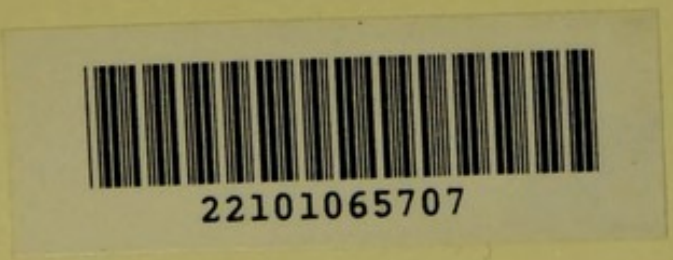
Medical education in London : being a guide to the schools of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine. Issued in connection with the Franco-British Exhibition.



MEDICAL EDUCATION IN LONDON.

Medical Education in London:

BEING A

Guide to the Schools of the University of London

IN THE

FACULTY OF MEDICINE,

WITH

NOTES ON THE GENERAL FACILITIES FOR CLINICAL STUDY AND RESEARCH IN THE METROPOLIS.

Issued in connection with the Franco-British Exhibition by the Conference of Deans of the Metropolitan Schools of Medicine, May, 1908.

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University of London.

View of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, containing the Central Offices of the University, Senate Room, Library, &c.

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PREFACE.

THIS HANDBOOK has been published by the Conference of Deans of the Metropolitan Schools of Medicine, as representing the Faculty of Medicine of the University of London, with a view to giving Visitors to the Franco-British Exhibition some idea of the vast field for Medical Education and Research existing in the Capital of the British Empire. It is the work of many writers, each a Specialist in his particular branch, and the Editors can only express their indebtedness to them for so generously giving their assistance, anonymously, for the purpose. In any compilation of this kind, issued for the first time, there will probably be found many errors, both of commission and omission, for which indulgence is craved, and corrections will be most gratefully received by the Secretary of the Conference of Deans, with a view to the improvement of any further issue, should the demand arise.

THE EXAMINATION HALL,

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, W.C.

May, 1908.

Medical Education in London.

The City and the Administrative County of London.

In this Handbook some attempt is made to give an idea of the present condition of medical education in London, and of the great facilities for the study of disease. By "London" will be understood the two areas, the City of London proper, which occupies 668 acres, the boundaries corresponding nearly with the old line of walls in Saxon and, probably, Roman times, and the much larger tract surrounding the City, administered by the London County Council. This area is known as the Administrative County of London. In the first article it is proposed to give some concise particulars of the Administrative County of London, and a slight sketch of the administration of the medical service for the sick poor.

Administrative County of London.

The Administrative County of London, which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888, is that portion of the Metropolis, excluding the City proper, which is under the control of the London County Council.

Area.

Its area is 74,389 acres, or approximately 121 square miles.

Shape.

In shape it is an irregular oval about thirteen miles in diameter from East to West, and nine from North to South. It extends from Putney and Hammersmith on the West to Plumstead on the East, and from Highgate and Hampstead on the North to Norwood and Sydenham on the South.

Population.

Its population is 4,536,541, which is greater than the entire population of Denmark, Switzerland, Greece or Norway, and is nearly as large as that of Canada, Australasia, Sweden or Portugal.

Administration.

(1) Corporation of the City proper.

Approximately in the centre of the Administrative County of London is the square mile of the City proper, administered by the Corporation, which consists of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councillors. Both the Aldermen and the Common Councillors are elected by the Wards into which the City is divided.

(2) London County Council.

The London County Council, which was instituted under the Local Government Act of 1888, consists of a Chairman, nineteen Aldermen, and one hundred and eighteen Councillors. The Councillors are elected directly by the Ratepayers, and the Councillors elect the Aldermen.

With the exception of Pauper Lunatic Asylums, the Corporation and the County Council have no share in the administration of the medical service for the relief of the sick poor. This is done partly by voluntary charitable effort, and partly by the Boards of Guardians and Borough Councils. The Institutions, therefore, which afford relief to the sick poor in the County of London may be grouped as follows:—

Hospitals with Medical Schools attached.

1. The twelve great General Hospitals to which Medical Schools are attached. These are in order of foundation.

St. Bartholomew's. 1123.
St. Thomas's. *Circa* 1200.
Westminster. 1720.
Guy's. 1724.
St. George's. 1733.
London. 1740.
Middlesex. 1745.
Charing Cross. 1820.
Royal Free. 1828.
North London or University College. 1833.
King's College. 1839.
St. Mary's. 1845.

Hospitals without Medical Schools.

2. About ninety other General and Special Hospitals to which no Medical Schools are attached.

Poor Law Infirmaries.

3. Poor Law Infirmaries.

Fever Hospitals.

4. Fever Hospitals.

Asylums.

5. Asylums, etc.

The General Hospitals, both with and without Medical Schools, are supported by endowments, and by voluntary contributions which are distributed either by direct subscription to individual Hospitals or through the medium of the three great Hospital Funds, which are as follows:—

Hospital Funds.

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, founded in 1897, which made grants in 1907 amounting to £120,000.

The Metropolitan Sunday Fund, founded in 1893, which distributed £72,069 in 1907.

The Hospital Saturday Fund, founded in 1874, which distributed £24,437 in 1907.

Administration of London Hospitals.

It will thus be seen that, unlike the arrangements in nearly every other country, the Municipality or the Government has no share in the administration of the London Hospitals, or in the appointment and payment of the Medical Staff. Each institution is controlled by its individual corporation of Governors, subject to a certain amount of general supervision and criticism by King Edward's Hospital Fund.

Appointments.

The appointments to the Medical and Surgical Staffs in nearly all cases are made by the Boards of Governors upon the recommendation of the Medical and Surgical Members of the Hospital Staffs.

Poor Law Administration.

The Poor Law Infirmaries are administered by the Boards of Guardians, each Union having its own Infirmary. There are in London thirty-one Poor Law Infirmaries, containing in all 17,398 beds.

Fever Hospitals.

The Fever Hospitals, fifteen in number, are primarily controlled by the Boards of Guardians, through the medium of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which consists of representatives appointed by the Boards of Guardians of the Unions constituting the County of London, and eighteen managers appointed by the Local Government Board. It will thus be seen that the Fever Hospitals are not controlled by the Municipality in the ordinary sense of the term—the London County Council, properly speaking, representing the Municipality—but are administered by representatives of the Guardians of the Poor, with some State control. Admission into a Fever Hospital, however, does not carry with it the stigma of pauperism.

Pauper Lunatics.

Pauper Lunatics in the County of London are admitted into Lunatic Asylums through the workhouses under the control of the Boards of Guardians. The Asylums themselves, ten in number, are administered by the London County Council. The Corporation of the

City of London supports one Lunatic Asylum at Dartford, and lunatic patients not of the pauper class are admitted in Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, and St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street.

Imbeciles.

Imbeciles are admitted into special Asylums, of which there are five, under the management of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Homes

Epileptics.

for Epileptics are maintained by the London County Council and the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the latter also manages and administers

Ophthalmia.

two Special Schools for the treatment of Ophthalmia among pauper

Ringworm.

children, and one Special School for the treatment of Ringworm.

Public Health.

The public health of England, including London, is under the control of the Local Government Board, which has a Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officers, Medical Inspectors, and Inspectors of Food.

The local administration of Public Health is under the control of the Borough Councils. Each Borough Council appoints a Medical Officer of Health, and has also a standing Health Committee for sanitary purposes.

The Medical Corporations of London.

In the Middle Ages, Medicine was in the hands of Monks, and Surgery in the hands of Barbers, while Drugs were controlled by Apothecaries. Apparently the credit of definite organisation first belongs to the Surgeons, for in the fourteenth century a Guild of Surgeons, apart from the Barbers, was already in existence. In the fifteenth century, the Physicians were able to obtain recognition from the Lords of the Council, but nothing seems to have resulted from this. The Physicians and the Surgeons then took concerted action for the foundation of a College, with special powers to prohibit quackery. The (Lord) Mayor of London and the Aldermen sanctioned this College in 1423, but the institution appears never actually to have come into being.

In 1511, King Henry VIII., "skilled in physic," caused an Act to be passed whereby no person within the City of London could exercise the calling of a physician or surgeon, except he was first examined, approved and admitted by the Bishop of London, or by the Dean of St. Paul's, for the time being, in conjunction with four doctors or surgeons of repute. It has been well said that this Act is the Magna Charta of the Medical Profession in London.

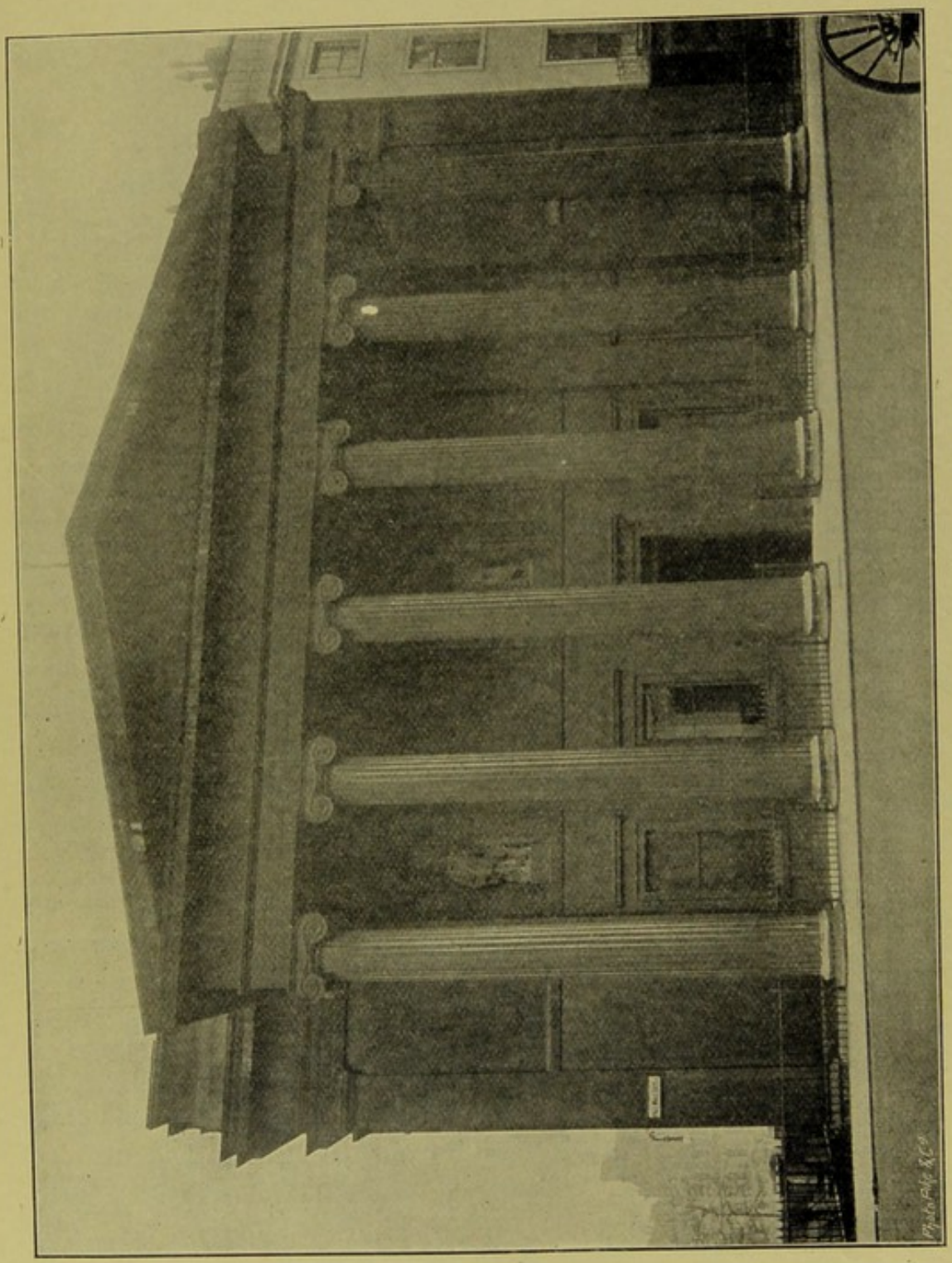
Magna Charta of the Medical Profession.

The Metropolis has four bodies or corporations which stand for the honour and prestige of the profession, and which are entitled to grant Medical Diplomas or Degrees.

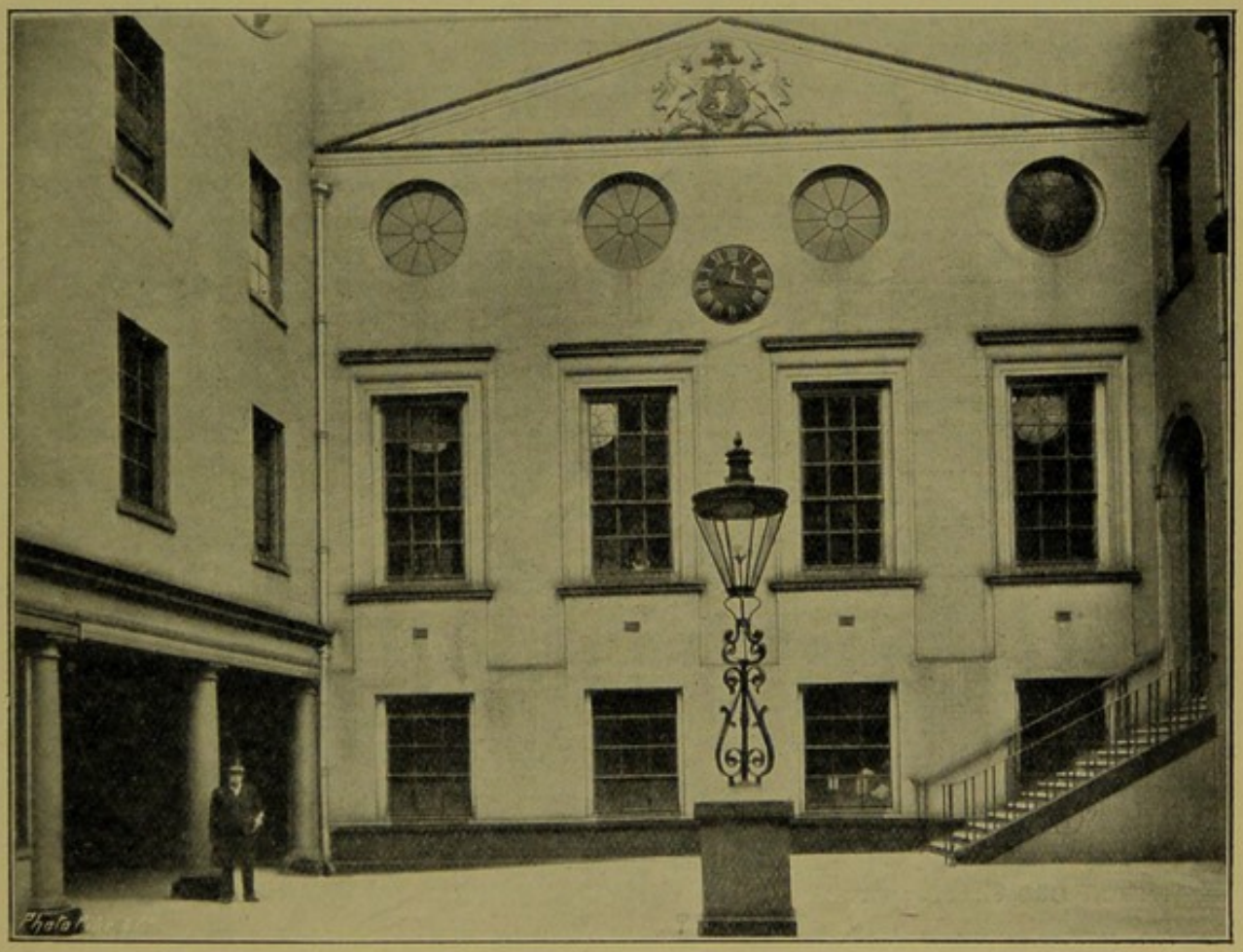
1. The Royal College of Physicians of London.

Founded in 1518, through the influence of Thomas Linacre, the College has its present building in Pall Mall East, facing the north-west corner of Trafalgar Square. It possesses a unique collection of portraits of physicians who have rendered British medicine famous. Its renown is world-wide, and the honour of being a Fellow of the College is great, and much sought after. As a corporation, the College consists of three orders, viz., Fellows, Members and Licentiates, who number respectively (1907) 333, 466, and 10,976.

Royal College of Physicians.



Royal College of Physicians. Pall Mall East.



Apothecaries Hall, Blackfriars.

Licences are granted after examination, in conjunction with the Royal College of Surgeons; the Membership is obtained after a searching examination; while the Fellows are elected from among the Members, and consist of those who have won distinction by their labours in the profession.

2. The Society of Apothecaries of London.

Society of Apothecaries.

Founded in 1616, this Society is the next Medical Corporation in order of seniority. It has gradually become a corporation entitled to grant a medical diploma. In 1815, an Act was passed whereby the Apothecaries were legally recognised as practitioners of Medicine, and in 1886 the Licence was formally acknowledged to convey the right to practise all the three branches of the profession. The term "Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries" (L.S.A.) did not, however, specifically convey this, and in 1907 leave was obtained to allow the Licentiates to style themselves "Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery of the Society of Apothecaries" (L.M.S.S.A.). The Licentiates number (1907) 10,000. The Society has a fine old Hall and other rooms in its building situated in Water Lane, Blackfriars, and a visit to them is worth the trouble. Some of the portraits contained therein are valued works of art.

3. The Royal College of Surgeons of England.

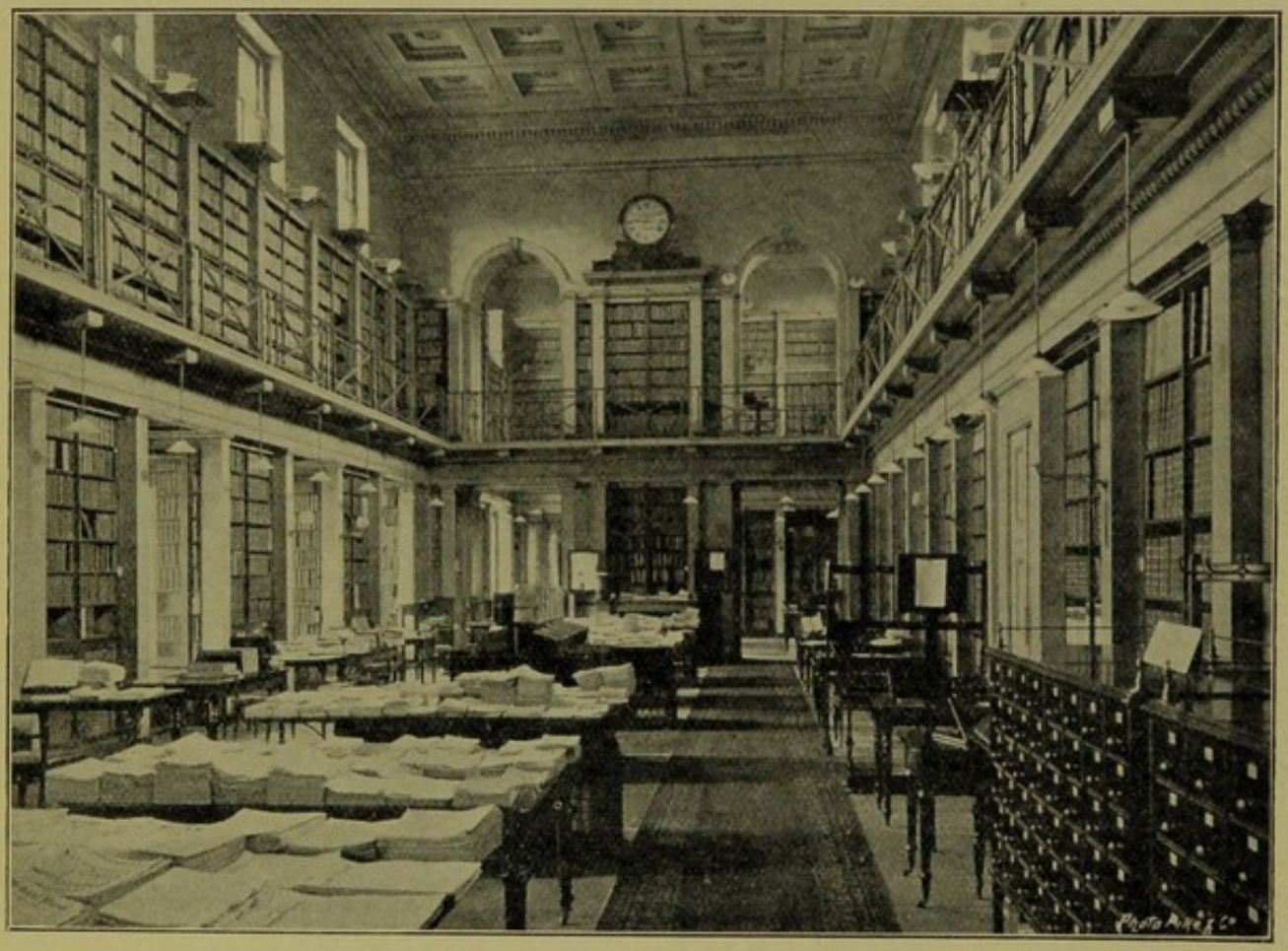
Royal College of Surgeons.

Incorporated by Charter, the College of Surgeons came into being in 1800. It was allowed by an additional Charter to assume the affix of Royal in 1843. The College stands for the prestige of British Surgery, and its Fellowship is greatly coveted. Unlike the College of Physicians, which has three grades in its corporation, the College of Surgeons has only two, viz., Fellows and Members, of whom there are 1,387 and 17,544 respectively. Both of these receive their diplomas after examination, that of Member being granted in conjunction with the College of Physicians.

The College has a fine building on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and is approached by a new access from Kingsway. It has a magnificent Museum, containing the valued collection made by John Hunter. This Museum is open free on Fridays, and should be visited. There is also in the building one of the best Medical Libraries in the Metropolis

A Gallery of the Hunterian Museum.

Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.



The Library, Royal College of Surgeons.

The Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Examination Hall.

Associated with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons is the Examination Hall on the (Thames) Victoria Embankment, close to Waterloo Bridge. In the same building are also to be found laboratories where much valuable research work has been undertaken in the past. Most of the examinations of the Medical Corporations of London take place in this Examination Hall.

4. The University of London.

University of London.

Founded in 1836, this University was reconstituted in 1900, and thereby became the great Teaching University for the Metropolis. Its Medical Faculty is a very strong one, and has in it most of the leading teachers in London. In 1854, by a Special Act of Parliament, the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine of the University was recognised as a licence to practise. The Medical degrees of the University have always been held in great repute, and have been eagerly worked for. The University has its buildings at South Kensington, occupying the eastern side of the edifice originally built for the Imperial Institute. The various Medical Schools scattered over the Metropolis constitute the recognised Medical Schools of the University in London.

The University of London and its Medical Faculty.

Sir Thomas Gresham.

London was one of the latest of the great capitals of Europe to provide itself with a local University, no attempt to supply the deficiency having been made till the 16th century. In 1548, Sir Thomas Gresham endowed seven Professorships, of Divinity, Music, Astronomy, Geometry, Law, Physic, and Rhetoric, respectively, and assigned his mansion in Bishopsgate to provide lecture halls and residence for the professors "in order to make instruction in these subjects accessible to those who are unable to make use of the older Universities." Until the Great Fire of 1666, the institution was carried on in conformity with the founder's intentions, Isaac Barrow, Hooke, Petty, Dr. John Ball and Sir Christopher Wren having been among the earlier professors.

University College.

In 1825, Thomas Campbell, the poet, wrote a public letter to Mr. Brougham, urging the foundations of a great London University. The appeal was favourably received, and by 1827, a capital sum of £160,000 having been raised, the Duke of Sussex laid the foundation stone of the building in Gower Street, now known as University College. Unsuccessful efforts were made by the proprietors to obtain from the Crown a Charter of Incorporation empowering them to confer degrees.

As the result of a petition presented to the Crown in 1835, Lord Melbourne's Government proposed a scheme with a "view to provide a mode of granting academical degrees in London to persons of all religious persuasions, without distinction, and without the imposition of any test or disqualification whatever."

"London University College."

The scheme proposed by the Government offered a Charter of Incorporation to "London University College." It stated that "similar charters will be granted to any institution of the same kind which may be hereafter established, and further—"Another Charter will be granted to persons eminent in literature and science, to act as a Board of Examiners, and perform all the functions of the Examiners in the Senate House of Cambridge; *this body to be termed the University of London.*

"Pupils of University and King's Colleges would be admitted under certain certificates, to be examined, and any other bodies for education,

whether corporated or incorporated, might from time to time be named by the Crown, and their pupils admitted to examinations for degrees."

The friends and supporters of University College accepted the Government plan, which confided the business of teaching to the Colleges, while the duty of examining, of awarding prizes, and of conferring degrees, was entrusted to an entirely separate and independent body, called the "*University of London.*"

Creation of the University of London.

Accordingly, a Charter was granted by King William IV., on the 28th of November, 1836, constituting this University.

On the same day a Charter was granted to University College. King's College, London, had received its Charter in 1829. These Colleges, with several others, both metropolitan and provincial, were named as nstitutions whose students were entitled to present themselves for the degrees of this new University.

In 1850, a supplemental Charter affiliated certain additional Colleges, but neither Charter contained any provision for incorporating the graduates, or for giving them any share in the administration of the University.

A committee of graduates had been formed in 1848 to protect their academical interests, and ultimately to secure their recognition as members of the corporate body and their representation in Parliament.

In 1854, this committee succeeded in procuring the enactment of a statute "to extend the rights enjoyed by the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge in respect to the practice of physic to the graduates of the University of London." By this important Act the degree of M.B. in the University became recognised as a licence to practise.

Four years later the Charter of 1858 admitted the graduates as part of the corporate body of the University, and gave them the right to assemble in Convocation.

Examinations the only function of the University thus constituted.

This same Charter of 1858 contained provisions practically abolishing the exclusive connection of the University with the affiliated Colleges. Under this affiliation scheme the University had no visitorial authority, no power to reject unsatisfactory certificates, or to inquire into methods of teaching. The sole means possessed by the Senate of testing the efficiency of the Colleges was the examination of their students. For Medical Degrees evidence of attendance and clinical practice at some recognised medical institution was still required—otherwise all the

distinctions of the University were henceforth to be obtained solely on the ground of proficiency, as shown in examination.

A Charter granted in 1863 empowered the Senate to confer the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Surgery. In 1867 a supplementary Charter enabled the University to institute special examinations for women, and the Reform Act of the same year gave to the graduates the right to send one member to Parliament.

Degrees accessible to both sexes.

In 1878, after much discussion, the Senate and Convocation agreed to accept from the Crown a supplemental Charter, making every degree, honour, and prize awarded by the University accessible to students of both sexes on equal terms. The University of London was thus the first academic body in the United Kingdom to admit women as candidates for degrees.

The University founded for the first time in England a Faculty of Science, and in 1860 began to hold examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in this Faculty.

Fresh proposals.

During many years proposals were made and discussions took place in the colleges and learned societies with the view to the more complete organisation of the academic resources of London. It was contended that the main business for a University was not only to examine and confer degrees, but also by other means to promote the interests of learning, and that it ought to be possible to modify the present University in such a manner that it might take a substantial share in teaching, while continuing to discharge its present functions as an examining body for collegiate, and non-collegiate students in all parts of the Empire.

Royal Commission. The reconstituted University.

The question of such reorganisation was considered by two Royal Commissions, and an Act of Parliament reconstituting the University of London was passed in 1898.

Schools of the University.

Under the new regulations the London Colleges and Medical Schools were recognised as "Schools of the University," their teachers were grouped into the eight "Faculties of the University," and to them was given the power of electing sixteen of the fixty-six members of the Senate.

Academic Council.

The sixteen members so elected, together with the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman of Convocation, and a member or members of the Senate elected by the Senate to make up the number to twenty, constitute the "Academic Council." This council has special advisory powers in all matters relating to the "Schools of the University."

their teachers, the examiners for internal students, and upon all matters relating to the "Internal Students" of the University.

University Buildings.

The seat of the University was in 1900 transferred to the Imperial Institute Buildings at South Kensington, as the building previously occupied in Burlington Gardens was inadequate for its growing work. Here the administrative work of the University is carried on, and the Library (especially notable for the valuable collection of economic literature presented by the Goldsmiths' Company) is accommodated.

Physiological Laboratory.

The Physiological Laboratory, established by the Senate in 1902, is housed in the upper part of the building. It includes a lecture room, a workshop, a chemical room, a general laboratory, and two rooms assigned to the physiology of the special senses.

The laboratory was established for the following purposes :—

1. To afford to the lecturers of the University and other duly accredited physiologists a place in which the results of current research can be presented by lectures and by demonstrations.

2. To provide for advanced students of physiology opportunity for the prosecution of research.

Faculty of Medicine.

In the Faculty of Medicine of the University of London, there are fourteen constituent "Schools." Twelve of these provide for the ordinary training of medical students, and two, the London School of Tropical Medicine, and the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, are for "the study of tropical disease," and for "research in hygiene and pathology," only.

The history and details of the work of the "Schools of the University" in the Faculty of Medicine, will be found on pp. 25 *et seq.* of the Handbook.

The Medical Curriculum, Degrees, and Diplomas.

Medical degrees obtainable in London.

The following Medical degrees and diplomas are obtainable in London:—

1. The University of London grants the degrees of:—

Bachelor of Medicine and of Surgery - -	M.B., B.S.
Doctor of Medicine - - - - - -	M.D.
Master of Surgery - - - - - -	M.S.

Medical diplomas obtainable in London.

2. The Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and of Surgeons of England grants the conjoint diplomas of:—

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians -	L.R.C.P.
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons - -	M.R.C.S.

3. The Royal College of Physicians grants also the diploma of:—

Member of the Royal College of Physicians -	M.R.C.P.

4. The Royal College of Surgeons grants also the diploma of:—

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons - -	F.R.C.S.

5. The Society of Apothecaries grants the diploma of:—

Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Society of Apothecaries, which is fully recognised as a qualification in all branches of Medicine and Surgery - - - - -	L.M.S.S.A.

Course of Training.

The course of professional training through which a student, studying in one of the Metropolitan Medical Schools, must pass is in all essential features the same, whether he may be seeking the University degrees or the College diplomas. The degrees of the University of London differ from the diplomas of the Conjoint Board of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons rather in the severity of the examinational tests to which the candidates are subjected, than in the subjects of the curriculum and the order of their study. The curriculum occupies a minimum period of five years in all cases. Each Academic year is considered to begin on the 1st of October and be completed by the following 31st of July, and is divided into two sessions, the Winter session, from October 1st to March 31st, and the Summer session, from about April 20th to the end of the Academic year.

The Medical Curriculum.

The curriculum is divided into three stages :—

1. The study of Preliminary Science.

2. The Intermediate Medical Studies, and

3. The study of the more purely professional and advanced Medical subjects.

Preliminary Science Studies. Biology, Chemistry, Physics.

PRELIMINARY SCIENCE STUDIES.—The first year is devoted in the main to the study of Biology, Chemistry, and Physics, which are taught by Lectures, Class Demonstrations, and by practical exercises of the students themselves. At the conclusion of the first year of study the student should be ready to pass either the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of London, or the First Examination of the Conjoint Board, according as he may be seeking the University degree or the diplomas of the Colleges.

Intermediate Medical Studies. Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology.

INTERMEDIATE MEDICAL STUDIES.—When the student has successfully surmounted this ordeal, he passes to the study of the Intermediate Medical subjects, which are Anatomy, Physiology, and Pharmacology, with Pharmacy and Materia Medica. In the case of the student seeking the University degree, he is required also to receive instruction and pass an examination in Organic Chemistry. This may be passed six months after the Preliminary Scientific Examination. The time occupied in the study of the Intermediate subjects, is in the case of the University student, a minimum of two years, whilst the Conjoint Board students may complete it in fifteen months, although the majority take a year and a half, or even more. During this period the student attends a course of Lectures in Human Anatomy, a course of Lectures in Physiology, a course of Practical Laboratory work in Physiology, embracing Histology, Chemical Physiology, and Experimental Physiology, and is required to dissect the whole body at least once.

The University student is taught, at some time during this period, Pharmacy and Materia Medica, and attends lectures and demonstrations on the physiological action of drugs.

On completing these studies the Conjoint Board student will pass the second Professional Examination in Anatomy and Physiology, and the University student will pass the Intermediate M.B. Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, and Pharmacology.

Advanced Medical Studies.

ADVANCED MEDICAL STUDIES.—After passing the second examination the student begins the systematic practical study of disease by

attending in the Wards, Operating Theatres, Out-patient rooms, Pathological Laboratory, and Post-mortem room. If he has been industrious in the earlier parts of his curriculum, and has passed all his examinations without mishap, he will have two or two and a half years which he can devote to the uninterrupted study of disease.

Medicine. Surgery.

The student obtains his practical knowledge of Medicine and Surgery by attending the practice of the Hospital to which his Medical School is attached during a minimum period of two years. He follows the bedside teaching and the clinical lectures given by the members of the Hospital Staff. The student must himself act as a dresser to Surgical patients for a period of six months at least, and hold the appointment of clinical clerk to Medical patients for a further period of at least six months.

Gynæcology. Obstetrics.

He gives attention to Gynæcology, and acts as Clinical Clerk in the Wards or Out-patient room devoted to Diseases of Women for a period of not less than two months, and he must himself attend at least thirty labours. He attends also clinical teaching in Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, and Orthopædic Surgery, and receives instruction at a recognised Fever Hospital and Lunatic Asylum.

Pathology.

In Pathology, the curriculum includes attendance in the Post-mortem room and holding the appointment of Post-mortem clerk during not less than three months, as well as practical laboratory work in Morbid Anatomy and Histology, Bacteriology and Chemical Pathology during not less than six months.

In Medicine, in addition to the clinical work, the student receives practical instruction in clinical methods, Physical diagnosis, and the use of instruments of observation. He attends for six months a course of systematic Lectures on the principles and practice of Medicine. In Surgery, in addition to a dressership and clinical work, the curriculum includes instruction in the methods of employment of instruments and apparatus for diagnosis and treatment, instruction in Surgical Anatomy, administration of Anæsthetics, and in the performance of operations on the dead subject, as well as a systematic course of Lectures on the principles and practice of Surgery for six months.

In Midwifery and Gynæcology, as well as holding appointments in the wards devoted to this subject, the student is required to attend a course of Lectures for three months in Midwifery and Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women.

Forensic Medicine. Hygiene.

Towards the end of his curriculum he attends also Lectures with Demonstrations in special branches of Medical work, such as Forensic Medicine, Hygiene and Psychological Medicine.

Final Examination.

On the completion of the prescribed curriculum the student presents himself for his final examination, which, in the case of the University degree, includes the subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Forensic Medicine, Hygiene and Pathology. The examination is conducted partly by papers, partly by clinical examination of patients, as well as *vivâ-voce*. In Pathology, a practical examination on material illustrating morbid conditions of the blood and other animal fluids, and the microscopic examination of morbid tissues and bacteria, is held. On passing the final examination of the University the student receives the degrees of M.B. and B.S.

M.B., B.S. Degrees.

L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. Diplomas.

The majority of the University students will take also the Conjoint Board diplomas, the examination for which is easier than that for the degree, thereby obtaining a licence to practise. In this way they become eligible to hold appointments as House Physicians or House Surgeons to hospitals, and so of gaining more extended clinical experience before they present themselves for the final M.B. and B.S. examination.

M.D. Degree.

The higher degree of Doctor of Medicine may be obtained in many different branches of Medical knowledge, viz., in Medicine, in Pathology, in Mental Diseases and Psychology, in Midwifery and Diseases of Women, in Sanitary or State Medicine, and in Tropical Medicine. The degree may be obtained either by examination or partly by examination and partly by the presentation of a thesis embodying the result of an independent research.

M.S. Degree.

The degree of Master of Surgery is given for Surgery, and may be obtained either by examination or by the presentation of a thesis embodying the result of original research.

The Medical Societies of London.

NEARLY every medical interest is represented by one or more societies in London. Further, certain large medical associations, which embrace a considerable number of medical men throughout the kingdom, such as the British Medical Association, have their headquarters in London. Nearly every hospital has a medical society of its own; of these the Abernethian Society of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the Hunterian Society of St. George's Hospital may be mentioned as having a long and honourable record. The function of these hospital societies is to encourage students and recently qualified men to take part in debates on medical matters on equal terms with their seniors.

There are a large number of local medical societies, such as the Chelsea Clinical Society, the Harveian Society, the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society, and the Hunterian Society. These societies embrace a considerable number of practitioners in the immediate neighbourhood, and in addition to affording opportunities for profitable discussion of medical matters, do much to keep the medical men of the locality in harmonious touch with one another.

Special branches of medical knowledge are represented by corresponding societies, such as the Anatomical Society, the Physiological Society, the Ophthalmological Society, the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the Society for the Study of Diseases of Children, the British Balneological and Climatological Society, the Society of Anæsthetists, the Medico-Psychiological Association, the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, the Medico-Legal Society, the Life Assurance Medical Officers' Assurance Association, and the Society for the Study of Inebriety.

In addition, there are two societies which represent all branches of medical knowledge, viz., the Royal Society of Medicine, and the Medical Society of London.

Of these the *Medical Society*, although in point of foundation a few years older than the chief constituent of the Royal Society of Medicine—

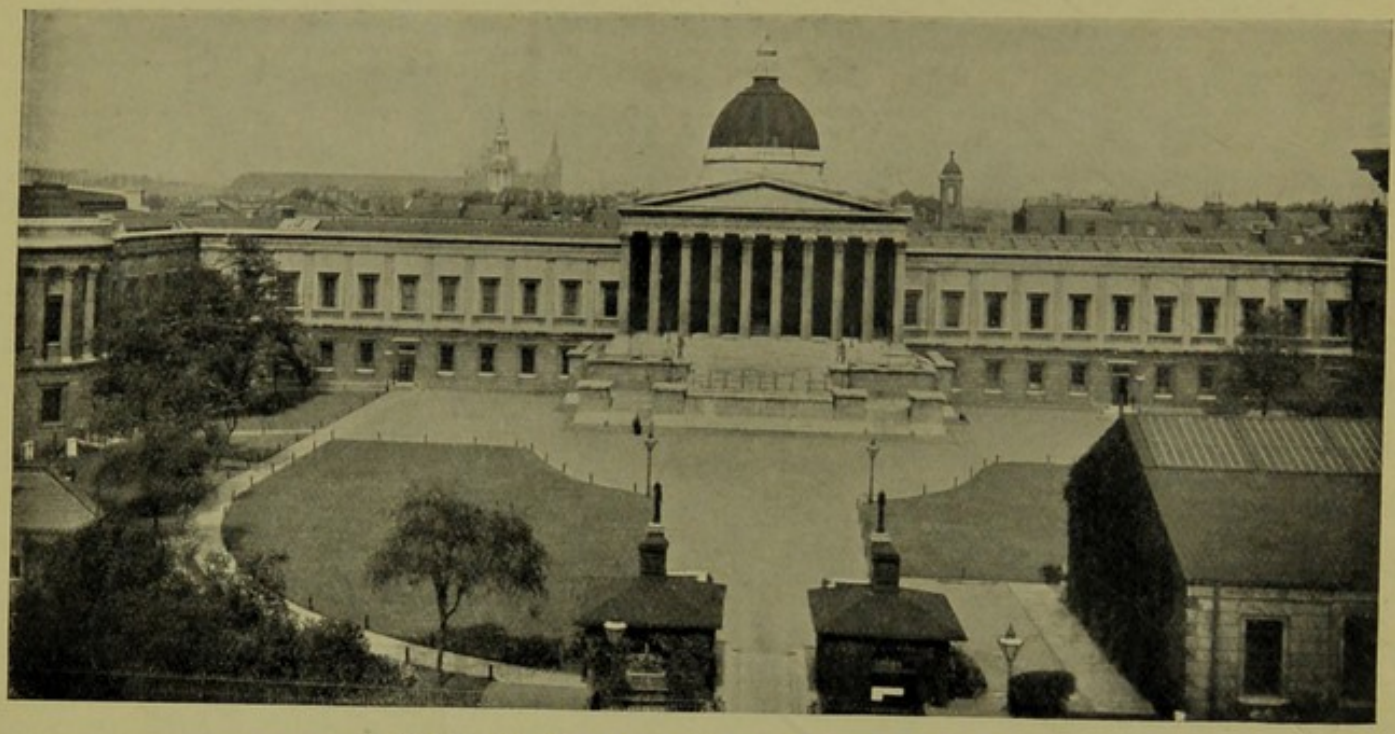
The Royal Society of Medicine, Hanover Square.

the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society—is the smaller. It holds meetings twice a month from October to May.

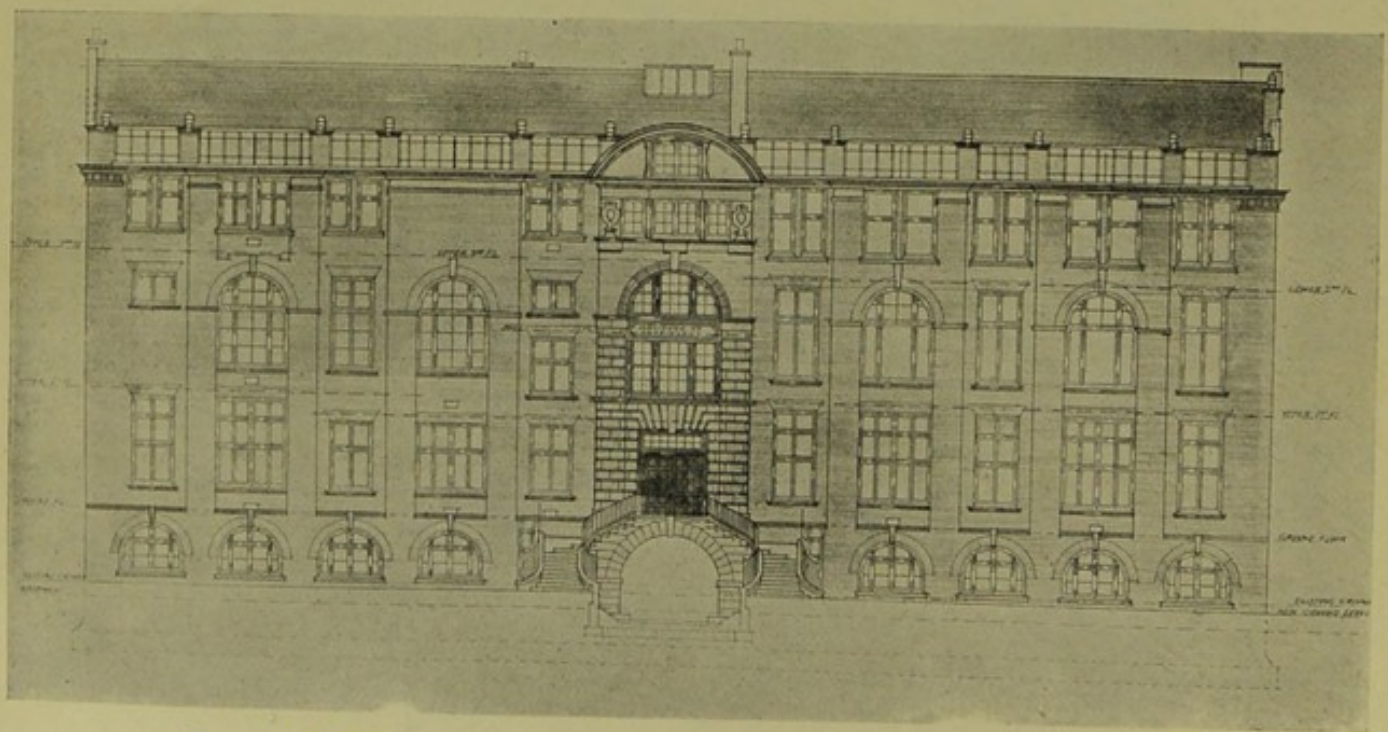
The *Royal Society of Medicine* is the most important scientific medical society in this country. It has over 3,000 members, and an income approaching to £10,000 a year. Its library is the most complete medical library in the kingdom, and contains over 80,000 volumes. Fellows are allowed the privilege of removing eight volumes at a time for home perusal. Three or more meetings of the sections of the society take place each week, and the papers read before the sections, or the society, together with the discussions thereon, are issued gratuitously, in the form of copiously illustrated Proceedings, to each member once a month.

