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THE STORY OF THE
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
1835-1935

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THE STORY
OF THE
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL
MEDICAL SCHOOL



SIR THOMAS WATSON,
F.R.S.



EDWARD W. TUSON,
F.R.S.



DR. FRANCIS HAWKINS



SIR CHARLES BELL,
K.H., F.R.S.



HERBERT MAYO, F.R.S.



JAMES MONCRIEFF ARNOTT,
F.R.S.

THE FOUNDERS, 1835

THE STORY OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

Written at the Request of
THE COUNCIL OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL
ON THE OCCASION
OF THE CENTENARY

by

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IN THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.
DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL 1908-19.

LONDON

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

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INTRODUCTION

BY H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

THE privilege has been offered to me, as Chairman of the Middlesex Hospital, of writing an introduction to this History of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School. Though it is but a heading to a chapter of the Æsculapian story, I hope you will glance at it for a moment before you settle down to study a most admirable account of the many activities of a great Medical School in the first hundred years of its corporate existence.

For in this preface I wish to fill in one serious omission . . .

When you read through this historical and literary account of the Medical School you may perhaps notice an occasional dry reference to a Dr. Campbell Thomson, whose name succeeds some other name to which the History seems to attach greater importance. I cannot even find a reference to the Dean who steered the School through the war years with such wisdom and imperturbability that it emerged lean but sound, unhampered by any panic mistakes to correct, ready to accommodate and provide for, and assimilate, the qualified and unqualified men returned from the armies, and the rush of young students, whom the end of the war released.

All you will find of Dr. Campbell Thomson in this History is that he was appointed Assistant Physician in 1900, and became in 1912 the first head of the new Department for Diseases of the Nervous System. All one can find in these pages of one of our great Deans is a generous reference to the help which "the Dean" of the War Years received from the Chairman of the School Council, Mr. W. E. Gillett, and to the broadmindedness of the then Secretary of the Conjoint Board. The work of the Hos-

INTRODUCTION

pital officers, too, is praised, but where is the Dean? Read the Chapter, "War," and try to imagine the qualities and the courage that added in those most anxious years to all the overlapping duties of a medical specialist—the calm, wise, unfaltering management of the affairs of our School. Then you may be able to summon up some faint image of one whom we reckon as one of our great Deans.

It was obviously to Dr. Campbell Thomson that we should turn when the Centenary of the School called for a History of its birth and growth. His kindness and judgment, his thoroughness and impartiality, inform and shine through the story which he has recorded. All sides of our School's interests are reviewed, and to each its fair proportion is allotted. It is a record of which we who read it, and he who wrote it, may well be proud.

Most appropriately the Centenary of the School falls in the year in which the great adventure of the Hospital reached its goal. Ten years ago we were told that the foundations of the old Hospital were unsafe and the buildings beginning to crack.

We were faced with a choice between patching the past or planning for the future, and the decision we took was taken in the full consciousness of the risks inherent in it, and of the great responsibilities for the future which success, if we achieved it, would entail. We have now a great new Hospital, in which the School shares as never before, when, thanks to the Chairman of the School, the beds of the Courtauld Clinical Unit are directly under the control of the School Council.

So a chapter in the story of the School and the Hospital ends on a great achievement, and a new one opens upon a future immeasurably full of promise, full too, I do not doubt it, of that anxiety and struggle out of which fresh success is born. We look forward to a day when we can rebuild the old parts of the School as we have rebuilt the Hospital, and to a day when we can achieve adequate endowment for the Hospital as we have endowed so much of the essential research and educational work of the School.

INTRODUCTION

May this record of great achievement, set forth with modesty and dignity, inspire coming generations to build worthily upon the strong foundations set by those who went before them.

ARTHUR.

Chairman, Middlesex Hospital.

PREFACE

MY first duty is to offer my sincere thanks to the Council of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School for the honour they have conferred upon me by inviting me to write this history to mark the centenary year of the School, an honour which as a Past Student, Dean, and Member of the Honorary Staff of the Hospital, I deeply appreciate.

Anyone setting out to write a history of The Middlesex Hospital or its Medical School must necessarily depend largely for information concerning the earlier years on Sir Erasmus Wilson's *History of the Middlesex Hospital*, compiled from the official records (London: John Churchill, 1845), which brought the story down to 1845, and on Dr. Sidney Coupland's unfinished "Story of the Middlesex Hospital" which appeared in the *Hospital Journal*. From both these sources and also from the *Hospital Journal* information has been freely drawn. From 1835 onwards the Minute Books of the School Committee have been available.

