French and German, and natural science, the latter including comparative anatomy, zoology, natural philosophy, physical geography, and botany.

The successful candidate will then be sent to Netley, where he has to attend lectures on hygiene, pathology, military surgery, and clinical and military medicine. In addition he will have to work in the wards, make post-mortem examinations, perform operations on the dead subject, &c. During residence at Netley the candidates wear uniform, and receive pay at the rate of 5s. per diem, with rooms; or 7s. without. At the end of four months another examination is held, and the candidates are then gazetted as surgeons, and appointed to regiments, staff, or ships, as the case may be. Great changes have recently been made in the medical department of the army with regard to the pay, &c. By Royal Warrant, dated April 28th, 1876, the pay of a surgeon on appointment is fixed at £250 per annum. On the completion of ten years' service, unless the surgeon be specially selected for further employment in the medical department of the army, or if he be unwilling to serve therein, his services shall be dispensed with, and he shall be entitled to receive the sum of £1,000.

The regulations of the Indian medical service are very similar to the above, but in India the medical officer is frequently able to hold lucrative civil appointments. So much for the Military and Naval Services. We cannot say that we strongly advise any young surgeon to enter them. There is much grumbling and discontent amongst the members, and, doubtless, there is some ground for it. If the young practitioner have no means of his own, we should dissuade him from the services, as it is difficult to live on the pay he receives either in the army or navy.



We now come to the civil medical service, the Poor Law Medical service, and the appointments as Medical Officers of Health. The salaries of Poor Law appointments are very small, and the work is often very heavy. They are, however, often taken by young surgeons as introductions to practice; and, in the country, to prevent fresh opposition. Should the young surgeon not care to take any of these appointments, he may desire to take a voyage or two, and gain a little knowledge of the world. This course we think an excellent one, and would advise almost all young men who contemplate settling down in private practice to first have a run to Australia, the Cape, or America as surgeon in charge of a ship. By so doing he will gain an extended knowledge of the world and of its various races of people, and will combine with this an increase of practical and useful information, and will gain habits of self-reliance and confidence which he will find of great use. These appointments as ship surgeons are almost uniformly in the gift of directors and secretaries of companies and of the owners, and of course with these gentlemen personal recommendations will often go quite as far as professional qualifications. Most of the lines allow the surgeons to enter and leave the service at any time, but occasionally special agreements are made as to the time of service, &c. In the West India Mail Service surgeons are requested to join vessels in the West Indies or Brazils, relieving surgeons longest out, and being themselves relieved in turn.

Within the past few years some of the European Colonies have arranged for the appointment of surgeons by guaranteeing an income varying from £200 to £800 a year, with private practice in addition. A similar plan has been pursued in some of the new districts of Australia, under the Australian Land Settlements' Acts. The usual run of these appointments is a guarantee of £200 a year, with horse and free quarters for three years, with freedom to practise. In one of these appointments a steady competent young man may easily make £1,000 a year.

So much for the various appointments open to the young medical man, and now we come to a consideration of private practice. One of the most usual methods of introduction to private practice is by means of an assistantship or partnership, with a view to succession.

There are various conditions under which assistantships are held. In former times, when the apprenticeship system was in vogue, students used to act as apprentices and assistants to some medical man before commencing their hospital work. Now, however, this plan is not often followed, though it would, we think, be better for many students if it were. By its means pupils gained some practical insight into the treatment of disease, the nature, properties, and doses of drugs, and various other little matters which are difficult to learn at a hospital.