The Society was granted a Royal Charter in June, 1907, and represents the union of the following societies, which had for many years previously had an independent existence :—The Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society (founded in 1805), the Pathological Society of London, the Epidemiological Society, the Odontological Society of Great Britain, the Obstetrical Society of London, the Clinical Society of London, the Dermatological Society of London, the British Gynæcological Society, the Neurological Society, the British Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Association, the Laryngological Society of London, the Dermatological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the Otological Society of the United Kingdom, the British Electro-Therapeutic Society, the Therapeutical Society.

This union of medical societies was brought about with the view of enabling workers in special branches, and workers in the more general fields of medical science, to keep in closer touch with one another than had previously been customary. Every Fellow has the right to attend the meetings of any special section and to speak. It is of happy augury that negotiations are at present under consideration for the admission of further special societies into the union.



University College, Gower Street, E.C.



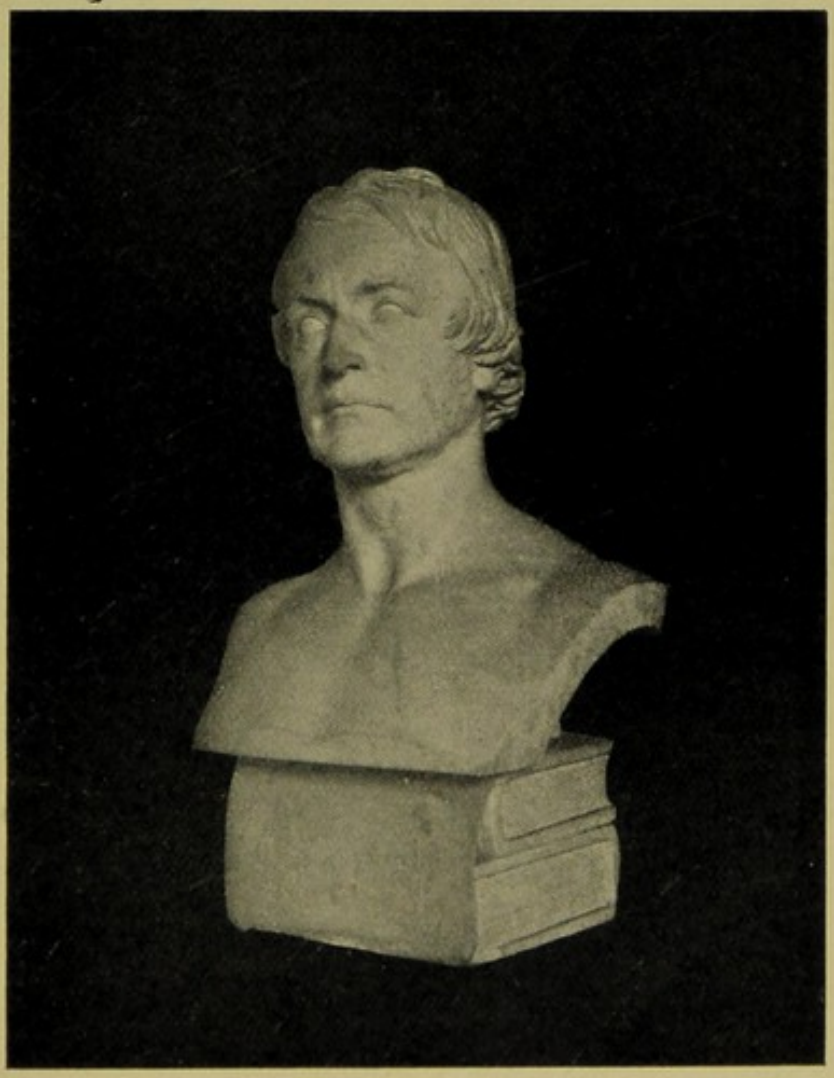
Institute of Physiology, University College (Front Elevation).

The Colleges and Schools of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

University College, Faculty of Medical Sciences.

Incorporation with the University, 1907.

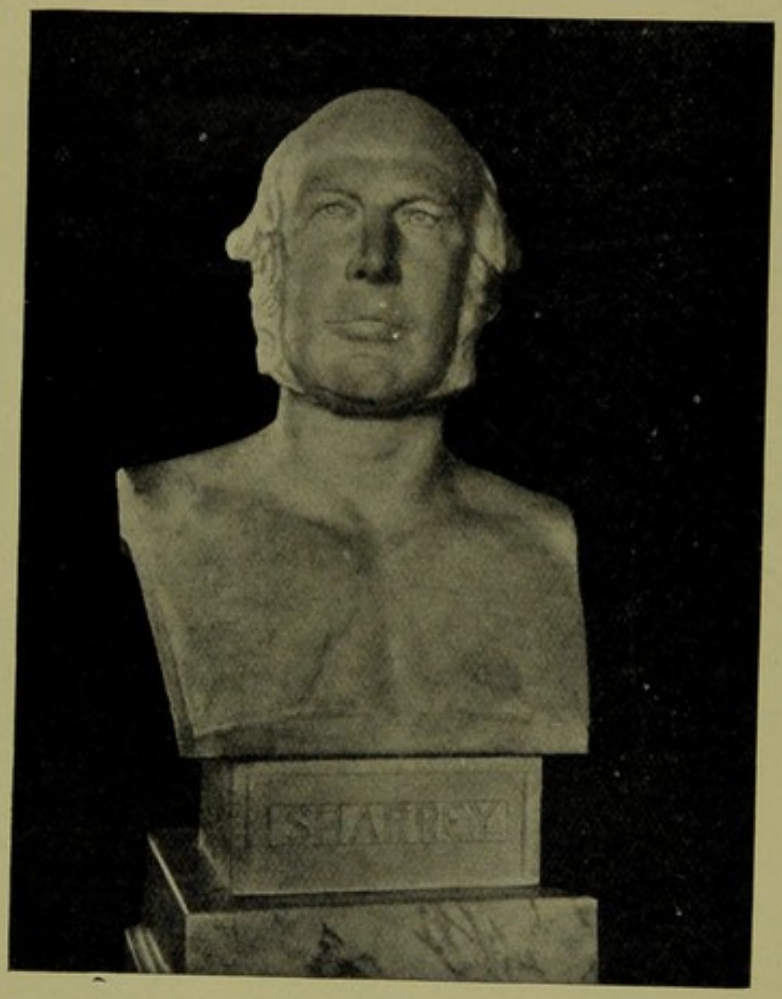
On the incorporation of the College in the University of London, which took place at the beginning of the year 1907, in accordance with



Richard Quain, F.R.S.
(*Professor of Anatomy, University College, London*, 1832–1850).

the provisions of the University College, London (Transfer) Act, the Departments of Advanced Medical Study were separated from the College, and received an independent organization as the University College

Hospital Medical School, which was transferred to the separate building recently erected opposite the hospital on the south side of University Street. The Departments of Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate Medical Study remain in the College, and constitute, with certain subjects of post-graduate study—viz., Pathological Chemistry and Hygiene—the Faculty of Medical Sciences.



William Sharpey, M.D., F.R.S

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, University College, London, 1835–1874.

Institute of Medical Sciences.

By the removal of the Departments of Advanced Medical Study from the College, a certain amount of space was gained for the earlier subjects, but it was strongly felt that the Intermediate Medical Studies could not be satisfactorily accommodated in the rooms that have been vacated, and it has been decided to erect a new building to house the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pharmacology. The Physiological portion of

this Institute of the Medical Sciences is now in progress, and is expected to be ready for occupation in the early part of 1909. The Physiological block covers a superficial area of 60,000 feet, and includes 50 rooms, arranged in four floors. About one-half of the space is assigned to research, while in the other half accommodation is provided for a yearly entry of 100 students. It comprises special Departments of Histology, Experimental Physiology, and Physiological Chemistry. In view of the great development of Bio-chemistry in recent years, special attention has been given to this department in order that the provision for teaching and investigation may be equal to modern requirements. It occupies over one-third of the building, and includes a large students' laboratory with 96 places, and eleven rooms for the purpose of research. The equipment throughout will be of the most complete kind.

Courses of study open to Students.

A student may thus take either or both of the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate Medical courses in the College, and then after passing the Intermediate Examination in Medicine select his Medical School for the advanced course; or he can select his Medical School and Hospital at the outset, and enter the College for his Preliminary and Intermediate courses by arrangement with the Medical School selected. Students preparing for other diplomas than the degrees of the University can also obtain their instruction in corresponding portions of the course in the college.

Research work.

In all Departments of the Faculty of Medical Sciences, arrangements are made for advanced and research work under the direction of the Professors.

King's College.

Medical division of the Faculty of Science.

This is now associated, as a separate division, with the Faculty of Science. In this division Medical Students receive their education in Preliminary studies (Chemistry, Physics, and Biology), and in Intermediate studies (Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Pharmacology).

King's College. The Natural History Museum.

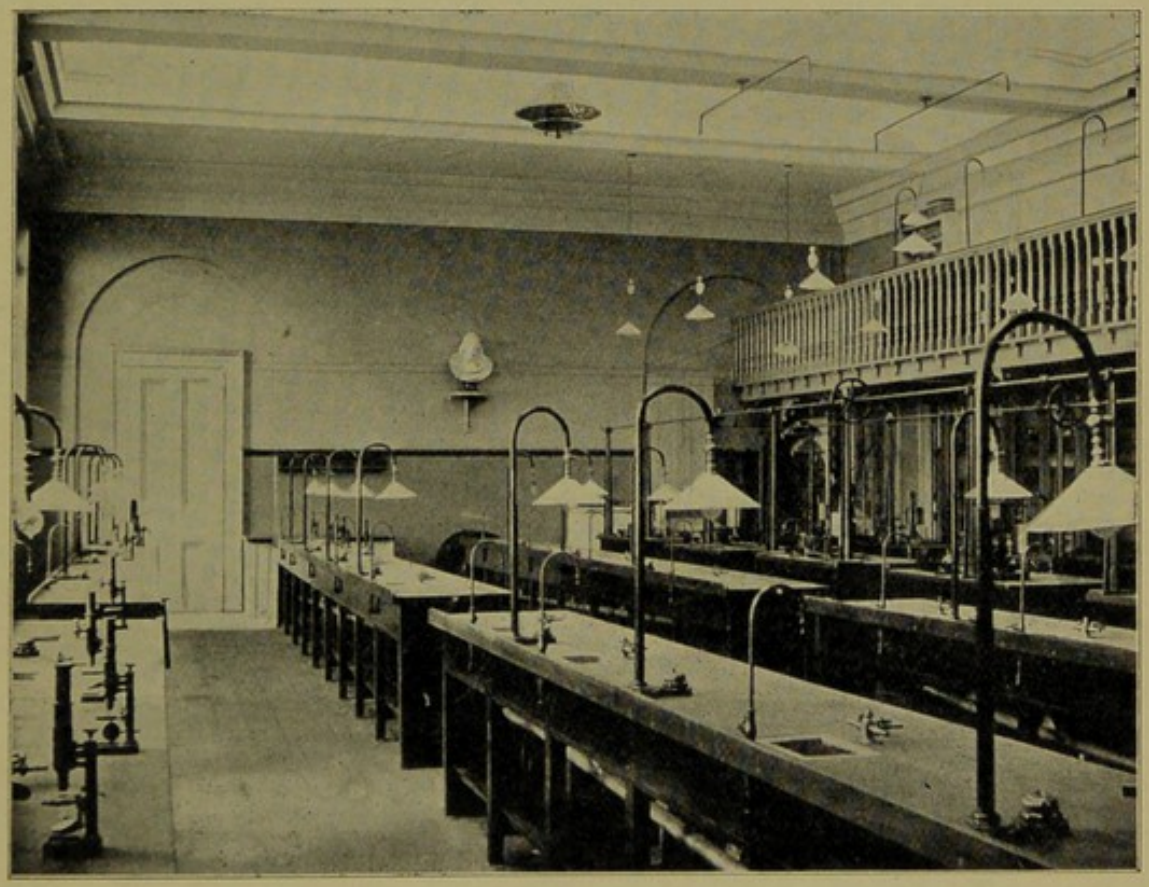
The courses which may be followed are either those for the Examinations leading to the Degree of M.B. and B.S., in the University of London, or those for the Examinations of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Medical Division of the Faculty of Science is organised independently of the Medical School associated with King's College Hospital, and King's College is recognised by the University as one of

the University Centres for Preliminary and Intermediate studies in Medicine.

Concentration with Westminster and St. George's Hospitals.

In 1905, negotiations were opened with the Westminster Hospital Medical School, and an arrangement was concluded by which the Students from that School should come to King's College for their Preliminary and Intermediate Medical work. Somewhat later in the same year St. George's Medical School approached the University with a view to



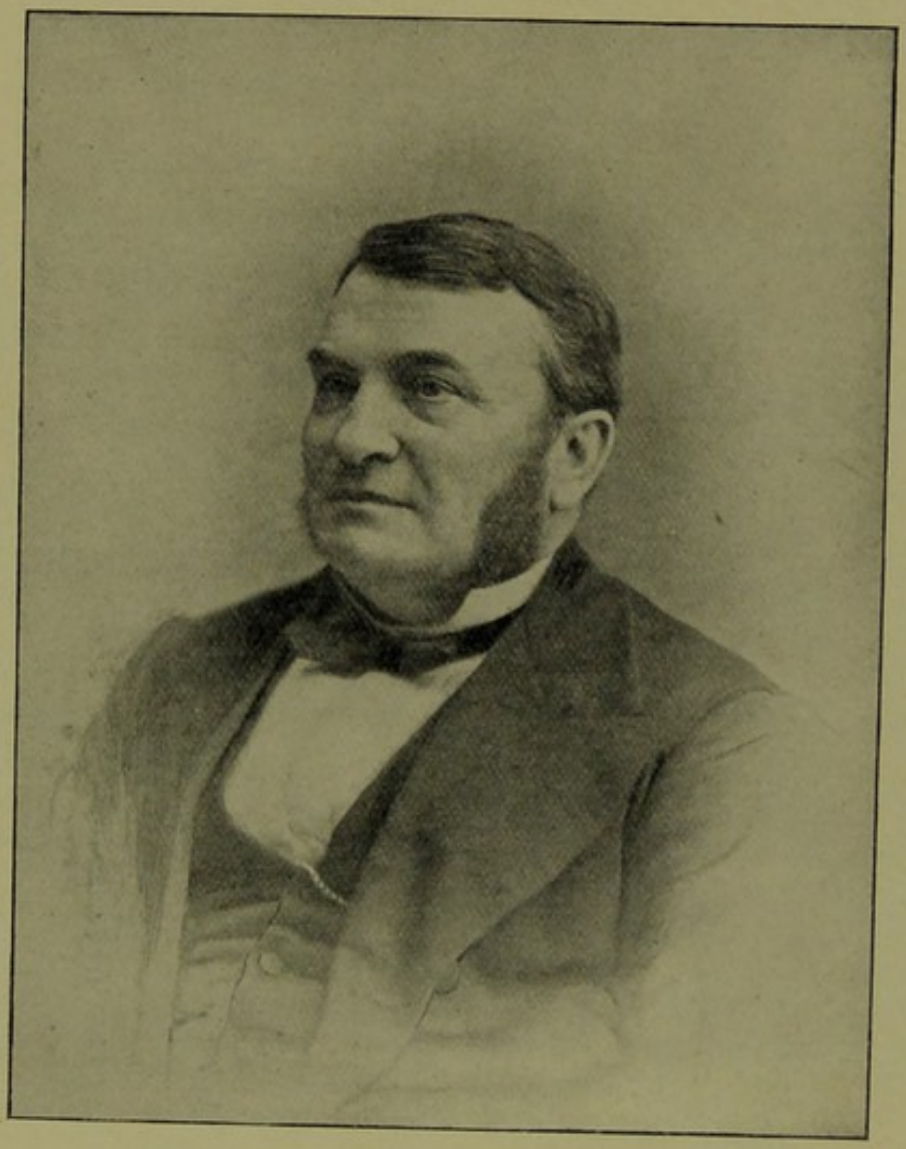
King's College. The Physiological Laboratory.

carrying out a scheme of concentration, and an arrangement was made by which the Students of St. George's were left free to come to either King's or University College, as they please. The majority of them at present come to King's College.

Status of Students.

In order to adapt the College to these new conditions, a complete reorganisation of the Medical Faculty has been carried out. There is a complete separation, both financial and administrative, between the Preliminary and Intermediate Medical studies on the one hand, and the

advanced Medical studies on the other. Students who come to King's College for their Preliminary and Intermediate Medical studies, and who are not already attached to Westminster or St. George's, are free to choose any Hospital for their advanced Medical studies, and the choice



John Wood, F.R.C.S., F.R.S. (1825–1891).

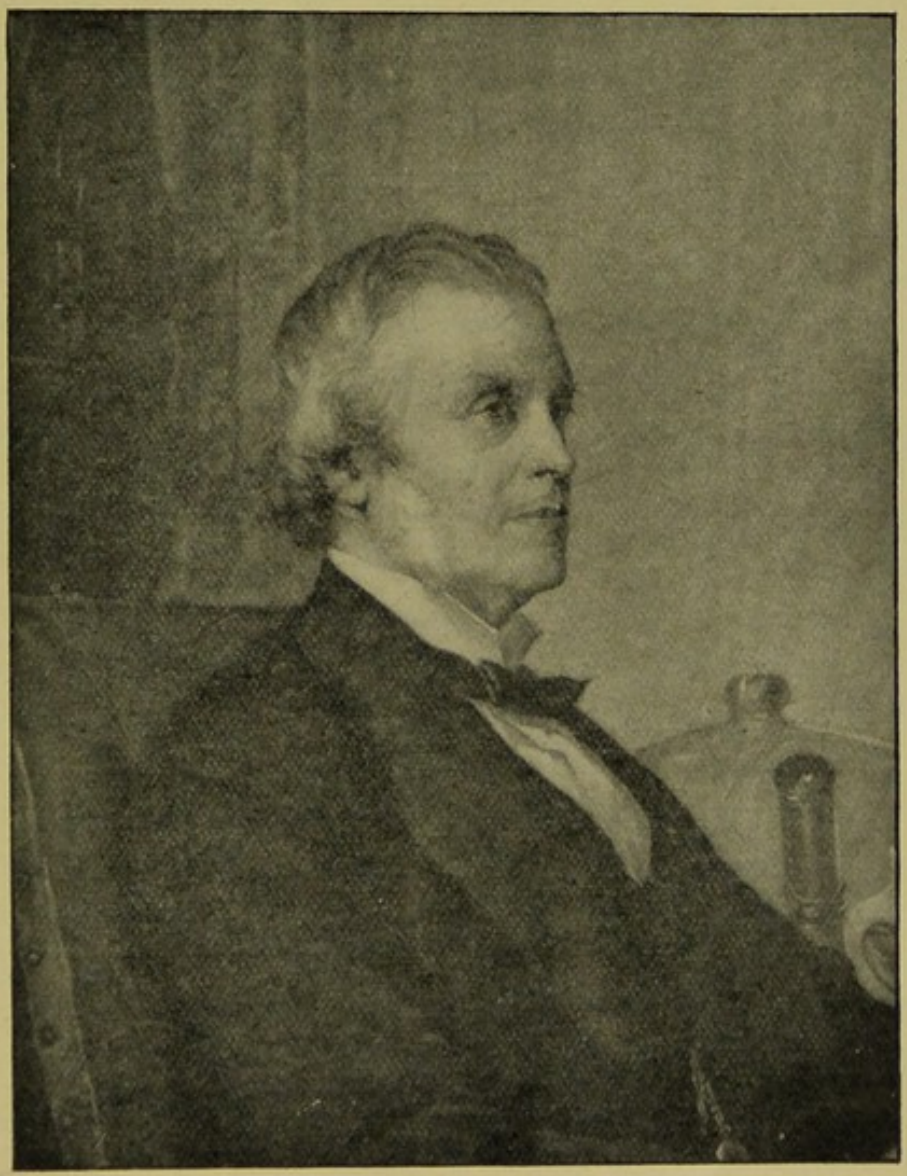
Demonstrator of Anatomy, King's College, London (under Richard Partridge), 1851 *to* 1870; *Professor of Surgery, King's College,* 1870; *and Surgeon to King's College Hospital,* 1870 *to* 1891.

need not be made until they have passed either the Intermediate M.B. or the Second Examination of the Conjoint Board.

Zoology.

The facilities for teaching Medical Students have been much increased by the appointment of a Professor of Zoology. This depart-

ment is now admirably organised and equipped, and Medical Students are encouraged to proceed to a B.Sc. Degree in Zoology, if they have the time and inclination. The Chemical, Physical, and Botanical Laboratories have recently been considerably enlarged, and amply meet the needs of both Science and Medical Students.



Sir William Bowman, F.R.C.S., F.R.S. (1816–1892).

Demonstrator of Anatomy, King's College, London, 1839–1848; *Professor of Physiology in the College,* 1848–1853; *Surgeon to King's College Hospital,* 1856–1892.

(Kindly lent by Dr. David Ferrier, F.R.S.)

Pharmacology.

The appointment of a new Professor of Pharmacology and the reorganisation and equipment of the Laboratory, enable all the needs of

Students to be adequately met. By an arrangement with St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, the Professor of Pharmacology lectures at that Hospital in the Winter Session, and Students from either King's or St. Thomas's may attend the Course. In the Summer Session the Lectures are given in King's College, and are open to Students of both Schools.

Physiology. The Physiological department occupies a suite of large rooms on the top floor, and includes a large Students' Laboratory and Lecture Theatre, and several Laboratories devoted to research in special departments, such as Physiological Chemistry and Experimental Physiology. Three rooms have recently been added, which are equipped for the study of Experimental Physiology. The Physiological department is not only fully equipped for the theoretical and practical teaching of a large number of Students, but is also an important centre from which are issued papers dealing with original research work which is carried on there by the Professor, his assistants, and other investigators. Copies of the collected papers issued during the last year have been sent in to the Exhibition. The majority of the Students receiving instruction in this department are Students of Medicine, but there are also a few Science Students who are working for the Degree of B.Sc. In the last few years Saturday mornings have been devoted to the instruction in Physiology of Elementary School Teachers, under the auspices of the London County Council; this class is very largely attended.

Anatomy. The Anatomical department consists of Dissecting-room, Museum, and Lecture Theatre, all of which have been considerably improved in the last three years. A series of embryological models illustrating the development of man and other animals has been recently added to the Alfred Hughes portion of the Museum. Special attention is now being directed to Embryological research, and rooms have been fitted up with the necessary apparatus for reconstructing models by means of wax plates.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Medical School.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded in the year 1123 by Rahere, who subsequently founded the Priory of St. Bartholomew. Rahere.

From the commencement it was a hospital for the sick, and not a mere almshouse. After the dissolution of the religious foundations in 1537, the Hospital and its revenues came into the possession of Henry VIII., who, in 1544, refounded it by Royal Charter, and in 1547 granted a second Charter, by which the greater part of the revenue was returned.

At that time the Hospital contained 100 beds, but since then its accommodation has grown to seven times its original extent, whilst the whole Out-patient Department, extending the benefits of the foundation to over 120,000 patients annually, has been added. Original size.

The accommodation now comprises a service of 744 beds, and the number of in-patients under treatment during the year 1907 was 7,482, and of out-patients 120,751; besides 1,196 women attended in their confinements at their own homes. Present accommodation.

Although the actual commencement of the Medical School is not recorded, it appears that in 1662 students were in the habit of attending the medical and surgical practice of the hospital. In 1667, a library was founded. In 1726, a museum was provided for the accommodation of anatomical and chirurgical specimens; and in 1734 leave was granted to the surgeons and assistant-surgeons "to read Lectures on Anatomy in the Dissecting-room of the Hospital." The first to avail himself of this permission was Edward Nourse, and in 1765 Percivall Pott commenced his courses of lectures on surgery. About the same time Dr. William Pitcairn, and afterwards Dr. David Pitcairn, delivered lectures on medicine. Further additions to the lectures were made by John Abernethy, who, with Drs. William and David Pitcairn, established the chief of the lectures of the present day, and himself delivered lectures on anatomy, surgery, and physiology, in the theatre built in 1791. About The Medical School.

this time Dr. William Austin gave the first lectures in chemistry. In 1822, a larger theatre for anatomy was provided. In 1834, and again in 1854, additions were made to the anatomical theatre, and new medical and chemical theatres were built, as well as museums of materia medica and botany. In 1865 new dissecting rooms were built; and in 1866 a chemical laboratory was constructed, followed in 1870 by further increased accommodation. In 1876, the Governors decided upon removing the old School Buildings and replacing them on an extended area. This was completed in 1881, when most of the present buildings were provided at a cost of £50,000. These consist of three large lecture theatres, dissecting rooms, library, museum, physiological laboratory, and pathological laboratory. A laboratory for bacteriology was added in 1890, and in 1891 other laboratories for public health and biology were constructed. In 1898, the physiological laboratory was entirely refitted, and in 1906, new lecture theatre and laboratory for physics was constructed, and in 1907 a new chemical laboratory, including a laboratory for the chemical part of the public health course, was opened.

The Medical School is complete in every department, and provides lectures and practical laboratory teaching in the preliminary sciences and intermediate subjects, as well as in the purely professional and clinical parts of the curriculum.

The Residential College.

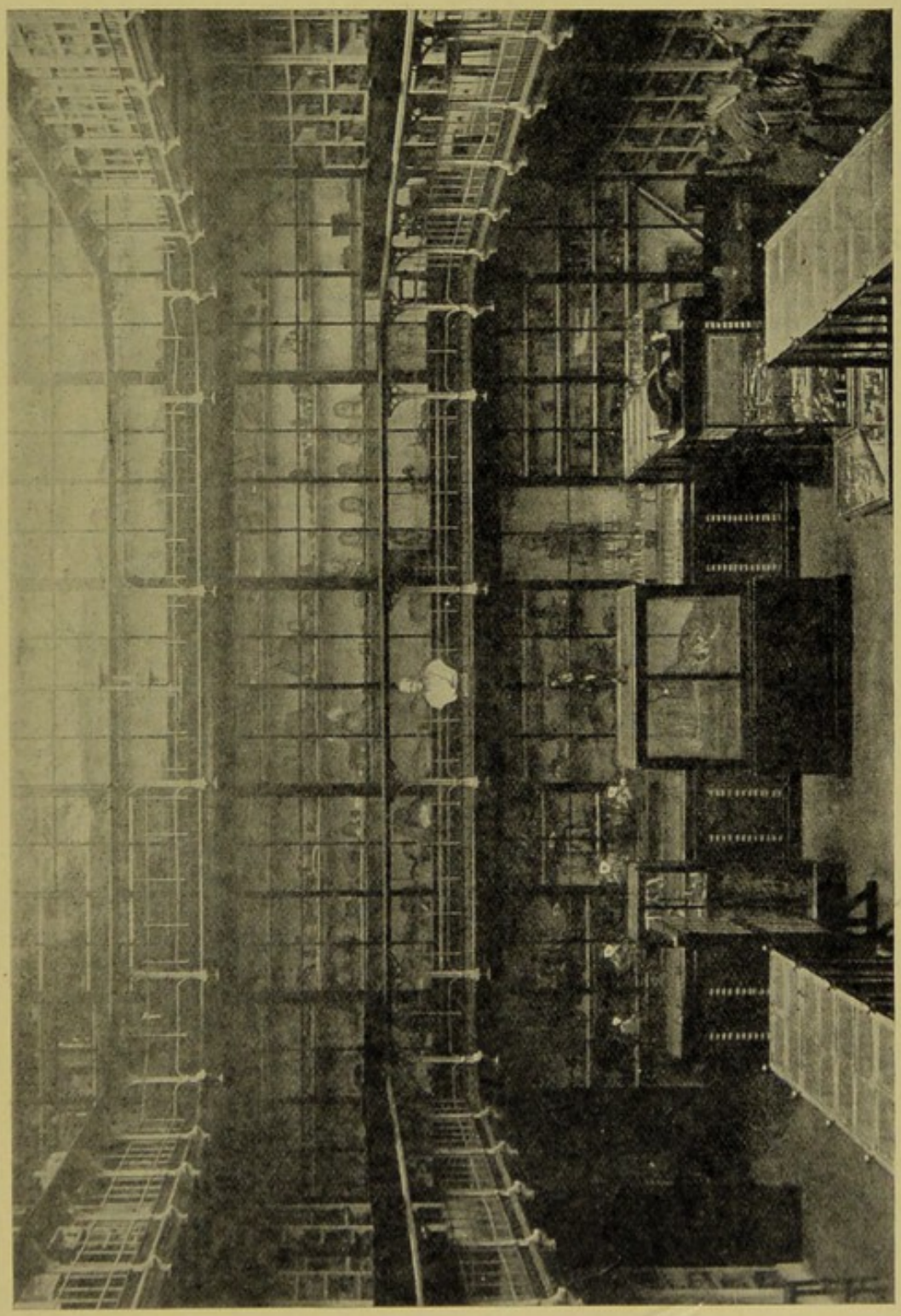
The College was founded by the Governors in 1843 to afford the students the moral advantages and convenience of a residence within the walls of the hospital, and to supply them with ready guidance and assistance in their studies.

Museum.

The Museum, which contains upwards of 9,400 specimens, arranged into sections for convenience of reference and study, is open daily. It comprises specimens illustrative of human anatomy, of pathological anatomy, of comparative anatomy, of materia medica, of botany, with numerous casts, drawings, diagrams, microscopical specimens, &c.

The museum of human anatomy includes a large number of elaborate dissections of the chief regions of the body, arranged in cases in the galleries of the anatomical department.

The pathological museum is the most complete ; it comprises over 5,800 specimens, arranged into fifty-seven series, illustrating all the most important of the diseases and injuries of the different parts and organs of the body.



St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.—The Museum.

Library.

The Library contains all the standard works of medical, surgical, and the allied sciences, with duplicate copies of books in most general use, the chief medical and other periodicals, and a valuable collection of works on religion, history, and general literature.

New Buildings.

An extensive block of new buildings, containing the following accommodation, has recently been opened.

Students' Union.

1. The Club Rooms of the Students' Union.—These comprise a common room on the first floor used as a reading room, a committee room which communicates with the common room and is used for committee meetings of the Students' Clubs and as a writing room, and a luncheon and dining hall, which is a large and well-lighted room situated immediately below the common and committee rooms.

Residential Quarters.

2. Residential Quarters.—In the front portion of the block are situated the residential quarters for the house physicians, house surgeons, and for members of the resident medical staff, and for the maternity clerks during their periods of duty. A separate dining and smoking and recreation room are provided for the resident medical officers.

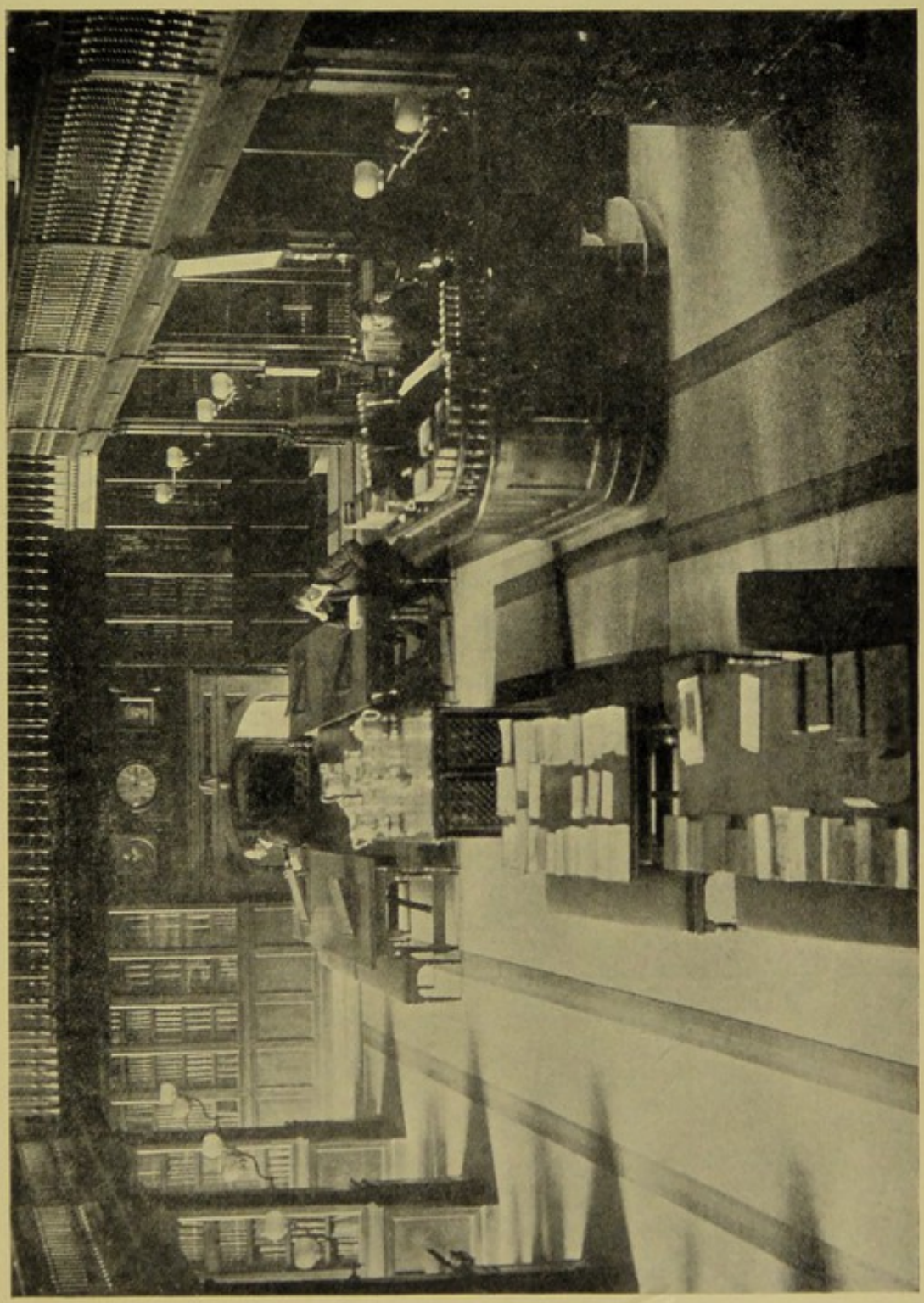
Casualty, Out-patients' and Special Departments.

3. Casualty, Out-patients' and Special Departments.—The casualty department consists of a large waiting hall for the casualty patients. It is 140 feet long and 45 feet wide, and gives seating accommodation for 850 people. From the waiting hall are staircases and lifts to the upper floors. Surrounding the central hall, twenty rooms are provided for the use of the casualty physicians and surgeons, the house physicians and surgeons, and the dressers to see the casualty patients, as well as a dental room, and two operation rooms.

On the first floor are placed:—

1. The Medical Out-patient Department.
2. The Surgical Out-patient Department.

The Medical Out-patient Department comprises a large clinical room, connected with which is the patients' waiting room, clinical assistant's room, clinical clerks' rooms, clinical laboratory and dark room, and physicians' private room. The Surgical Out-patient Department contains a large clinical room, an operation theatre, a dressing and sterilising room, dressers' rooms, patients' waiting hall, and surgeons' private room.



St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.—The Library.

On the second floor are situated :—

1. The Department for Diseases of Women.
2. The Ophthalmic Department.
3. The Aural Department.
4. The Department for Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

On the third floor are located:—

1. The Orthopædic Department.
2. The Department for Diseases of the Skin.
3. The Electrical Department.
4. The Dental Department.

Each of these special departments is complete in itself, consisting of a suite of from five to eight rooms. They are all equipped in a most complete manner with modern apparatus and appliances for diagnosis and treatment.

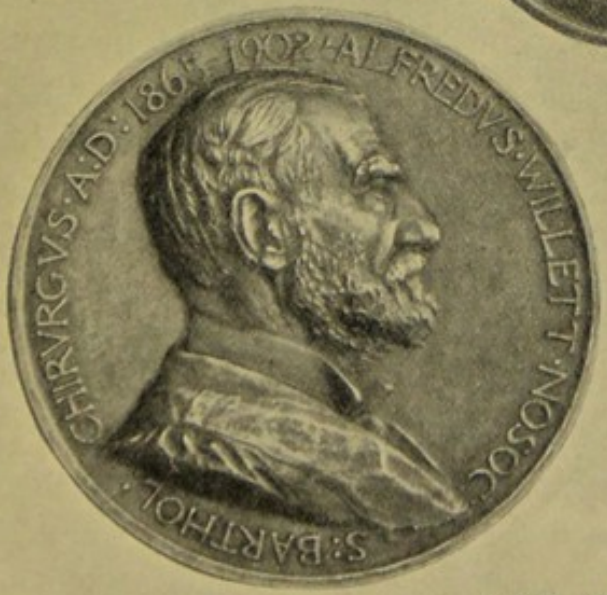
Clinical instruction to students is given daily in some departments, and in others three or four times weekly. The hospital dispensary is situated on the ground floor of the new block, and is easy of access, both from the wards of the hospital and the new casualty and Out-patient Departments. Over the dispensary is the new chemical laboratory, which is approached by a separate staircase from the Medical School buildings. Besides a large general laboratory it includes a special room for practical instruction in public health, and a balance room and a lecturer's private room. At the top of the building is a new lecture theatre, which is reserved exclusively for clinical lectures in medicine, surgery, and special subjects.

Lawrence Medal.

Kirkes Medal

Matthews Duncan Medal

Matthews Duncan Medal



Willett Medal

St. Thomas's Hospital and Medical School.

Foundation.

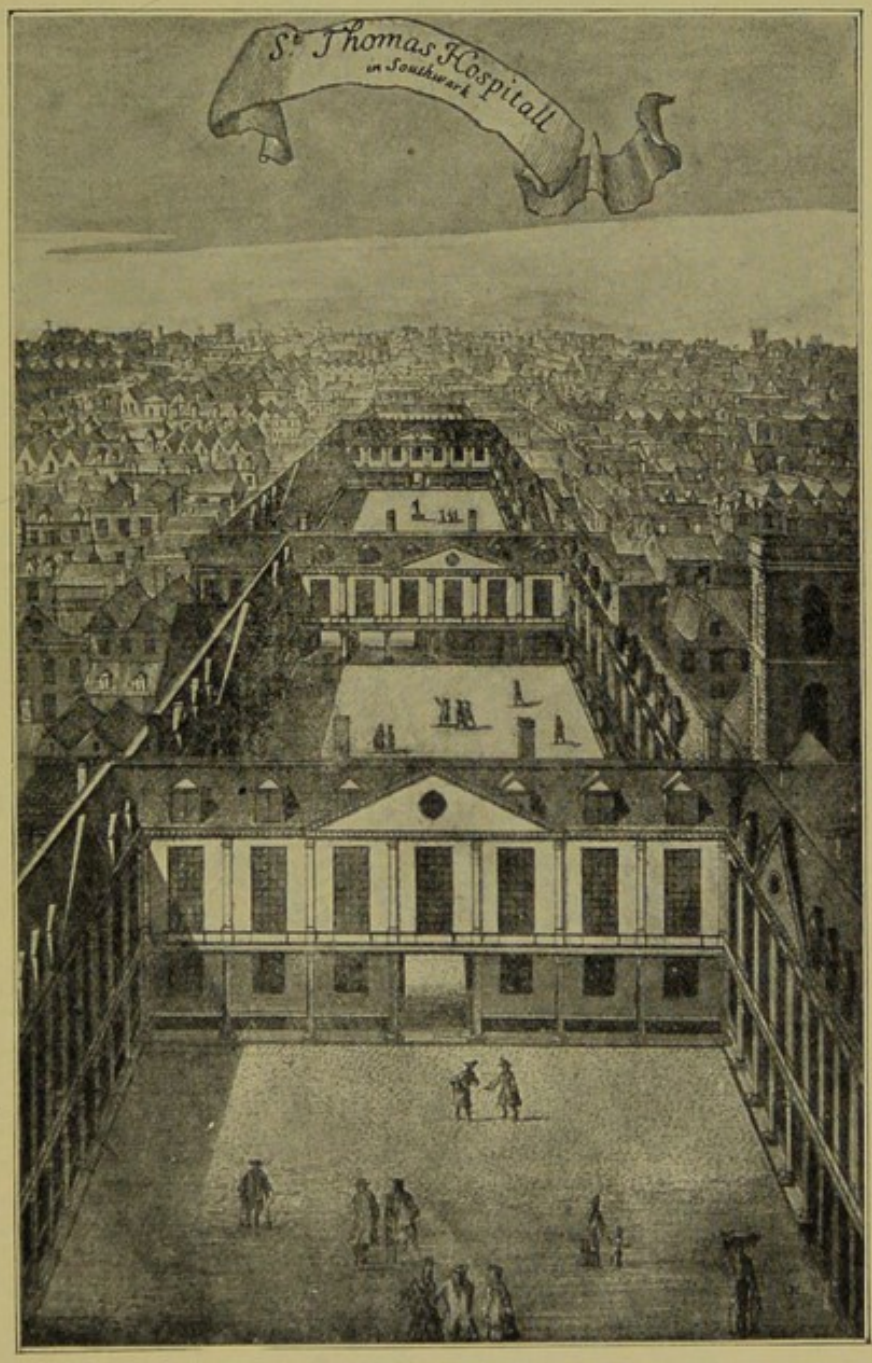
THE exact date of the foundation of the first Hospital of St. Thomas is unknown ; but since it was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, who was canonised in 1172, and as the building was destroyed by fire in 1207, its origin may be fixed between those two dates. It was the property of the Church, and was situated within the precinct of the Priory of St. Mary Overie, in the Borough of Southwark. After the disaster of 1207, a temporary building was used, so that the work of charity did not fail in the twenty-one years which elapsed before the new Hospital was ready for use. In 1228, the new building, in close proximity to the old, but on the other or eastern side of the road, received its charter, in which it is worth noting that it was described as "ye ancient Spitil." In the year 1538, the Hospital, still known as St. Thomas à Becket's Spitil, was surrendered to King Henry VIII. at the time of the general confiscation of church properties. Evidence of the good work which the old Hospital had been doing is clearly given by the fact that the necessity for its re-establishment soon made itself felt, and was satisfied only by the issue of a new charter, with re-endowments and privileges, in the year 1553 under the hand of King Edward VI. At the same time its dedication was transferred from St. Thomas à Becket to St. Thomas the Apostle.

From the foundation to the year 1862 the Hospital occupied its old site, but in that year the property was sold for the railway extension, and the transfer to the present position was shortly after carried into effect.

Position.