To my colleagues on the Staff of the Hospital and School I am most grateful for all the help and suggestions they have so generously given. My best thanks are also due to many Past Students, among whom I am especially indebted to Dr. T. H. Clarke, Dr. C. W. Edwards, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Dr. William Irving, Dr. E. E. Lewis, Dr. Knowsley Sibley, Dr. W. H. Vickery, and Dr. H. G. Nicholson.

To Mr. S. R. C. Plimsoll, Secretary Superintendent to the Hospital, and his Staff; and to Mr. R. A. Foley, Secretary to the School, and his Staff, and to Miss Clephan, I am also greatly indebted for assistance.

H. C. T.

CHAPTER I

The Birth of the School

THE Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital was built as a complete Medical School for the teaching of Anatomy and Physiology, Chemistry, Physics and Biology in 1835, but teaching in the wards began from the earliest days of the Hospital's existence nearly a hundred years before.¹ Moreover, the famous Great Windmill Street ² School of Anatomy, founded by William Hunter, was taken over by Sir Charles Bell in 1812, and became virtually a School of the Middlesex Hospital at which Bell was, after 1814, one of the Surgeons.

Rightly to understand the different causes that led up to the formation of the School in 1835 it is therefore necessary to give a brief account of the events that happened in the years before.

In the earlier part of the eighteenth century when society was wont to seek its pleasure in amusements of a kind ill calculated to promote consideration for the sick poor, it is a matter of interest that Londoners should have been visited by a compelling wave of philanthropy to found hospitals.

For whereas in 1800 there existed practically only the two ancient foundations of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas, the century had not yet run half its course when there had been added to these two at least five general hospitals, all of which, save one, had been launched by public subscriptions.

¹ For principal sources of information concerning the early history of the Hospital, see notes in Preface.

² Two "Windmill Streets" come into this Story. Windmill Street (sometimes known as "Little" Windmill Street), off Tottenham Court Road, and Great Windmill Street, north of the top of the Haymarket.

FOUNDATION IN WINDMILL STREET

The Westminster Hospital was founded in 1719. In 1733 St. George's was founded on its present site, which was at that time on the western border of the town. In 1740, in the east, came the London Hospital in Whitechapel Fields ; while a little earlier, Thomas Guy, who had previously added some wards to St. Thomas's, built Guy's Hospital.

On the northern aspect of the town there was as yet no such institution, and it was to meet the needs of the "sick and lame" of Soho that the Middlesex Infirmary, to be known later as the Middlesex Hospital, was established in 1745. The building at first consisted of two dwelling-houses in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road ; or, as the old records have it, "in the road from St. Giles's Church to Hampstead," and a rent of £30 a year was paid to Mr. Goodge, one of the earliest governors of the Infirmary, whose name in the locality survives to this day in "Goodge Street." To make the two houses serve better as one institution a communication was made between them on the ground floor, and in this humble manner the great Hospital of our own day was started. To the north of it were fields, some marshy and containing ponds fed by tributaries of the Tybourne in its course from the heights of Hampstead to the Thames, while close on its east side lay the Tottenham Court Road, built upon for only a very short distance at its Oxford (Road) Street end. Tottenham Court Road was at that time the main road to the north, along which coaches and post-chaises frequently passed, together with many a highwayman in search of his victims. It was not long, however, before the patrons of the new Infirmary became less interested in its welfare than in that of the Jacobites, who, marching south with Prince Charles at their head, occupied successively Carlisle and Preston, and eventually caused consternation in London itself by reaching Derby. So badly indeed were the affairs of the Infirmary neglected that, when the populace turned once again to the affairs of peace, a quarterly Court of Governors, at which there was an attendance of twenty, found the Institution in such a forlorn condition that there was nothing to be done

APPOINTMENT OF STAFF

but to revoke all former laws and rules and start everything afresh. First of all a new treasurer was appointed ; next a physician to take the place of the one who had resigned ; after that four surgical appointments—three surgeons and one assistant-surgeon—were made then and there from gentlemen attending the meeting. Then an apothecary was chosen ; and last of all, the servants were selected—three in number—consisting of the combined post of messenger and doorkeeper, a matron, who was the wife of the messenger, and a nurse. Six names were added to six others already elected to form a Weekly Board of twelve ; a committee was appointed to inspect accounts ; and finally to six other gentlemen was delegated the important task of “ waiting on the nobility and others for their subscriptions.” Under this new and zealous direction the affairs of the Hospital progressed so well that in a brief space of time it found itself financially strong enough to determine that the government of the Institution should be vested exclusively in subscribers of three guineas per annum, a few exceptions being made of subscribers of one or two guineas who had already been enrolled as Governors.