The relations between assistants and their employers, the different kinds of assistantships, &c., are all clearly explained in "Via Medica," by Dr. Baxter Langley. Assistants are either indoor or outdoor; that is to say, they either reside in the house of their employer, or in lodgings, or perhaps at a branch surgery belonging to their employer. There are qualified and unqualified assistants, but we shall speak only of the former, especially as the demand for the latter class is yearly decreasing. A qualified indoor assistant, who is competent to assume the responsibilities of ordinary practice, with dispensing, &c., generally receives at first about £50 or £60 (with board and lodging), rising to £70 and £80, and in some instances even as high as £120. Outdoor assistants obtain more, as they have to pay for their own lodging and board. Doubly-qualified assistants are frequently required for outdoor appointments to manage branch practices. The salaries range from £100 per annum, without residence, to £150 or even £200, with house and attendance. It will be seen from this that the salaries paid to assistants are not very large, and are only just sufficient to enable their recipient to maintain himself as a gentleman, but the value of the appointments must not be reckoned by their pecuniary amount. The experience which is gained while acting as an assistant, and the lessons of responsibility which it teaches, are of the very greatest value, and no man should settle in practice on his own account, until he has acted for a longer or shorter time as an assistant.

According to Dr. Langley, assistantships "with a view to partnership," are a mistake. Thus far for assistantship; and now we will speak of private practice itself, assuming that the young practitioner has gone through his assistantship, and is now determined to start on his own account. There are various grades, as it were, of practitioners. There are the consultants, medical and surgical, and there are the general practitioners. To attain to the position of a consultant requires years of hard and unremunerative work, great powers of application, indomitable perseverance and patience. There can be no doubt that in some cases "luck" comes in, but as a rule the qualities mentioned above are those by which our leading consulting physicians and surgeons have fought their way into the front rank of the profession. If the student determines that he will make himself a name which shall go down to posterity, his best course will be to attach himself to a hospital, and endeavour to get an appointment on its staff. A footing once secured on the ladder of fame, steady perseverance will enable him to reach the top. He may assist his course by writing, and thus making his name known. Of late years many men have found a short road to what they consider fame by attaching themselves to special hospitals, some of which, there is little doubt, have been got up almost solely for the purpose of advertising their medical staffs, but we trust that no reader of these pages will follow their example. In order to obtain appointments on hospital staffs, it is necessary that the higher diplomas, such as M.B. or M.D., and F.R.C.S. or M.S. be held.

It is almost imperative, also, that the aspirant to consulting fame have some private means and resources to fall back upon, while working and waiting for the attainment of the object of his ambition, as it will probably be years before he will see patients enough to pay for the rent of his house, much more for the maintenance of himself and perhaps his family.

In general practice so large a capital is not required, though even here we should not advise any man to enter the profession who has no means of his own to rely upon. There are two or three ways of commencing general practice. The first is by simply taking a house in a neighbourhood where there appears to be an opening, placing a brass plate upon the door, and waiting for the patients. This is at best a tedious, wearisome, and often heart-breaking process. Weeks, months, perhaps years pass, and still the income is small; and while the store of capital is dwindling daily away the number of patients increases but slowly, and the revenue is barely sufficient to enable its recipient to hold his ground. Other methods of entering private practice are to take a partnership with a view to succession, to buy a succession itself, or to purchase a "death vacancy."

We cannot here go any further into the consideration of the hardships, privations, and anxieties, or, on the other hand, of the pleasures, privileges, and opportunities of the medical profession. The medical man, who endeavours faithfully to discharge his duties to God and man, deserves the success which it falls to the lot of but few to gain; but let him remember that, though unsuccessful here, and though his path may seem to be rugged, his toil unending, and his life a ceaseless round of anxious care, he is doing a great work—he is alleviating the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, and that, perchance, many a blessing invoked upon his head by the dying lips of those whose pangs he has soothed, or the living lips of those whose health he has restored, will ascend to heaven, and "he will in no wise lose his reward."

In bringing this "Medical Student's Guide" to a close, we trust that what we have written will be found of benefit to those for whom it is intended, and may help to smooth in some way the rugged path of the aspirant to medical fame. If this object be in any way attained we shall consider our labour as well bestowed, and be perfectly satisfied with its result. We, therefore, leave this work in the hands of medical students, present and future, and trust that they may all find its advice useful to them, and be able by its help to make the best use of the opportunities afforded them for obtaining a thorough acquaintance with their profession.