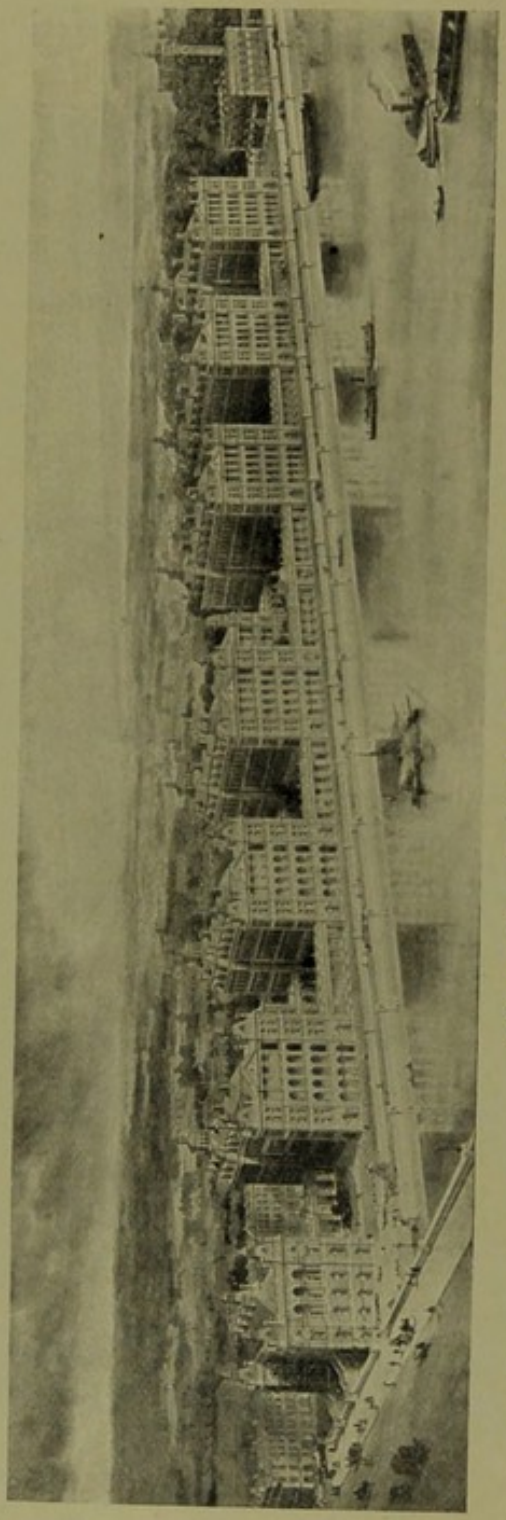
The present buildings occupy an imposing position on the Surrey or south bank of the river, facing the Houses of Parliament, while their opposite aspect overlooks one of the poorest districts in London. Between the poverty-stricken streets of Lambeth and the Hospital there lies, however, a considerable tract of ground which was formerly attached to Lambeth Palace and was generously given for the use of the public by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Just beyond the extreme limit of the Hospital is the Palace itself. These few words will show how uniquely suited is the site to the character of the institution. On

the one side it faces the wealth of the west, on the other the squalor of the east, while the river on the one side and the public park on the other provide the free access of light and air which are absolutely essential for



Bird's Eye View of the Old Hospital in Southwark.

the welfare of the sick. The foundation stone was laid by her late Majesty Queen Victoria in the year 1868, and the buildings were declared open by her on their completion in 1871. The cost was approximately



River Front of the New Hospital.
Opened by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1871.

£600,000, a large sum, certainly, but hardly excessive when it is realised that the frontage of the edifice is no less than 570 yards in length, and that the very advantages of its position rendered necessary an adequate architectural treatment which, in fact, was one of the conditions of the purchase of the site.

Dr. Richard Mead.
Appointed Physician to the Hospital in 1703.

Character of Buildings.

The Hospital, the first to be built in accordance with modern ideas, consists of a series of blocks separate from each other, but connected by corridors open to the air on all sides. Between the blocks are grassy quadrangles, and along the whole front is a broad terrace, overlooking

the river and overshadowed by trees, to which both patients and students have free access.

Six of the blocks are devoted to the use of patients, one includes the Treasurer's Residence and the St. Thomas's Home for paying patients; one constitutes the Medical School. The wards, with the exception of four which are placed on the ground floor, occupy the first, second, and third floors. Each ward affords accommodation for 28 beds, which are placed against the piers between the windows, so as to secure thorough ventilation. In a small ward attached to each large one there are two beds for cases requiring special care or treatment.

Number of Beds.

The present Hospital contains in all 561 beds, which are distributed as follows. About 180 beds are appropriated to medical and 332 to surgical cases respectively. There are separate wards for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women (30 beds); of diseases of the eye (25 beds); and of children under six years of age (34 beds), and for the reception of casualty cases. In one of the blocks, isolated from the rest of the establishment, there are 60 beds for infectious diseases.

The space provided for each bed in the ordinary wards is upwards of 1,800 cubic feet, and in the block appropriated to infectious diseases about 2,500 cubic feet.

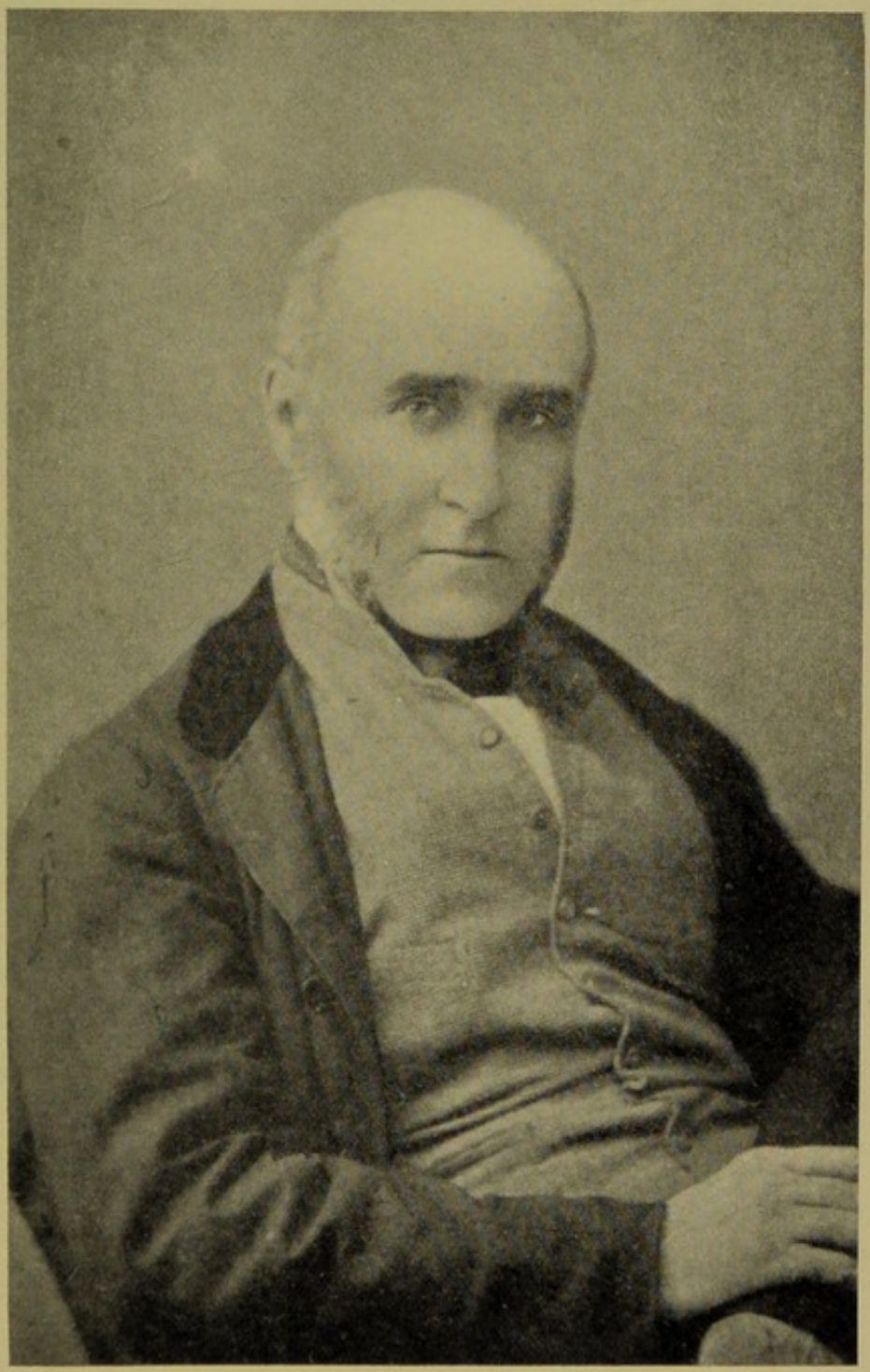
There are four chief Operation Theatres for the Surgical Wards. These have marble floors, walls and seats, and are lighted and equipped in the most modern way. There is a complete set of anæsthetizing, sterilizing, dressing, and recovery rooms attached to each pair of theatres, which, with the new wards, are supplied by the Plenum system with filtered air. Besides these there are five other fully-equipped theatres for operations in the various departments of the Hospital.

The recent extensive structural alterations have resulted in the addition of 30 beds to the Hospital, and in addition a Nurses' Home, affording accommodation for 185 Nurses, has just been completed.

Medical School.

The earliest mention in the Hospital books of an apprentice is on December 31st, 1561. It is not until 1702 that a law is met with precluding pupils or surgeons from dissecting the dead body without permission from the treasurer.

In 1703 the grand committee resolved that no surgeon should have more than three "Cubbs," a term altered in 1758 to that of "Dressers."



Sir John Simon, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Pioneer in Preventive Medicine.

Besides these there were also apprentices to the surgeons of the Hospital, and ordinary pupils. The first mention of lectures occurs soon after the appointment of Wm. Cheselden, in 1718. These he at first gave at his own house, but afterwards, by permission, in the Hospital. They were on anatomy and surgery. In 1723, a regular registry was ordered to be kept by the apothecary of pupils entering to surgical practice. In 1725, Guy's Hospital was opened for the reception of patients. In 1751, the assistant physician was allowed to take two pupils for his own benefit. In 1768, an additional surgeon, Mr. Joseph Else, was elected to read lectures to the pupils.

The students of Guy's Hospital had by courtesy been allowed to attend the operations, and a similar favour admitted the St. Thomas's men to those at Guy's. But on the 8th November, 1768, it was formally resolved that the pupils of each Hospital have the liberty of attending not only the operations, but surgical practice, and the money to be divided between the six surgeons and two apothecaries. Hence the appellation of the "United Hospitals," an amalgamation never extended beyond the surgical practice.

In 1824, the "United Hospitals" were severed, and a complete school set up in each. The School Buildings stand at the southern extremity of the Hospital proper, from which they are isolated by a large open quadrangle, with terrace overlooking the Thames. They contain full accommodation for large classes of students, and include the Museum and the Students' Club.

The Club Ground, of more than nine acres in extent, is at Chiswick, within easy reach by rail from Waterloo.

Westminster Hospital and Medical School.

Foundation.

THE Westminster Hospital, the first in London to be founded by the voluntary contributions of the public, was established in January, 1715. Its original name was the "Publick Infirmary for the Sick and Needy," and its habitat a small house in Birdcage Walk. The present building, with its fine façade facing Westminster Abbey, was erected in 1834, and has since been much enlarged and modernised.

The Medical School.

A Medical School has existed in Westminster since 1834; but it was not brought into formal connection with the hospital till 1849. The

Westminster Hospital.—Front View.

present school buildings in Caxton Street, Westminster, were opened by the late Duke of Westminster, at that time President of the hospital, in 1885.

The hospital contains upwards of 200 beds, and there are special and separate departments for diseases of the eye, of the ear, of the skin, of the teeth, of the throat and nose, for those peculiar to women, for diseases of children, for orthopædic practice, for radiography, and for the light treatment. About 2,500 in-patients and 25,000 out-patients are attended annually.

Among the distinguished men who have served upon the Staff of

Westminster Hospital were three Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians, and five of the Royal College of Surgeons, together with many who have held the highest Court appointments. Perhaps the most distinguished names are those of Hoadley, Crighton, and Ayrton Paris, among the physicians, and of Cheselden, Guthrie, and Anthony White, among the surgeons.

One of the principal aims of those connected with the hospital has always been scientific progress in the treatment of disease. During the past few years the following important innovations have been introduced.

Clinical Laboratories.

In 1900, Lord Lister, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including Lord Kelvin, and the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, opened the new clinical laboratories. Herein some 300 investigations of morbid processes are carried on every month; and it is expressly stipulated that no class teaching shall take place in these laboratories, which are used solely for the benefit of the patients and the advancement of medical science. At the same time an electrical and photo-therapeutic department was built and fitted up with a complete installation for the diagnosis and treatment of disease by means of the various forms of radio-activity. There are also Finsen light apparatus, electric baths, high-frequency instruments, and all the other requisites of a fully-equipped modern installation. The number of patients attending this department has increased fifty per cent. in two years, and now amounts to about 1,200 per annum.

Out-patient Department.

In 1899, the hospital took into serious consideration the increasing abuse of the Out-patient Departments throughout London. After some deliberation it was decided to appoint a lady almoner for out-patients, whose department should be entirely distinct from that of the almoner to the in-patients. This pioneer step has proved a great success, and has been extensively adopted by other hospitals.

A new operating theatre was built in 1900, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Owing in part to its situation, Westminster Hospital stands in close relation to the Houses of Parliament. Several of the principal permanent officers of both Houses have seats upon the House Committee of the hospital, and there is a private telephone from the House of Commons to the hospital.

The after-care of the in-patients of the hospital is in the province of

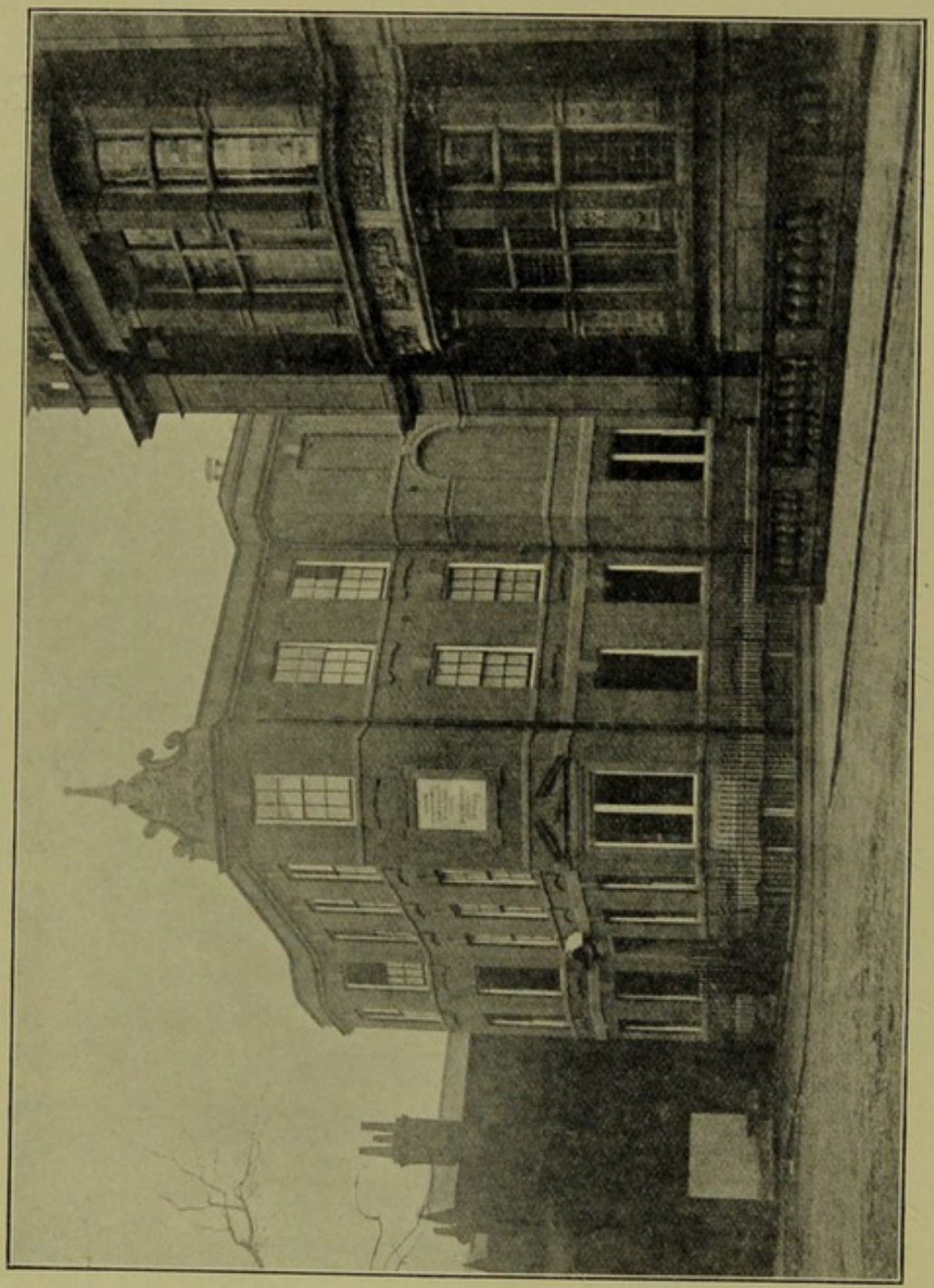
a special institution, the "Marie Celeste" Samaritan Society. About one in every six is sent to a convalescent home, either inland or at the sea-side, and of the remainder a very large number are helped towards the purchase of special surgical appliances. Of this society the chaplain acts as almoner.

Educational policy.

The policy of the School of Medicine Committee is also essentially progressive, and the School has in consequence taken a very prominent part in the recent developments of medical teaching in London. The Westminster Hospital Medical School is an affiliated School of the University of London, and was the first of such bodies to adopt the principle of concentration as regards the preliminary and intermediate medical studies. By an arrangement made two years ago with King's College, the Westminster Hospital Staff is left free from the teaching of any but final medical subjects. The whole energies of the Staff are thus devoted to clinical teaching, and it has been possible to systematise this in a way which would be impracticable if their time were, as is generally the case, in part directed to other studies. The course of instruction in the final subjects is now so arranged that each branch is taught by a specialist; the student is thus enabled, without his classes overlapping, to traverse the whole field of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, including the special departments.

Social life.

The social and athletic life of the students is catered for by a Clubs' Union, to which all the other clubs are affiliated. There is a very old-established and vigorous medical society—the Guthrie—and the students publish a monthly magazine, "The Broadway," which has appeared regularly for the past eight years.



Westminster Hospital Medical School.

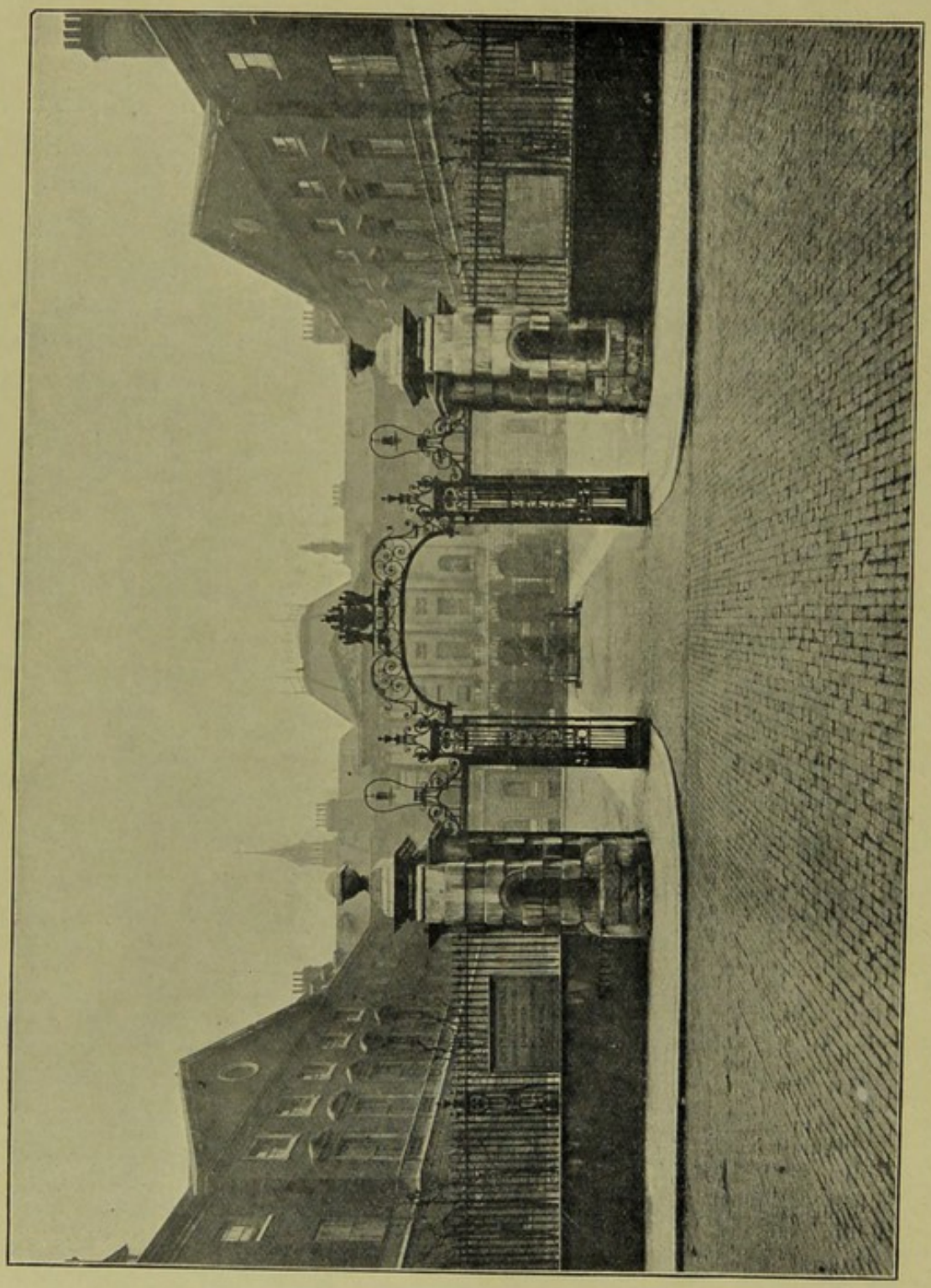
Guy's Hospital and Medical School.

THOMAS GUY, at whose "sole costs and charges" this hospital was founded, was born in the year 1645, in the parish of St. John's, Horsely-down. At the age of fifteen he was bound apprentice in the porch of Mercers' Chapel in Cheapside, to Mr. John Clark, bookseller. In 1668, his apprenticeship ended, he became a Freeman of the Stationers' Company, and of the City of London; and started in business with a capital of about £200 at the "little corner house of Lombard Street and Cornhill." His business flourished, and he gradually acquired wealth. He printed a large number of Bibles, having obtained from the University of Oxford an assignment of their privilege; and he was not only a printer, but also a publisher of books. In the year 1695 he was returned to Parliament as Member for Tamworth, and he subsequently sat in all Parliaments from the third of William the Third to the first of Queen Anne. Thomas Guy.

In the year 1720, his wealth was increased by the sale of his investments in the South Sea Stock, and he was thus enabled to carry out what appears to have been a long cherished and carefully considered scheme—the foundation of the hospital which bears his name. At Christmas of this year he leased for the term of 999 years the ground on which he proposed to build, and during the ensuing year the site was cleared and prepared, and building was begun under the direction of Mr. Stear as architect.

On the 24th of September, 1724, Guy made his will, and on the 27th December he died in his eightieth year. He survived long enough to see the building completed. In little more than a week after his death the hospital was opened; and on Thursday, the 6th of January, 1725, sixty patients were admitted. On the 6th of April the first committee of Governors was held, and three days later two physicians and two surgeons were formally appointed. Foundation of Hospital.

Guy's original building, Guy's House, which is now occupied mainly by the surgical wards, was enlarged by the addition of the east wing in the year 1738, and about thirty years later the west wing was added.



Guy's Hospital.—Front Entrance.

In 1744, the Lunatic House, for the accommodation of twenty confirmed lunatics, was built, in accordance with directions contained in Guy's will. In 1859, the Governors of the Hospital, in the exercise of their discretion, provided for the reception of these elsewhere, and converted the building to general hospital purposes. It is now known as the Clinical House.

William Hunt.

On the 8th of February, 1828, William Hunt, Merchant and Citizen of London, and for many years an influential Governor of the hospital, added a codicil to his will, by which, after providing for certain annuities and bequests, he left the residue of his property to the "Treasurer and Governors of Guy's Hospital for the benefit and purposes of that Institution." In the following year Hunt died, and his estate realised about £200,000, of which £180,000 came to the funds of the hospital.

In the year 1850, the central portion, together with the south wing of the large structure now known as the Medical Building, or Hunt's House, was begun under the superintendence of Mr. Rhode Hawkins as architect. This building was completed by the addition of the north wing in 1871.

The Nurses' Home.

The Henriette Raphael Nurses' Home, founded by the late Mr. Henry Lewis Raphael in memory of his wife, and for which he gave the Treasurer and Governors of the Hospital the sum of £20,000, was completed in 1902, and affords ample accommodation for the Nursing Staff, which at the present time numbers 276 persons.

Laundry.

Behind the Nurses' Home is the new laundry, in which during the year 1,200,000 pieces are washed for patients, nurses, and the general uses of the institution.

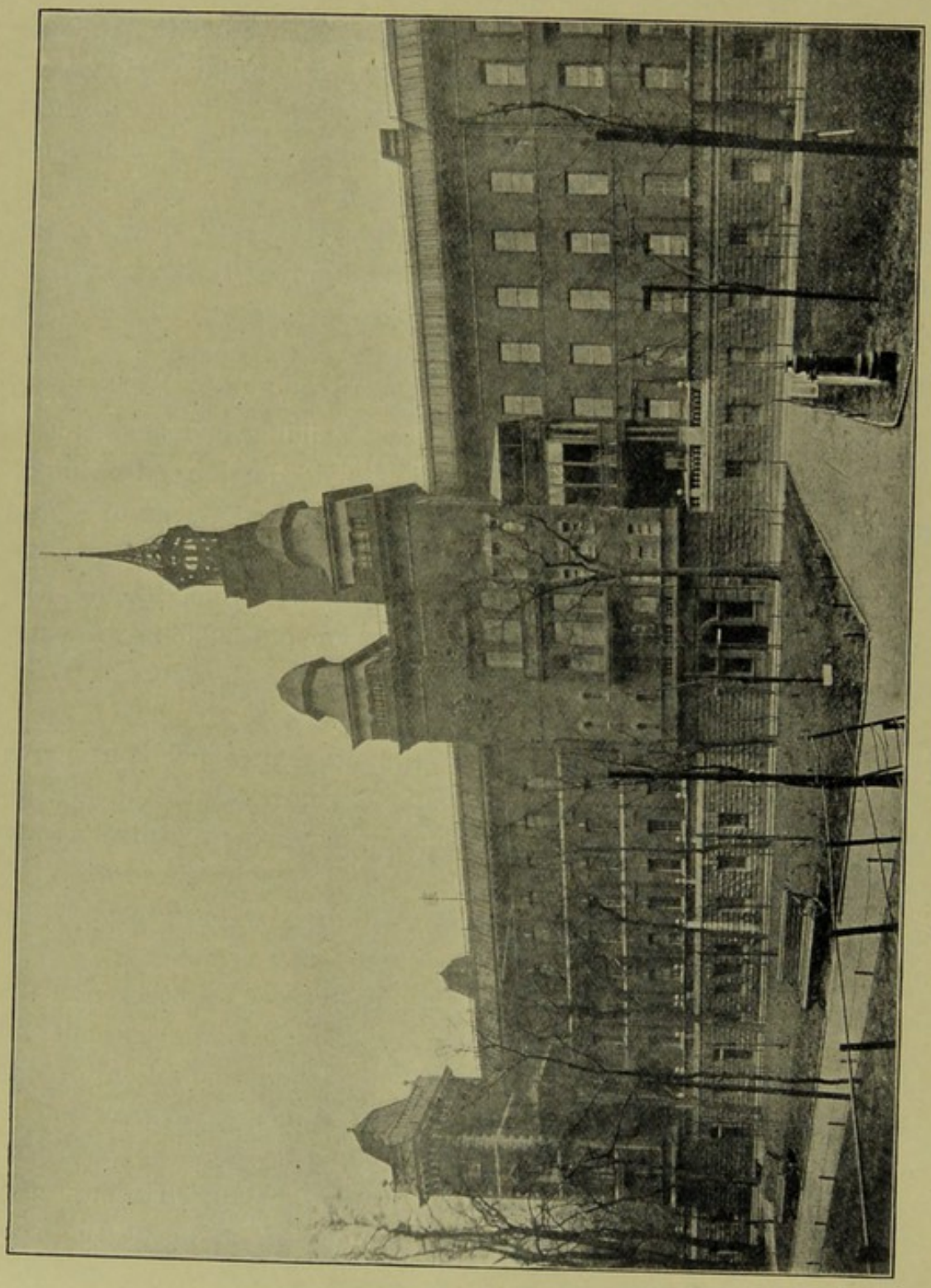
Central Power Station.

Adjoining the laundry is the new central power and heating installation which supplies electricity and heating for all the hospital and school buildings, and pumps all the water necessary for sanitary purposes.

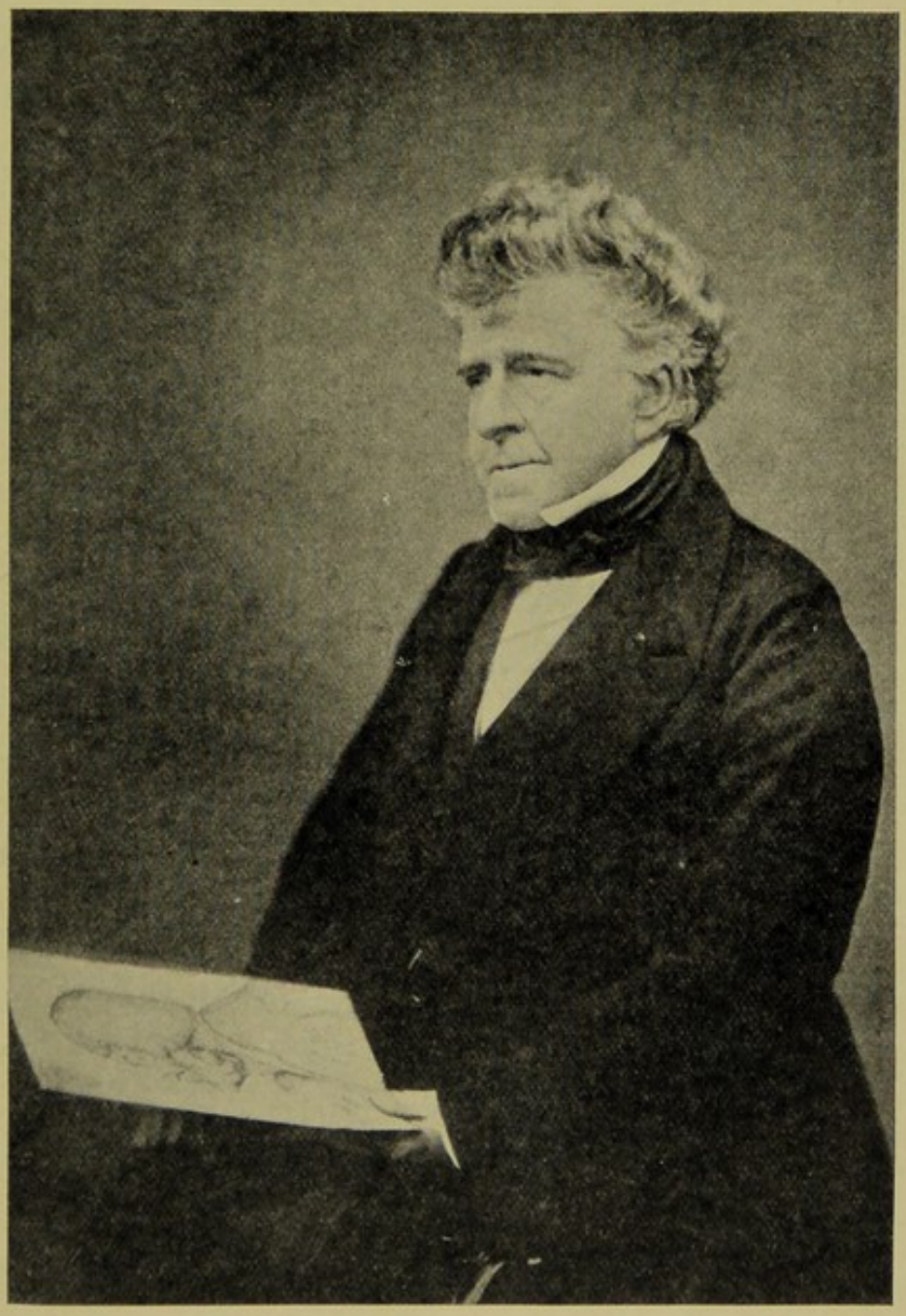
Very valuable improvements have also been made in other portions of the hospital buildings, especially in the erection of large balconies in connection with the wards, the enlargement and renovation of the Women's and Children's Surgery, and the complete modernization of every ward in the Surgical and Medical Buildings.

The Medical School.

The School of Medicine and Surgery attached to Guy's Hospital may be considered to date its formal commencement from about the year 1769, when a resolution was approved by the Governors to the effect that "All such persons as shall be chosen Surgeons of this Hospital shall occasionally give Lectures on Surgery to the pupils that shall be entered



Guy's Hospital.—Medical Buildings.



Richard Bright, M.D.

Physician to Guy's Hospital, 1820–1841.

at the Hospital." A short time before this, however, Dr. Saunders, who had previously lectured on medicine at his house in Covent Garden, on being appointed physician to the hospital, began delivering his lectures here. He may therefore be regarded as the founder of the Medical School.

Association with St. Thomas's Hospital.

In the year 1768, it was resolved "that the barrier between this hospital and St. Thomas's be taken down, and that the pupils of St. Thomas's have free leave to see not only the operations, but also all the other practice of this hospital." Corresponding advantages were afforded to the students of this hospital by the Governors of St. Thomas's. In

Dissolution of Union.

the year 1825 this union was dissolved, and by a resolution of the Governors of Guy's Hospital the Treasurer was requested and authorised "to make such arrangements as he may find necessary to provide for and place the Surgical School of this hospital in all its departments on the most respectable and efficient footing." In accordance with this resolution the block of buildings containing the anatomical theatre, the museum, and dissecting room, was erected at the cost of about £8,000. On the 21st of June, 1826, the Treasurer reported "all the School Buildings ready and occupied."

Dissecting Room.

In the year 1850, a new dissecting room, with a demonstrating theatre adjoining, was built, the original dissecting room being thrown into the museum. In 1871, a new laboratory for practical chemistry was erected, and in 1872 the dissecting-room was enlarged and improved. In the early part of 1878 the museum was extended by the addition of several class rooms, and in the following year a new mortuary and post-mortem room were erected.

Pathological Laboratory.

In 1888, a pathological laboratory was built adjoining the post-mortem theatre, and the accommodation in the physiological department was increased by the erection of two class rooms provided with the necessary appliances and apparatus.

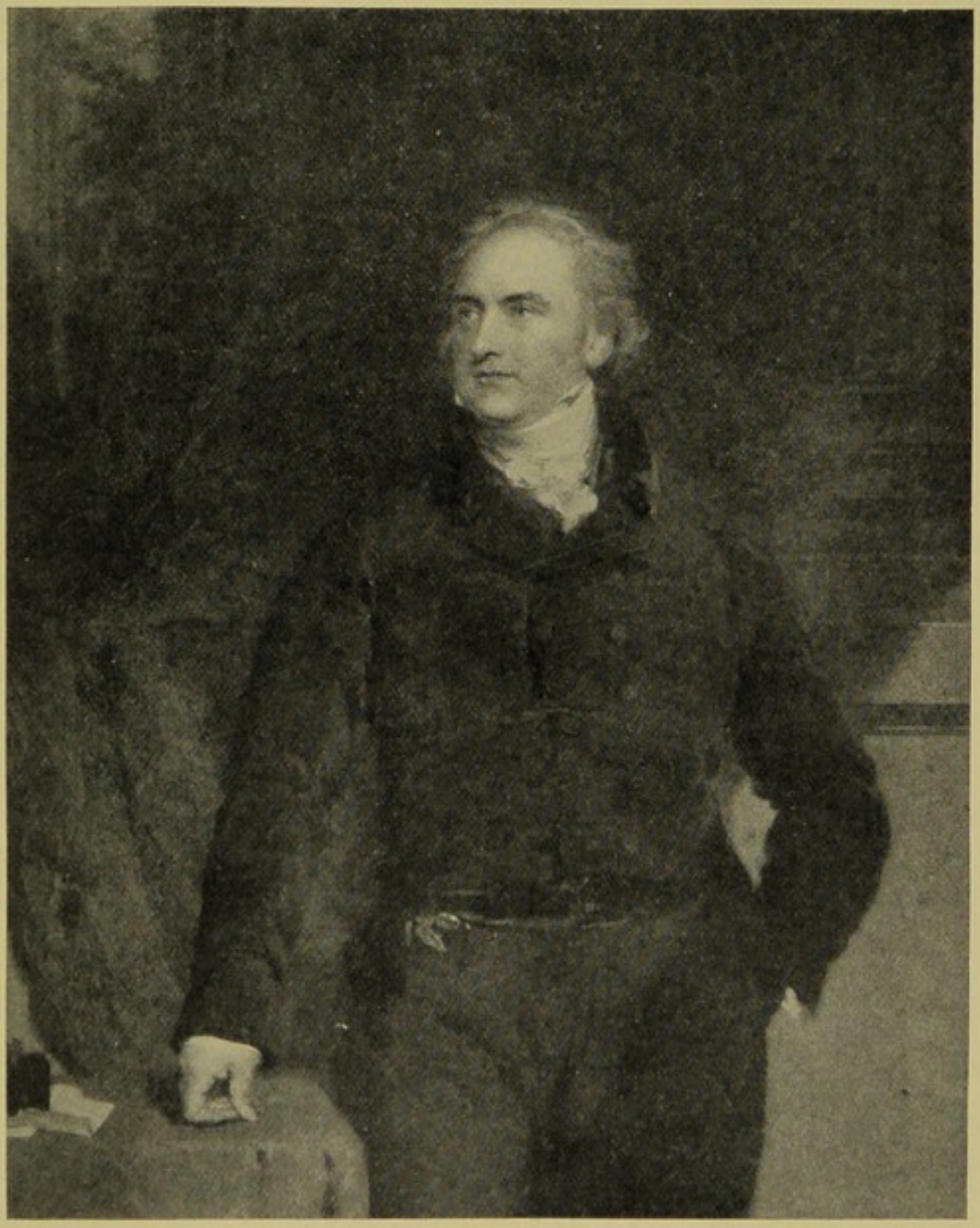
Residential College.

In 1890, the residential college was opened, having been built and furnished at a cost of £21,000.

Chemical Laboratory.

In 1892, the Petersham buildings were erected adjoining Petersham House. The block comprises a large and well-lighted chemical laboratory, a lecture room, and laboratories for experimental physics and bacteriology, together with the extensive accommodation required for the Dental School.

Dental School.



Sir Astley Cooper, Bart.

Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, 1800–1825

Physiological Department.

In 1897, a lecture theatre, two large class rooms for histology and physiological chemistry, and numerous smaller class rooms and laboratories, thoroughly equipped for the teaching of physiology, were erected at a cost of £13,000.

Gordon Laboratory.

In 1902, a laboratory was fitted up for the Gordon lecturer on experimental pathology. The laboratory adjoins the post-mortem room, and is thoroughly equipped for the purposes of pathological research.

The Library.

In the summer of 1903 the magnificently carved and fitted Wills library was opened.

Swimming Bath.

Adjoining the Henriette Raphael Nurses' Home, which was opened in 1902, is a swimming bath, to which the students of the school have access on certain fixed days in each week.

The Museum.

In 1905, the Gordon Museum of Pathology, the gift of Mr. Robert Gordon, a Governor of the hospital, was opened for the use of students. It is 70 feet square, divided into four bays or compartments by a central staircase. There are two galleries running round each bay filled with shelves, affording accommodation for nearly 10,000 specimens; the whole museum is top lighted and with electric light when necessary.

The museum contains the famous collection of pathological specimens, which, for the most part, have been recently re-arranged and re-catalogued; the wax models of the various diseases of the skin, made by the late Mr. Towne, and the unique collection of human anatomy executed by Towne from dissections by the late Mr. John Hilton.

In connection with the museum, a new lecture theatre, curator's class, and other rooms, have also been completed, and are now available.

Residential College.

The College accommodates about 60 students, who are under the supervision of a resident Warden.

Students' Club.

The College contains reading rooms, library, gymnasium, and a large dining hall, where members are supplied with luncheons, dinners, etc., at moderate charges. The club is open to all students of the Medical School upon payment of an annual subscription to the Clubs' Union.

St. George's Hospital and Medical School.

Position.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL and Hyde Park Corner are nowadays synonymous terms, but in former times "the corner of Hyde Park" was understood to refer exclusively to the triangular plot of land which is bounded by Apsley House, Stanhope Gate, and the residence of the late Mr. George Herring, at the western corner of Hamilton Place.

Pathological Laboratory.

Foundation.

In 1733, as the result of divided opinions among the Governors of the Westminster Infirmary in Petty France, a certain number of the supporters of that institution seceded therefrom, and formed a society for

the purpose of founding another hospital at Lanesborough House, then standing in the fields adjoining Hyde Park. The choice of site was influenced to a great extent by the healthiness of the position, for Knightsbridge at that time was famous as a locality "where is good air for cure of consumptions, melancholy, and other infirmities," and, indeed, its reputed salubrity is perpetuated to this day in the place-name of Constitution Hill.

Contemporary prints show the building to have consisted of a centre and two wings, two storeys high, the front facing north and looking over the park, from which it was separated by the great high road, forming the principal entrance to the Metropolis from the west; whilst hard by, just opposite the site of Apsley House, which was not built till fifty years later, stood the toll-gates marking the western boundary of London, which were only removed in 1825.

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients on January 1st, 1734, and from the first has been entirely dependent upon voluntary subscriptions. It is a coincidence that the new building, designed, like the National Gallery, by Wilkins, was completed just a hundred years later.

Early teaching

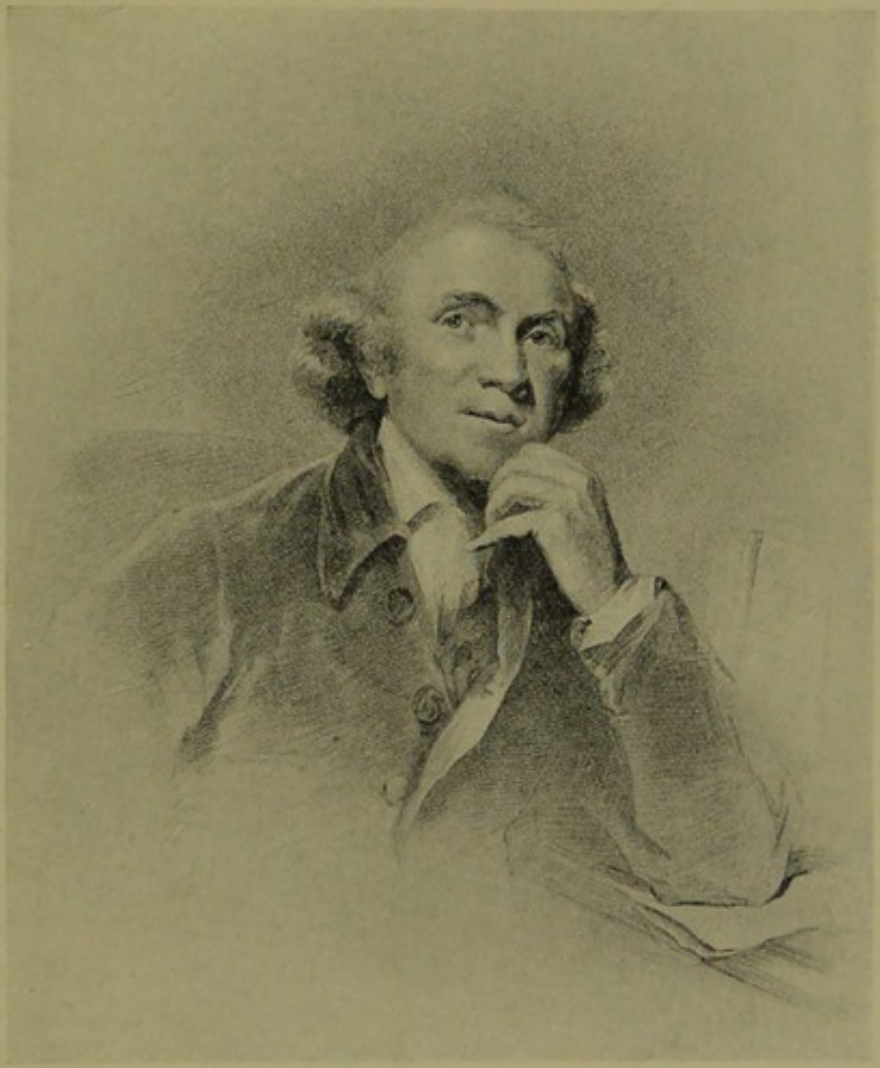
It appears that from its inception the physicians and surgeons were permitted to have a limited number of pupils, but it was not until 1831 that lectures on medicine and surgery were delivered regularly in the hospital. Previous to that date students had been able to attend the Windmill Street School, where the celebrated John Hunter delivered lectures on surgery, and where they could learn anatomy, which was also taught at Lane's School in Grosvenor Place, and later on in Kenniston Street; but it was not until 1868 that the present Medical School was inaugurated within the walls of the hospital itself.