Structural alterations were carried out further to facilitate communication between the two houses, and a board was placed outside the building to make known the purposes of the Institution. Finally, at a meeting held on November 11th, 1746, it was ordered “ that the name of the Infirmary be the Middlesex Hospital.”

In spite, however, of all efforts on the part of the authorities, irregularities of one kind or another kept creeping in. This led to a steward or superintendent over the servants being appointed, but the want of accommodation was so great that a small “ press bed ” had to be fixed in the committee room for his use. The Hospital was now equipped for fifteen beds for regular use and three spare ones for accidents, in place of the six to ten it had contained at first.

The number was still woefully inadequate to meet the demand, and when, a little later, five of these beds were reserved for lying-in cases the position became still worse.

LYING-IN-BEDS INSTITUTED

The building was in fact cramped for room in every direction. There was a small room in which a committee could find space to meet, and another set aside for the doctors ; but for a meeting of any size it became necessary to resort to the " Turk's Head," the " Gloucester Tavern," or the " Bear and Rummer," or some other convenient tavern in the neighbourhood, in order to conduct the business.

The decision to set apart some of the beds for lying-in cases was made at a quarterly court held on April 9th, 1747, on the proposal of Dr. Layard, subject to the report of a committee. This was received and adopted before the end of the month. A set of rules was then drawn up to meet the requirements of the new department, one of which was rather curious in that it precluded any woman midwife from acting as midwife to the hospital. Dr. Layard, from whom the proposal to admit lying-in cases originated, was elected man-midwife to the hospital, and Dr. Sandys, man-midwife extraordinary, with the proviso that in all cases of doubt Dr. Layard was to call in Dr. Sandys to assist him. In the " Story of Middlesex Hospital," published in past numbers of the *Hospital Journal*, Dr. Sidney Coupland remarks on the absence of any reference in Erasmus Wilson's history of the Hospital to William Hunter being on the staff of obstetric physicians, as all biographies credit him with having been. This omission was probably due to the fact that William Hunter was appointed to officiate during the long leave of absence granted to Dr. Layard, as is made clear by a comparatively recent discovery of some printed reports of the Hospital's earliest days. In the Sermon and Report for 1748 the following is the list of the Honorary Staff of man-midwives.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL SERMON AND REPORT

1748.

MAN-MIDWIVES

Dr. Francis Sandys, Man-midwife Extraordinary, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

Dr. Daniel Layard, Man-midwife-in-Ordinary, Dean Street, Soho.

Mr. William Hunter, Surgeon, in Hatton Garden, officiates at present as Man-midwife-in-Ordinary, in the absence of Dr. Layard.



WILLIAM HUNTER, 1718-1783



THE ORIGINAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, WINDMILL STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD

CHANGE OF NAME

To accord with the new arrangement for taking in midwifery cases an addition was made to the inscription outside the building, so that it now ran "THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL. For Sick and Lame and Lying-in Women." The first midwifery case was admitted on June 30th, 1747, and the first order for a baptism was made on July 21st. The extra strain thrown by the Midwifery department on the already inadequate accommodation gave the Board cause to make tentative inquiries about the price of land to the east of Tottenham Court Road, but for the time being nothing came of them. Perhaps this was as well, for the following year was to prove one of great financial stringency for the Hospital and necessitated the practice of many economies. A serious difference of opinion concerning the question of turning the Institution entirely into a lying-in hospital also arose about this time. The idea was initiated by Dr. Sandys, who carried the Treasurer and some other subscribers of importance with him. The majority of the Governors, however, were strongly opposed to the scheme and it was finally rejected, but not without bitterness on both sides, which ended in the resignation of the chief instigator, Dr. Sandys, together with several of his supporters, including the Treasurer. The President, the Duke of Portland, whose interest in the Hospital Dr. Sandys had been instrumental in securing, also resigned. The dispute having aroused a considerable amount of interest, the Board felt it incumbent on them to publish a statement setting forth reasons for the attitude they had adopted, and they forthwith published *The Case of the Middlesex Hospital*, in which the objects of the charity were admirably set out.