St. George's Hospital can boast of association with many celebrated men. Among the members of its Staff in bygone days are enrolled the names of Cheselden, of John Hunter, the father of modern surgery, Mathew Baillie, the author of the first English book on pathology, of Everard Home, and Benjamin Brodie, and of Thomas Young, who, while sharing with Champollion, the French savant, the credit of deciphering the long-lost secrets of Egyptian hieroglyph, expounded, out of the depths of his own phenomenal knowledge, the undulatory theory of light, and who has been described as "the most comprehensive genius who ever held the post of physician to this or any other hospital."

The tradition of St. George's Hospital cannot be better illustrated in words than by coupling the names of *John Hunter*, the master, and *Edward Jenner*, his most celebrated pupil, the discoverer of vaccination, to whom countless thousands of the human race owe a debt of gratitude.

John Hunter.

Edward Jenner.



John Hunter.

(The Father of Modern Surgery.)

The board room of the hospital, containing the portraits of many famous men connected with the institution, and the couch upon which John Hunter died, are open to the inspection of visitors.

The Medical School of St. George's Hospital is now devoted to purely clinical study, that is, to medicine, surgery, midwifery and the allied sciences. Years ago, the medical student worked at the subjects

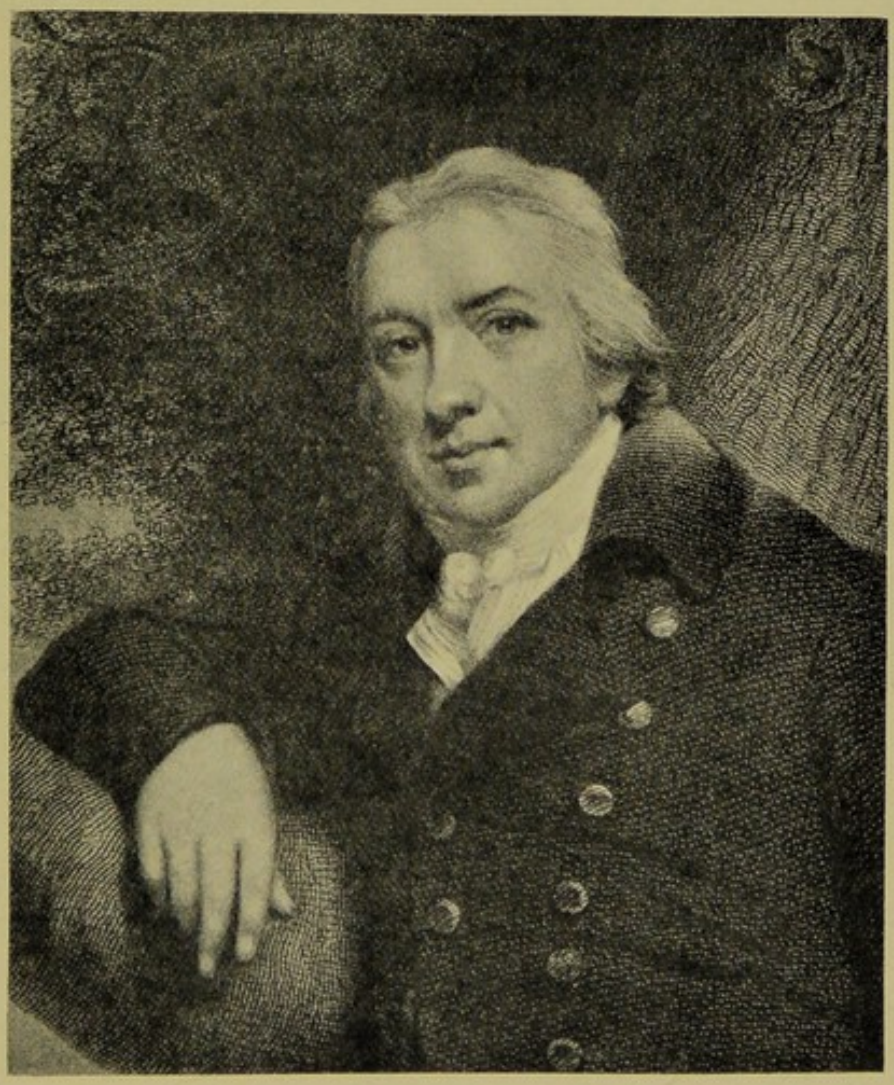
Medical School.

Educational policy.

occupying the first two and a half years of the curriculum, namely, chemistry, physics, biology, anatomy and physiology, at the same time as he was attending hospital practice and learning medicine, surgery and midwifery. At the present day the two portions of the curriculum are distinct, and the student does not go into the wards until his examinations in these sciences have been passed. There is, therefore, no reason why they should be taught at a hospital, and as a matter of fact in all famous centres of medical education, except London, the teaching of these subjects is carried on in institutes entirely separate from hospitals. In accordance with this ideal, St. George's students, by arrangement with the University of London, carry out the necessary courses of instruction in the pure sciences at either University College or King's College. The authorities of the Medical School believe that this is to the advantage of the student both in the former and latter part of his curriculum. In the former he has the advantage of the teaching and laboratories of these Colleges of the University whose teachers are entirely devoted to the teaching and study of the subjects which they profess; in the latter part of the curriculum he has the advantage of working at a School, the whole laboratory accommodation of which is given up to those subjects more intimately related to hospital work. The science of pathology has made enormous strides in the last ten years, and now, with all its branches, including bacteriology, demands abundant space in order that the patients may have the advantage of the latest methods of diagnosis and treatment, and that research may be prosecuted. This space has been obtained in this hospital by converting the former dissecting rooms and physiological and chemical laboratories into laboratories for the study of pathology, histology, bacteriology and pathological chemistry, which are fully equipped for teaching and for research. Students entering at the School are therefore transferred to University or King's College until they have passed the Intermediate M.B. Lond., or second examination of the Conjoint Board, or other equivalent test. The teaching at Hyde Park Corner is complete as regards the clinical portion of the curriculum, and includes special courses in elementary bacteriology, advanced bacteriology, clinical pathology, systematic pathology, morbid anatomy and histological pathology, pharmacology, operative surgery, public health, tropical diseases, and surgical anatomy. A special practical course is also given by the lecturer on tropical medicine. The abolition of the

Curriculum.

elementary subjects also renders the school more attractive to students from other Universities coming up to London for their clinical work. Students' appointments are open without fee to all students of the hospital. The chief feature of the School is the individual teaching given in the wards; clinical demonstrations and lectures are held at appointed



Edward Jenner.

(*The Discoverer of Vaccination.*)

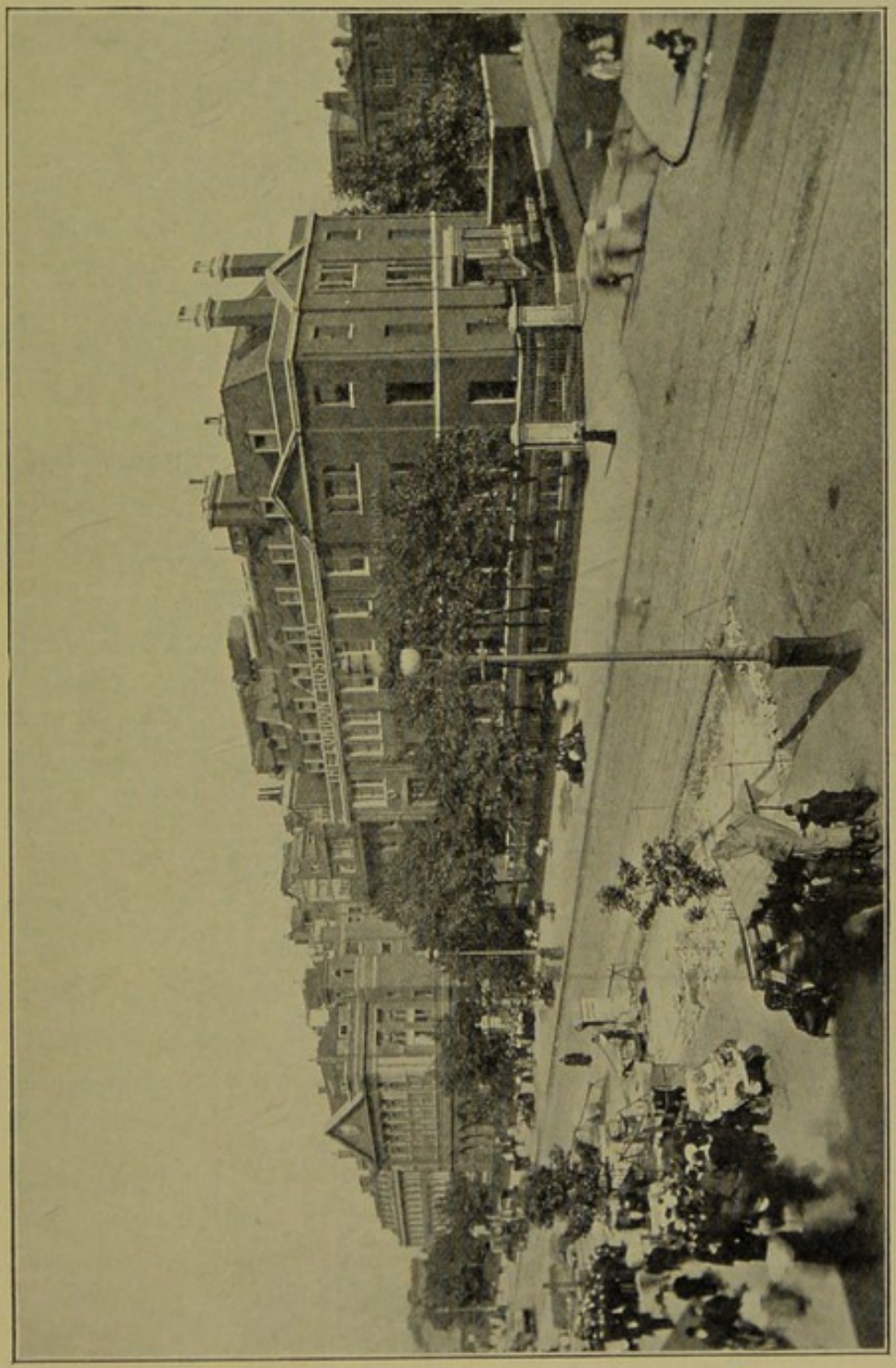
times, but special stress is laid on the teaching of small classes at the bedside. Entrance Scholarships in Arts and Science and University Scholarships in Anatomy and Physiology, of a total annual value of £320, are open to students entering either for the whole curriculum or for the clinical portion. A number of valuable endowed prizes are awarded Yearly Prizes.

Appointments.

yearly. Students qualifying in the Medical School are eligible for the posts of House Surgeon and House Physician to the hospital; both of which may be held consecutively by the same student. These appointments are made according to merit without fee. A number of paid appointments are also open to students that have held House office.

Students' Club.

The School possesses an Amalgamation Club with smoking and luncheon rooms on the hospital premises, and students have the advantage of a complete library of medical and scientific books.



The London Hospital.
(View from the Mile End Road.)

The London Hospital and Medical College.

Foundation.

The London Hospital is situated in Whitechapel in the midst of an immense population of the poorest class.

It came into existence in 1740, when an institution called the London Infirmary was established in Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields. The building then consisted of four houses, and contained 136 beds.

In 1758, the name was changed to the London Hospital, a Royal Charter was granted, and a new building was erected on the present site.

Since then the rapid growth of the population in East London, and the resultant increase in the demand for hospital benefits, has been met by gradual expansion of the building and by development of its facilities.

In 1840, the east wing was added, and special accommodation was provided for the Jewish patients who live in such large numbers near the hospital. The special Hebrew wards, in which the religious ritual is accurately observed, have formed a feature of the hospital since that date.

In 1866, the new Alexandra wing, of which the foundation stone had been laid in 1864 by T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, was opened at a few hours' notice on account of the terrible cholera epidemic of that year.

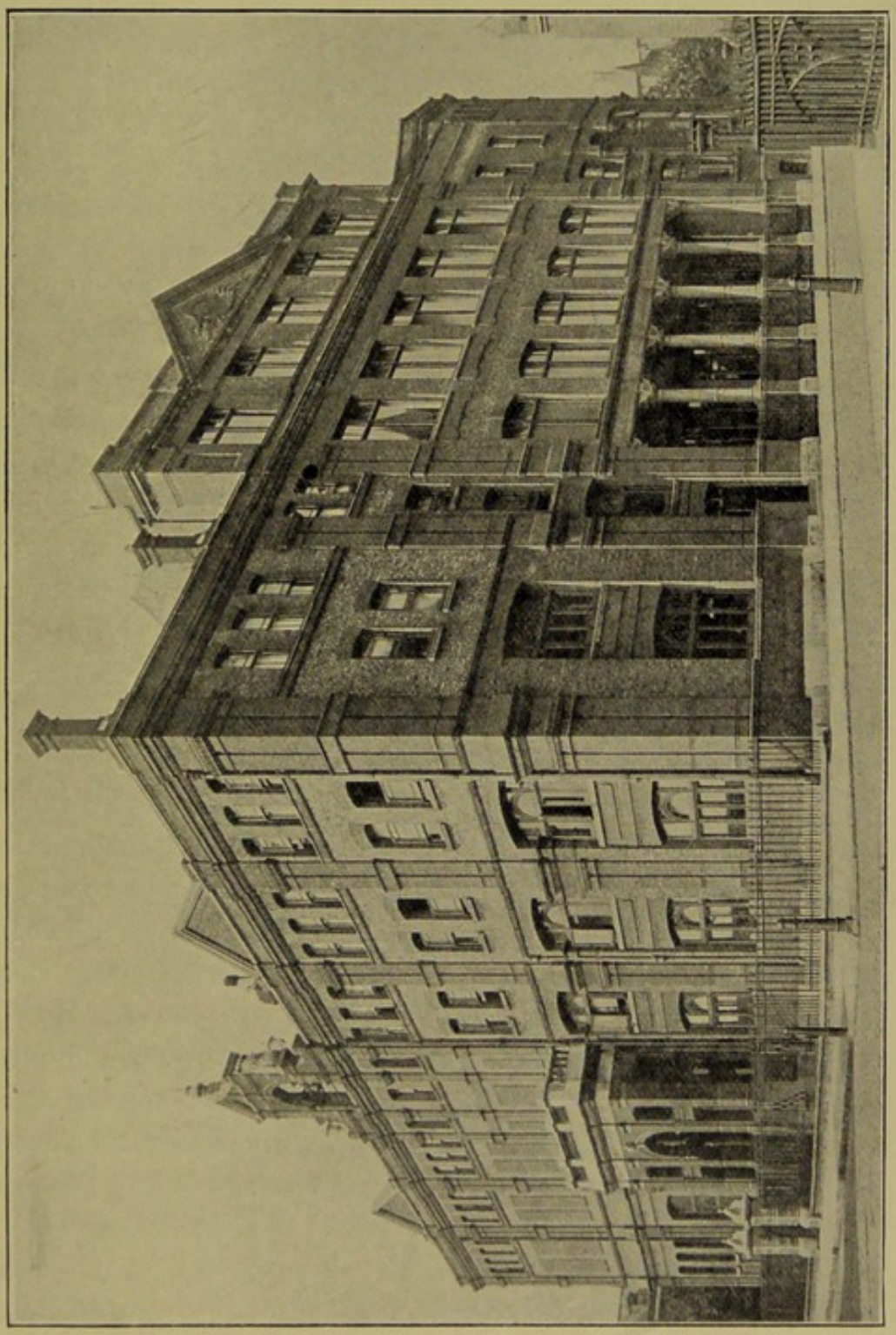
In 1876, H.M. Queen Victoria opened the Grocers' Company's wing, and the number of beds in the hospital was thus raised to 790.

Further additions have been made from time to time, and at present there are 914 beds available for patients. In the last seven years there has been very active expansion and development, all the wards have been altered, and in many cases rebuilt, so that they may conform with the most modern requirements.

A special block containing 80 beds has been erected for cases of an infectious character and requiring isolation.

Out-patient Department.

A new Out-patient Department has been built and fully equipped at a cost of £70,000; nine modern operating theatres have been provided, and special lying-in wards have been established.



The London Hospital.—The Medical College.

Nurses' Home.

The Nurses' Home has been enlarged, so that there is accommodation for 600 hospital and private staff nurses. New kitchens, laundries, and workshops have been built.

This expansion was rendered necessary by the increase in the number of patients requiring treatment; during the year 1907, there were treated at the hospital 14,139 in-patients, and 229,408 out-patients. The total number of attendances of out-patients reached 597,253.

The department for the treatment of lupus by the Finsen light may be mentioned as being of considerable interest, seeing that it was the first of its kind to be started in England, and is exceptionally well equipped.

Medical School.

From the foundation of the Hospital it was the custom to allow pupils to attend the practice of the physicians and surgeons. The first entry took place in January, 1741.

In 1749, Mr. Harrison obtained the leave of the House Committee to deliver a course of lectures on surgery in the Court Room at the hospital, and from that time there are records of the delivery of courses of lectures in anatomy and surgery.

In 1785, the first college building was erected at the east end of the hospital. This building continued in use until 1854, when a new college was erected on the present site in the hospital grounds. To keep pace with the growth of the Medical School and the requirements of medical education, frequent additions and alterations have been made in the building, which now contains well-equipped laboratories, class-rooms, and lecture theatres, with a library and a students' club. The Pathological Institute is in a separate building in connection with the post-mortem room, and was built in 1901 at a cost of £19,000.

Students' Club.

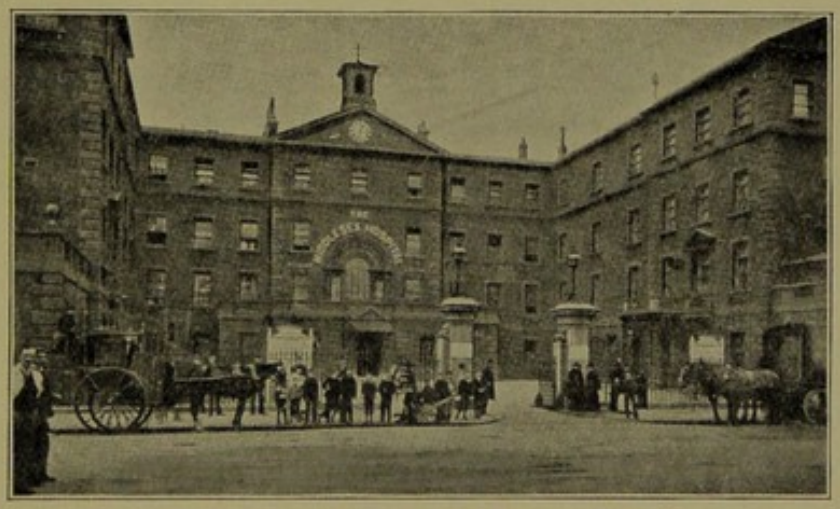
The various students' clubs were amalgamated in 1893, and placed under the control of a Clubs' Union. The headquarters of the Clubs' Union are at the Medical College; it possesses a freehold recreation ground at Higham's Park, within easy reach of the hospital.

The Middlesex Hospital and Medical School.

Foundation.

THE Middlesex Hospital was founded in the month of August, 1745, in order to provide for the needs of Sick and Lame Patients of the poor inhabitants of the then fairly populous districts of St. Giles and Soho. For ten years it consisted of two houses in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road.

The first President was the second Duke of Portland, whose tenure of office was not, however, destined to be of long duration.



The Middlesex Hospital.—Front Entrance.

Lying-in Wards.

In 1747, it was resolved to appropriate one-third of the beds to lying-in married women, and two medical men were appointed to the charge of that ward, it being stipulated that no "woman-midwife be permitted to act as midwife to this Hospital." The popularity of this extension of the original objects of the institution proved to be nearly the cause of its downfall, for a determined attempt was made to convert the hospital into a Lying-in Institution, which was only frustrated by a compromise. The crisis lead to numerous resignations, including that of the President, who was succeeded by Hugh, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Northumberland. It is gratifying to record that this office has from that time been filled by the head of the noble house of Percy, whose members

have been amongst the most generous and zealous supporters of the hospital.

In 1750, the incommodious and inadequate character of the Windmill Street premises caused the Governors to appeal for subscriptions to a Building Fund. A convenient site in the locality was selected in the Marylebone Fields, and on the 15th May, 1755, the first stone was laid by the Earl of Northumberland, to whose unwearied exertions and personal influence the accomplishment of this great object is principally to be ascribed.

A picture by Robert Edge Pine, representing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, was placed in the Board Room in 1768, where it still remains.

French refugees.

In 1793, the Governors were enabled to offer some of the wards as an asylum for refugees from France at the time of the Revolution, many of them being clergymen in a state of utter destitution. The West wing was therefore assigned at low terms to a large body of such sick French clergy and lay emigrants, and for several years they here enjoyed freedom from persecution. A glimpse of their sojourn is given in the following passage, from a report made to the Governors in 1800, by the Resident Apothecary. It runs: "In June, 1793, two wards were opened for the reception of French emigrants, of whom 301 priests and 120 laity have been admitted; of this number, 83 clergy and 36 laity have died, 311 discharged cured, excepting 21 now in the house, of whom only seven have medical attendance, the rest being in the hospital for support and maintenance only." When, in 1814, after a long period of exile, permission was at length given them to return to their own country, those who survived availed themselves of the privilege and took their departure, expressing great and lasting gratitude for the quietude and comforts they had enjoyed for twenty-one years.

The merit of having relieved the financial straits in which the hospital found itself during the early part of the nineteenth century from almost complete ruin, is pre-eminently due to the late Lord Robert Seymour, whose memory must always be dear to the Middlesex Hospital. He it was who obtained for the hospital the patronage of the Prince Regent, afterwards King George the Fourth, whose example was followed by King William the Fourth, and her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. Our present gracious King has likewise condescended to declare himself the

Patron of the Middlesex Hospital, and to assist it with his annual bounty.

Cancer Department.

A special and in some respects a unique feature of the Middlesex Hospital, is the Cancer Charity, which was established in 1792.

The founders of the cancer establishment, actuated by a wise benevolence, determined that this refuge should be permanent, by directing that the patients might remain until "relieved by art, or released by death."

In 1893, the important step was taken with a view to move the female cancer establishment to a separate building entirely devoted to the treatment of that disease.

In support of this project a Festival Dinner was held in 1894, under the special patronage of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, at which H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (now His Majesty King Edward VII.) presided, and was supported by numerous Governors and friends of the hospital.

Cancer Wards.

The foundation stone of the new building was laid on 15th July, 1897, by H.R.H. The Princess Christian, and on the 1st January, 1900, the female cancer patients were transferred to the new building.

A cancer investigation committee was formed, and a research laboratory instituted, of which Mr. A. G. R. Foulerton was appointed the first Director. To him and to his successor in that office, Dr. Lazarus-Barlow, together with the zealous band of workers who have been engaged in these laboratories, are owing the already published volumes of reports containing memoirs and records of considerable interest and value, which have more than justified the foundation of this Research Department, and which are full of promise for the future.

Medical School.

In 1835, the Medical School, which is fully equipped and ably staffed for teaching all the subjects in the curriculum, was founded, through the efforts of Sir Charles Bell. Space does not here permit a more extended reference to this institution, full particulars of which can, however, be obtained from the published Prospectus.

Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School.

Hospital.

The Hospital occupies a remarkably advantageous position in the very centre of London, and is surrounded by great districts which represent at once the wealthiest, the poorest, and the busiest aspects of the life of the Metropolis. Its students thereby enjoy exceptional opportunities for the study of every variety of disease and injury, street accidents being especially numerous in the neighbourhood.

Position.

The Hospital is readily accessible from all parts of London and the suburbs, being within two minutes' walk of the Charing Cross Terminus of the South Eastern Railway, of the Charing Cross Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and of the Trafalgar Square Station of the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway. It is also but a few minutes' walk from the Tottenham Court Road Station of the Central London Railway, and from the Charing Cross Steamboat Pier, and it is within an easy distance of the Waterloo, Victoria, Euston, St. Pancras, King's Cross, and Marylebone Termini, whilst it is in communication by tram and omnibus with all parts of London. Charing Cross is, perhaps, outside of the City, the spot in the Metropolis at which most routes converge.

Foundation.

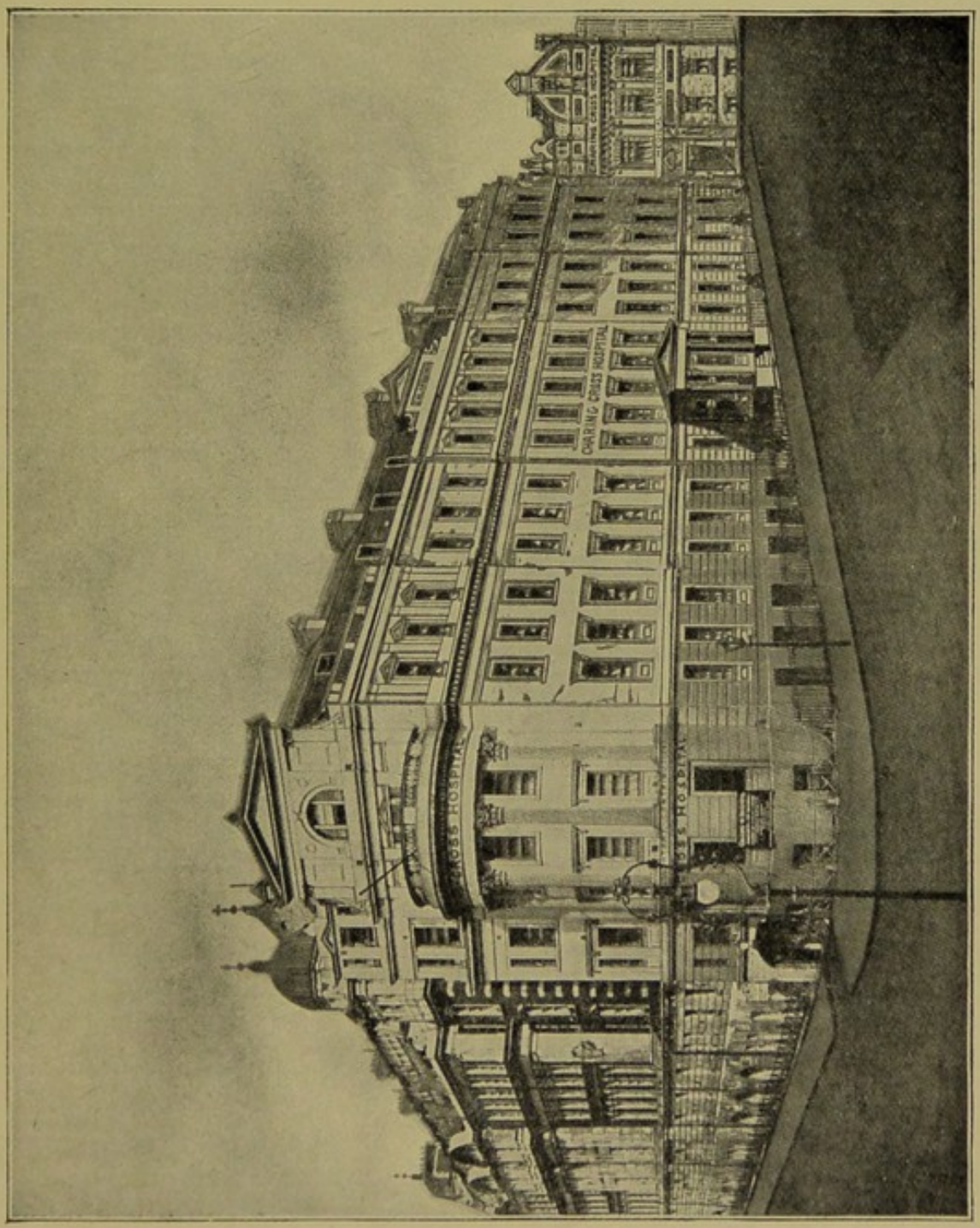
The Hospital was founded as a Dispensary in the year 1818, and patients began to be admitted into its wards in 1827. It was rebuilt in the years 1831 to 1834, and again in 1876. In 1887, it was enlarged, and during the years 1901 to 1905 extensive additions were made. A Nurses' Home was built facing Chandos Street, and a large block containing Surgical Wards, Out-Patients' Department, Operating Theatres, and Isolation Wards was erected facing King William Street. At the same time the previously existing buildings were largely remodelled.

Number of beds.

The Hospital, with its Convalescent Home, now contains 287 beds.

Medical School.

The present Medical School was erected in 1881 in Chandos Street, opposite the Hospital. This building was greatly enlarged in 1889, and new Physical, Biological, and Pathological Laboratories were added in 1904.



Charing Cross Hospital.

The School now comprises fully-equipped and modern Chemical, Physical, Biological, Anatomical, Physiological, and Bacteriological Departments, each of which is under the charge of a special teacher, who devotes his whole time to his subject, and the laboratories in these departments are open daily for work and instruction.

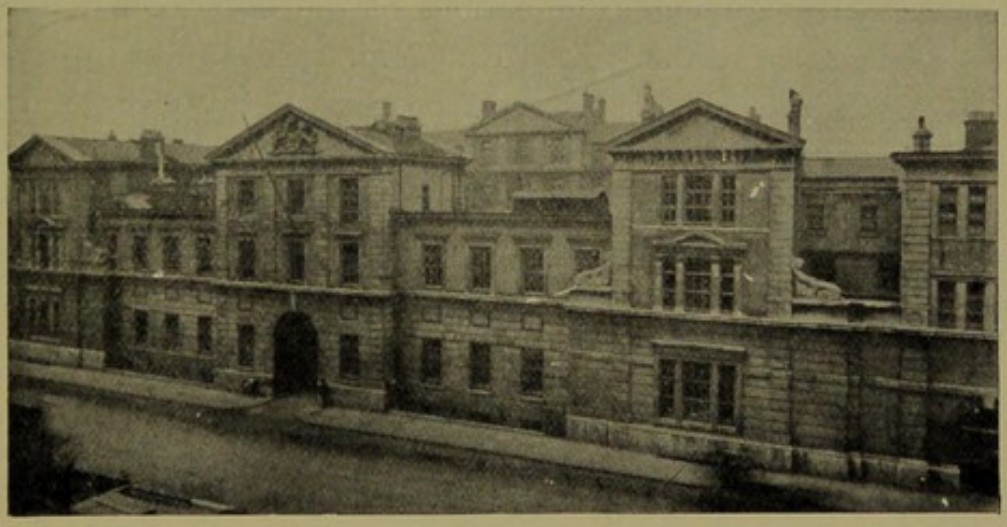
The Pathological Museum is one of the best of its kind; it contains 2,800 specimens, specially arranged for teaching and study.

The Library contains some 5,000 volumes, including the latest editions of the Text Books in common use, and the chief Medical Periodicals.

Royal Free Hospital and London School of Medicine for Women.

Foundation.

The London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C., is the mother School of medical women in this country, and was founded in 1874, before any clinical instruction was open to women in London, and at a time when no qualifying body in Great Britain would examine them. It was not until 1876 that a permissive Bill, introduced into the House of Commons by the Rt. Hon. Russell Gurney, Recorder of London, enabled British Medical Examining Boards to admit women to their examinations.



The Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

Admission of Women to Irish Diplomas:

In 1877, the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland (now the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland), decided to admit women who held medical degrees from the Universities of Berne and Zurich to their final examination. Some four or five women entered, passed, and received the licence of the college. They were then entitled to be registered by the General Medical Council.

to London Degrees.

In the same year, 1877, the University of London decided to admit women to its medical examinations, and an agreement was signed with the authorities of the Royal Free Hospital providing for the clinical instruction within its walls of students of the London School of Medicine

for Women. Since this time the medical education of women in this country has made steady progress.

The Medical School.

During the years 1897—1900, the School, the work of which had previously been carried on in adapted houses, was entirely rebuilt at a cost, with equipment, of over £36,000. The anatomical, physiological, chemical, and physical laboratories, which occupied the first of the three blocks built, were opened by their Majesties the King and Queen when Prince and Princess of Wales, in May, 1898, and the whole was completed in October, 1900.

The School is situated in Hunter Street, W.C., five minutes' walk from Euston, St. Pancras, and King's Cross Stations, and rather less from the Russell Square Station on the Brompton and Piccadilly Tube.

Curriculum.

The School provides complete and carefully supervised courses of instruction for the medical degrees of the University of London, and for the degrees and qualifying examinations of the other Universities and medical corporations of the United Kingdom.

There are valuable Scholarships open both to junior and senior students. Laboratories are provided for practical work in physiology, anatomy, chemistry, biology, physics, and pharmacology. A small private laboratory for the use of lecturers and demonstrators, for research work and preparation work, is attached to each laboratory.

There are three lecture theatres, which accommodate from 80 to 100 students each.

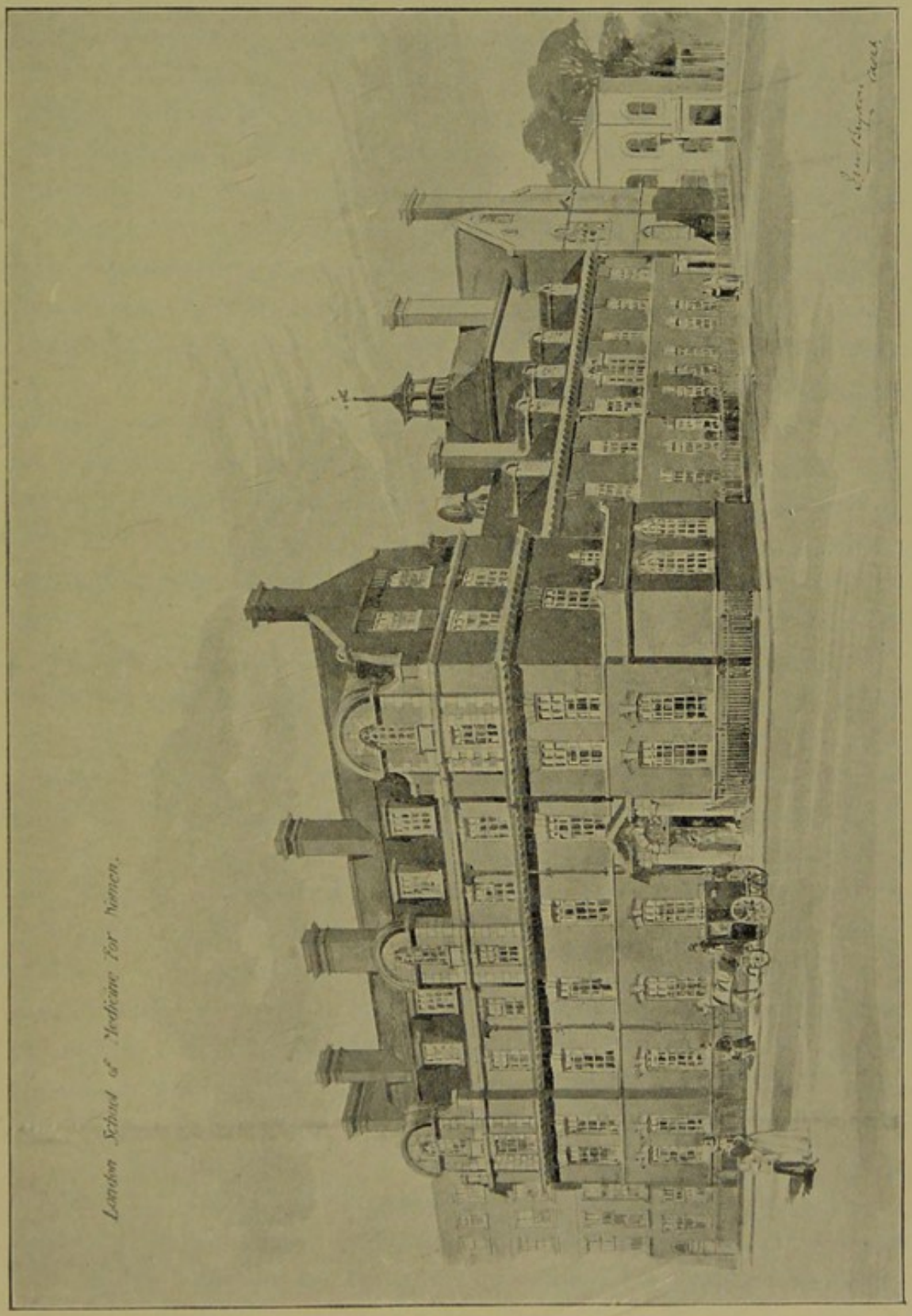
Royal Free Hospital.

The Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road (five minutes' walk from the School), was founded in 1828. It has 165 beds, all available for clinical instruction. New operating theatres and anæsthetising rooms supplied with all the most modern improvements have just been added, and the Electrical and Radiographic Department has been recently entirely refitted and reorganised.

The hospital has an excellent pathological museum and laboratories for bacteriology and clinical pathology, erected and equipped by relatives and friends as a memorial to Mabel Webb, M.B., who at the time of her death was curator of the museum.

Pathological Department.

The Pathological Department is under the care of the pathologist, assisted by a clinical pathologist, an assistant clinical pathologist, and the curator of the museum. All students in turn hold clerkships in this department.



The London School of Medicine for Women, Hunter Street, W.C.

Systematic clinical instruction is given to the students while holding the various clerkships and dresserships, in the wards and out-patient rooms, and in the special Departments for Diseases of Women, of the Eye, of the Skin, and of Throat, Nose and Ear.

The students do their midwifery in the extern Midwifery Department, under the immediate supervision of the obstetric assistants. They attend one of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals for fevers, and at the Bethlem Royal Hospital for mental diseases.

Student life.

The social and corporate life of the students is promoted by the existence of debating and musical societies, boating, hockey, and lawn-tennis clubs. There is also a student's medical society, and a flourishing school magazine.

There are residential chambers at the School providing accommodation for seventeen students, and comfortable quarters are provided close to the hospital for those students who are working in the Midwifery Department.

The museum of the Royal College of Surgeons is open to women students on Fridays from 11 to 4, and on Saturdays from 11 to 1 o'clock.

Senior students of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women are admitted to the following among other hospitals:—

New Hospital for Women.

The New Hospital for Women—officered entirely by women. Students can obtain clerkships in the Medical, Surgical, and Ophthalmic Departments, and in all the Out-patient Departments.

Special Hospitals associated.

Senior students can also obtain clerkships and dresserships at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and the Alexandra Hospital for Hip-disease, Queen Square, and are admitted to the practice of many of the special hospitals, including the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square, and the London School of Tropical Medicine (post-graduate study only).

Midwifery.

Additional experience in midwifery can be obtained at Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, at the Clapham Maternity Hospital and School of Midwifery, where qualified women are eligible for resident posts, and at the Maternity Department of the New Hospital for Women, where qualified women are eligible for all posts.

Appointments.

At the Royal Free Hospital the posts of physician and assistant physician for diseases of women, the two anæsthetists, medical and surgical registrars, clinical pathologist, curator of museum, assistant clinical pathologist, obstetric assistant, and the clinical assistantships for out-patients are held by women. Four assistant anæsthetists, two house-surgeons, two house-physicians, and two junior obstetric assistants, are appointed annually from among former students of the school.

In London qualified women are eligible for all posts at the New Hospital for Women, the Clapham Maternity Hospital, Canning Town Medical Mission Hospital, and for resident or clinical posts at the Belgrave and Evelina Hospitals for Children, and for clinical posts at several of the hospitals for diseases of the eye, as well as for certain pathological posts and research scholarships.

London, therefore, provides not only a medical education for women, first-rate in every department, but also gives invaluable opportunities for the clinical experience after qualification, without which it is impossible to reach a high degree of professional attainment.

University College Hospital and Medical School.

Foundation.

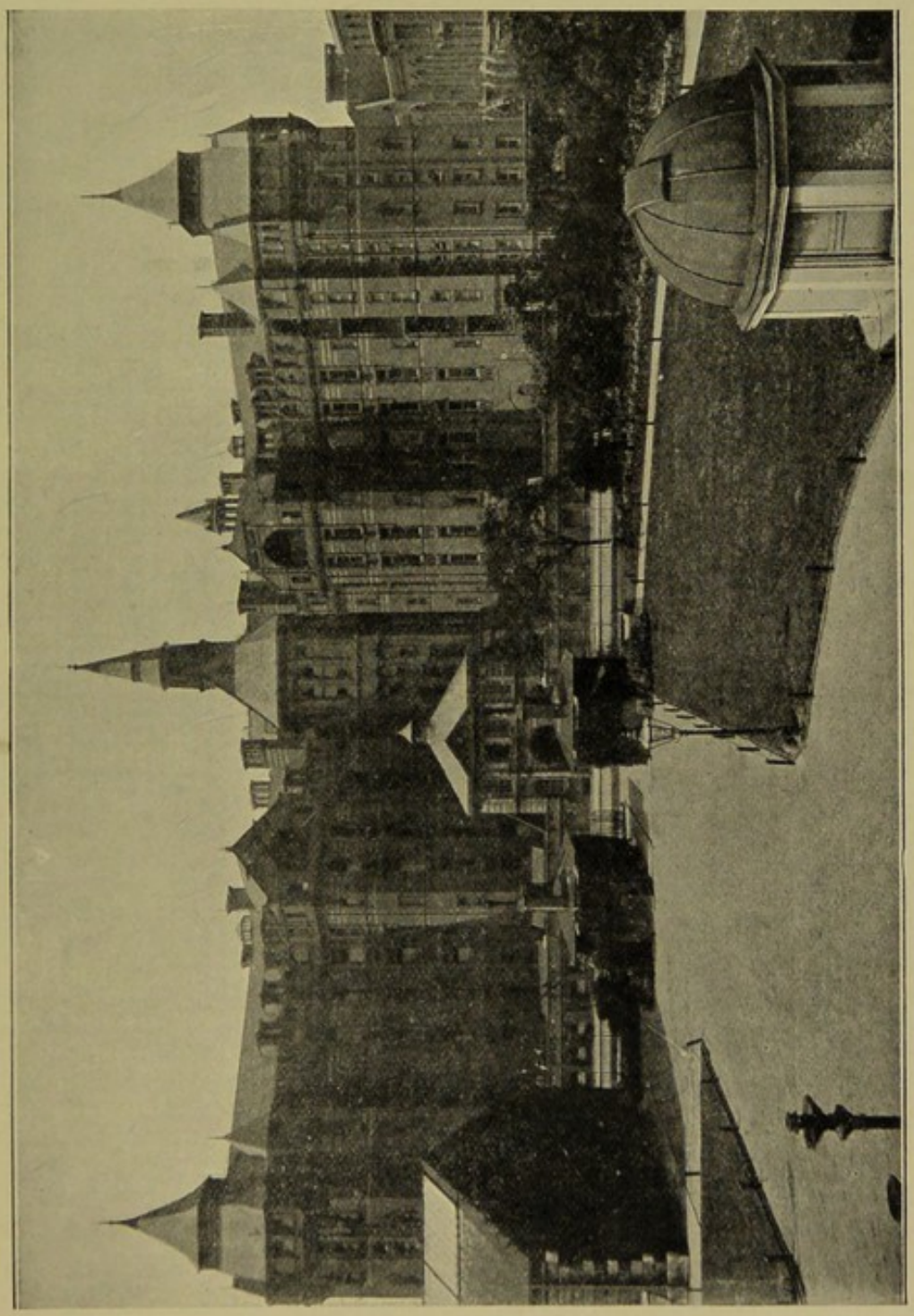
THE institution from which University College Hospital has grown is to be found in the University Dispensary, which was started in 1828 at No. 4, George Street, Euston Square, and was managed by a committee of the Council of University College, and staffed by four of the professors and the demonstrator in anatomy. This dispensary was intended to meet the deficiency of the facilities for practical work connected with clinical instruction at University College. This provision, however, was soon found to be inadequate, and on 1st November, 1834, the North London Hospital, or as it came to be known shortly after its institution, "The North London, or University College Hospital," was opened for the reception of patients. Various alterations and additions were made in the building from time to time, and in the year 1896, the question of rebuilding the hospital was definitely brought forward, and a fund raised to purchase the additional land required for the site of the new hospital. After the site had been acquired, and the plans prepared by the late Alfred Waterhouse, Esq., R.A., the late Sir John Blundell Maple, Bart., generously offered to defray the cost of erecting the new buildings. The present hospital was erected at the cost of over £200,000, and formally opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on November 6th, 1906. The hospital has been built on the most modern principles, and each ward is so constructed that it is completely isolated, and the system of ventilation is most thorough. There are three operating theatres with rooms adjoining, in which all the necessary preparations are carried out. These rooms and the theatres are constructed with special attention to the requirements of modern surgery.