When the Treasurer resigned he made things as difficult as he could, with the result that the subscriptions got into arrears. But the Board remained undismayed and ended their manifesto with "no doubt but that the Middlesex Hospital will still flourish, and be a useful charity to the nation for the relief of sick and lame and lying-in women."

This attitude of the Board was well received by the public and the Hospital quickly entered into another

MOVE TO MARYLEBONE FIELDS

period of prosperity. The Earl of Northumberland now became President ; the beds were increased in number to forty ; and serious steps were taken to seek for a suitable site on which to build a new hospital. After various sites had been examined, and a proposal to enlarge the original Institution instead of building a new one had been rejected, negotiations were opened with Mr. Berners to buy a piece of land in Marylebone Fields. Eventually a suitable site was obtained from Mr. Berners for a reasonable sum on a lease of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. On May 15th, 1755, the Earl of Northumberland laid the foundation-stone of the new building, the event being recorded in a painting by Pine which hangs in the Board Room of the Hospital. Thus after ten years of anxious work the Governors were assured of their Hospital being placed on a new and more permanent footing.

The building duly progressed and the new Hospital was occupied in 1757. Meanwhile, developments had been steadily taking place towards the west, though the southern side of Oxford Street, known as Oxford Road, still formed what was practically the northern limit of the town. There were, however, already houses on the Cavendish Square site, and Margaret Street, Mortimer Street and Henrietta Street had all come into being. Marylebone itself was still a village in country surroundings, and a view looking northwards from Wigmore Street represented in an illustration of about that time shows nothing but open fields dotted with trees and farmsteads. Directly north of the new Hospital stretched the Marylebone Fields and the Marylebone Park, which latter is practically the site of Regent's Park to-day. A short distance over the fields to the east of the Hospital ran the Green Lane, then a country road winding its way from the neighbourhood of Rathbone Place in a north-westerly direction towards Primrose Hill, and passing on its way an old inn known as the "Farthing Pie House" on the site where now stands the "Green Man" close to Great Portland Street Station.

What is now the Marylebone Road, first known as the New Road, running east and west, did not then exist.

MARYLEBONE GARDENS

The land immediately north of the new site was of an unhealthy swampy nature and harboured mosquitoes that made malaria not unknown in the district. In Tottenham Court Road building had still made little headway, and Whitefield's Tabernacle, to appear a little later as a notable landmark, had not yet been erected. To the west of the new Hospital lay the village of Marylebone, and for one taking a walk in that direction and requiring rest and refreshment on the way, the "Queen's Head and Artichokes" lay conveniently placed in a lane in the region of Portland Road. With an afternoon or evening to spare the walk would doubtless have been extended, in which case the wayfarer would have been rewarded by a visit to the Marylebone Gardens, where ample amusements of different kinds could be found. Wisdom would have suggested a return by daylight, or, if in the dark, in company with others, for, at night, footpads frequented the unlit and isolated roads to such an extent that as late as 1766 one of the inducements held out to the public to attend a concert was the notification that there would be a horse patrol along the City road to and from the Gardens.

Marylebone Gardens, a fashionable resort for many years, occupied the land on which Devonshire Place, Beaumont Street, and houses in their immediate locality now stand.

The piece of land which the Board had acquired for the Hospital was, roughly speaking, square in shape and, what must have seemed then, of ample size for future requirements. It was considerably smaller than the "island site" we know to-day, for though its boundaries on the east, south, and north have remained much the same, the western boundary which formerly terminated with the west wing of the Hospital has been considerably extended. Alongside the original western boundary there was until recent years a passage "right of way" from Mortimer Street through to Union Street—a right of way which served mainly as an outlet for the "Spread Eagle" public-house which stood adjacent to the Hospital and on the western side of the passage. When the Cancer Wing was built in Nassau Street in the eighteen nineties, it was

THE HOSPITAL GARDEN

for some years separated from the main hospital buildings by this right of way, and it was not until 1910, when the Barnato-Joel Wards were built, that the "Spread Eagle" was purchased and permission obtained to close the passage then known as Rawlings's Mews. This left the Hospital a possibility of extending its buildings further towards Nassau Street, a possibility of which it was not slow to take advantage when opportunity occurred.