Title.

Rebuilding.

Out-patient Department.

The Out-patient Department offers exceptional advantages for clinical study, and possesses ample and well-lighted rooms for the assistant physicians and surgeons, and medical officers in charge of the special departments. The dressing-rooms and rooms for the examination of the patients are sufficiently numerous to permit the students studying individual cases without difficulty. The Casualty Department is capacious and thoroughly equipped with all essentials for dealing with emergencies, and there are side rooms containing beds for cases which require special



University College Hospital.

supervision. In the half-basement is situated a complete system of medicinal baths. In connection with the hospital there is a maternity district, which is of great extent, and provides opportunity for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the subject.

Clinical Pathology.

The entire top floor of the west wing is devoted to the Department of Clinical Pathology, including post-mortem, bacteriological, microscopical, and chemical investigations. Here also is a large clinical lecture room, which is used for lectures, lantern demonstrations, and tutorial classes.

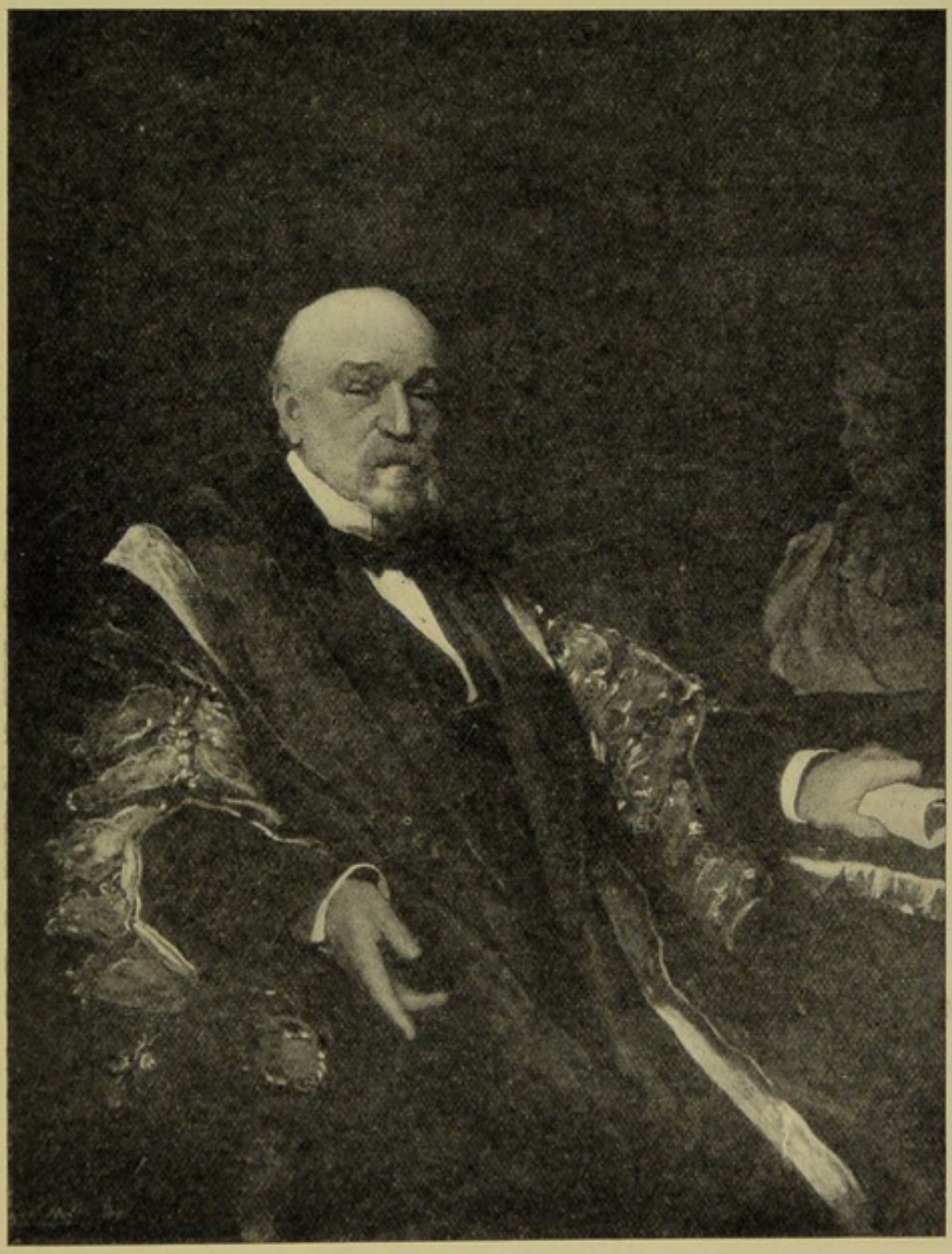
University College Hospital Medical School.

Nurses' Home.

Students' House.

A Nurses' Home and Maternity Students' House has been constructed in connection with the hospital and adjoining the new Medical School. These buildings form part of the block of the new Medical School, and were the gift of Sir Donald Currie, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

The School for the instruction of students preparing for the medical profession was formerly the Faculty of Medicine, University College, London, but by the University College, London (Transfer) Act (1905),



The late Sir W. Jenner, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.,
President of the Royal College of Physicians;
Professor of Clinical Medicine, University College Hospital, 1860–1879.

the Corporation of North London or University College Hospital was constituted for carrying on the work of the Hospital and University College Hospital Medical School.

The new Medical School, which was designed by Paul Waterhouse, Esq., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., was opened in September, 1907. The entire cost of the building and equipment was defrayed by Sir Donald Currie, G.C.M.G.

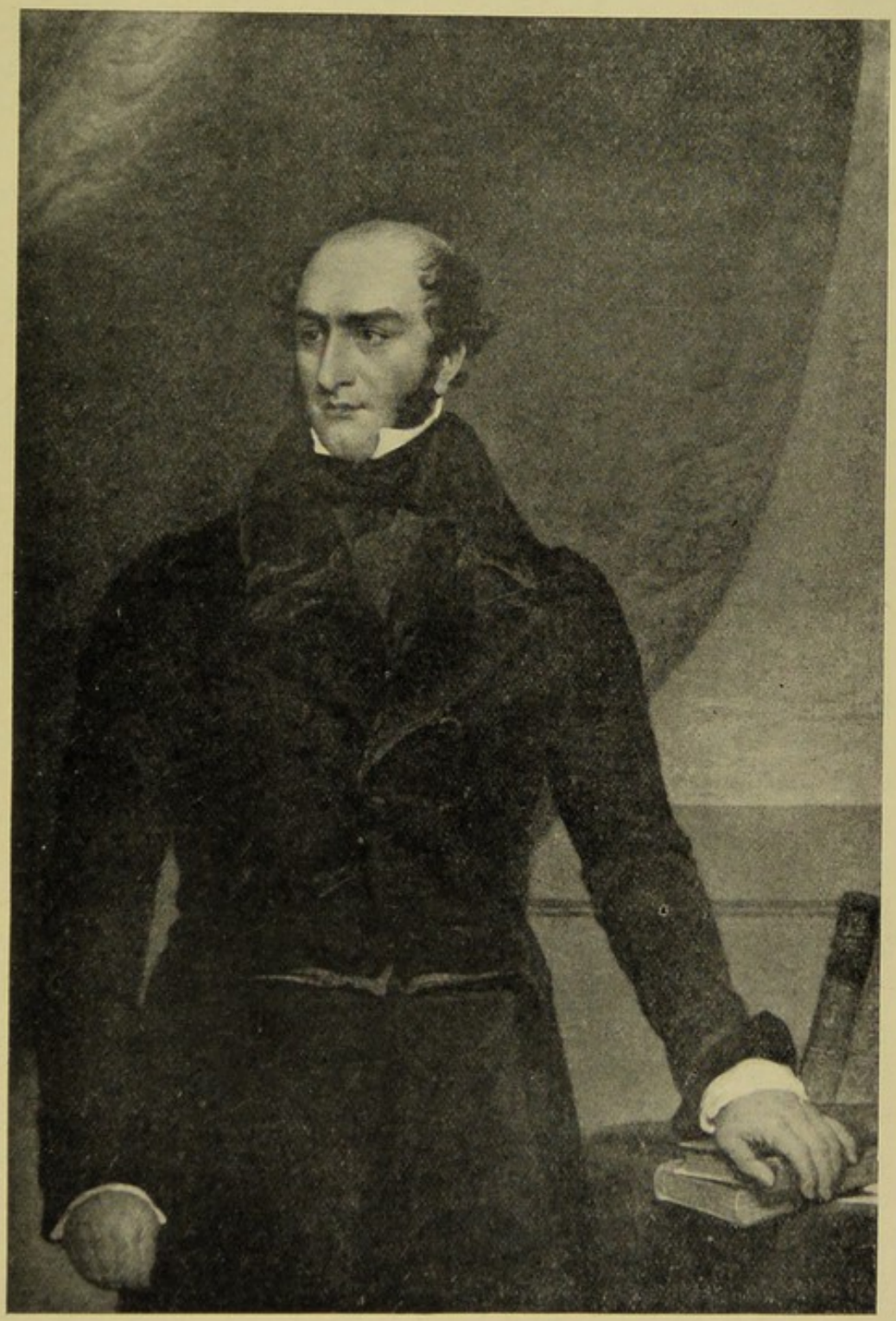
School accommodation.

The School provides accommodation for lectures, demonstrations, and practical work in all the advanced subjects of the medical curriculum. For the purposes of instruction in these final subjects, three well-equipped lecture demonstration rooms have been provided for the teaching of morbid anatomy, bacteriology, and chemical pathology. Rooms are provided on the fifth floor of the building for instruction in operative surgery, surgical anatomy, and bandaging. For the purposes of systematic lectures, two large theatres have been provided. A library, containing about eight thousand books, is open to all students of the School. The new buildings also contain reading, writing, and games rooms for students, as well as a large gymnasium. Full provision is also made for the teaching of the advanced bacteriology required for the various diplomas in Public Health and State Medicine. With the object of promoting and facilitating research work, thirteen rooms have been set aside for this purpose. One or two accommodate one worker only, but others make provision for two or three, and up to six. The rooms are fitted either for chemical investigations or for bacteriological and histological work.

Curriculum.

Students who intend to pursue their studies at University College Hospital Medical School, may enter for the whole course of their studies, both Preliminary, Intermediate, and Final, at the Medical School, by applying to the Dean of the School. In this case the student would pay his fee to the Dean of the School, and would pursue his Preliminary and Intermediate studies at the University of London, University College, Gower Street, the Dean of the School making all the arrangements for his so doing. After completing his Preliminary and Intermediate studies, he would enter the Medical School of University College Hospital for his Final studies.

Students may enter the Medical School for their Final studies, not only after completing their Preliminary and Intermediate studies at the University of London, University College, but also after having completed these studies at any other University centre, or at any other School.



The late Robert Liston, F.R.C.S.

Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College Hospital, 1834–1847.

King's College Hospital and Medical School.

Foundation.

King's College, London, was established by Royal Charter in the year 1829, for the teaching of the various branches of literature, science, and medicine, and was opened in 1831. Its founders may claim the first attempt to give a collegiate education to London medical students, for within the walls of the College were faculties of arts, law, science and medicine, and this placed it at once upon a footing quite distinct from that occupied by the various institutions which instructed students of medicine alone.

In 1836, a Charter was granted to the University of London empowering the Senate to receive as candidates for the various degrees, students of King's and University Colleges, and of certain other affiliated teaching institutions.

In 1839, King's College Hospital was opened for the purpose of giving the students of the medical faculty of King's College opportunities for clinical study in close proximity to their College.

It was built upon the site of an old workhouse belonging to the parish of St. Clement Danes, in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

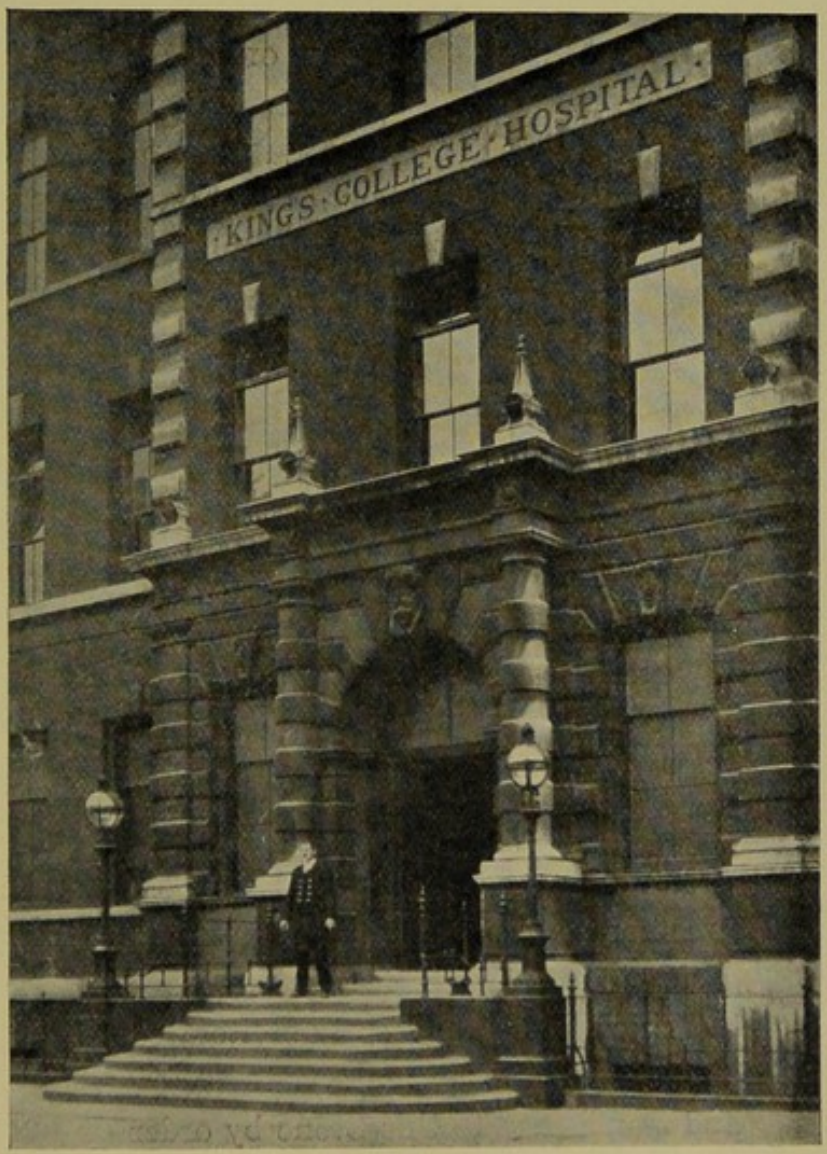
In 1849, this Hospital was inadequate for the needs of the district, and for the instruction of the students, for during those ten years over 700 students had studied clinical medicine and surgery within its walls.

Rebuilding.

In 1861, the present King's College Hospital was opened, and it was for many years recognised as one of the finest Hospitals in the kingdom, on account of the loftiness and size of its wards, and by reason of its accommodation, or what would now be called its "administrative department."

Of the great physicians and surgeons who have in the past served upon its Honorary Staff, may be mentioned, Dr. Todd, Dr. Budd, Sir George Johnson, Dr. Lionel Beale, Richard Partridge, Sir William Fergusson, Sir William Bowman, John Wood, Sir William Priestly, and Lord Lister.

King's College Hospital was the first Hospital in London in which the superintendence of the nursing of patients, and the use of the wards as a Training School for Nurses, were extended to a Voluntary Nursing Sisterhood—the Sisterhood of St. John's House. The Hospital paid a yearly sum of money to St. John's House for the nursing from 1856 to Nursing.



Main Entrance.

1885. At the latter date the Committee of Management of the Hospital founded a Training School for Nurses.

The most striking feature of the Hospital is the great staircase, a fine shaft through the whole height of the building, which is valuable for the proper ventilation of the wards in the northern wing. At its foot

is a statue, on classical lines, of Dr. Todd, one of the first members of the Hospital Staff; on the walls are medallion portraits of former benefactors. These decorations give the great staircase hall an air of dignity and restfulness which is distinctly grateful. Built into the wall and hidden under the staircase itself is an older and very quaint relic. It is a plain tombstone with the following inscription :—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
HONEST JOE MILLER,
WHO WAS A TENDER HUSBAND
AND A SINCERE FRIEND ; A FACETIOUS COMPANION
AND AN EXCELLENT COMEDIAN,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1738,
AGE 56 YEARS.

If humour, wit and honesty could save
The humorous, witty, honest from the grave,
The grave had not so soon a tenant found
Whom honesty and wit and humour crowned.
Could but esteem and love preserve our breath
And guard us longer from the stroke of Death,
The stroke of death on him had later fell
Whom all mankind esteemed and loved full well.

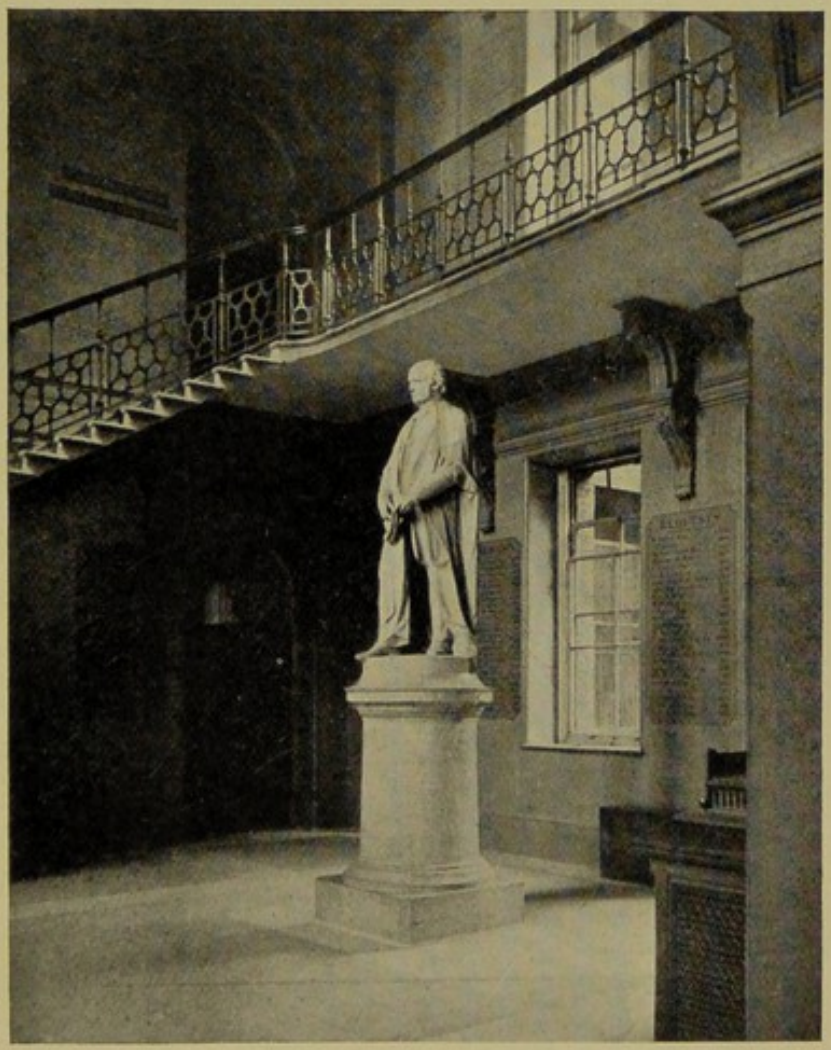
From respect to social worth
Mirthful qualities and histrionic excellence
Commemorated by poetic talent in humble life
The above Inscription
Which Time had nearly obliterated
has been preserved
and transferred to this Stone by order of
Jervis Buck,
A.D. 1816. Churchwarden.

This stone originally stood in a graveyard which occupied the site of part of the Hospital.

By the London University Act of 1898, a great change in medical education has taken place. King's College is now one of the "University Centres for teaching Medical Sciences"—(chemistry, physics, biology,

anatomy and physiology)—hence the medical curriculum has been divided, the first part being the division of medical sciences taught at King's College, Strand, and the second part, the division of advanced, or final medical studies, taught at the Hospital.

During the last ten years, the growth of the special departments in medicine and surgery, and of clinical pathology, have rendered extension



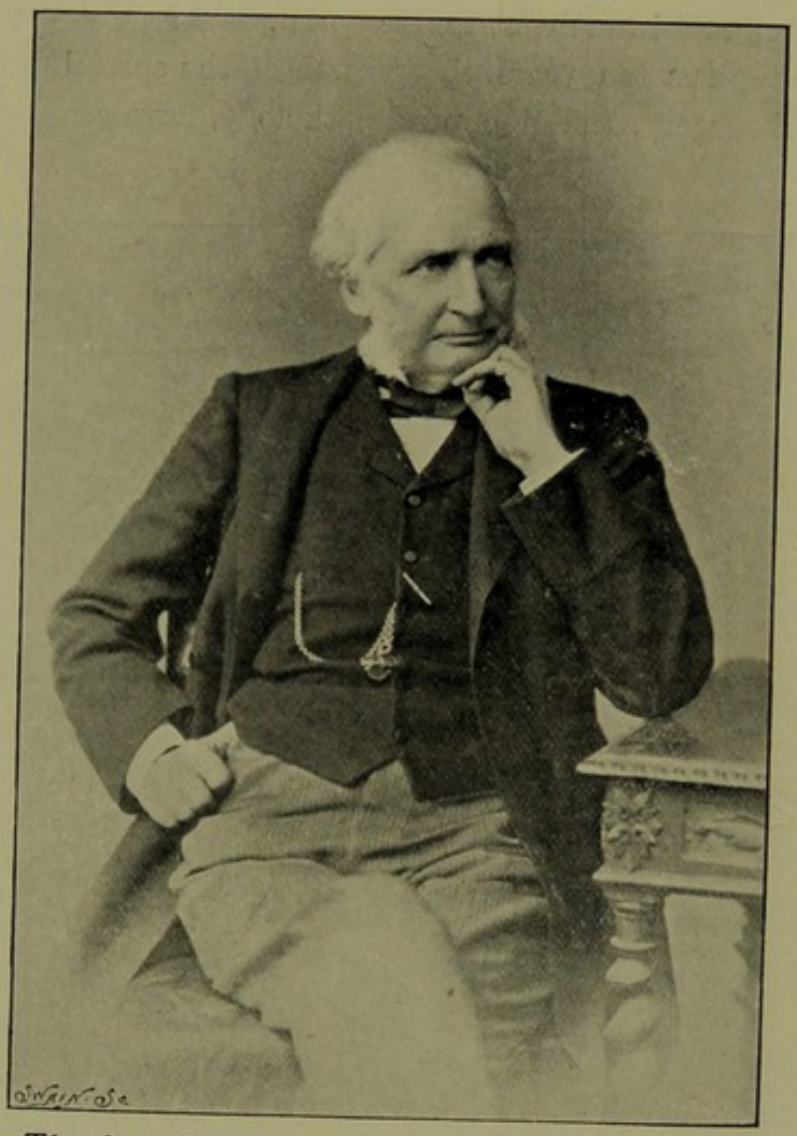
Main Staircase and Hall with Statue of Dr. Todd.

imperative, and, as it was not possible to enlarge the present building, it was decided to move the Hospital to a part of London which was greatly in need of hospital accommodation.

New site for Hospital.

A site of about fifteen acres, at Denmark Hill, has been presented, and upon it the erection of a new Hospital, containing 600 beds, with students' college, lecture rooms, &c., has been commenced. This, as

regards construction and the completeness of its internal design and fittings, will be as far in advance of the present Hospital as this was in advance of any similar institution when it was opened in 1861.



The late Sir George Johnson, M.D., F.R.S.

Professor of Clinical Medicine in King's College.

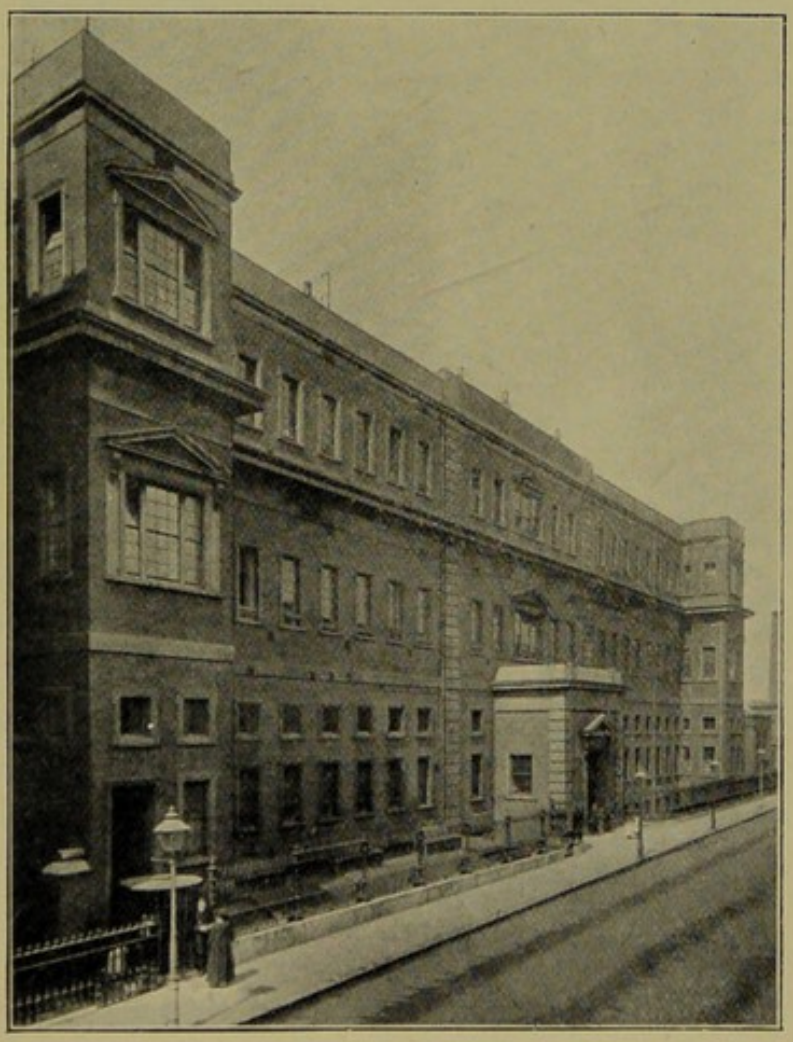
Position.

The new Hospital will be quite easy of access from all parts. Electric trams will pass its gates, and it will be close to Loughboro' Junction, the southern terminus of the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway, and several other stations. It will also be near institutions where the student may acquire practical knowledge of fevers and mental diseases—both of which are required for the final examinations.

St. Mary's Hospital and Medical School.

Foundation.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL was founded in 1843 to supply a need which had been felt for many years, and which had found public utterance, in 1841, in the publication of "An Address on the Necessity for a New Hospital in the North-Western Quarter of the Metropolis."

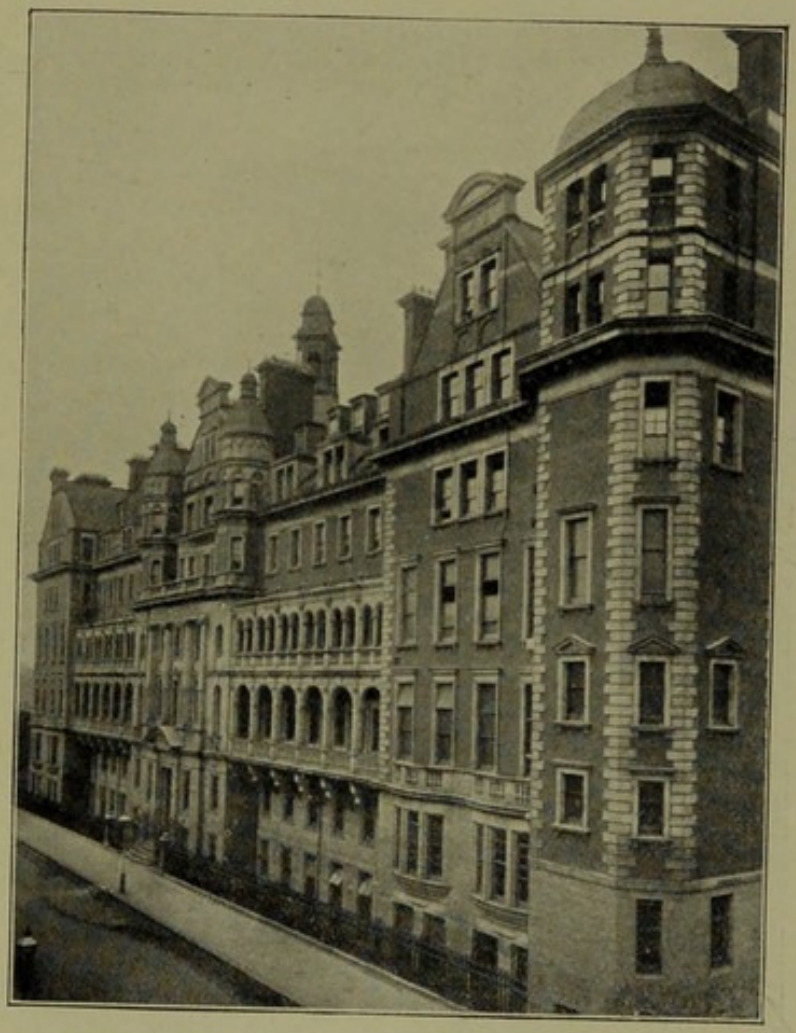


St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W.

Medical School, "an essential appendage."

The idea of founding with their hospital a Medical School "as an essential appendage," was in the minds of the original promoters; and in 1852, one year after the opening of the hospital, the first pupils were

admitted to study surgery, the Medical School being formally established two years later than this, the feeling of the then Governing Body being that "A Hospital without a School is sadly crippled in the noble work which it is founded to accomplish; . . . . not only are the immediate recipients of its benefits injured by the want of a body of intelligent students who may act as dressers and clinical clerks in the wards, ... but the hospital, in its more exalted character of a great storehouse of



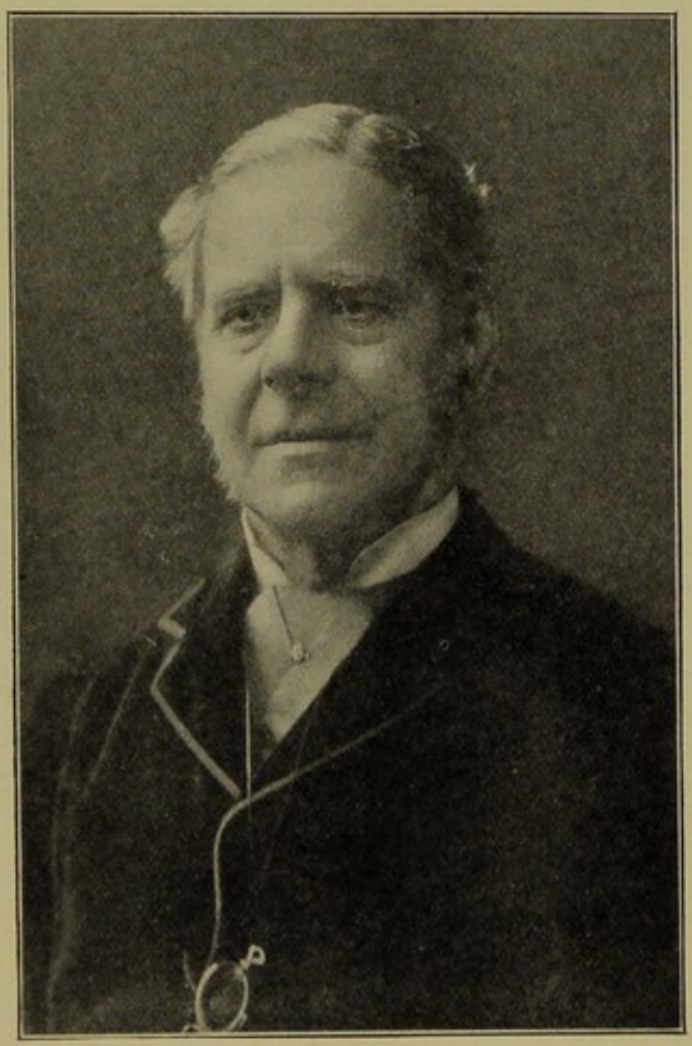
St Mary's Hospital Medical School.

facts, of recorded medical observations and practical results, is useless to futurity."

Enlargement.

From the time of its foundation the hospital has undergone successive enlargements as funds would permit. It was opened for fifty patients in 1851, the number of beds being increased to 150 in 1852; in 1857 the "Allcroft" Ward was added for accidents, and in 1864 the King (then

Prince of Wales) laid the foundation stone of the "Albert Edward Wing," which, when completed, raised the number of beds to between 180 and 200, and provided a chapel, and a ward for children. In 1883, the Mary Stanford wing was added, and in 1887 negotiations were commenced for the site of the Clarence Wing, the foundation stone of this wing being laid in 1892, and the lower part opened as an Out-patient Department in 1897.



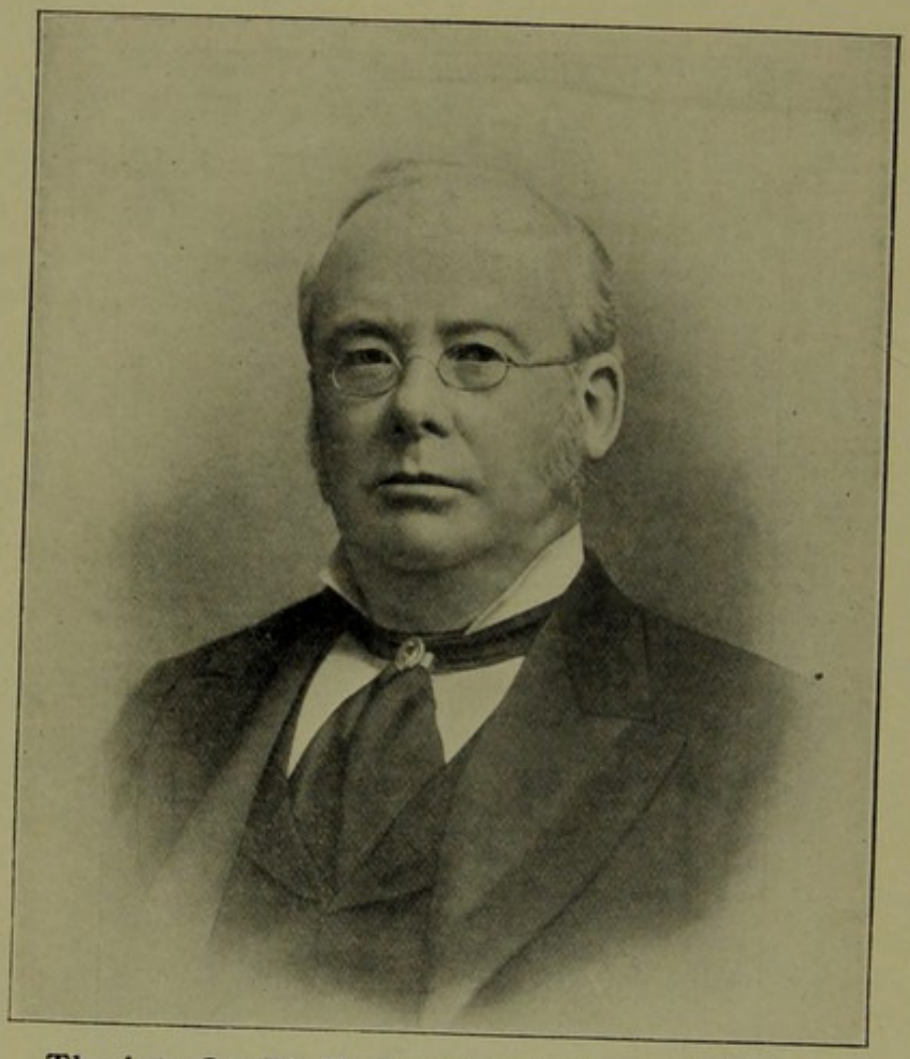
The late Sir E. Sieveking, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.P. Lond., Hon. LL.D. Edin.
1816–1904.

Present Site.

At the present time the buildings of the Hospital and Medical School cover a site of nearly two acres with frontages to Cambridge Place and Praed Street, Paddington, and the hospital contains accommodation for nearly 350 beds, 281 only being occupied at present owing to lack of funds.

The practice of the hospital, available for the instruction of medical students, ncludes, besides medicine and surgery, special departments for instruction in ophthalmology, laryngology, dermatology, otology, and radiography.

One of the most recent additions to the institution is the large and well-equipped department for therapeutic inoculation, which is under the



The late Sir W. H. Broadbent, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D., F.R.S.

Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, 1871–1896.

personal direction of Sir Almroth Wright, F.R.S., and a large staff of assistants. Ample laboratory accommodation is provided, both for teaching and research, together with rooms for the attendance of out-patients.

The practice of the hospital includes some 4,000 in-patients per

annum, with about 50,000 out-patients and casualties, while the Maternity Department provides for attendance upon some 1,200 cases per annum.

The main frontage of the hospital is in Praed Street, and is close to the Paddington Terminus of the Great Western Railway, the Medical School being situated in a separate block of buildings upon the same site.

Curriculum.

The School provides for the entire curriculum, including the necessary scientific subjects of the first and second years, and all the heads of departments are recognised teachers of the University of London.

No residential College is provided, as it has been found that the neighbourhood west of the Hospital provides ample and suitable accommodation, but the students have access to a large and well-stocked library and to club rooms on the premises, while an athletic ground (eight acres in extent) is provided at North Kensington, a short distance from the Medical School.

The London School of Tropical Medicine.

ALBERT DOCKS, E.

Facilities for Study.

THE facilities afforded by this School are such as to provide ample accommodation for forty students, this being about the number usually in attendance.

The chief feature is one long laboratory with northern light, fully supplied with the latest methods necessary for the study of Tropical Diseases, and equipped with the most modern scientific appliances for bacteriological, physiological, and pathological work.

In this laboratory the majority of the students have their place, and adjoining it is a suitable room for the Director, equally well equipped. There is also a large and growing museum.

On the first floor are the laboratories of the arthropodologist. Certain special appliances and facilities are afforded for the examination, conservation and collection of arthropods and insects generally.

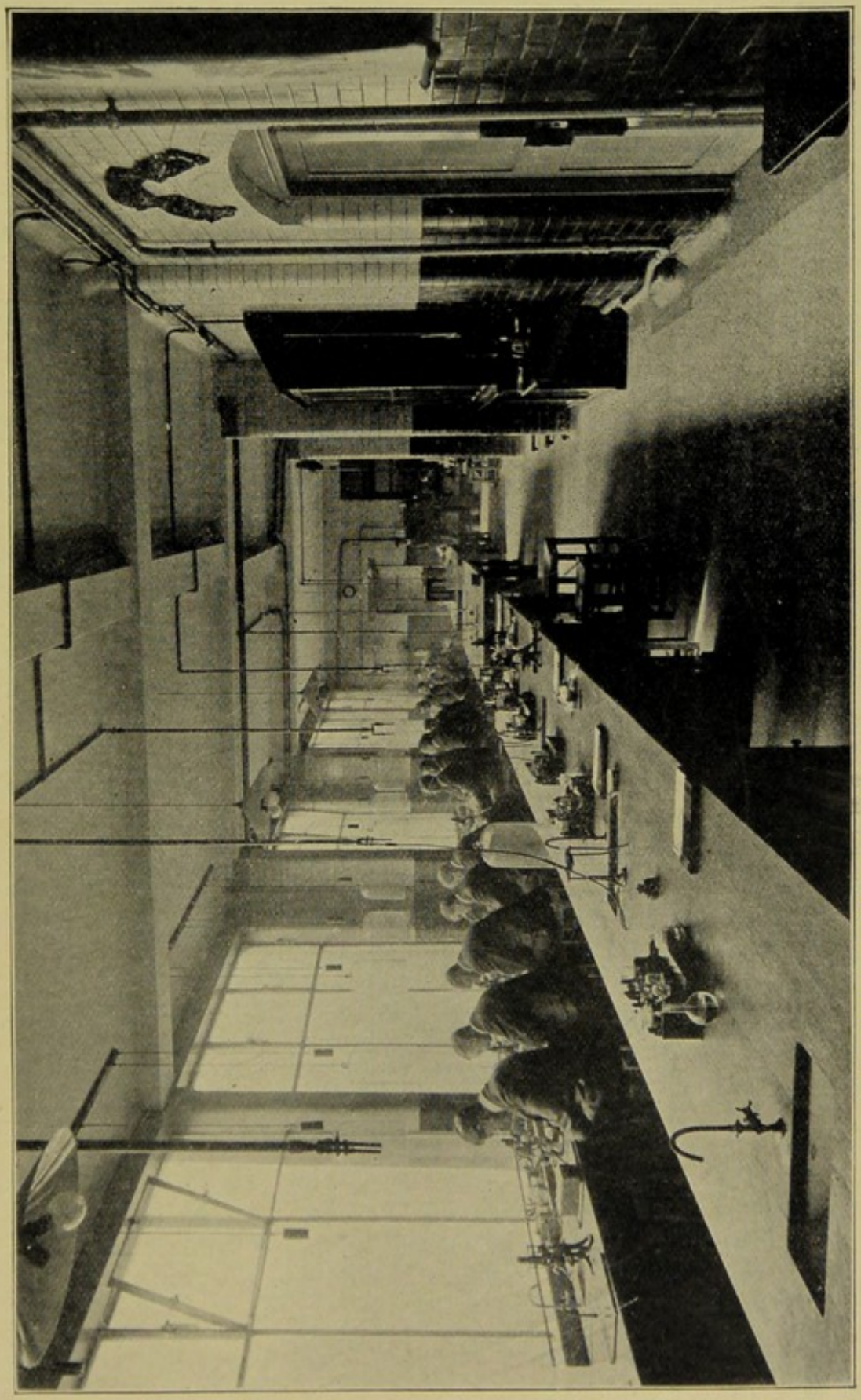
On the third floor a large laboratory provides accommodation for the helminthologist and protozoologist, who are equally well provided with the necessary equipment. In these special laboratories students also find accommodation.

Students' Quarters.

In close contiguity to the laboratories are a range of rooms in which students, who desire to do so, can find residence. There are spacious mess rooms, and a library, and the whole School and residential quarters are situated within the grounds of the Albert Dock Hospital, a branch of the Seamen's Hospital Society. This branch has accommodation for fifty patients, and in it are always to be found a large number of patients suffering from tropical diseases.

The large wards give accommodation for twenty beds each, and there are various other smaller wards. The hospital is in other ways provided with the usual offices, operating theatre, &c., and there is in addition an Out-patient Department which gives accommodation for the treatment of about 10,000 patients per annum.

A specially constructed mortuary, post-mortem room, etc., stands in close proximity to the School and Hospital, and is so arranged that ample



The London School of Tropical Medicine, Albert Docks, E.

space is provided for every student to avail himself of the instruction afforded by each autopsy.

The sheds for animals also stand within the grounds, and these are arranged and fitted in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office.

The whole of these premises are enclosed within a ring fence, and afford probably one of the most complete Schools for the teaching of special subjects in England.

Analysis of Students.

Since the establishment of the School in 1899, 779 students have taken out the course. The analysis of students is as follows:—

Colonial Office	309
Other Governments	37
Indian Medical Service	49
Royal Army Medical Corps	8
Indian Civil Department	1
Royal Navy	4
Missionaries	98
Private Students	273
	779

The Lister Institute, Chelsea Embankment.

The Lister Institute for Research in Pathology and Hygiene.

CHELSEA GARDENS, CHELSEA BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Foundation

THE Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine (late Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine) was incorporated on July 25th, 1901, and is similar in character and purpose to the Institut Pasteur in Paris, the Hygienic Institute in Berlin, and others established on the Continent for scientific research into the causation and prevention of the various infective diseases of men and animals. It was admitted as a School of the University of London in 1905, under the Statutes, Section 74, "for the purpose of Research in Hygiene and Pathology."

A Laboratory at the Lister Institute.

Equipment.

The Building comprises fully-equipped bacteriological, pathological, and chemical departments, a department of protozoology (presided over by the University Professor of Protozoology), and a library.

Facilities for research in hygiene, bacteriology, protozoology, and pathology are afforded in the laboratories.

Serum Department.

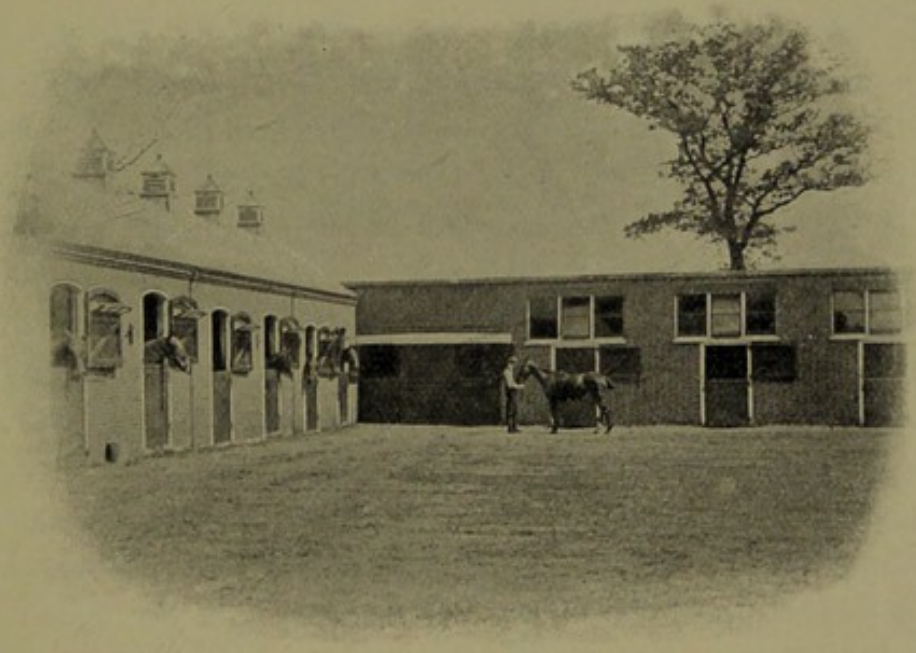
The Serum Department of the Institute likewise offers facilities to those desirous of engaging in research upon immunity in relation to

disease. These laboratories are situated at Queensberry Lodge, near Elstree, Herts.

The general research laboratories of the Institute are situated in Chelsea Bridge Road, within easy distance of Victoria and Sloane Square Stations.

The laboratories of the Institute are open to responsible persons desirous of prosecuting researches, free of charge, and the expenses of an investigation *may* also be defrayed by the Institute. A certain number

Laboratories.



Stables, Serum Department, Elstree, Hertfordshire.

of students and medical officers, desirous of acquiring experience in the ordinary methods of sanitary science, including bacteriology, pathological chemistry or protozoology, are admitted to the laboratories of the Institute. Such students are charged a small fee. Applications to work in the Institute's laboratories should be made to the Director.

The Institute's exhibit at the Franco-British Exhibition will consist of two parts. One of these comprises a selection from the instruments and apparatus of Lord Lister, as used by him in his original work on antiseptics, and includes an experiment which was performed by him over thirty years ago, and which still continues to prove his argument. The other includes a demonstration of the various processes involved in the preparation of a therapeutic serum.

Clinical Facilities in the Schools of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

THE Faculty of Medicine in the University of London is one of the largest in the world, and is in many respects unique. Owing to the antiquity of the London Hospitals, and the Schools of Medicine attached thereto, and to the comparative youth of the University, medical teaching in London has always been greatly decentralized. Though this is a peculiarity, it is not a disadvantage, for it is an impossibility adequately to teach modern medicine to large numbers of students at one time, and a great medical school in London is probably the largest complete unit that could be considered, even were the University to be reconstructed *de novo* in the Faculty of Medicine.

Hospital Life.

Hospital life in London is the nearest approach to the collegiate life of the older Universities. This characteristic of the London Hospitals, compared with foreign institutions, is due to the fact that a student enters a Hospital or Medical School for the whole of his period of training, and forms associations, and acquires an *esprit de corps*, that is not possible under any other conditions. It must, however, be understood that it is not absolutely necessary that the earlier studies of the medical curriculum should be taught at all the Medical Schools, and some attempt has been made to centralize the teaching of these earlier subjects by the concentration of the students of some smaller Schools at one or more centres; students also come to London in large numbers, having completed the earlier purely scientific part of their training at the older Universities.

Training of Members of the Staff.

Another characteristic of medical education in London is produced by the continued in-breeding of the Medical and Surgical Staffs at the various hospitals, and the resultant development through long periods of years of very distinct types of teaching, trains of thought, and individuality of practice in the institutions themselves. This system, though it may have its disadvantages in that, without great care in selection, the teaching at any particular institution may become ineffective, has much greater compensatory advantages in the great cohesion among the members of the individual Schools, and the rivalry between the various institutions constituting the Faculty of Medicine.

It is not proposed in this article to give any information as to any individual Schools of the University, as particulars of these will be found on pages 25 *et seq.*, but it is only necessary to note that there are attached to the University 16 Schools of Medicine, which may be grouped as follows:— **Schools of Medicine.**

Schools for the Complete Medical Curriculum :—

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.
St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.
Guy's Hospital Medical School.
London Hospital Medical School.
Middlesex Hospital Medical School.
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.
London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women.
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

Schools for the Preliminary and Intermediate Medical Subjects only :—

University College Faculty of Medical Sciences.
King's College, Faculty of Medical Sciences.

Schools for the Final Medical Studies only :—

Westminster Hospital Medical School.
St. George's Hospital Medical School.
University College Hospital Medical School.
King's College Hospital Medical School.

Schools for Special Subjects :—

The London School of Tropical Medicine.
The Lister Institute for the study of Pathology and Hygiene.

These Schools contain altogether about 2,660 students, and afford a service of beds reaching a total of about 4,656, distributed as follows :— **Number of Students and Beds.**

Medicine	1,733
Surgery	2,068
Gynæcology and Obstetrics	256
Ophthalmology	168
Rhinology and Laryngology	53
Otology	31
Special and Isolation beds	210
Children's Diseases	117
Dermatology	20
	4,656

Clinical Material.

Some idea of the vast amount of clinical material available in the London Schools may also be gathered from the following statistics :—

In the hospitals above mentioned there were seen in 1906 (the last year for which full statistics are available) :—

225,987 Medical In-patients and Out-patients.

231,506 Surgical In-patients and Out-patients.

27,453 Gynæcological and Obstetric In-patients and Out-patients.

33,444 Ophthalmic In-patients and Out-patients.

25,551 Throat, Nose, and Ear In-patients and Out-patients.

15,721 Skin In-patients and Out-patients.

Morbid Anatomy.

There are also unparalleled facilities for the study of Morbid Anatomy and Pathology, as about 5,000 post mortem examinations are made annually by skilled pathologists.

It is at once obvious that, large though the number of students in London is, there is scope for a much greater use of the large amount of clinical material specified above. Staff and students in every hospital have so much routine work to get through, and so many patients to deal with, that scientific investigations are usually confined to those most urgently required for the immediate treatment of the patients. It is no exaggeration to say that at least as many students again could be accommodated in London, and yet each individual be given far more practical instruction than is possible in any other University in the United Kingdom.

Characteristics of Medical Education in London.

It may be not inappropriate at the present moment to point out the fundamental difference between medical teaching in London and in Continental centres. There is practically nothing in London analogous to a Continental clinique, as all the medical instruction is decentralised, and each physician or surgeon on a Hospital Staff has only to instruct from six to ten students at a time. These are attached to him personally, and they attend him on all his rounds in the wards, or assist him personally in the Out-patient Departments and operating theatres on the surgical side of the hospital. There being no formal cliniques open to strangers, medical teaching in London appears at first sight disappointing to the ordinary visitor, and it is necessary for anyone who really wishes to study medicine in London to attach himself definitely to an individual hospital, enter as a student, and take the ordinary routine appointments for some definite period. He will then grasp the fact that though the

method of teaching is at first sight different from that to which he is accustomed, the system of teaching only those students holding appointments is exceedingly practical, as there is a great amount of clinical material available, and no student leaves a London hospital without having had a most thorough medical education, and having in most cases himself performed almost every operation he may be called upon to do in ordinary private practice.

Number of Teachers.

The extent of the decentralisation, and the nature of the individual teaching in London, may be estimated from the fact that there are 273 physicians and surgeons on the Staffs of the twelve great hospitals, and 458 teachers in the Medical Schools of the University.

Scholarships.

Among the attractions for students in London are the large number of scholarships which are available. Full particulars of these may be obtained from any individual School, but it may be pointed out that £6,372 is awarded annually by the Medical Schools in the form of Scholarships. In addition to this large sum, there are many other advanced Scholarships for research or for travelling which are available for the ordinary student at the Medical Schools.

Resident Appointments.

Another characteristic of medical education in London is the short term resident appointments held by the student shortly after qualification. Nearly all the routine work of the hospital is done by the house-physicians and house-surgeons, who are appointed for terms varying from three to twelve months, usually within twelve or eighteen months of their becoming qualified. They are appointed to these posts either by competitive examination or by election, and usually receive no salary, but are granted board and residence. As in the case of the undergraduate students themselves, the work of these house-officers is exceedingly practical, the appointments are highly prized, and the holder usually obtains a liberal and responsible education in the actual operations of the science and art of medicine. About 260 resident appointments are made annually at the hospitals constituting the Medical Schools of the University.

Clinical Records.

Another outstanding feature of medical teaching in London is the copious reporting of clinical cases by the students themselves under the direction of registrars. Each student in a School has a number of beds allotted to him in the department in which he is working, and he is responsible for a report on the progress of these cases from day to day.

These reports in all hospitals are collected and bound at the end of the year, the index being compiled by the registrars, and these records are available for any medical man who wishes to make an original research, on application to the authorities of each individual hospital.

Pathological Records.

A similar record is made of all post-mortem examinations, and in most of the Schools of the University not only is a report of the post-mortem examination kept, but the actual section of any particular growth or organ is filed for reference or re-examination.

As these careful records have been made from year to year for periods of time extending in some cases to centuries, there is, in the museums attached to the Schools in London, a collection of interesting pathological specimens of all kinds, which is probably unequalled in the world. All the material which has been used in the historical investigations of men like Hunter, Bright, Abernethy, and many others, is carefully kept by the Schools to which the various individuals were attached, and one can see in their museums some of the most interesting historical and pathological collections in the world.

From their great age, and the large number of volumes contained in them, the libraries attached to the Medical Schools are also of the highest value and interest.

Students' Social Life.

One of the most important features of medical education in London is the social life of the students, their Gazettes, their Clubs, and their Athletic Associations. As, however, the University is making a separate exhibit to represent this side of a student's life in the University, no more than a mere mention of its existence will be made in this Handbook.

Clinical Facilities at the General Hospitals without Medical Schools.

As has been mentioned in the introductory note on the Administrative County of London, there are no less than 91 hospitals in the metropolitan area supported by voluntary contributions. Many of these are special hospitals, which will be mentioned later in the book in the sections devoted to the individual specialties, and no further mention will be made of them here beyond stating the fact that these 91 hospitals contain approximately 7,230 beds. In 1907, 64,549 in-patients, and 1,481,234 out-patients were seen. Many of these, of course, are merely small dispensaries or infirmaries, with a very limited number of beds, and the largest among them are, as a rule, the special hospitals, such as :—

The Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 114 beds.

The Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, 318 beds.

The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, 222 beds.

The Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, 250 beds.

The London Lock Hospital, 147 beds.

The National Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, 160 beds.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, City Road, 138 beds.

Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, Great Portland Street, 303 beds.

The Great Northern Hospital, Holloway, 169 beds.

The Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, 113 beds.

The Poplar Hospital for Accidents, East India Dock Road, 103 beds.

The Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, 300 beds.

The Poor Law Infirmaries also supply a service of 17,398 beds, nearly all continually occupied.

When it is considered that all this vast amount of clinical material attracts only about 300 students annually, and that the total number of resident appointments is not more than about 100, it will be realised how terrible is the waste, from an educational point of view, of the clinical

material available in the Metropolis, and the unequalled opportunities for a large increase in students at the Medical Schools of the University of London.

The teaching, such as there is in these hospitals, is given on the same lines as that in the hospitals to which Medical Schools are attached, and the special hospitals, of course, attract a number of qualified students.

It may be of interest to analyse these hospitals as follows :—

Diseases of the Chest - - -	7
Children's Hospitals - - -	12
Ears - - - - -	7
Incurable - - - - -	12
Lying-in - - - - -	7
Nervous Diseases - - - -	3
Ophthalmic - - - -	5
Orthopædic (now amalgamated into 1) -	3
Skin - - - - -	5
Throat and Ear - - - -	5
Diseases of Women - - -	4
Diseases of Women and Children - -	4
General Hospitals - - - -	17
	91

In addition to the general hospitals there is a large number of provident dispensaries and medical missions, but these institutions, of course, have but little, if any, share in the medical education of London.

The Royal Army Medical College.

THE Royal Army Medical College is the science-teaching establishment of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Foundation. It represents the latest stage of development of the Army Medical School, which, founded at Fort Pitt, Chatham, and transferred thence to Netley in 1865, was, as a result of the Commission for Reorganisation of the Army Medical Service, held under the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, and Sir Edward Ward, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, in 1901, transferred to London in August, 1902, where it had been working in temporary premises until May, 1907, when the buildings which it now occupies were completed.

Purpose. It serves the threefold purpose of instructing young officers on their joining the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service in subjects bearing upon the special duties of Army Medical Officers, of giving refresher courses to officers of the rank of captain on returning from a tour of foreign service, and especially as a place where scientific research is carried on, and where officers are prepared to undertake special research work. An average of 100 junior officers and 50 captains pass through annually.

Curriculum. The subjects taught to the young officers are :—Hygiene, pathology, especially that of diseases of tropical climates, bacteriology, military surgery, tropical medicine, and military medical administration.

The refresher course to captains occupies six months. Advanced instruction in the subjects taught to the junior class is given, followed by three months' attendance on the practice of the London hospitals, and the study of a special subject selected by the officer. Medicine and surgery, specific fevers, and skiagraphy are re-studied at this time.

Non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps are trained in the College to become laboratory attendants, and attendants in skiagraphy, electrotherapy, and photography.

The courses of study and regulations for the College examinations are prescribed by the Army Medical Advisory Board, of which the

Director-General, Army Medical Service is chairman, which is constituted of physicians and surgeons and sanitarians in civil life, and Army medical officers, all of whom are specially selected.

The head of the College and Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital, which is affiliated to it for purposes of clinical study, is the Commandant and Director of studies—a colonel formerly of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The courses of instruction are administered by a staff of professors and assistant professors, who are specially selected officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Physicians and surgeons on the staff of London hospitals are selected by the Advisory Board and appointed by the Army Council as clinical teachers to the senior class.

Situation. The College is situated at Millbank, and consists of a laboratory block, a mess and residential block, and the Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital.

Accommodation. The laboratory block contains class laboratories capable of seating 90 students, a lecture theatre, professors' rooms and private research laboratories, photographic and microphotographic installations, workshops, a museum and a library.

Library. The library is a medical library of about 4,000 volumes, with current medical and military medical literature.

Museum. The museum is pathological and of hygiene. An entomological collection of noxious and disease-bearing insects is in process of formation. An ethnological collection of skulls made at Fort Pitt by Surgeon-Major Williamson sixty years ago is contained in the museum.

The Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps is edited from the College.

The hospital has about 230 beds, and is the hospital for the London Garrison. Into it cases of tropical disease in soldiers arriving from foreign stations are drafted for purposes of special treatment and clinical instruction, and the instruction in skiagraphy and electrotherapy is given therein.

Certain of the leading physicians and surgeons of London form a consulting staff to the hospital, and there is a section for the treatment of officers.

The mess and residential block contains 77 quarters for student officers, and a mess which can accommodate 120 officers. Mess.

The Commandant's house is annexed to this block.

The mess is open to all officers of the Army Medical Service, and forms a club.

The College is in effect the central institution of the Corps, and its location in London is essential to the fulfilment of its purpose, having the advantages of propinquity to the great civil hospitals, and accessibility to all concerned and interested, whether for purposes of inspection, teaching, study, or social intercourse. It is available also as a meeting place for the various medical societies, and can be visited by officers of foreign medical services. It is of especial importance as a centre of scientific research, of which the results, as evidenced by the recent Commission on Malta Fever, are of incalculable value. The great question of anti-typhoid inoculation is now being investigated through the agency of a special department of the College.

Clinical Facilities for the Study of Special Subjects.

Facilities for the Study of Obstetrics and Gynæcology.

Obstetrics. Students.

FOR THE MEDICAL STUDENTS OF LONDON.—Each Medical School provides teaching in Obstetrics in the following manner:—(1) a systematic course of Lectures, Clinical Lectures, and Tutorial Classes, with (2) practical instruction in the extern Maternity Charity attached to the hospital. None of the Schools has, at present, Maternity wards adequate to the clinical teaching of Midwifery, but all have some beds devoted to special Obstetric cases.

Of the special Lying-in Hospitals, Queen Charlotte's (for both men and women students) and the City of London have organised courses of practical instruction for students, who reside for a month in the hospital, and have the advantage of receiving their instruction side by side with midwives and monthly nurses; while at the Clapham Maternity Hospital women students can attend cases and receive instruction.

Qualified Practitioners.

FOR QUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS desirous of extra or post-graduate study, special facilities are afforded. They may attend the practice at Queen Charlotte's Hospital (with 70 beds), usually for a month, and can reside, during the course, in the hospital. In addition to their routine work, they assist at the operations. Queen Charlotte's Hospital possesses a well-equipped pathological laboratory, in which research work can be carried out. Similar arrangements are being made both at the General Lying-in Hospital (36 beds) and the City of London Lying-in Hospital (50 beds), for qualified men; while the Clapham Maternity Hospital offers instruction for qualified women.

Gynæcology. Students.

FOR THE MEDICAL STUDENTS OF LONDON instruction is provided in each School by systematic and Clinical Lectures, and by Tutorial Classes. And in the Hospitals attached, opportunities for clinical work are afforded in the Gynæcological wards and Out-patient departments, which are thoroughly well organised for teaching.

The museums attached to the Schools contain valuable series of specimens illustrating the morbid anatomy of gynæcological and obstetrical subjects, and are largely used by the lecturers and demonstrators for teaching purposes.

In some of the Schools, systematic pathological examinations are carried out in the departments of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, by advanced students, appointed each three months for the purpose, under the direction of the demonstrators and chiefs of the pathological departments.

Qualified Practitioners.

For Qualified Practitioners many opportunities offer themselves for post-graduate study in Gynæcology. Qualified practitioners constantly avail themselves of the facilities afforded to the students, and, in some of the Schools, are eligible for appointments by the hospital authorities as clinical assistants; in these, as in the other special departments, having also charge of cases, and assisting the staff in the instruction of the students.

In addition, some of the special hospitals for the diseases of women, such as the Chelsea Hospital for Women, offer appointments as clinical assistants to graduates only.

Facilities for the Study of Diseases of the Eye.

Ophthalmology.

A course of instruction in Ophthalmology being an integral part of the ordinary curriculum for Medical Students, facilities for the study of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery are provided for students at all the Medical Schools in London.

In Medical Schools.

In every Medical School there are one or two ophthalmic surgeons in charge of special departments, a certain number of beds being allotted in each hospital to patients suffering from diseases of the eye.

The student is, as a rule, appointed as a dresser in the Ophthalmic Department of his hospital for a period of from two to six months, during which time he assists his surgeon in the wards and the Out-patient Department, obtaining a thorough knowledge of the ordinary diseases of

the eye, their diagnosis and treatment, and also the diagnosis and treatment of errors of refraction.

Ophthalmic Cliniques at General Hospitals.

The ophthalmic cliniques of the general hospitals are exceedingly well attended, and there is abundant material for the study of ophthalmology, and in all the general hospitals the student has the undoubted advantage of seeing a very large number of interesting cases in the medical wards in which disease of the eye is associated with general nervous and other disorders.

Post-graduate instruction.

There are in some of the Medical Schools ophthalmic house-surgeoncies available for qualified men. Post-graduate instruction in ophthalmology can also be obtained at the General Medical Schools, but it is probable that the majority of qualified men attend the practice of the Special Eye Hospitals in London, of which there are several, some of them being particularly well known.

"Moorfields" Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Undoubtedly, the most important Eye Hospital in London is the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital in the City Road, formerly Moorfields. This hospital, which was founded in Charterhouse Square in 1804, and moved to Moorfields in 1821, has a European reputation, and affords as fine a clinique in ophthalmology as any institution in England. In 1907, 88 students were attending the practice at the hospital, 2,218 in-patients were seen, and 49,776 out-patients. In addition to the exceptional facilities for clinical instruction, classes are given in every term in ophthalmic operative surgery and pathology, as well as tutorial classes on the diagnosis and treatment of errors of refraction, and on the use of the ophthalmoscope. There is also in the hospital a very fine library and a well-equipped pathological laboratory, at which qualified men wishing to undertake research are welcomed, and provided with every facility.

Royal Eye Hospital.

The Royal Eye Hospital, St. George's Circus, Southwark, established in 1857, contains 40 beds and 2 cots, and affords a very large field for clinical instruction; 646 in-patients and 27,517 out-patients were seen in 1907, and special classes in ophthalmic surgery and pathology are given in each session.

A three months' attendance at either the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital or the Royal Eye Hospital satisfies the requirements of the Examining Board of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in ophthalmic surgery for the Final Examination.

Other Eye Hospitals. Other Eye Hospitals in London with large in- and out-patient cliniques are the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, 26 beds, in-patients 355, out-patients 12,910; the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, 40 beds, with which is associated a School of Ophthalmic Surgery, 785 in-patients, 11,040 out-patients; the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, Marylebone Road, 15 beds, in-patients 374, out-patients 13,862.

Course of Study. The usual way for qualified men wishing to undertake a course of study in ophthalmology to obtain the necessary practice is to enter the eye department of a General Hospital or the practice of one of the special Eye Hospitals, and obtain either a dressership or a clinical assistantship. He will then be provided with the necessary apparatus, and will obtain as much instruction and experience as he may desire in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye and the treatment of errors of refraction.

An inexperienced man is always under the supervision and assistance of a senior colleague, while those practitioners who desire to carry out original investigation are afforded every facility.

Clinical assistants at the Eye Hospitals also have the opportunity of performing most of the minor ophthalmic operations under the supervision of the members of the staff.

Facilities for the Study of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

Laryngology. The moist and cold climatic conditions which exist in England, acting on the immense population congregated in the London district, yield a supply of clinical material for the study of Diseases of the Throat and Nose which can hardly be rivalled in any other part of the world.

Clinical Material. In response to the demand created by this mass of patients, each large general hospital has established a special department for the treatment of such cases.

There are, in addition, several special hospitals at which only patients from diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear are treated.

The facilities for study offered by the different hospitals differ somewhat, and may be advantageously considered under the following headings.

General Hospitals.

In some of the above the Throat and Ear departments are combined, whereas in others, and these include some of the largest and best equipped, it has been thought advisable to keep the two departments separate from one another.

Formerly the patients were under the care of one of the general Physicians and Surgeons who had made a special study of such diseases, but in recent years more and more specialists have been appointed.

The unqualified student, who becomes a clerk in one of these departments, is provided with a table, an electric lamp, and all the instruments necessary for the examination of a patient. He is instructed in the use of the instruments, and has ample opportunity of becoming familiar with them. He can witness transillumination of the maxillary antrum, direct laryngoscopy, bronchoscopy, and similar investigations. He can see and assist in the minor and major operations performed in the department.

An X-ray department is at hand for the examination of sinus cases, and the pathological department in the same institution facilitates the fullest investigation of obscure cases.

In addition lectures and demonstrations are arranged for his benefit.

To the qualified medical man these departments offer the same advantages. As clinical assistant he becomes familiar with the methods employed, and when he has shown himself thoroughly conversant with them he is entrusted with the treatment of patients under the supervision of the chief.

Should he wish to undertake original investigations, there is abundant clinical material at hand, and he can use the well-equipped pathological laboratories in which to conduct his research.

There can be no question that, provided he make a judicious selection, the qualified man can now not merely add to his clinical experience, but also undertake original work in the special departments of the general hospitals.

Special Hospitals.

In these, also, opportunities for work abound. The number of patients attending is very great. At each of the two largest hospitals over 10,000 new patients apply for treatment annually. The staff consists, as a rule, of six or eight surgeons, who are almost without

exception specialists. To cope with the large amount of work, clinics are held daily, and in some cases twice a day. Operations are performed every day with but few exceptions. The great advantage of this, from the point of view of the medical man who wishes to attend a throat clinic, is that he can choose any day or days of the week that suit him, whilst evening clinics are often open to him as well. Should he wish to obtain a maximum of experience in a short time, he can spend every morning and every afternoon at the special work he has chosen.

As in the general hospitals, he is provided with all the apparatus necessary for examining patients. He can become clinical assistant, and should his progress warrant it, more responsible and exacting posts are open to him.

Demonstrations are held frequently, and systematic courses of lectures are arranged.

Post-Graduate Schools.

There are some hospitals the practice at which is confined to qualified men. They are general hospitals, and their throat departments are conducted on lines similar to those at the other general hospitals.

Those wishing to take advantage of the immense clinical material available in London for this special study, will find a list of the Medical Schools and of Special Hospitals on page 168.

Facilities for the Study of Diseases of the Ear.

Otology

The large number of children among the huge population of London, and the prevalence of specific fevers in the poorer neighbourhoods, ensure a plentiful supply of patients for the Ear clinics of the Metropolis.

In the Ear Out-patient Departments of the large general hospitals there are frequent opportunities of studying these diseases and affections of the Ear which are associated with disease in other parts of the body.

In each general hospital is an Out-patient Department, and in the majority special beds are allotted solely for the observation and treatment of patients suffering from Aura complaints.

There are, in addition, several hospitals at which Ear cases are seen with cases of Nose and Throat disease, and as at each of these hospitals

beds are available for treatment of the more serious cases, abundant opportunities are given for witnessing operations for the relief of middle ear suppuration and its complications.

Facilities in General Hospitals.

In the majority of the above, the Ear Department is under the care of a special surgeon who attends one or more days a week for the treatment of out-patients, and has several beds which are chiefly occupied with patients requiring the various mastoid operations.

In the Out-patient Department students have facilities for obtaining the post of dresser or clerk, in which capacity they are instructed in the different methods of diagnosis, and in the use of instruments; further, they are afforded individual opportunities for the examination and manipulative treatment of patients, and also for the performance of the minor operations.

At each hospital lectures are delivered on diseases of the Ear, and frequent demonstrations of instructive cases take place in the Out-patient room.

Qualified men are appointed to the posts of clinical assistantships when individual responsibility and investigation are encouraged, and in some cases, after full instruction, opportunities are given for the performance of major operations.

The museum of each hospital has a special section of specimens illustrating the post-mortem appearances resulting from mastoid infection and its fatal sequelæ; material can always be obtained for research or for the performance of different operations on the cadaver.

Facilities in the Special Hospitals.

Here out-patients are seen daily, and operations take place on several occasions in each week; clinical assistantships are available for qualified men, and anyone wishing to obtain much practical experience in a short time can by a little arrangement fill up every morning and afternoon and some evenings in such a position.

Systematic lectures are given, and demonstrations are frequently arranged.

Post-Graduate Courses.

Some hospitals confine their teaching to qualified men, and other institutions cater for their instruction in all the branches of otology, both practical and pathological.

The fine Toynbee collection in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons will give much help to anyone working at this branch of medicine in London.

The following is a time-table of the days on which patients are seen at the various Hospitals :—

The Royal Ear Hospital, Soho Square, where patients are seen daily at 2 p.m., and on Monday and Thursday evenings at 6 p.m.

The Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, Grafton Street, W., where Out-patients attend daily at 2.30 p.m., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at 6 p.m.

The Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square, W., where Ear cases are seen daily at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday and Friday at 6.30 p.m., and on Monday at 9.30 a.m.

The London Throat Hospital, Great Portland Street, W., at which the Out-patient Staff attend daily at 2 p.m., and on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 6 p.m.

The Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., where patients are seen on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2.30 p.m., and on Tuesday and Friday at 5.30 p.m.

General Hospitals.

St. Bartholomew's on Monday at 1.30 p.m., Tuesday at 9 a.m., Thursday at 1.30 p.m., Friday at 9 a.m.

St. Thomas's on Monday and Thursday at 1.30 p.m.

Westminster on Monday and Thursday at 12.30 p.m.

Guy's on Tuesday at 12 noon.

St. George's on Monday at 1.30 p.m.

London on Tuesday and Friday at 9 a.m.

Middlesex on Tuesday and Friday at 9 a.m.

Charing Cross on Tuesday and Friday at 10 a.m.

University on Monday and Thursday at 9 a.m., and on Wednesday at 2 p.m.

King's College Hospital on Monday and Thursday at 2 p.m.

St. Mary's on Monday and Thursday at 9.30 a.m.

Children's Hospitals.

At several of the larger Children's Hospitals special days are set apart for the attendance of Surgeons in charge of the Ear departments :

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., on Thursday mornings.

Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C., on Friday at 8.15 p.m.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W., on Friday at 2.30 p.m.

Facilities for the Study of Diseases of the Skin.

Dermatology.

ALTHOUGH there are some disadvantages in the lack of centralization which obtains in London, the opportunities for studying dermatology are probably unsurpassed.

Clinical teaching is necessarily carried out mainly in the out-patient departments of the various hospitals, but special beds are allotted for dermatological cases in most of the general hospitals.

The London Post-Graduate Association.

The ticket of membership of the London Post-Graduate Association admits to the clinical work of most of the Medical Schools, and it is easy for qualified men to arrange for work in those hospitals which are not included in the Association.

Certain diseases, such as psoriasis and ringworm of the scalp, seem to be more prevalent in London than in almost any other great city, while the London Hospital and the Seamen's Hospital, dealing as they do with many patients coming from abroad, offer special opportunities for the study of skin diseases which are uncommon in England.

Lectures.

Systematic lectures and lecture demonstrations are given in many of the hospitals, and laboratory work is carried out in several, where courses can be arranged for limited classes.

The distances in London, although rather great, have been rendered less serious by the system of tube railways and tramways, so that it is now quite feasible to attend at hospitals which are widely separated without serious loss of time.

It is thus possible to fill almost the entire week with instruction in dermatology.

Owing to the numerous clinics, it is not necessary for a student to attend the same hospital on the same day in each week, so that a fresh supply of cases is always obtainable, or, on the other hand, the progress of any particular case may be watched if the student desires.

Time-table.

The following time-table may be of service to those who wish to map out a scheme of study:—

(1.) Clinical work.

Monday, Morning.—King's College Hospital - - - - at 10
" " Royal Free Hospital - - - - " 9.30
" " St. Mary's Hospital - - - - " 10

Monday, Afternoon.—Blackfriars Hospital - - - - at 2
,, ,, Charing Cross Hospital - - - - ,, 2
,, ,, St. John's Hospital - - - - ,, 2
Tuesday, Morning.—London Hospital - - - - - ,, 9
,, ,, St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - ,, 9
,, ,, Seamen's Hospital - - - - ,, 10
,, Afternoon.—Blackfriars Hospital - - - - ,, 2
,, ,, Charing Cross Hospital - - - - ,, 2
,, ,, Guy's Hospital - - - - - ,, 1
,, ,, Middlesex Hospital - - - - - ,, 4
,, ,, St. John's Hospital - - - - ,, 2
,, ,, St. Thomas's Hospital - - - - ,, 1.30
,, ,, University College Hospital - - - ,, 2
,, ,, West London Hospital - - - - ,, 1.30
Wed., Morning.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - ,, 9
,, ,, St. Thomas's Hospital (Children) - - ,, 11
,, Afternoon.—Blackfriars Hospital - - - - ,, 2
,, ,, Great Northern Central Hospital - - ,, 2.30
,, ,, St. George's Hospital - - - - ,, 2
,, ,, St. John's Hospital - - - - ,, 2
,, ,, Westminster Hospital - - - - ,, 2
Thursday, Morning.—London Hospital - - - - - ,, 9
,, ,, Middlesex Hospital - - - - ,, 9.30
,, ,, St. Mary's Hospital - - - - ,, 10
,, Afternoon.—Blackfriars Hospital - - - - ,, 2
,, ,, Charing Cross Hospital - - - - ,, 2
,, ,, North-West London Hospital - - - ,, 2
,, ,, St. John's Hospital - - - - ,, 2
Friday, Morning.—Seamen's Hospital - - - - - ,, 10
,, ,, St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - ,, 9
,, Afternoon.—Charing Cross Hospital - - - - ,, 2
,, ,, Blackfriars Hospital - - - - ,, 2
,, ,, St. John's Hospital - - - - ,, 2.30
,, ,, University College Hospital - - - ,, 2
,, ,, West London Hospital - - - - ,, 1.30
Saturday, Morning.—Paddington Green (Children) Hospital - ,, 2.30
,, Afternoon.—Blackfriars Hospital - - - - ,, 2

(2.) Courses of lectures are given either occasionally or in courses at Blackfriars, Charing Cross (lecture demonstrations), Guy's, King's College (illustrated with lantern slides), London, Royal Free, St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, St. John's, St. Mary's, University College, West London Hospital and Westminster.

(3.) Courses of histology and bacteriology of skin diseases can be arranged at Charing Cross and King's College.

Museums.—The sets of casts of skin diseases at the Royal College of Surgeons' Museum (entrance by introduction) and at Guy's Hospital Museum are very complete and are well worth study.

Facilities for the Study of the Diseases of the Chest.

In all the great general hospitals of London numerous examples of the common, and also of the rarer, forms of chest disease are constantly to be seen. In the hospitals for children, also, a large number of patients suffering from diseases of the chest are treated during the year.

Material available.

In addition to the clinical material available from these sources, still greater opportunities for the study of diseases of the chest are available at the hospitals especially devoted to these forms of disease. How great these opportunities are may be judged from the fact that in 1907 no less than 4,671 persons were treated at these special institutions as in-patients and 54,550 as out-patients.

In the museums of the general hospitals and of the hospitals for children many excellent specimens of the morbid processes of the disease can be studied, whilst the Brompton Hospital museum contains a large number of preparations, some of them being examples of very rare diseases.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, S.W.

318 beds. In-patients, 1,455. Out-patients, 12,134.

This hospital is recognised by the Conjoint Board for England as a

place where, under the present curriculum, six months of the fifth year may be spent in clinical work. Certificates of attendance are also accepted by the University of London, the Society of Apothecaries, and by the Navy, Army and Indian Boards.

The hospital is included in the London Post-Graduate Association, and cards issued to qualified medical men by the Honorary Secretary of the Association, at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C., for the practice of the associated hospitals, admit their bearers to the clinical work of the hospital.

The hospital contains a clinical and a research laboratory. Medical men are allowed to work in these laboratories on payment of a fee of five guineas.

Students have the right of attendance on all the practice of the hospital, in-patient and out-patient; at the lectures and demonstrations; and in the post-mortem room and museum.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hampstead.

In-patient Department, Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 120 beds. In-patients, 1,291. Out-patient Department, 7, Fitzroy Square, W. Out-patients, 5,800.

Facilities are given at this hospital to qualified practitioners for the study of diseases of the chest. Demonstrations are given in the Wards, and post-graduate courses are given in the Out-patient Department. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary.

A SANATORIUM for those suffering from consumption has been established at Northwood in connection with the hospital. It contains 100 beds.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, N.E.

176 beds. In-patients, 1,256. Out-patients, 16,688. Facilities are given in the hospital for medical instruction. Further information may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Medical Committee.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, E.C.

80 beds. In-patients, 583. Out-patients, 10,003. Facilities are given in the hospital for medical instruction. Further information may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

In addition to the above there are two smaller institutions—(1) The National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 32, Soho Square, W., 26 beds, 176 in-patients, 18,247 out-patients; and (2) Margaret Street Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, for out-patients only, 26, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W. Out-patients, 1,678.

Facilities for the Study of Dental Surgery.

The Metropolitan Dental Schools have contributed their full share in the great advance which has taken place, during recent years, in the practice of Dental Surgery.

Special Dental Schools.

These Schools are three in number: (1) Guy's Hospital Dental School, which forms an integral part of the Medical School and Hospital bearing that name; (2) The London School of Dental Surgery, which is attached to the Royal Dental Hospital; (3) The National Dental College, which is attached to the National Dental Hospital.

The buildings of each School have been entirely rebuilt during the last fifteen years, with the result that their equipment, and the facilities which they afford for teaching purposes, are those which modern methods and requirements demand.

Period of Study.

The minimum period of study required by the General Medical Council is four years, subsequent to the passing of a Preliminary Examination in Arts, and registration as a Dental Student.

Diploma of L.D.S.

The Examining Body in London is the Royal College of Surgeons of England, which grants a Licence in Dental Surgery (L.D.S.; R.C.S. Eng.), and the curricula of the Schools are in the main arranged to meet the requirements of the College.

Curriculum.

Dental Surgery occupies a somewhat unique position amongst the various branches of Surgery, owing to the fact that its successful practice

demands technical skill of a special character, in addition to a fundamental knowledge of those sciences upon which the practice of General Medicine is based. Hence the first two years are spent by the Student in acquiring proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry, combined with courses in Chemistry, Chemical Physics, and Metallurgy. The training in Mechanical Dentistry may be taken with a Registered Practitioner, but it is becoming more general, and is certainly far more advantageous to the Student, to receive this instruction in a School where a carefully-graded practical and theoretical course is given, in a fully-equipped laboratory, under trained and efficient teachers.

The third and fourth years are devoted to more advanced studies of a general and special character, and to Clinical work.

The general subjects include courses of Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, and Surgery; these courses being attended, in the case of Guy's Students, at their own Hospital and School, and in the case of Students of the other Dental Schools at one or other of the General Hospitals and Schools, special arrangements being made to meet the needs of Dental Students.

The special subjects are Dental Surgery and Pathology, Dental Anatomy and Physiology, Operative Dental Surgery, Dental Bacteriology, Dental Materia Medica, and Dental Histology.

Before any Clinical work is undertaken, a Preliminary Course of Instruction in Operative Technique is given, under conditions approximating as nearly as possible those which exist in the mouth.

Clinical Material.

The Clinical material at the command of the Schools is very large, upwards of 70,000 new patients being treated annually, the actual number of attendances exceeding 115,000.

The majority of cases demanding extraction are dealt with under anæsthetics, administered by expert anæsthetists; whilst the utmost importance is attached to the conservative treatment of the teeth, and the facilities are such as to afford the Student every opportunity of making himself familiar with, and becoming proficient in, the most modern methods.

A considerable number of the patients is made up of children, thus providing a large field for the study and practice of that important branch of modern dentistry known as Orthodontia.

Among the rarer cases frequently under treatment are those requiring

obturators and other prosthetic appliances necessitated by surgical operations, as well as those which may be regarded as on the borderland of General and Dental Surgery.

Post-Graduate Lectures and Demonstrations are given, in special subjects, from time to time.

Instruction for the Medical Student.

Many of the large General Hospitals having Medical Schools attached to them have also Dental Departments more or less adequately equipped, and instruction is given to medical students in the elements of Dental Surgery.

The Facilities for Study of the Diseases of Children.

Diseases of Children.

London, it is often said, is no place for children to live in. This statement alone, if warranted, might lead to the conclusion that here of all places must be the spot where children who cannot escape from the multitudinous drawbacks incident on a town life, with all the evils of overcrowding, poverty, vice and neglect, should suffer most, that here in London should be the best field for the study of disease in children. The justification for such a surmise will be found in a single visit to the out-patient department of any of the children's hospitals. The thronging crowds filling these departments, the continual increase in the accommodation which has to be supplied to meet these demands, are eloquent witnesses to the richness of the material which is available for the study of disease in children in London. London also, with its cosmopolitan population, furnishes examples of disease from nearly every clime.

Material available.

Statistics.

The statistics furnished by the eleven children's hospitals in the Metropolis show that there are annually some 10,500 in-patients and 511,000 out-patients. These numbers testify to the abundance of the clinical material available in London for study. The special children's hospitals, however, only treat a portion of the sick children in the Metropolis, for there are attached to many of the general hospitals special children's departments which are largely attended. Most of the

general hospitals have special children's wards, and some have also special out-patient departments, but in the general hospitals the department is under the care of a member of the general staff, who may or may not have had any special experience of disease in children. Apart from the general hospitals, there are eleven hospitals devoted exclusively to the treatment of disease in children. A glance at a map of London will show that these special hospitals are fairly evenly distributed over London, with the exception of the northern districts, where the North-Eastern Hospital for Children is the only special children's hospital north of Holborn.

Great Ormond Street Hospital.

The Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street is the most centrally placed of the group. Originally founded in 1852, it was the first children's hospital in the Metropolis, and is to-day the largest. The Medical School in connection with the hospital is affiliated to the University of London, being recognised as the School for the Study of Disease in Children. It is also the children's hospital of the London Post-Graduate Association. With one exception, the recognised teachers of children's diseases in the University of London are all Members of the Honorary Staff of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

Appointments.

The following are the chief facilities offered in London for the study of disease in children :—

1. Resident Appointments. These are usually held for a period of six to twelve months. The appointments are salaried, and vacancies are advertised from time to time in the medical journals. Applicants must be the holders of a registrable British qualification.

2. Clinical Assistantships. These, as a rule, are not salaried, and the appointments are made on the personal recommendation of a member of the honorary staff.

3. By joining the Medical School attached to the particular hospital, such as the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. Students may attend all the visits of the Staff and the lectures.

4. By undertaking the duties of clinical clerks or dressers at those Children's Hospitals which offer such facilities.

5. Lectures and demonstrations on disease in children are given from time to time in connection with the various post-graduate courses. These are advertised in the medical journals.

6. In the special departments of the general hospitals instruction is given at fixed times. Attendance at these can be procured by joining as an occasional student at the School, or in connection with the London Post-Graduate Association.

7. Members of the London Post-Graduate Association attend the Hospital for Sick Children as the centre for the study of disease in children.

List of Hospitals.

The following is a list of the chief children's hospitals in London and their situation :—

The Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road, S.W.
The East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, E.
The Evelina Hospital for Children, Southwark, S.E.
The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
The North Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney, E.
The Paddington Green Hospital for Children, Paddington, W.
The St. Mary's Hospital for Children, Plaistow, E.
The Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, S.W.
The Grosvenor Hospital for Women and Children, Westminster, S.W.
The Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Road, S.E.

Facilities for the Study of Orthopædic Surgery.

Orthopædic Surgery.

London presents an unrivalled source from which Orthopædic cases can be drawn; hence the facilities for clinical instruction in Orthopædic surgery should be great in the Metropolis. Deformities are by no means uncommon, and in a population of six millions the number who are thus afflicted is not inconsiderable.

Special Orthopædic Departments.

Of the twelve general hospitals with Medical Schools, six—namely, St. Bartholomew's, Westminster, Guy's, St. George's, London, Charing Cross—have a special department for Orthopædic Surgery, under the

charge of a particular member of the Surgical Staff. At each of the other seven general hospitals, and at several of the special hospitals for Children, the subject of Orthopædic Surgery is fully dealt with, though not as a separate study.