That part of the original plot of land which was not occupied by the Hospital building formed the Hospital "garden," and in a contracted form it constitutes the quadrangle that now exists behind the Hospital. The original "garden" passed through many agricultural vicissitudes. In 1777 an estimate was ordered to be procured for laying it out either "for pot-herbs, for a drying ground, or walks for the patients, to whose health such air may be conducive." Three years later the decree went forth "to plough and crop the piece of ground behind the Hospital with potatoes and French beans" together with "other culinary and some medicinal herbs." A variety of other cultivations was attempted, culminating in the making of "grass plots" from which, in consideration of laying down ten loads of manure a year, the cultivator was to be allowed the hay! Finally, it became on one occasion the ambition of a balloonist to make an ascent from the said grass plots—an ambition which the Weekly Board felt themselves unable to gratify. Not until the project for building a School was mooted did the value of the ground become fully appreciated, and how much we who have lived in a later age could wish there had been more of it!

Of the Honorary Staff during these early years Dr. Sidney Coupland, in his "Story of the Middlesex Hospital," mentions many who rose to fame. Thus, in Lucas Pepys we have the first Middlesex Hospital Physician to become President of the Royal College of Physicians, and to be made a Baronet, though it must be admitted that he did not attain these honours until some time after he had given up his appointment at Middlesex. A little later on, Dr. Francis Milman attained

THE HONORARY STAFF

similar dignity and honour. The "Brummel of the Faculty" was the title bestowed upon Dr. Henry Revell Reynolds, who wore a wig, silk coat, breeches and buckles, and carried a gold-headed cane, as did physicians of an earlier day; he had a fashionable practice and was Physician to the King. For the delightful biographies of the five famous Physicians—Radcliffe, Mead, Askew, Pitcairn and Baillie—as supposed to be narrated by the gold-headed cane which passed successively into the possession of each of them, and now reposes at the Royal College of Physicians, we are indebted to Dr. William Macmichael, who was also on the Middlesex Hospital Staff. Physician to four Sovereigns and for twenty-four years (1820–1844) President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Henry Halford under his former name of Henry Vaughan was a member of the Middlesex Staff for seven years (1793–1800).

The two Lathams, Dr. John Latham and his son Peter Mere Latham, the former of whom became President of the College, each in turn left Middlesex for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where their fame was mainly achieved. On the retirement in 1827 of Dr. Southey, at that time senior Physician to the Hospital, the Board being "anxious to express in the most marked manner its high sense of Dr. Southey's services . . . and to secure a continuance of the advantages of his name and the occasional assistance of his skill to the objects of the charity," recommended the Quarterly Court to confer on Dr. Southey the title of Physician Extraordinary and Consulting Physician to the Hospital. But "consulting physician" was not a title usually conferred in those days, and fearing it might appear an invidious distinction and imply an assumption of superiority over his former colleagues, he begged to be allowed to decline. The title does not appear in the Middlesex Hospital Medical School prospectuses until the Session 1869–70, when Dr. Francis Hawkins and Dr. A. P. Stewart are described as Consulting Physicians and Mr. Shaw as Consulting Surgeon. Dr. Hawkins and Dr. Stewart had both left the active staff some time before the title was conferred on them.

THE HONORARY STAFF

Of the surgeons of these times Samuel Howard, as a tablet to his memory states, for "more than fifty years ably discharged the duties of surgeon to this Institution with zeal, benevolence and honour." In Mr. Chafy we have a former student of the Hospital. He served for thirty years. John Wyatt, who succeeded Moffat, served for thirty-two years. Daniel Minors, who succeeded his father Isaac Minors, stepped straight into his father's shoes without any interval between the appointments. On the death of Henry Witham in 1814 the vacancy occurred on the Surgical Staff which was to be filled by Sir Charles Bell, and on whose election the future fortunes of the Hospital and School were destined largely to turn.

There still remains the Obstetric Staff of this period to be considered. Several of them were highly distinguished and did much to advance the knowledge of that branch of medicine. So great indeed was their zeal that, as already mentioned, the Institution in its early days narrowly escaped being turned entirely into a lying-in Hospital.