Medical Gymnasia.

At St. Bartholomew's, the London, and St. Thomas's, well-equipped Medical Gymnasia will be found, in which remedial exercises and massage are thoroughly carried out. Accommodation and facilities for similar treatment is found to a lesser degree in the other general hospitals. At some, special Lectures in Orthopædic Surgery are given each term.

Royal National Orthopædic Hospital.

Until recently there were three special hospitals in London for the treatment of deformities. Wisely, these have been amalgamated, and a fine Royal National Orthopædic Hospital is being rapidly erected at the northern end of Great Portland Street, Marylebone. This Institution, when completed, will worthily represent special Orthopædic surgery in London, and will be replete with every modern appliance for the treatment and alleviation of the deformities to which the human frame is prone. Besides a large Out-patient department, this hospital will possess 200 beds. By the facilities which will here be given to both students and practitioners of medicine for the study of this special branch of surgery, much will doubtless be done to enhance the investigation and treatment of Orthopædic cases.

Other Hospitals at which Orthopædic cases can be seen.

In addition to the above, many cases of deformity dependent upon nervous lesions are seen, and some are treated at the National Hospital for Paralysis, Queen's Square, W.C., and at the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Welbeck Street, W., at both of which Institutions medical practitioners are welcomed and can carry out special study.

Facilities for the Study of Electrotherapeutics.

Development of the Study of Electrotherapeutics.

ALTHOUGH the subject of electrotherapeutics does not appeal very greatly, as yet, to the medical student, whose horizon is apt to be limited by his examination papers, a rapidly increasing interest in the medical uses of electricity is developing among medical practitioners, and many of these are glad to seize any opportunity of extending their knowledge

of this subject. A great change has taken place in this respect in recent years. It is now a daily occurrence to see medical men from London or the provinces, from the Colonies, or from foreign countries, in the electrical departments of our large hospitals. Among medical students, the more seriously inclined are already beginning to devote some of their time to electrical work, and doubtless we shall see electro-therapeutics scheduled in the regular curriculum in due course. When that day comes, the profession will realise that the machinery for teaching the subject in London is all ready and in working order.

Electrical and Roentgen-ray Departments.

In London the majority of the electrical and Roentgen-ray departments have either been recently remodelled, or are about to become so. It would be invidious to single out particular hospitals by name, and it will suffice to say that for the most part the teaching hospitals have electrical departments which are thoroughly modern, adequately staffed, and equipped. Roentgen-ray work is in some of the hospitals a subsection of the electrical department, while in others it holds an independent position. In general the Roentgen-ray work has received rather more attention than the older sections of electrotherapeutics, but recent developments in ionic medication seem likely to do something to awaken fresh interest in modes of treatment by direct electrical applications to the human frame.

Subjects of Study in an Electrical and Roentgen-ray Department.

The subjects which can be studied in an electrical department include the following :—

1. The apparatus and its management. This includes the utilisation of the electric light mains for medical purposes.

2. The principles of electrical testing of nerve and muscle for diagnostic purposes.

3. The modes of treatment by electricity, and the morbid conditions which derive benefit from such treatment.

4. The use of electricity for the introduction of medicaments into the skin and subjacent tissues.

5. Indirect applications of electricity, such as the art of Roentgen-ray photography ; the management of exploring lamp instruments, as, for instance, the cystoscope, the antrum lamp, the Finsen light apparatus, and other forms of actinotherapy.

Each of these five sections could easily be considered at length, and much might be said of one and all of them, but in this short notice it

may suffice to enumerate the lines of work which would engage the attention of a student.

In the electrical department of any large London hospital opportunities for gaining experience in all these sections of electrotherapeutics occur daily, and an admirable field of work in this subject is at the disposal of the student or practitioner.

For instance, the day's work in an electrical department may include the testing of nerve and muscle in as many as half a dozen cases of nervous disease, referred for a report on their electrical reactions; there will be numerous cases of peripheral nerve injuries to be seen under treatment, particularly of the upper extremity; of wrist-drop from lead poisoning; of facial paralysis, and so on. Opportunities, too, occur almost daily of seeing numbers of children with infantile paralysis, in various stages of recovery, under electric bath treatment. Some examples of the treatment of rodent ulcer, or lupus, by ionic medication are generally in attendance, and the treatment of nævus by electrolysis or the galvano-cautery is a prominent feature once a week. In the X-ray rooms, and in the wards, the examination and the photography of the various parts of the body goes on almost continuously, so that in a very few weeks a student could obtain actual personal experience of the technique required for obtaining Roentgen pictures of any bone, joint, or region of the body.

Facilities for Qualified Practitioners.

Qualified practitioners are welcomed to the electrical departments of the General Hospitals as visitors, and in many, posts such as that of clinical assistants, for short periods of time, are open to them on payment of a fee. In a few of these departments, opportunities for research can be granted.

Facilities for the Study of Acute Infectious Diseases.

The facilities available in London for obtaining instruction in infectious disease are of an extensive character.

Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals.

The ten large Isolation Hospitals under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, each of which is situated within the

Metropolitan Area, and contains from 340 to 660 beds, provide an unrivalled field for the study of the infective fevers.

In addition to the above-mentioned provision for acute cases, amounting in the aggregate to 4,817 beds, 3,350 additional beds are provided in the three country Hospitals, situated on the outskirts of London, to which convalescent patients are drafted when sufficiently recovered to make the journey.

As a result of this arrangement, the town Hospitals are relieved of a large proportion of convalescent patients, and their beds rendered more continuously available for the admission of fresh cases, which, by reason of their being in the early stage of the attack, are, of course, more valuable for the purposes of clinical instruction.

Diseases admissible to Fever Hospitals.

The diseases legally admissible into the Public Fever Hospitals are, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric, typhus, and cerebro-spinal fever; but, in addition, many cases of the other common infective disorders, e.g., measles, rubella, chicken-pox, and whooping-cough, are to be seen in them, either owing to patients often being admitted during the incubatory stage of a second disease, or as the result of mistaken diagnosis.

Smallpox.

Smallpox is separately provided for. It is not received into the Metropolitan Fever Hospitals at all; but patients are conveyed down the river in special ambulance steamers to the Board's Smallpox Hospitals at Dartford, in Kent. These are three in number, viz., the Joyce Green, Orchard, and Long Reach Hospitals, and together they could accommodate 2,040 cases of smallpox.

Instruction in Fevers.

At each of the ten Fever Hospitals in the Metropolis, and at the Smallpox Hospitals at Dartford, instruction is given by the Medical Superintendent of the Institution.

Fever Hospitals.

The following list enumerates the several Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board which receive acute cases, together with the number of beds in each:—

Eastern Hospital, The Grove, Homerton, N.E.—368 beds.

North-Eastern Hospital, St. Ann's Road, Tottenham, N.—662 beds.

North-Western Hospital, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.—462 beds.

Western Hospital, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.—452 beds.

South-Western Hospital, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.—340 beds.

Grove Hospital, Tooting Grove, Lower Tooting, S.W.—518 beds.

Fountain Hospital, Tooting Grove, Lower Tooting, S.W.—411 beds.

South-Eastern Hospital, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E.—488 beds.

Park Hospital, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 548 beds.

Brook Hospital, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, S.E.—568 beds.

At each of the Fever Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board three classes are held for the teaching of fevers annually, commencing in January, May, and October. Each course of instruction extends over two months; on the expiration of which the Student receives a certificate showing that he has satisfactorily completed the course of attendance required by the various Medical Licensing bodies before he can enter for his final examination. Students, however, have the option of attending for a further month to enable them to get signed up for the three months' course, which alone is required by the University of Cambridge.

Application for attendance at a Fever Course at one of the Board's Hopitals must be made to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C., and the applicant, if a Student, must produce a permit from the Dean of the Medical School to which he is attached before his application can be entertained; but this requirement, of course, does not obtain in the case of any qualified medical practitioner who may be desirous of attending a course of Fever Instruction. Applicants, whether students or qualified practitioners, are given the option of joining the class at whichever Hospital they choose, but the number in each class is limited to twenty members. In the case of qualified Medical Practitioners the consent of the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital he may select must be obtained before admission to a course of instruction.

A fee of three guineas is charged for the ordinary two months' course, and by the payment of an additional guinea per month the attendance can be extended.

At the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board the classes are held in the afternoon on two days a week, but negotiations are now

in progress, as a result of which it is hoped that morning classes may be arranged at certain of the Hospitals.

The character and scope of the instruction given is determined by the several Medical Superintendents. For the most part it consists of a series of Lectures on the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Specific Fevers, illustrated as far as possible by clinical demonstrations in the wards, and supplemented by bacteriological and post-mortem examinations.

In the case of smallpox, having regard to the high degree of uncertainty which characterises its prevalence, no permanent organisation for teaching is possible. In times when smallpox is prevalent special arrangements are instituted by means of which, on application to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, opportunities are afforded to Students and qualified practitioners of studying the disease. Days are then arranged on which a limited number of class demonstrations are given by Dr. T. F. Ricketts, the Medical Superintendent of the Smallpox Hospitals.

The fee for attendance at any single smallpox demonstration is half-a-guinea, or a composite fee of one guinea is charged for a course of three demonstrations.

To meet the wants of Public Health Students, who are required by the various licensing bodies to attend a three months' course of instruction at a Fever Hospital, where "opportunities are afforded of acquiring a knowledge of Hospital administration," the facilities offered by the Metropolitan Asylums Board are by no means equally convenient.

According to the Board's regulations at present in force, a Public Health Student is required to reside in one of the Hospitals for the stipulated period of three months before being held to have complied with the requirements in respect to Fever Hospital attendance. No fee is charged for such residence, but the applicant, who is, of course, a duly-qualified medical practitioner, is required to produce references as to personal character satisfactory to the Board, and on being allocated to one of the Hospitals in the capacity of "Clinical Assistant," is expected to render such assistance in the work of the Hospital as the Medical Superintendent may require of him. This practically consists in devoting his mornings to carrying out routine, or other bacteriological or clinical investigations incidental to the ordinary work of the Hospital.

Facilities for the Study of Mental Diseases.

Any student who resides in or near London will, if he desires it, find ample facilities for the study of Psychiatry, either by attending lectures, clinical teaching at hospitals, or demonstrations at a pathological laboratory. All the large Medical Schools of London have on their Staff Lecturers on Psychological Medicine, who deliver at least one set of lectures every year to the students of that hospital, or any other students who may desire to take out a special course. No candidate may now enter for a final examination in medicine or surgery until he has obtained a certificate that he has attended a systematic course on Psychiatry, and has had cases demonstrated to him in the wards of a mental hospital. Most of these lectures are given during the Summer Session in May or June, and the Clinical instruction is concurrently carried out by the same lecturer at one of the public or large private institutions for the insane.

London County Asylums.

The London County Council have open at the present time a number of asylums in the neighbourhood of London. The following is the full list of these institutions :—

1. Banstead Asylum, Sutton, Surrey (London Bridge or Victoria).
2. Bexley Asylum, Bexley, Kent (Charing Cross or Cannon Street).
3. Cane Hill Asylum, Coulsdon, Surrey (London Bridge or Victoria).
4. Claybury Asylum, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Great Eastern, Liverpool Street).
5. Colney Hatch, London, N. (King's Cross).
6. Hanwell Asylum, Hanwell, W. (Paddington).
7. Horton Asylum, Epsom (London Bridge, Victoria, or Waterloo).
8. Long Grove Asylum, Epsom (London Bridge, Victoria or Waterloo).
9. The Manor Asylum, Epsom (London Bridge, Victoria or Waterloo).
10. County of London Colony for Epileptics, Ewell (London Bridge, Victoria, or Waterloo).

These institutions are for the insane poor, the relatives contributing what they can towards their support, and the remainder of the maintenance being paid from the rates.

Bethlem Royal Hospital.

The students of some Medical Schools attend at Bethlem Royal Hospital for their clinical instruction. This hospital is the most ancient foundation for the treatment of mental disorder in this country, and is well known all over the world. It receives patients of the educated class whose financial position does not permit of them being treated in a private asylum. Further, patients are only admitted to this hospital if they are deemed to be curable, or when there is a prospect of doing them some permanent good. Thus the material for study is the very best kind, consisting as it does largely of recent and acute cases. In addition to the regular course, the physicians on the staff of Bethlem Royal Hospital hold clinics two or three times a week, and any student or medical man may attend these for three months on paying a fee of £3 3s.

As Bethlem is situated in Lambeth Road, it is easily reached from any part of London by nearly all the bridges crossing the Thames. The Westminster Bridge Road Station of the Baker Street and Waterloo Tube is within five minutes' walk of the hospital.

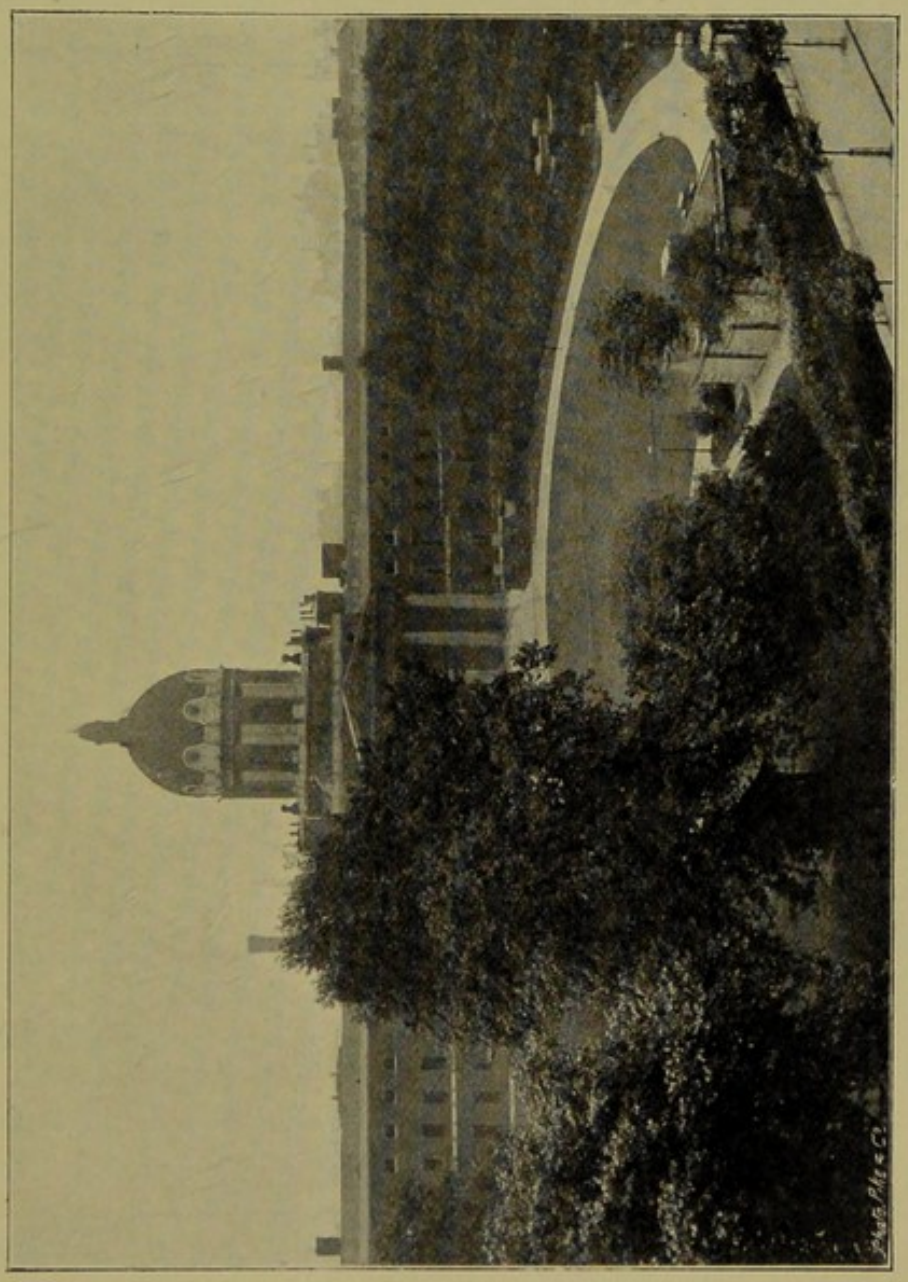
St. Luke's Hospital.

Students also attend St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, which is a similar institution to Bethlem. Lectures are also delivered in some of the large private asylums, such as Camberwell House, Peckham Road, S.E., and Bethnal Green Asylum. In addition to these hospitals and asylums, the student may observe mental disease and hear demonstrations on the various cases in the special out-patient department for mental disorders at St. Thomas' or Charing Cross Hospitals. Lectures on Psychiatry and demonstrations are also given by the various bodies which provide for the post-graduate student. Such lectures are delivered at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, which is easily reached by motor omnibus, Piccadilly Tube or Underground Railway; or at the Polyclinic, Chenies Street, Gower Street, W.C.; or at Bethlem Royal Hospital, in connection with the post-graduate course of the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich.

Post-Graduate Lectures.

Dr. Henry Maudsley has recently offered £30,000 to the London County Council towards the building of a hospital for the reception of recent and recoverable cases of mental disorder occurring in the poor of London, but no definite scheme has yet been elaborated. Some years ago the London County Council provided a Pathological Laboratory in connection with the study of Psychiatry at Claybury, Woodford Bridge,

Pathological Laboratory.



Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.

Essex. It is adjoining the Claybury Asylum, and the work is carried on under the direction of Dr. Mott, the Pathologist to the London County Council. The laboratory is reached from Liverpool Street (Great Eastern Railway). By paying a fixed fee, post-graduate or junior students may take out a course of instruction there, or anyone desirous of doing original work will have great facilities for carrying it out at this laboratory.

Imbecile Asylums.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board control the following institutions for imbecile persons: (1) Caterham, Surrey. (2) Darenth, Dartford, Kent, which is reached by the South Eastern Railway. This is a training school and industrial colony. (3) Leavesden, Watford, Herts. (4) Tooting Bec, S.W.; and (5) a smaller institution at Belmont, Surrey. All these are very easily reached from London.

The National Training Home for the Feeble-minded at Earlswood, Redhill, Surrey, is an institution which is supported by private subscription. It is situated a short distance from London, but there are frequent trains throughout the day to Redhill on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway (London Bridge or Victoria).

Facilities for the Study of Genito-urinary Disease.

General Hospitals.

In the general hospitals of the Metropolis cases of genito-urinary disease are admitted into the general surgical wards, and clinical instruction is given upon them by the surgeons under whose care they are. In none of the general hospitals are any special beds set aside for genito-urinary cases, nor are any separate lectures or classes held on that subject. The various museums of the Medical Schools contain numerous pathological specimens of disease of the genito-urinary organs.

Special Hospitals.

Two special hospitals are set apart for the treatment of genito-urinary disease, namely, St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and other Urinary Diseases, and the London Lock Hospital.

St. Peter's.

St. Peter's Hospital in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C., was

founded with the object of bringing together a number of cases of genito-urinary disease. The hospital now contains 32 beds, six of which are reserved for men in moderate circumstances, who can afford to defray the actual cost of their maintenance. During the year upwards of 500 patients are admitted to the wards, whilst about 4,000 new patients are treated in the Out-patient Department by the members of the Staff of the hospital. Consultations are held and operations performed by the honorary surgeons on Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m., and clinical instruction and demonstrations are given in the Out-patient Department on Mondays, 2 to 7 p.m.; Tuesdays, 2 to 3 p.m.; Wednesdays, 5 to 7 p.m.; Thursdays, 5 to 7 p.m.; and Saturdays, 4 to 7 p.m. The attendance of medical practitioners is invited both to the operations and to the Out-patient cliniques. The museum of the Hospital contains some excellent pathological specimens illustrating various diseases of the genito-urinary organs, together with a very large collection of calculi removed by operation.

Lock Hospital.

The London Lock Hospital comprises a male In- and Out-patient Department in Dean Street, Soho, and a female Hospital and rescue home in Harrow Road, and was founded for the treatment of syphilis and venereal disease. During last year 266 cases were admitted to the male hospital and 430 to the female hospital, 48 of whom were admitted to the rescue home, whilst over 34,000 patients received treatment in the Out-patient Department. Clinics are held at the Dean Street Hospital on Mondays from 1 to 2 p.m., and from 6 to 8 p.m.; Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 6 to 8 p.m.; Fridays, 2 to 3 p.m.: and Saturdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Facilities for the Study of Venereal Diseases.

General Facilities.

In discussing the facilities for the study of venereal diseases in London, it should first be pointed out to strangers visiting this country that our hospital and teaching systems are materially different from theirs; that our hospitals are supported by voluntary contributions, and are

not aided by the State, and that in our teaching there is not so much specialisation as exists in most of the large cities of Europe.

The subjects of syphilography is not dealt with by any particular professor at any special institution, but is included partly with general surgery, and partly with the department of dermatology. Therefore, in every general hospital a certain amount of tuition is given in the Out-patient Departments by the surgeons in the course of their ordinary clinical instruction, and by the dermatologists at their "clinique."

The Lock Hospital.

There is, however, one special institution, the Lock Hospital, for the treatment and study of venereal diseases, consisting of a female Lock Hospital in the Harrow Road, and a male hospital and Out-patient Department in Dean Street, Soho. At both these institutions there is a vast field for the study of venereal diseases, and members of the medical profession are welcome to take advantage of this field of research; but the hospital premises are at present totally inadequate for the purposes of instructing large classes of students or practitioners, and the visitors usually accompany one of the surgeons with whom they may become acquainted.

In order to give some idea as to the magnitude of the work carried out by this institution, it may be stated that at the female hospital there are 120 beds, and 461 patients were admitted last year; in the male hospital there are 27 beds, and 235 patients were received into them. All the out-patients are seen at the Dean Street Hospital, where the attendances of Out-patients for the year were 31,654 males, and 2,398 females. Of recent years a considerable stimulus to the study of venereal diseases has been given by the labours of the Army Medical Advisory Board, through whose agency the treatment of these diseases in that service has been placed on a satisfactory scientific basis, and the health of the Army thereby materially improved.

Guards' Hospital.

Two years ago the Guards' Hospital at Rochester Row was established as a venereal hospital pure and simple, for the treatment of all such cases occurring among the troops in the London district, as well as for special cases of syphilis invalided from abroad. It has served as a venereal clinique for the officers attending the Royal Army Medical College. Immediately after passing the competitive examination for the Army, all the successful candidates are required to attend at Rochester Row for a course of lectures in venereal diseases, and to see the practice there carried

out, and all the senior officers proceeding to their promotion examination are also required to undergo a similar course.

During late years great advances have been made in the Army in the treatment of these diseases, especially with reference to syphilis, and with brilliant results. As regards the latter, in nine cases out of ten the intramuscular treatment is the method adopted, although in certain cases inunction is carried out. At Rochester Row the intramuscular method can be seen and studied to great advantage, as here it is carried out in every detail. Besides the in-patients, the out-patients on the syphilis register attend once a week for inspection and further treatment if required. When inunction is resorted to it is carried out at Rochester Row *à la Aix-la-Chapelle.* The Gonorrhœa clinique is well worth seeing at this hospital, where the treatment of this disease has been a very great success.

At present the hospital is under reconstruction, but it is hoped that it will be opened this month, and then a very perfect venereal hospital will exist.

Facilities for the Study of Diseases of the Rectum.

Special Hospitals.

THERE are two special Hospitals in London for the treatment of Diseases of the Rectum, namely, St. Mark's Hospital, in the City Road, in the North part of London, and the Gordon Hospital, in the Vauxhall Bridge Road, in the South part of London.

St. Mark's Hospital.

St. Mark's Hospital is probably the oldest special Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum in existence. It was founded by Mr. Salmon, in 1835, and was entirely rebuilt in 1853. A new wing was added to the present Hospital in 1895.

The Hospital contains 47 beds, including two pay wards. There is a well organised and very large Out-patient Department, and an excellent Theatre, which is well fitted for all the requirements of abdominal or rectal surgery.

The Out-patients are seen on all days of the week, but the atten-

dances on Wednesdays and Saturdays, especially the latter, are far more numerous than on other days, and those who wish to see a large variety of all forms of rectal complaints cannot do better than visit this department on the two days mentioned.

The operating days are Monday and Tuesday afternoons, the operations commencing at 2.30, and the number of operations performed during the year is between five and six hundred.

The Hospital can be reached from the West End by various routes, by tube from Charing Cross, City, or West End, or by Motor omnibus. The cab fare from Charing Cross is 2s.

Gordon Hospital.

The Gordon Hospital for Fistula is situated about five minutes' walk from Victoria Station. Out-patients are seen every day at 2, and on Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in the evening as well. The operating days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 2 p.m.

The Hospital was originally founded to enable patients of a certain class to pay something for their maintenance. The Hospital has eleven wards, four single-bedded wards, four wards with two beds, and the remaining wards have between three and six beds in each.

Facilities for the Study of Diseases of the Nervous System.

Special Hospitals.

THERE are in London three Hospitals devoted solely to the treatment and study of Nervous Diseases. These are :—

(1) National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, with 200 beds.

(2) The Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, and other Diseases of the Nervous System, Maida Vale, with 40 beds.

(3) West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, 73, Welbeck Street, W., with 77 beds.

Special Departments in General Hospitals.

Besides these, there are special departments for the treatment and study of Nervous Disease at several of the general hospitals.

Clinical instruction is given at the National Hospital on four days in the week, viz., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at two o'clock, in the Out-patient Department. During term time, lectures on set subjects and demonstrations of cases are given at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday, and are open to all Medical Practitioners and Students. The Physicians visit the wards during the afternoons, and Students of the Hospital are allowed to attend their visits. Clinical Instruction.

There are two clerkships attached to each Physician. The clerks attend the Hospital during the morning, examine the patients, and make a record of the case, and accompany the Physician on his visit. Most of the surgical work is performed in the morning at 9 a.m. Operations commonly take place on Tuesday morning. Notice of these is posted in the Hall of the Hospital.

At the National Hospital there is accommodation for a few Students working at some definite subject in neurological pathology, but there is no course for the teaching of the routine method of neuropathological investigation.

Application for permission to work in the Laboratory should be made to the Director of the Department for Neurological Research.

A set of lectures on neurological physiology and pathology is given during the Summer Session—May to July—on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 p.m., at University College, Gower Street.

Clinical instruction is also given at the Maida Vale Hospital by the Members of the Staff during their visit in the afternoon.

Instruction is given also at the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Welbeck Street, by the Members of the Staff during their visits. Lectures are given on set subjects on Thursday afternoon at 5 p.m. during term time. Information with regard to dates and subject of lecture can be obtained by application at the Hospital.

Facilities for the Study of Pathology.

THE facilities for the study of pathology in the Medical Schools attached to the general hospitals of London have always been considerable, but of late years a great advance has taken place, more particularly in the development of bacteriology, in the study of clinical pathology, and in the advanced work done in physiology in relation to pathology.

Students.

1. FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION OF THE STUDENT.—Although previously the instruction of the student in pathology was confined to the subject of gross morbid anatomy, as shown in the post-mortem room, to which was added later the microscopical examination of diseased tissues, the advance of the subject, as well as the regulations of the examination boards, require the student to be trained in bacteriology, in chemical pathology, in clinical pathology, and in the principles of general pathology. The course of pathology which is attended by medical students comprises at all the Medical Schools special training in the elements of bacteriology and chemical pathology; and both these subjects are dealt with, not only by lecture, but by practical work. The fundamental idea in such elementary classes is to give the students instruction in the principles of the subject and in practical work which will be of service to him in his future career as a medical man. Of as great, if not greater, importance than the foregoing instruction, is the advance which has been made in making the student familiar with the scientific methods of pathology as applied to individual cases of disease. It is in this subject of clinical pathology that so great an advance has been made in the training of the student. All the hospitals with Medical Schools, and many of the special hospitals, have established a department in which, so to speak, the clinical record of the patient is completed; that is, the students are trained in the bacteriological examination of pus and other discharges, of blood and tissues; in the examination of the blood in anæmias and other diseases, and in the examination of diseased tissues obtained post-mortem or from operations. This training is carried out by special officers. Instruction

in general pathology is given by lectures, and is in some cases given by a specially appointed lecturer; in other cases it is given by a member of the Hospital Staff. Combined with the instruction already described is the training in the conduction of post-mortem examinations, and in the study of gross morbid anatomy by special classes which is now universal. The courses in pathology given to the medical student are well organised and well fitted to his training.

Museum.

2. Pathological Museums.—The Museums of the Medical Schools are their pride, as they contain specimens which are specially selected for the systematic instruction of the student, as well as those which are of historical interest, illustrating the rarer forms of disease, or consisting of a series collected by some past or present member of the Staff to illustrate one particular subject. The specimens are constantly being renovated and added to, and altogether provide a wealth of material for the study of gross morbid anatomy, almost unequalled.

Advanced Classes.

3. Advanced Classes. Special classes are held in bacteriology for advanced students, either for those desiring to take a diploma in Public Health, or for those wishing subsequently to prosecute research. The classes are held by special teachers, and can now be obtained at all the Schools; so that whereas it was formerly common for students who had the means to go on the Continent to obtain instruction in bacteriology, all facilities for this study can now be obtained in London. The bacteriological laboratories are well equipped.

Facilities for the Study of State Medicine.

Instruction for the Diploma of Public Health.

The provision for the study of Hygiene and Public Health in London may be described as ample. There are no fewer than fifteen institutions in which medical graduates are offered special instruction upon this subject, as a post-graduate one; and of these, eleven provide the necessary course of instruction for the Diploma of Public Health—a qualification demanded of most of those who serve in the capacity of Medical Officers of Health.

The teaching institutions above referred to are chiefly, but not exclusively, the incorporated and affiliated Colleges of the University of London, which are mostly in connection with the chief London Hospitals; other important centres of teaching and training being, the Royal Army Medical College (Millbank), the London School of Tropical Medicine (Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, E.), and the Royal Institute of Public Health (Russell Square, W.C.).

In all these institutions the medical graduate can receive the scientific instruction essential to a thorough knowledge of personal hygiene, sanitation and public health; as courses of lectures are given in Hygiene and Public Health, and scientific instruction and practical work provided in Chemistry, Physics and Bacteriology. For the opportunity of studying the various sanitary apparatus and appliances, a well-equipped special museum is available in the Parkes' Museum, Margaret Street, W. This museum, which belongs to the Royal Sanitary Institute, is in a fairly central position, and large numbers of students from the various institutions are brought there, for demonstration purposes, by their instructors. It is open daily, free of charge, to all students of hygiene.

Parkes' Museum.

Practical Public Health Work.

A sufficient number of the Medical Officers of Health of the Metropolitan Boroughs and of the Suburban Districts are willing to afford to medical graduates the necessary opportunities for following their work, and of thus becoming acquainted with the administrative side of public health.

In the Metropolis, and within easy access thereof, may be seen a great variety of buildings and works of public health interest; and although within the Metropolis the methods of public health administration in the twenty-nine different sanitary areas are very uniform, practically every useful form of administrative endeavour to check preventable disease and death, that has hitherto been suggested, may be seen in operation. In this connection it may be claimed that the student has an exceptional opportunity of studying a variety of schemes for housing the working-classes, of sewage purification and disposal, of provision for the various needs of disinfection, &c.; and some of the more recent public health institutions—such as Municipal Milk Depots, installations for the Pasteurization of milk, and provision on the lines of the French Consultations des Nourissons, etc., may be seen. The large

Municipal Milk Depots.

Fever Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board will compare favourably with the kindred institutions of any other capital, both in their equipment and administration, and they necessarily provide a wealth of material for the study of infectious disease.

But the opportunities of studying Hygiene and Practical Sanitation are not restricted to the medical graduate, and there are institutions in which sanitary inspectors, women health-workers, factory inspectors and others, may be trained. At University College, courses of instruction are provided in Municipal Hygiene for the engineering student; and at this College, the Royal Sanitary Institute, and elsewhere, the subject of School Hygiene attracts a good number of school-teachers and others. The Royal Sanitary Institute is the chief centre for the training of sanitary inspectors, a very large number of whom avail themselves of the instruction provided throughout the year; but at King's College (Strand, W.C.), Bedford College (Baker Street, W.), the National Health Society, and at several Polytechnics and Technical Schools, courses for this object are provided.

Municipal and School Hygiene.

There are two centres which cater exclusively for the non-medical female public health student. The National Health Society (Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.) provides special courses of training lectures for women who wish to obtain a sanitary inspector's certificate, and for those who wish to train as health visitors among the poor, or as teachers and lecturers of the laws of health. The latter courses of instruction include elementary anatomy and physiology, first aid in accident and disease, elementary nursing, domestic and personal hygiene, sanitation and public health, the care of infants and children, simply cookery, and elocution. At Bedford College, courses are designed to furnish similar training.

The aim of the London School of Tropical Medicine is not only to acquaint the student with the diseases of the tropics, but also to train him in the way of investigating tropical diseases in a scientific manner; and the instruction provided includes personal and general hygiene, more particularly in their special application to tropical conditions.

Tropical Hygiene.

The public health research student is also well catered for, although, for the capital of the British Empire, the endowment for this branch of work is of a very meagre character. Certain Research Scholarships are, however, obtainable; and the research student who is able and willing to

Research Scholarships.

work without any endowment can always obtain his or her opportunity at the Lister Institute (Chelsea), the London University, or one of the affiliated Colleges attached to the larger London hospitals.

Apart from the libraries of the various Colleges and other institutions where Hygiene is taught (and where the student can generally obtain all he requires), the Royal Sanitary Institute possesses a good library of books, reports, and journals, exclusively relating to Hygiene and Public Health.

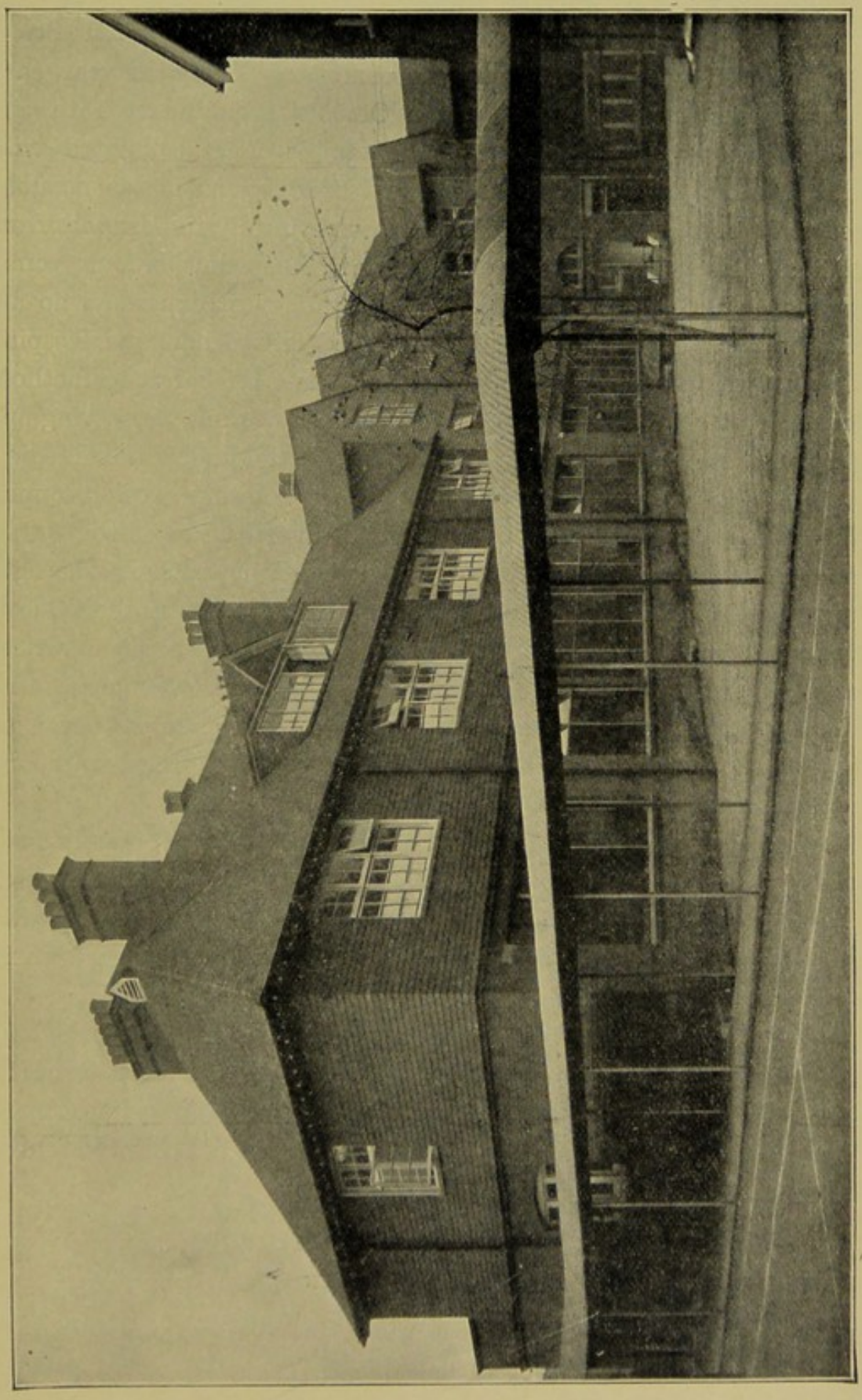
Facilities for the Study of Tropical Diseases.

At many of the London Medical Schools elementary lectures on tropical diseases are delivered by specialists to those of the senior students who have time to attend a voluntary course, and at the West London Post-Graduate College instruction on this subject is also given. But the best opportunities for the treatment of patients and for the observation and study of tropical diseases in their acute and chronic stages are afforded by the London School of Tropical Medicine, which owes its origin to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, while Secretary of State for the Colonies. The School was opened in 1899, and came under the ægis of the University of London in 1905. Originally intended for medical officers of the Colonial Service, it was thrown open from its initiation to all medical graduates of either sex who wished for special facilities in studying tropical diseases, either before they left England or, during furlough, upon their return to this country. Until the year 1899, there were no adequate means whereby officials, private practitioners or medical missionaries about to proceed to the tropics could acquire special information concerning, or obtain practical instruction in, an important section of the diseases which they were called upon to treat, or to teach their communities how to avoid.

London School of Tropical Medicine.

Situation.

The School is situated at the Royal Albert Docks, in close proximity to one of the hospitals of the Seamen's Hospital Society, where fifty beds are always partly filled with Lascars, negroes, Chinese and other coloured patients, in addition to many white men who arrive at the



London School of Tropical Medicine.—North Front, showing outside of Ground Floor Laboratory.

Docks in large numbers from all parts of the Tropics. The School and Hospital can be reached in twenty minutes from Fenchurch Street Station. Three systematic courses are conducted during the year, each of three months duration, beginning on October 1st, January 15th, and May 1st. During the session the students become acquainted with tropical diseases and their treatment, and are also, so far as possible, trained to observe, to record, and to study scientifically the diseases from which the United Kingdom is happily free. They thus become somewhat independent of bacteriological and pathological experts, who are still few and far between in tropical countries. The School and Hospital are well fitted up with modern requisites, and, in the laboratory, methods of mounting microscopical preparations, and of collecting, preserving and transmitting specimens, are dealt with practically under the Medical Director and a trained demonstrator. The laboratory work occupies four hours daily, one hour is devoted to clinical instruction in the wards, and another hour to lectures which are delivered by teachers who have had opportunities abroad of acquiring special knowledge in the subjects allotted to them. Lectures and practical instruction in their various subjects are delivered by an arthropodologist, a helminthologist, and a protozoologist. Tropical medicine, surgery, hygiene, bacteriology, dermatology, ophthalmology and oral hygiene are all taught, and an examination is held at the end of every session.

Systematic Courses.

Laboratory Work.

The School includes a dining-room, museum, library, post-mortem room, and a lawn-tennis court.

About one hundred students pass through the School every year, and some return during a later furlough to carry on further research work.

Degrees in Tropical Medicine.

The School course is recognised by the University of Cambridge for the diploma of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and students from this School have been admitted to the M.D. of the University of London after being examined in tropical medicine, now one of the alternative subjects for that degree.

Facilities for the Study of Pharmacology.

THE subject of pharmacology has, until recent years, been somewhat neglected in London, and, indeed, throughout England, in which there was not in any University or Medical School a chair occupied by an investigator who devoted himself exclusively to it. Many important observations on the action of drugs were made, it is true, but these came from physiological laboratories or from private workers, and there was little systematic research in pharmacology proper, and in the adaptation of its results to therapeutics. In many of the Schools of Medicine of the University of London these conditions still persist; any question regarding pharmacological effects must still be investigated in the physiological laboratories, and under the supervision of the teacher of physiology, with or without the co-operation of the lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics. This arrangement suffers from obvious disadvantages, however, and it has been acknowledged that special chairs of pharmacology are required, whose occupants should be trained in the methods of research, and should be provided with laboratories in which facilities for research may be offered to undergraduate and graduate workers.

University College.

The first of these pharmacological laboratories was instituted in University College, a few years ago. A large room was provided for research, and was supplied with chemical benches and apparatus, and with kymographs and the ordinary instruments for experimental investigations and graphic registration.

King's College.

At King's College a laboratory of experimental pharmacology has been instituted more recently, where observations of the action of drugs may be made.

London Hospital.

At the London Hospital Medical School a small pharmacological laboratory is fitted with the usual apparatus for recording alterations in pressure and the volume of various organs.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital a pharmacological laboratory is in course of erection.

School of Pharmacy.

The School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society contains fully-equipped laboratories for the examination of drugs from the pharmaceutical and chemical points of view, including alkaloidal and other assays, but no facilities are offered for experimental research on the action of drugs on animals or tissues.

Facilities for Instruction in Practical Pharmacy.

Practical Pharmacy.

The Medical curriculum of to-day is so comprehensive and overburdened that it is exceedingly difficult for the ordinary student to attain proficiency in all the subjects he has to study, and frequently complaints are heard of the decline in the art of prescribing; that this failure is not due in any sense to imperfect instruction is apparent to anyone cognisant of the manner in which the tuition in this subject is carried out in the various Medical Schools in London. The fault, if any, lies more in the abundance of ready-made formulæ so eagerly supplied by the enterprising manufacturer, and in the fact that some Examining Boards allow the subject to be taken before the student has mastered the problems in organic chemistry; under these conditions a thorough grasp of the result of pharmaceutical combination is impossible. Pharmacy and its kindred subjects, Materia Medica and Pharmacology, should be taken immediately before commencing clinical work; the subsequent exhibition of drugs for their therapeutic use will then be much more easily understood.

Training in Practical Pharmacy

The training in Practical Pharmacy is now generally given in the Pharmaceutical Laboratories of the hospitals; this facility affords students every opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the subject, making him familiar with the preparations of the British Pharmacopœia, with the more important unofficial drugs and the methods of combining them for administration to the patient.

The necessity of lessening the amount of unnecessary work is responsible for the deletion from Materia Medica of the histological and botanical qualities of drugs which to the medical student are of little importance; but rather is he required to learn, what will be of greater use to him later, the physiological action of the drug.

During his course of Practical Pharmacy, each student has to become familiar with the general nature, composition and more important physical and chemical characters of pharmacopœial drugs, the composition of the official preparations of these, and the processes employed in making them.

The posology of these and the chemical principles of medical combinations, and the various possible forms of incompatibility in prescribing, are treated in their fullest details, so that upon the completion of his curriculum the future consultant or general practitioner should find his knowledge equal to meeting the requirements of the fastidious lady patient or critical infant whose personal objections to unpleasant combinations require careful consideration with palatable formulæ.

Facilities for Research Work.

Facilities for Research in Physiology.

History of Physiological Research in London.

London has held an eminent, if not pre-eminent, position in English physiology ever since the rise of modern physiology in the first half of the nineteenth century. University College, London, was the first School of modern physiology in England, and from it the Schools of Cambridge and Oxford were founded by Michael Foster and Burdon-Sanderson, respectively. University College London, Cambridge, and Oxford have provided, directly or indirectly, nearly all the professors and teachers of physiology, both in London itself and in the younger Universities throughout England.