The department from the first was popular with the public, and the number of beds was never sufficient to supply anything like the demand. So great indeed was the demand that in 1763 the "disagreeable necessity of refusing many objects for want of room" led to the formulation of a scheme directed by Dr. Thomas Cooper, the Physician Man-Midwife, for attending patients at their homes, a practice which foreshadowed the "extern" department by which students in later years obtained their training in midwifery. Pupils had already in 1752 been admitted to the wards for midwifery instruction through the influence of Dr. Brudenell Exton, and under Dr. Cooper's direction the department made a further advance in treatment and teaching by inaugurating an obstetric out-patient department.

During most of the early years the Obstetric Staff consisted of one physician-midwife. Occasionally, as from 1769 to 1783, there were two: Dr. Thomas Denman, whose son, the first Lord Denman, became Lord Chief Justice of England; and Dr. Henry Krohn; but on the resignation of the first-named in 1783 the second place

“WALKING” THE HOSPITAL

was not filled. Dr. Krohn continued until 1798 and, following him, Dr. Poignard held the post for a few years. He was succeeded by Dr. Merriman, under whose direction the number of out-patient midwifery cases grew to large numbers. Dr. Merriman encouraged the attendance of pupils at the cases rather than midwives, but left the ultimate choice to the patients. This extensive outdoor treatment gradually took the place of indoor treatment, and in 1807 the practice of taking in midwifery cases ceased and was not resumed until a much later date. Dr. Hugh Ley, who had for some years assisted Dr. Merriman, succeeded to the appointment on the resignation of the latter in 1826. Though still holding office when the School was founded in 1835, Dr. Ley did not become the lecturer. To this post Dr. Thomas Sweatman was appointed.

Lastly, a word about the students who “walked the Hospital” in those early days. There were applications for admission as early as 1746, when it was enacted that all pupils who wished to attend the practice of the Hospital must first obtain the permission and approbation of the Weekly Board. On the same day that this resolution was passed, Mr. Hamilton, one of the Surgeons, presented Lucas Everard Greenhead to the Board as his apprentice and, approval having been given, this gentleman's name was duly inscribed in the books as the first student to enter at the Middlesex Hospital. The custom in those days was for pupils or apprentices to attach themselves to the Physicians or Surgeons under whom they wished to study, and a popular teacher might make a considerable income from the fees received from this source. Not a great many availed themselves of these opportunities while the Hospital was in Windmill Street, and of those who did, nothing is known of their after-history except in one instance, when Joseph Hartshorne, a Dresser who had afterwards been appointed to the garrison at Port Mahon, wrote and thanked the Board for the information he had gained during his work at the Hospital.

In 1757, soon after the new Hospital was opened, Resident Surgical Pupils were admitted on payment of fifteen guineas a year. To enter for these appointments

RULES FOR HOUSE PUPILS

candidates must have served a regular apprenticeship to a surgeon for five years. They were then examined by the Surgeon of the House, and if approved, nominated to the Weekly Board for appointment. House-pupils were thus the forerunners of the house surgeons of later date, and the procedure of selection for the posts was not far different in principle from that practised to-day.

In 1761 a code of rules for house-pupils and another for dressers and other pupils was drawn up and approved by the Weekly Board at a Quarterly Court. For the House-Pupil, the rules, as cited by Wilson, include the following :

He must not absent himself from the business of the Hospital at the same time as the apothecary. He must supervise the work of the apprentices and pupils in the surgery ; he must report any incident of swearing or other misbehaviour to the first surgeon who next comes to the Hospital ; in default of which the whole blame shall lie at his door and leave him open to be censured or even expelled as the Board shall think proper. He must attend constantly at the dressing of the patients and carry pen, ink and paper to minute down all messages to the physicians or instructions relating to the patients.

He is never to reduce any fracture or perform any operation of consequence. He must pursue strictly all directions given him by the physicians and surgeons and must take care to see the pupils and apprentices dress the patients by one o'clock. The time limit for holding the appointment to be not more than a year and a half.

For the dressers and other pupils the rules preclude apprentices or pupils from entering the women's wards at any time except that laid down for dressing the patients ; nor must they enter the apothecary's shop or laboratory on any account whatever. No apprentice or pupil is to stay in the Hospital after the business of the day is finished. During the time they are in the Hospital, there must be no swearing or noise made, or any kind of indecency committed ; nor must the medicines, etc., of the Hospital be wasted or embezzled ; all such offences to be reported by the House-Pupil and to render the offender liable to be suspended or expelled at the discretion of the Board.