The true position of London in British physiology has scarcely received the recognition which it deserves. This has been chiefly due to the fact that London has always been too large to possess only one laboratory at which all the research was carried out, and from which all the papers were published. Besides University and King's Colleges, many of the ten other Medical Schools have been for years centres of physiological activity, where eminent physiologists have been trained, and from which much work has been published. In addition to these, there are several other more recently founded and well-equipped laboratories, one of which is the Physiological Laboratory in the building of the University of London, which is exclusively devoted to research. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that in London, as a whole, far more physiological research is carried out, and the facilities for research are more ample and varied, than in any other English University.

Permission to Work in any particular laboratory is obtained by communicating directly with the responsible head of the laboratory. Below will be found a list of the principal laboratories where research can be carried out, and the name and postal address of the professor or lecturer whose permission is required in each case.

Fees and Expenses.—In most laboratories, either no fees at all are charged to researchers, or else the fees are small and really nominal. The expenses of carrying out research can generally be defrayed, by arrangement with the head of the laboratory, out of grants of money which are in his possession, and which he controls.

The Choice of a Laboratory.—In a majority of cases the worker will be guided by knowing the particular physiologist in whose laboratory he wishes to research. There are, however, a few minor considerations which may be indicated.

Research. (1) *Special Lines of Research.*—Some laboratories in London have specialised, more or less, along some particular line of research, which has been determined chiefly by the special branch of physiology which the head of the laboratory has investigated. Consequently, certain laboratories alone will possess the costly apparatus necessary for very special lines of research. Information on this point could be obtained from the head of any laboratory.

Clinical Material. (2) *The Use of Clinical Material.*—Another important point is, that certain laboratories are directly connected with and close to large general Hospitals; other laboratories are not. This is indicated in the list. Work requiring the use of clinical material can be arranged for by the head of the laboratory, who can obtain the permission of the physicians or surgeons to the corresponding Hospital for the pursuit of the necessary investigation.

Laboratories. (3) *Locality.*—The laboratories in London are dotted about over a very wide area. Distances in London are great, and although the facilities for getting about are considerable, much time may be wasted daily in travelling from the place of residence to the laboratory.

Some General Facilities which are open to workers:—

Libraries. (1) *Libraries.*—London possesses two really good libraries, where the principal European and American scientific journals can be consulted—the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and the Library of the Royal Society of Medicine, 20, Hanover Square, W. Several of the larger laboratories possess smaller libraries, which are useful for immediate reference.

Advanced Lectures. (2) *Special Advanced Lectures* in Physiology are given at the following five laboratories:—The University, South Kensington, University College, King's College, Guy's Hospital, and the London

Hospital. These lectures are given by researchers, in London and elsewhere, upon the subjects which they have personally investigated.

Physiological Society.

(3) *The Physiological Society* comprises the workers from all laboratories in the United Kingdom. It meets monthly, except in the summer, at different laboratories, chiefly in London. Demonstrations and papers are given, and the discussions, like the meetings, are open to guests, if introduced by any member of the Society.

The following are the Laboratories for Physiological Research in London :—

A. Unconnected with a Hospital :—

Physiological Laboratory.	*Address.*	*Head of Laboratory.*
(1) The Brown Institution.	Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall.	Dr. Brodie, F.R.S.
(2) Physiological Laboratory.	University of London, S. Kensington, S.W.	Dr. Waller, F.R.S.
(3) University College	Gower Street, W.C. -	Prof. Starling, F.R.S.
(4) Bedford College for Women.		Dr. Edkins.
(5) Lister Institute,	Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.	Dr. Martin, F.R.S.

B. Connected with a Hospital :—

(1) St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	Dr. Edkins.
(2) St. Thomas's Hospital.	Dr. Leathes.
(3) Guy's Hospital.	Dr. Pembrey.
(4) London Hospital.	Dr. Hill, F.R.S.
(5) Charing Cross Hospital.	C. F. Myers-Ward, Esq.
(6) London School of Medicine for Women.	Dr. Brodie, F.R.S.
(7) King's College, The Strand, W.C.	Prof. Halliburton, F.R.S.
(8) St. Mary's Hospital.	Dr. Alcock.

Facilities for Research in Pathology and Bacteriology.

Research in Pathology and Bacteriology.

RESEARCH WORK.—There is no central pathological institute in London, so that original research is carried out in many different centres. Some experimental work is done in the physiological laboratories, the subjects of general pathology and physiology overlapping to a great extent. The equipment of the physiological laboratories, as well as the teaching of the subject, has greatly improved during the last few years, and their equipment is available for the study of experimental pathology. Research work is actively proceeding in all the Schools, not only by the teachers, but by the more advanced students. In some Schools there is money available in the form of scholarships which are awarded to students who show an aptitude for research ; the money, speaking generally, is far too small to allow the great opportunities for pathological research to be taken. Each Medical School has become a centre of original investigation, mainly owing to the great advances which have been made in the application of the scientific methods of pathology to the study of individual cases of disease in the clinical laboratory of the hospital.

Facilities for Research in Anatomy.

Opportunities for Research in Anatomy.

It must first of all be pointed out that as the majority of Medical Schools in London are directly associated with Hospitals, their first object has always been the training of Medical Students. Research is quite a voluntary effort on the part of the Teachers, and, as far as Anatomy is concerned, there are no endowments to encourage them to devote any spare time that they may have at their disposal to the pursuit of original investigations. In spite of this, however, a great deal of important research in the various branches of Anatomy has been carried out by the anatomical teachers in London. At most of the Schools the teachers warmly welcome those who show special aptitude for research.

There is a good deal of material available, and the expenses associated with the work vary somewhat in the different institutions. It will probably be best if the facilities afforded by each School be enumerated as shown below :—

Anthropology

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—There is a large amount of anthropological material available in the Museum attached to the Medical School. Some sections of this are at present being worked.

Embryology.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Facilities are afforded for research in Embryology, and particularly in carrying out the wax-plate method of reconstruction, as described by Professor Born, and subsequently improved.

A small fee is charged to cover the cost of the wax used in the making of the models.

Anatomy with Pathology.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—The authorities are at present engaged in getting plans for establishing rooms which will be available for research work. By co-operating with the Pathologists, good supplies of material and plenty of apparatus are placed at the disposal of the department. Embryological work is at present done in the Biological department, where there is good provision. There is a first-rate museum.

Craniology.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—A good deal of research work has been carried on here in all departments of Anatomy. There are facilities for research in Embryology, Comparative Anatomy, Anthropology and Craniology.

Morphological Anatomy.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Research in Anatomy at this Hospital may be carried on in the Dissecting-room, which is one of the largest in London. There are also, in connection with the Anatomical department, rooms with prepared dissections in spirit, and there is in the Museum an unequalled collection of wax models of dissections by the late Mr. Joseph Towne. There is also a large Biological department where research in Morphological Anatomy may be carried out, as well as a large collection of Odontological specimens in connection with the Dental School.

Vertebrate Morphology.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The Anatomical department affords ample opportunities for research, particularly in the application of Vertebrate Morphology to Human Anatomy. There is a large store of bodies of the lower vertebrates, and, through the labours of Astley Cooper, Charles Stewart, George Gulliver, and others, a very fine

series of specimens illustrating Comparative Anatomy is to be found in the Museum.

Frozen Sections.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—In the Middlesex Hospital special facilities can be afforded for the making of frozen sections. The freezing apparatus is on a very elaborate scale, and large sections can easily be made. There is also a private Laboratory for Microscopical work, etc. There is an excellent dark-room for Photography, and a valuable collection of Museum specimens.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Opportunities will be afforded at this School for research in Human Anatomy, and also Comparative Anatomy.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Research work may be carried on in the Dissecting-room, and there is a good Museum.

Facilities for Research in Neurology.

Experimental and Clinico-anatomical Neurology.

LONDON occupies an unrivalled position as a centre for neurological research by experimental or clinical-anatomical methods. The successful prosecution of the experimental method in elucidating the structure and function of the nervous system has, for more than twenty-five years, been an outstanding feature of British physiology. From the time when Ferrier commenced his memorable researches on localisation, at King's College, followed later by Schäfer and Horsley, at University College, the physiological laboratories of these institutions, and of many of the London Hospitals, have contributed a large proportion of those valuable additions to our knowledge of the mechanism of the nervous system as a whole, and the localisation of the function and structure of the brain and spinal cord in particular.

This knowledge has been of the greatest importance, for it has served to initiate and to correct observations made by the clinico-anatomical method, and has led to the better understanding and treatment of many nervous diseases. The general hospitals, and especially the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, have had many

great physicians on their staff, whose names will always be honourably associated with the advancement, in different directions, of our knowledge of the functions of the nervous system, as studied by the correlation of the clinical symptoms manifested during life with the morbid anatomical changes in the nervous system found post-mortem.

It is only necessary to recall a few of these names:—Hughlings Jackson who may be regarded as the founder of cerebral localisation; Bastian, Broadbent, Wilks, Bristowe, Buzzard, Gowers, Horsley, and others.

The work commenced by these great pioneers in experimental and clinico-anatomical research still continues with the increased facilities afforded by modern methods and laboratory equipment.

General Hospitals.

It may be said that every general hospital in London affords facilities for its students for the prosecution of neurological research by clinico-anatomical methods, but there are certain institutions where there are special advantages. The same obtains for the physiological laboratories in connection with the Medical Schools. Moreover, it may be laid down as a general principle that at all these institutions about to be mentioned as affording special facilities for neurological research, every encouragement will be given to students earnestly desiring to devote their time to scientific investigation. There are great opportunities in London, because in each of the special institutions the Director of the Laboratory is a specialist not only in neurological research generally, but his name has become associated with some special branch of that research, and to him are attracted, or should be attracted, those who are desirous of following up that special line of research.

At University College, Sir Victor Horsley is still actively conducting and directing research by a new and special method, by which he is enabled to make precise lesions in any part of the central nervous system, and by studying the degenerations resulting therefrom, to follow the courses of the tracts of fibres from their origin to their termination.

Again, those who wish to study the vaso-motor system experimentally will have the great advantage of the experience of Prof. Bayliss in the physiological laboratory at University College.

At King's College, Professor Ferrier has announced his intention of continuing experimental work in the large physiological laboratory under the charge of Professor Halliburton, the recognised authority on the

physiological chemistry of the nervous system. He, in conjunction with Dr. Mott, has also devoted much attention to nervous degeneration and regeneration, and in Dr. Rosenheim, his assistant, investigators in the chemistry of the nervous system will find a most experienced and trustworthy adviser.

At the London Hospital, Dr. Leonard Hill, the lecturer on physiology, is an acknowledged authority on the physiology of the cerebral circulation. Moreover, this Hospital enjoys the advantage of a pathological laboratory in connection with the Hospital, under the direction of Dr. Turnbull, but in which Dr. Henry Head (whose researches on the nervous system have been so fruitful and practical) takes the greatest interest in directing students in clinico-anatomical research.

In the physiological laboratory of the University of London, students will find unusual facilities for the application of the galvanometric method to the study of the nervous system, under the direction of Dr. Augustus Waller, the first authority on this subject.

Special Hospitals.

The National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, in Queen's Square, has from its very foundation occupied a unique position as one in which the advancement of neurological science has been recognised as a primary object of its existence. The long list of distinguished physicians and surgeons has made it the chief centre of neurological science in this country. Cranial and spinal surgery may be said to have been born there, and developed to its present advanced state. The pathological department of this Hospital is under the control of the Nervous Diseases Research Fund, the objects of which are to promote and carry on research into the origin and cure of diseases of the nervous system. All the pathological material of the Hospital is at the disposal of the Director of the laboratory, Dr. Gordon Holmes, an experienced neuropathologist.

Pathological Laboratories.

The pathological laboratory of the London County Asylums, at Claybury, Essex, was founded by the London County Council, for the purpose of investigating the causes of insanity. It is under the control of the Director, Dr. F. W. Mott, who has three assistants. There is an unlimited amount of material obtainable from all the London County Asylums. He has also the privilege of observing many of the cases during life.

This laboratory is extremely well equipped for chemical, histological, and psycho-physical investigations. Three volumes of "Archives of Neurology," (*Macmillan*) have been published up to the present date.

The London County Council has recently accepted the munificent donation of Dr. Henry Maudsley of £30,000 towards the establishment in London of a hospital for acute mental diseases, "with due provision for clinical and pathological research." Such an institution in a central position should afford unusual facilities for the study of mental diseases.

Facilities for Research in Tropical Diseases.

Tropical Diseases in the Port of London.

Tropical or Exotic Diseases can only be seen in imported cases. The Port of London probably receives a larger total number of such cases, and in greater variety, than any other single European Port. The majority of the cases are admitted into the hospitals of the Seamen's Hospital Society.

The teaching of the diseases of the tropics without clinical material must necessarily be inadequate, and though something can be done that aids in the advance of this knowledge by the study of the parasites of lower animals which are somewhat similar, this plan falls short of the ideal.

Foundation of School.

When the foundation of the School was under consideration, attention was naturally directed to the hospitals of the Seamen's Hospital Society, as the places where the sick from tropical countries were received in greatest numbers. It was found that the sick of exotic races do not object to removal to hospital as long as they are in touch with the shipping, but that great difficulty would be experienced in persuading these people to leave the neighbourhood of the docks for more distant hospitals. Thanks to the Committee and Staff of the Seamen's Hospital Society Hospitals, permission was given to use the Albert Dock Hospital for clinical cases. This hospital is situated close to the junctions of the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, and is actually in sight of the shipping. A large number

of cases of tropical diseases from all parts of the world were admitted, but at that time (1887) were in many cases transferred to the parent hospital at Greenwich. The branch hospital was enlarged, and an arrangement made so that tropical cases admitted to the Greenwich Hospital were transferred to the Albert Dock Hospital.

During the early years of the existence of the School the number of cases admitted was soon found to be adequate. The change in the character of the shipping coming to these docks, and the gradual disappearance of boats of the smaller size, it was feared, would cause a serious diminution in the number of such cases. The fears, fortunately, have not been realised, and the supply of material for clinical study is now not only adequate, but increasing year by year. The actual number of cases of the more important tropical diseases admitted during the past three years is as follows (abstracted from the hospital monthly reports):—

Analysis of Cases.

	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Hepatic Abscess.	Beri-beri.	Trypanosomiasis.	Relapsing Fever.	Sprue.	Anchylostomiasis.	Guinea Worm.	Elephantiasis and Chyluria.	Leprosy.	Kala Azar.	Delhi Boil.	TOTAL.
1905	25	19	4	19	4	2	6	6	1	1	1	—	—	88
1906	30	31	5	21	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	1	—	107
1907	47	27	5	21	3	—	6	—	2	2	1	—	2	116
	102	77	14	61	10	4	16	8	6	6	4	1	2	311

Cases not truly tropical, such as hydatid cyst, Malta fever, bilharzia, scurvy, which are rarely seen in general hospitals, are also sometimes to be seen in the Albert Dock Hospital. These figures refer only to admissions to hospital, but cases of special interest are often brought down by the visiting staff; in this manner other cases of trypanosomiasis, leprosy, Delhi boil, granuloma pudendum have been shown, as well as persons infected with *filaria perstans* and *diurna*.

In addition to the actual diseases for which the patients are admitted, it is common to find that some of the patients harbour parasites important in tropical medicine, such as filaria, anchylostomes, and

trematodes, whilst cestodes, including *bothriocephalus latus*, are also found in some of the sailors.

The supply of cases is not entirely from the mercantile marine, as patients of other classes are eligible if suffering from tropical diseases, and there are a few beds reserved for patients who can afford to contribute towards their maintenance (paying patients).

It will be seen that there is abundant material for the clinical study of tropical diseases, and in some ways a wider range of diseases can be studied than in any single tropical country, or any hospital in the tropics, whilst the conditions of English hospital management and nursing are such that more careful and accurate records may be obtained of the cases.

Clinical Material.

The clinical material varies in amount. There are times when there are few cases, and at others, as when a ship on which there has been an outbreak of beri-beri comes into the docks, the hospital may be overcrowded. In spite of this irregularity, it may be safely asserted that in the course of any three months, cases of all the more important of the tropical diseases may be studied clinically. An interesting series of cases are those sent in to the hospital as simulating tropical diseases, and these serve as a valuable contrast to the genuine cases of true diseases, and are often of special interest. Though no cases of plague have been admitted in the three years reviewed, there are often cases of tropical bubo, and of other conditions which may readily be mistaken for that disease. Full particulars as to the regulations for clinical work at the Albert Dock Hospital may be obtained from the Secretary.

At the London School of Clinical Medicine a few cases of special interest to workers in the tropics are retained, and may be seen by arrangement by students of either School, and special facilities and reduced rates are granted to students of the one School who wish to join the other. Students at the Tropical School may join special classes at the Clinical School for operative surgery, ophthalmology, and general clinical, medical, and surgical work, and so, if working in the tropics, bring their general medical and surgical knowledge up to date.

Facilities for Post-Graduate Study.

POST-GRADUATE teaching in London is at the present time very little developed, and it is probably along the lines of teaching for qualified medical men that the great advances will be made in the course of the next few years.

Excluding special hospitals scattered all over London, which will always attract a number of students, there are three or four recognised excellent post-graduate centres, of which, probably, the most important is the Post-Graduate College in connection with the West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road.

West London Post-Graduate College.

This hospital was founded in 1856, and the Post-Graduate College was founded in 1893. There are 160 beds devoted to general medicine, surgery, and gynæcology, and the main special departments, and on an average 2,400 in-patients, and 130,000 out-patients are seen annually. The teaching is confined entirely to qualified men, no undergraduate students being received, and the number of qualified students averages about 200 a year. There are nineteen physicians and surgeons on the Staff, who devote themselves to the particular class of teaching required by qualified men, and there are other conveniences, such as reading and smoking-rooms, for the use of students.

London School of Clinical Medicine.

The most recent Post-Graduate School, founded in 1905, is the London School of Clinical Medicine, attached to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. In this institution there are 250 beds, devoted to medicine and surgery and the special departments, and a very large number of patients are seen annually. The Staff consists of about twenty-one distinguished members of the medical and surgical professions, who are either actually attached to the Seamen's Hospital, or are invited to lecture in the School on account of their success as teachers elsewhere.

For the purposes of teaching in the special departments, the Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, the general Lying-in Hospital in York Road, and Bethlem Hospital, are affiliated to the London School of Clinical Medicine.

Though the School has so recently been founded, no less than eighty students attended during 1907, and there is no doubt the London School

of Clinical Medicine has made a great step forward in the development of post-graduate teaching.

Polyclinic.

At the Polyclinic, in Chenies Street, Gower Street, post-graduate teaching of the Continental type is undertaken. Here there are no beds, but cliniques and lectures are given every afternoon in the week except Saturday, from 4 to 5, and 5 to 6. The lecturers and teachers are invited by the Council of the Polyclinic from among the members of the Staffs of the large London Hospitals and Schools, and as each brings selected cases from his own Hospital in- or out-patients, the cases seen at the Polyclinic include some of the most interesting and rare diseases and affections that will be seen anywhere. Systematic lectures adapted to the requirements of qualified men are also given daily, and tuition in special subjects, such as bacteriology and pathology, is given in laboratories of the institution. There are also provided for the use of the members of the Polyclinic, who number about 700, a comfortable reading-room, well equipped with all the ordinary books, and a good museum of pathology, of which the nucleus was collected by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson.

London Post-Graduate Association.

Lastly, the London Post-Graduate Association affords probably the widest facilities for post-graduate instruction of an entirely different type. The London Post-Graduate Association is an association of the following general and special hospitals:—

GENERAL:—

Charing Cross.
Guy's.
King's College.
St. Mary's.
St. Thomas's.
University College.
Westminster.

SPECIAL:—

Brompton Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.
London School of Tropical Medicine.
National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic.
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

and the offices of the association are at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment. The holder of a ticket of the London Post-Graduate Association is admitted to the ordinary clinical practice of all or any of the hospitals forming the association, and is also entitled to attend the operations, post-mortems, the ordinary clinical instruction in the wards, and the clinical lectures in all the constituent institutions.

The intention of the Post-Graduate Association is not so much to instruct a qualified man, as an undergraduate, but to give him the greatest facilities for teaching himself, by placing at his disposal the great amount of clinical material and instruction which is obtainable at the constituent institutions.

Post-graduate teaching is also given by all the other Schools of the University of London, and information can be obtained on application to individual hospitals.

List of Hospitals, Infirmaries, Asylums, and Dispensaries in London.

Hospitals.

ACTON, W. Passmore Edwards' Cottage Hospital.
ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE. *See* Children.
ALL SAINTS' CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. *See* Children.
ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL, Buxton Street, London, E.
AMBULANCE :—
ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.
ASYLUMS. *See* Lunacy.
BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. *See* Children.
BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL. *See* Lunacy.
BLACKHEATH AND CHARLTON COTTAGE HOSPITAL, Blackheath, S.E.
BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES. *See* Incurables.
BRITISH HOME FOR MENTAL DISORDERS. *See* Mental.
BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL. *See* Lying-in.
BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. *See* Consumption.
BROOK HOSPITAL. *See* Metropolitan Asylums Board.
CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Brompton, S.W.
CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL. *See* Ophthalmic.
CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSPITAL. *See* Throat.
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL. *See* Schools of Medicine.
CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. *See* Women.
CHEST DISEASES. *See also* Sanatoriums.
CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, N.E.
HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.
MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST (for Out-Patients), 26, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W.
MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Hampstead and Northwood.

National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 32, Soho Square, W.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, E.C.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (on the Separate Principle), Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

Cheyne Hospital. *See* Children.

CHILDREN :—

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

All Saints' Incurable Boys' Home, 4, Margaret Street, W.

Belgrave Hospital for Children (Incorporated), Clapham Road, S.W.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, Shadwell, E.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.

Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C., and Cromwell House, Highgate, N.

North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, Bethnal Green, N.E.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W.

St. Monica's Home Hospital for Children, 16, Brondesbury Park, N.W.

Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W., and The Victoria Home, Broadstairs.

CHILDREN AND WOMEN. *See* Women and Children.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. *See* Chest Diseases.

City of London Lunatic Asylum. *See* Lunatics.

City of London Lying-in Hospital. *See* Lying-in.

City Orthopædic Hospital. *See* Orthopædic.

Clapham Maternity Hospital. *See* Lying-in.

CONSUMPTION. *See* Chest Diseases.

Cripples' Nursery, 29, Park Road, Clarence Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

Ealing Cottage Hospital and Provident Dispensary, W.

EAR. *See also* Throat and Ear.

Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Grafton Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

Royal Ear Hospital, 42 & 43, Dean Street, Soho, W.

East End Mothers' Lying-in Home, 394, 396 & 451, Commercial Road, E.

Eastern Hospitals. *See* Metropolitan Asylums Board.

East London Children's Hospital. *See* Children.

EPILEPSY. *See* Nervous Diseases.

Evelina Hospital. *See* Children.

Farringdon General Dispensary and Lying-In Charity, 17, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, E.C.

FEVER. *See* Metropolitan Asylums Board.

London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, N.

Plaistow Hospital, E. (Infectious Diseases).

FISTULA. *See* Rectum.

Fountain Fever Hospital. *See* Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Free Home for the Dying. *See* Incurable.

French Hospital and Dispensary, 172, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

Friedenheim, or Home of Peace for the Dying. *See* Incurable.

General Lying-In Hospital. *See* Lying-In.

German Hospital, Dalston, N.E.

Gordon Hospital for Fistula, etc. *See* Rectum.

Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, N.

Grosvenor Hospital for Women and Children. *See* Women and Children.

Grove Fever Hospital. *See* Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Guy's Hospital. *See* Schools of Medicine.

Hampstead General Hospital, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Hanwell Cottage Hospital, W.

HEART. *See* Chest Diseases.

Her Majesty's Hospital, 13 to 19, Stepney Causeway, E.

Home and Infirmary for Sick Children. *See* Women and Children.

Home for Incurable and Infirm Women. *See* Incurable.

Home Hospitals Association (for Paying Patients) Fitzroy House, Fitzroy Square, W.

HOMES FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS (Female). *See* Incurable.

HOMŒOPATHIC :—

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST. *See* Chest Diseases.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN. *See* Skin.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT. *See* Throat.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS. *See* Nervous Diseases.

HOSPITAL FOR INVALID GENTLEWOMEN DURING TEMPORARY ILLNESS, 90, Harley Street, W.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN. *See* Children.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square. *See* Women.

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES. *See* Lunacy, and also Metropolitan Asylums Board.

INCURABLE :—

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham Common, S.W.

FREE HOME FOR THE DYING (The Hostel of God), 29, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.

FRIEDENHEIM HOSPITAL, A Home of Peace for the Dying, Upper Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W.

HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR JEWISH INCURABLES, High Road, South Tottenham, N.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS (Ladies), 36, Aubert Park, and 1 to 3, Highbury Terrace, N.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, College Villas Road, Hampstead, N.W.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, West Hill, Putney Heath, S.W.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE FOR THE DYING, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.

ST. LUKE'S HOUSE, A Home for the Dying Poor, 14, Pembridge Square, W.

WOODSIDE HOME, Whetstone, N.

INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST. *See* Chest Diseases.

INVALID ASYLUM, Stoke Newington, N.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C.

Kensington Dispensary and Children's Hospital, 49 and 51, Church Street, Kensington, W.

Kensington General Hospital, Earl's Court, S.W.

King's College Hospital. *See* Schools of Medicine.

King Edward VII.'s Hospital for Officers, 9, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Lady Margaret Hospital, New Kent Road, S.E., and London Road, Bromley, Kent.

Leyton, Walthamstow, and Wanstead Children's and General Hospital, Orford Street, Walthamstow, N.E.

Lock Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, Paddington, W.; Male and Out-Patient Department, 91, Dean Street, Soho, W.

London County Asylums. *See* Lunacy.

London Fever Hospital. *See* Fever.

London Homœopathic Hospital. *See* Homœopathic.

London Hospital. *See* Schools of Medicine.

London Open Air Sanatorium. *See* Chest.

London Skin Hospital. *See* Skin.

London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, N.W.

London Throat Hospital. *See* Throat.

LUNACY:—

Bethlem Royal Hospital for the Insane, St. George's Fields, S.E.

City of London Asylum, Dartford, Kent.

County of London Colony for Epileptics, Ewell.

Earlswood Asylum, The National Training Home for the Feeble-minded, Redhill.

London County Asylum, Banstead Down, Sutton, Surrey.

London County Asylum, Bexley, Kent.

London County Asylum, Cane Hill, Coulsdon, Surrey.

London County Asylum, Claybury, Woodford Bridge, Essex.

London County Asylum, Colney Hatch, N.

London County Asylum, Hanwell, W.

London County Asylum, Horton, Epsom.

London County Asylum, Long Grove, Epsom.

London County Asylum, The Manor, Epsom.

Middlesex County Asylum, Upper Tooting, S.W.

St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, Old Street, E.C.

West Ham Borough Asylum, Goodmayes, Ilford.

LYING-IN :—

Battersea Branch of Clapham Maternity, 31 & 33, Albert Road, S.W. (Out-Patients only.)

British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street, Long Acre, W.C.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road, E.C.

Clapham Maternity Hospital, 39, 41, 43 & 72, Jeffreys Road, Clapham, S.W.

General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth, S.E.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital and Midwifery Training School, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Royal Maternity Charity of London for Delivering Married Women at their own Homes (Gratis), 31, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Memorial Cottage Hospital, Mildmay Park, N.

MENTAL :

British Hospital for Mental Disorders and Brain Diseases ("Forbes Winslow Memorial"), 72, Camden Road, Camden Town, N.W.

Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital. *See* Ear.

Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, N.E.

Middlesex Hospital. *See* Schools of Medicine.

Mildmay Mission Hospital, Austin Street, Bethnal Green, E.

Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, Greenwich, S.E.

Mount Vernon Hospital. *See* Chest Diseases.

National Anti-Vivisection Hospital—Battersea General Hospital, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea Park, S.W.

National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis. *See* Chest Diseases.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic. *See* Nervous Diseases.

NERVOUS DISEASES :

Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, and other Diseases of the Nervous System, Maida Vale, W.

National Hospital (Incorp.) for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C.

West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, 73, Welbeck Street, W.

New Hospital for Women. *See* Women.
North Eastern Hospital for Sick Children. *See* Children.
North Western Fever Hospital. *See* Metropolitan Asylums Board.
North West London Hospital, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
Northern Hospital. *See* Metropolitan Asylums Board.
Norwood Cottage Hospital, S.E.
OPHTHALMIC :—
Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
Royal Eye Hospital, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, City Road (late Moorfields), E.C.
Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
Western Ophthalmic Hospital, 153 and 155, Marylebone Road, W.
ORTHOPÆDIC :—
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, 234, Great Portland Street, W.
Paddington Green Children's Hospital. *See* Children.
PARALYSIS. *See* Nervous Diseases.
Plaistow. Medical Mission Hospital, Balaam Street, E.
Poplar Hospital for Accidents, East India Dock Road, Poplar, E.
Prince of Wales General Hospital, Tottenham, N. (N.E. London Post-Graduate College.) *See* Schools of Medicine.
Queen Charlotte's Hospital. *See* Lying-in.
RECTUM :—
Gordon Hospital for Fistula, Piles, and other Diseases of the Rectum, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, City Road, E.C.
Royal Ear Hospital. *See* Ear.
Royal Eye Hospital. *See* Ophthalmic.
Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. *See* Schools of Medicine.
Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. *See* Chest Diseases.
Royal Hospital for Incurables. *See* Incurable.
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. *See* Ophthalmic.
Royal Maternity Charity. *See* Lying-in.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL. *See* Chest Diseases.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL. *See* Orthopædic.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN. *See* Women and Children.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL. *See* Ophthalmic.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. *See* Schools of Medicine.

ST. CYPRIAN'S HOME. *See* Incurable.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL. *See* Schools of Medicine.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL, 40, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN. *See* Skin.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, Morden Hill, Lewisham, S.E.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL. *See* Lunacy.

ST. LUKE'S HOUSE (a Home for the Dying). *See* Incurable.

ST. MARGARET'S HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN. *See* Incurable.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA. *See* Rectum.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. *See* Women and Children.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL. *See* Schools of Medicine.

ST. MONICA'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. *See* Children.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL. *See* Skin.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE. *See* Stone.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL. *See* Women.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. *See* Schools of Medicine.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. *See* Women.

SANTA CLAUS HOME, Cholmeley Park, Highgate, N.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE:—

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield, E.C.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Charing Cross, W.C.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, London Bridge, S.E.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Mile End, E.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Cambridge Place, Paddington, W.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Berners Street, W.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

University College, Gower Street, W.C.

University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.

Westminster Hospital, Opposite Westminster Abbey, S.W.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.

London Post-Graduate Association, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic, 22, Chenies Street, Gower Street, W.C.

North-East London Post-Graduate College, Tottenham, N.

West London Post-Graduate College, Hammersmith Road, W.

London School of Clinical Medicine, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.

London School of Tropical Medicine, Connaught Road, Albert Dock, E.

Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Gardens, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.

The Royal Institute of Public Health, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, S.W.

Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich, S.E. "Dreadnought" Hospital at Greenwich; Branch Hospital, Victoria and Albert Docks, E.

SKIN :—

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, 52, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, S.E.

London Skin Hospital, 40, Fitzroy Square, W.

St. John's Hospital (Incorp.), for Diseases of the Skin, 49, Leicester Square, W.C.

St. Paul's Hospital for Skin and Genito-Urinary Diseases, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Western Skin Hospital, 179, Great Portland Street, W.

SMALL-POX. (For Small-Pox Hospitals under Metropolitan Asylums Board, *see* below) :—

South Eastern Fever Hospital. *See* Metropolitan Asylums Board.

South Western Fever Hospital. *See* Metropolitan Asylums Board.

South Wimbledon, Merton, and District Cottage Hospital, 173, Merton Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

STONE :—

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and other Urinary Diseases, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

THROAT AND EAR. *See also* Ear and Throat.

Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square, W.

London Throat Hospital (for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear), 204, Great Portland Street, and 72, Bolsover Street, W.

Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. *See* Ear and Throat.

Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, City Road, E.C.

University College Hospital. *See* Schools of Medicine.

VACCINE :—

Victoria Hospital for Sick Children. *See* Children.

West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, etc. *See* Nervous Diseases.

Western Fever Hospital. *See* Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Western Ophthalmic Hospital. *See* Ophthalmic.

Western Skin Hospital. *See* Skin.

West Ham and East London Hospital, Stratford, E.

West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W. *See* Schools of Medicine.

Westminster Hospital. *See* Schools of Medicine.

Wilfird Cottage Hospital for Children of Seamen and Others, Wellclose Square, E.

Willesden Isolation Hospital, Neasden, N.W.

Willesden, N.W.—Passmore Edwards' Hospital.

Wimbledon Cottage Hospital.

Wimbledon Isolation Hospital.

WOMEN :

Chelsea Hospital for Women, Fulham Road, S.W.

Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.

New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road, N.W.

St. Saviour's Hospital for Ladies of Limited Means, Osnaburgh Street, N.W.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women, Marylebone Road, N.W.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN:—

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.

HOME AND INFIRMARY FOR SICK CHILDREN, with Out-Patient Department for Women and Children, Sydenham, S.E.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Road, S.E.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E.

WOOD GREEN, N.—PASSMORE EDWARDS' HOSPITAL.

Dispensaries and Provident Institutions.

BATTERSEA PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, 185, High Street, Battersea, S.W.

BLACKFRIARS PROVIDENT DISPENSARY (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 98, Blackfriars Road, S.E.

BLOOMSBURY DISPENSARY, 12, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

BLOOMSBURY PROVIDENT DISPENSARY (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 5, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.

BROMPTON AND KNIGHTSBRIDGE PROVIDENT DISPENSARY (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 28, Fulham Road, Brompton, S.W.

BUNHILL MEDICAL MISSION DISPENSARY, Roscoe Street, E.C.

CAMBERWELL PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, Camberwell Green, S.E.

CAMDEN PROVIDENT DISPENSARY (Branch Metropolitan Medical Association), 174, Camden Street, N.W.

CHELSEA, BROMPTON, AND BELGRAVE PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, Manor Street, King's Road, S.W.

CHELSEA PROVIDENT DISPENSARY (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 472, King's Road, S.W.

CHILD'S HILL AND CRICKLEWOOD PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, 37, Chichele Road, Cricklewood, N.W.

CHISWICK AND TURNHAM GREEN DISPENSARY, Englefield, Cookham.

CITY DISPENSARY, 29 and 30, College Street, E.C.

CITY OF LONDON AND EAST LONDON DISPENSARY, 40, Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C.

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY. *See* Truss.

Clapham Dispensary for Women and Children. *See* Women and Children.

Clapham General and Provident Dispensary, 42, Manor Street, Clapham, S.W.

Clerkenwell Medical Club (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), George's Row, Lever Street, St. Luke's, E.C.

Deptford Provident Dispensary (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 437, New Cross Road, S.E.

Ealing Cottage Hospital and Provident Dispensary, W.

Eastern Dispensary, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.

East Dulwich Provident Dispensary, 193, Landell's Road.

Edmonton Medical Club (Branch Metropolitan Medical Association), 25a, Victoria Road, N.

Farringdon General Dispensary and Lying-in Charity, 17, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, E.C.

Finchley Dispensary, N.

Finsbury Dispensary, Brewer Street, Goswell Road, E.C.

Forest Hill Provident Dispensary, S.E.

French Hospital and Dispensary, 172, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

Greenwich Provident Dispensary.

Hackney Provident Dispensary (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 8, Brett Road, N.E.

Hampstead Provident Dispensary, 13 & 14, New End, and The Firs, Mill Lane, N.W.

Haverstock Hill and Malden Road Provident Dispensary, Malden Road, N.W.

Highgate Dispensary, N.

Holloway and North Islington Provident Dispensary, Palmer Place, Holloway Road, N.

Hornsey Dispensary, N.

Islington Dispensary, 303, Upper Street, Islington, N.

Islington Medical Club (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 5, Thornhill Crescent, N.

Islington Medical Mission, Islington, N.

Kennington and Vauxhall Provident Dispensary (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 38, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E.

Kensal Town Provident Dispensary (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 57, Golborne Road, W.

Kensington Dispensary and Children's Hospital, 49 & 51, Church Street, Kensington, W.

Kilburn, Maida Vale, and St. John's Wood General Dispensary, 13, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Kilburn Provident Medical Institute, 1, Greville Road, Kilburn, N.W.

Lady Gomm Memorial Mission House and Dispensary, Hawkstone Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.

London Dispensary, 27, Fournier Street, E.

London Medical Mission, 45, Short's Gardens, Endell Street, W.C., and (Temporary) Drill Hall, North Street, Kennington Road, S.E.

Medical Aid Society for Gentlewomen in Reduced Circumstances. Hon. Sec., Miss Green, 7, St. Katharine's Precincts, Gloucester Gate, N.W.

Metropolitan Dispensary, 9, Fore Street, Cripplegate, E.C.

Metropolitan Provident Medical Association, 5, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.

Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, Greenwich, S.E.

National Truss Society. *See* Truss.

National Vaccine Establishment. *See* Vaccine.

Notting Hill Provident Dispensary, 43, Portland Road, Notting Hill, W. (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association).

Oxford Medical Mission, Riley Street, Bermondsey. For Men and Boys only.

Paddington Provident Dispensary, 104, Star Street, Edgware Road, W.

Pimlico Provident Dispensary, 21, Lupus Street, S.W.

Provident Surgical Appliance Society. *See* Surgical Appliance Society (Provident).

Public Dispensary for the Relief of the Sick Poor, 122, Drury Lane, W.C.

Queen Adelaide's Dispensary, Pollard Row, Bethnal Green Road, N.E.

Royal General Dispensary, 25 and 26, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

Royal Pimlico Provident Dispensary, 104, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

Royal South London Dispensary, 52, Lambeth Road, S.E.

St. Ann's Dispensary, 217, St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham, N.

St. George's (Hanover Square) Provident Dispensary, Little Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

St. John's Wood and Portland Town Provident and Free Dispensary, 96, St. John's Wood Terrace, N.W.

St. Marylebone General Dispensary, 77, Welbeck Street, W.

St. Pancras and Northern Dispensary, 126, Euston Road, N.W.

Soho Medical Club (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), Archer Street, W.

South Belgravia Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat. *See* Throat.

South Lambeth, Stockwell, and North Brixton Dispensary, Albert Square, Clapham Road, S.W.

South London Dispensary for Women, etc. *See* Women and Children.

Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, Clapton, West Hackney, Kingsland, and Dalston Charitable Dispensary, N.

Surgical Aid Society, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

Surgical Appliance Society (Provident), 12, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Surrey Dispensary, 6, Great Dover Street, S.E.

Sydenham Provident Dispensary and Maternity Society, S.E.

THROAT :—

South Belgravia Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Ear, 78, Lupus Street, S.W.

Tottenham and Edmonton General Dispensary.

Tottenham Medical Club (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 357, Tottenham High Road, N.

Tower Hamlets Dispensary, White Horse Street, Stepney, E.

TRUSS :—

City of London Truss Society (for Relief of Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom), 35, Finsbury Square, E.C.

National Truss Society, 2, Arthur Street West, London Bridge, E.C.

Rupture Society. Established 1786, for the supply of Trusses gratuitously to the Poor. Sec., W. C. Taylor, 27, Great James Street, W.C.

VACCINE :—

Arent's, E., Calf Vaccine (Dr. Doucet's), 48, Surrey Square, Old Kent Road, S.E.

Association for Supply of Pure Vaccine Lymph, 14a, Great Marlborough Street, W.

Dr. Renner's Establishment for Vaccination with Calf Lymph, 75, Upper Gloucester Place, N.W.

Government Lymph Establishment, Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. (formerly the National Vaccine Establishment, instituted 1809).

Victoria Dock District Dispensary, E.

Walthamstow Dispensary, 35, Orford Road.

Walworth Provident Dispensary (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 302, Walworth Road, S.E.

Westbourne Provident Dispensary and Maternity (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 244, Harrow Road, W.

Western Dispensary, Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.

Western General Dispensary, Marylebone Road, N.W.

West Ham Provident Dispensary (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 2, Manbey Park, Stratford, E.

Westminster General Dispensary, 9, Gerrard Street, Soho, W. (with which has been incorporated the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary).

Whitechapel Provident Dispensary (Branch Metropolitan Provident Medical Association), 283, Whitechapel Road, E.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Ambulance Service for the removal of Persons suffering from Infectious Diseases.

FEVER HOSPITALS :—

Brook Hospital, Shooters Hill, Woolwich.

Eastern Hospital, The Grove, Homerton, N.E.

Fountain Hospital, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W.

Grove Hospital, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W.
North-Eastern Hospital, St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham, N.
North-Western Hospital, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Northern Convalescent Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N.
Park Hospital, Hither Green, S.E.
South-Eastern Hospital, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E.
South-Western Hospital, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.
Western Hospital, Seagrave Road, Fulham Road, Fulham, S.W.
Gore Farm Convalescent Hospital, Dartford, Kent.

SMALL-POX HOSPITALS:—

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.
Long Reach Hospital and Orchard Hospital, Dartford.
South Wharf Shelters, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.

IMBECILE ASYLUMS:—

Belmont, Sutton, Surrey.
Caterham, Surrey.
Darenth, Dartford, Training School and Industrial Colony.
Leavesden, Watford, Herts.
Tooting Bec, S.W.

OPHTHALMIA SCHOOLS:—

High Wood School, Brentwood.
White Oak School, Swanley.

RINGWORM SCHOOL:—

The Downs School, Sutton, Surrey.

SEASIDE HOMES FOR CHILDREN:—

St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent.
Millfield, Rustington, Sussex.
East Cliff House, Margate, Kent.

HOMES FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN:—

Fulham, 60, 62, and 64, Kingswood Road, S.W. (for Boys).
High Wood School, Brentwood, Essex (for elder feeble-minded Girls).
Peckham, 16, Elm Grove, S.E. (for Boys).
Pentonville, Lloyd House, Lloyd Street, N. (for Girls).
Wandsworth, 81, Earlsfield Road (for Girls).
Wandsworth, Surrey House, 66, St. Ann's Hill (for Boys).
Witham, Essex Bridge Industrial Home (for elder feeble-minded Boys).

HOMES FOR REMAND CHILDREN :—

Camberwell, 36, 37, 38, Camberwell Green, S.E.

Harrow Road, W., 203 and 205.

Pentonville Road, N., 70, 72, 74.

TRAINING SHIP :—

"Exmouth," Grays, Essex.

London Poor-Law Infirmaries.

Bermondsey Parish Infirmary, Lower Road, S.E.

Bethnal Green Infirmary, Cambridge Road, N.E.

Central London Sick Asylums, Cleveland Street, W., and Hendon, N.W.

(*This District includes the following Unions and Parishes :—Strand, Westminster, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury.*)

Chelsea. St. Luke's Infirmary, Cale Street, S.W.

City of London Union Infirmary, Bow Road, E.

Fulham Infirmary, St. Dunstan's Road, Fulham Palace Road, W.

Greenwich Union Infirmary, S.E.

Hackney Union Infirmary, Homerton, N.E.

Hammersmith Infirmary, Ducane Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary, N.W.

Holborn Union Infirmary, Archway Road, N.

Kensington Infirmary, Marloes Road, W.

Lambeth Workhouse Infirmary, Brook Street, S.E.

Lewisham Infirmary, S.E.

Mile End Infirmary, Bancroft Road, N.E.

Paddington Infirmary, Harrow Road, W.

Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, Bromley, E.

St. George's (Hanover Square) Union Infirmary, Fulham Road, S.W.

St. George's-in-the-East Workhouse Infirmary, Raine Street (near Wapping Station, E.)

St. Giles (Camberwell) Union Infirmary, Brunswick Square, S.E.

St. Mary's (Islington) Infirmary, Highgate Hill, N.

St. Marylebone Workhouse Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

St. Pancras Infirmary (South), Pancras Road, N.W.

St. Pancras Workhouse Infirmary, Dartmouth Park Hill, Highgate, N.

Shoreditch Infirmary, Hoxton Street, N.

Southwark Union Infirmary, East Dulwich Grove, S.E.

Wandsworth Union Infirmary, St. John's Hill, New Wandsworth, S.W.

West Ham Union Infirmary, Whipp's Cross Road, Leytonstone, N.E.

Whitechapel Union Infirmary, Vallance Road, N.E.

Woolwich Union Infirmary, Plumstead, Kent.

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