The House-Pupil for the year 1761 was Mr. James Chafy, who afterwards became one of the Surgeons to the Hospital. This was the first instance of one who had been a House-Pupil being appointed to the Honorary Staff.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

When at any time the post of House-Pupil remained unfilled, as it sometimes did in these early days, it was arranged that the dressers should hold the office alternately until the vacancy was filled. Up to this time all the pupils at the Hospital had attached themselves to surgeons, and it is not until 1766 that the first physician's pupil or clinical clerk is recorded, and in the following year the first apothecary's pupil was admitted.

The pupil's work in the Hospital consisted of little else than going round the wards with the physician to whom he had attached himself and picking up such crumbs of knowledge as the great man chose to impart. Recognizing the inadequacy of the teaching in this respect, Dr. Hugh Smith, one of the physicians, applied for and obtained the permission of the Board to be allowed to teach more systematically. This permission was granted by a resolution "that the physicians and surgeons have liberty to read lectures on physic and surgery at this Hospital" (1757), a procedure which developed into the more regular clinical lectures of later date. A few years later (1774) we find an interesting and important proposal coming from the students in consequence of which the following resolution was proposed and carried at the Quarterly General Court: "That the students of the Hospital who have formed themselves into a medical society, might have the use of the physicians' room to meet in two nights in a week, on condition that they should pay the treasurer three guineas per quarter for the benefit of the charity." The resolution was passed unanimously with the proviso that the society would be at the expense of their own candles.

This Society, formed in 1774, has continued to the present day, and with the exception of the Medical Society of London, which was founded in 1773, it is the oldest of its kind.

By 1796 teaching was evidently receiving a good deal of consideration, for in that year an order was given to fit up the laboratory in order that lectures on chemistry might be given in it, and "leave was granted to enlarge the room adjoining the theatre," and "to alter the seats

SCHOOLS OF ANATOMY

of the theatre for the further accommodation of the pupils." And further, in 1819, we find that a "room under Seymour's Ward" has been allotted as a lecture room. All of which goes to show that the number of pupils "walking the Hospital" at that period must have been considerable and the teaching of an extensive character. There is also reason to believe that the teaching of midwifery was carried on in a systematic manner for many years before the school buildings came into being.

At this period anatomy and physiology were taught principally at private schools. The School most closely connected with Middlesex and from which it largely drew its students for the wards before it possessed a school of its own, was the William Hunter School of Anatomy in Great Windmill Street, at which Charles Bell lectured. There was also at a later date a smaller School of Anatomy close to the Hospital in Little Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road. At this School Edward Tuson, also a surgeon at the Middlesex Hospital, was one of the principal lecturers, and when the Middlesex Hospital Medical School was founded in 1835 he transferred his students from the Little Windmill Street School to the Middlesex Hospital School. An interesting account of the Little Windmill Street School is given by J. F. Clarke, M.R.C.S., in his *Autobiographical Recollections of the Medical Profession* published in 1874.¹

When Clarke began his medical studies in 1833, he writes, "the private schools were in their zenith." The Little Windmill Street School was owned by Dermott, who took the goodwill to Windmill Street from a previous establishment in Blenheim Street, Soho.

Of the students of his own time Clarke says: "Students of Medicine had none of those ideas of propriety of conduct which happily characterize the present generation (he is writing in 1874), and some of them broke loose to an extent that could not now (1874) be tolerated." Dermott himself appears to have been of a convivial nature. He used to invite students to his house on certain nights to smoke and drink punch. These evenings were generally

¹ J. and A. Churchill.

HOURS OF STUDY

accompanied by some remarks on the advantages of keeping within reasonable bounds in respect to the quantity of punch that should be taken. "But," Dermott would observe, . . . "if any of you has the misfortune to be intercepted on your way to lodgings, send for me and I will bail you." He made it a point not to go to bed early on these evenings. This is a form of kindly service which has not been altogether unheard of at a later date than 1833. On the other hand, there was, as always, a hard-working set of students, and for these long hours were laid down. Dr. H. MacCormac,¹ quoting Sir D'Arcy Power, gives the following programme for a day's work of a medical student about the year 1800: Midwifery, 8-9; Chemistry, 9.30-11 on three days a week and medicine at the same hour on the other three; "Walking" the Hospital daily, 1-2 p.m.; Anatomy, 2-4 p.m., with demonstrations at 11 a.m.; Physiology, 6-7.30 p.m., followed by Surgery until 9 p.m. Materia medica was also taught twice a week in the evening. Natural Philosophy was optional and a meeting of a Medical Society (also optional) was held every Saturday.

One of the most interesting records of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School that has been preserved consists of a book giving the names of those who entered as Pupils, Dressers, and Apprentices between 1763 and 1844. There is also a list of House Surgeons from 1763 to 1847.

At the beginning of the book there is a printed notice giving the "Terms of Admission of Surgeons' Dressers and Pupils" which reads as follows:

			£	s.	d.
Dresser for twelve months	.	.	31	10	0
" " six months	.	.	21	0	0
Pupil for twelve months	.	.	21	0	0
" " six months	.	.	15	15	0
" " three months	.	.	10	10	0

From the Dressers the House Surgeon is elected, agreeably to his Date of Entrance.

A Pupil may be allowed three months' Dressing during the time of his Pupilage by paying £10 10s. extra.

¹ Address at Opening of Session, October, 1934.

AN OLD ENTRY BOOK

Then follow in manuscript the rules for Apprentices and Pupils already enumerated on p. 12.

The names of many of those who entered are in their own signatures, and opposite them are the names of the Physicians and Surgeons to whom they were attached.

Among those who obtained positions on the Staff in these early days, having previously held the post of Pupil or House Surgeon or both, were :

James Chafy	Surgeon	1763-1793
Henry Witham	„	1797-1814
John Joberns	„	1801-1832
John Shaw	„	1825-1827
Herbert Mayo	„	1827-1842
Alexander Shaw	„	1830-1869
Edward Tuson	„	1833-1847
Campbell De Morgan	„	1842-1876
Charles Moore	„	1848-1870
John Sweatman	Physician Accoucheur	1837-1839

All these had been pupils before the School was founded in 1835. The first pupil after the School was founded to attain a position on the Staff was John Tomes. He was House Surgeon to Mr. Mayo in 1837 and became Surgeon Dentist 1843-1874. Among others recorded in this entry book whose names afterwards became well known are : Jones Quain (1823), subsequently Professor of Anatomy at University College ; Richard Quain (1827) (brother of Jones Quain), afterwards surgeon to University College Hospital ; Forbes Winslow (1833), well known in his day as a physician for mental diseases ; William B. Carpenter (1834), the well-known physiologist and later Registrar of the University of London ; George Viner Ellis (1834), afterwards Professor of Anatomy at University College. Some of these, and a considerable number of other students who entered at Middlesex Hospital after University College was founded and before University College Hospital¹ was built, followed their early studies at University College and entered at the Middlesex Hospital for their clinical work.

¹ Known for a time as "The North London Hospital."

CHAPTER II

The School in Being

IN the gloom and darkness of a November morning in 1804 a young man, whose future was destined to be indelibly interwoven with that of the Middlesex Hospital, alighted from the Edinburgh-London coach and proceeded to put up at The London Coffee House against the time he could find suitable lodgings elsewhere.¹

Preceded by his sole stock in trade—a reputation for a knowledge of anatomy combined with skill in drawing and modelling—Charles Bell, for whom no suitable niche could be found in Edinburgh, and already thirty years of age, came to London to make his way in the medical world as many another Scot had done before him.

His first impressions, those of a dark wintry day in the poorly lighted metropolis, were anything but cheerful, and led him to conclude that “if this be the season John Bull selects for cutting his throat Sunday must be the day, for then London is in all its ugliness, all its naked deformity; the houses are like ruins, the streets deserted.”

His skill in the drawing and painting of dissections and in the modelling of anatomical studies combined with a personal charm to ensure him a not unfavourable reception from the heads of the Profession to whom he lost no time in paying his respects. Abernethy and Astley Cooper were notably friendly, and it was not long before the latter was engaging Bell to make some drawings for him. The lesser lights, more suspicious and less inclined to harbour anyone who might prove an undesirable competitor, made him less welcome.

“They have a perfect horror of the shrewdness and

¹ The extracts referring to Bell in this chapter are taken from *Letters of Sir Charles Bell* (London: John Murray, 1870).

BELL'S EARLY DAYS

perseverance of a Scotchman," he writes, and his friend Lynn, a surgeon, informs him, "They have got scent of you. Damn it, sir, they think you are going to knock us all out." It is chiefly to the teaching of anatomy he looks for his daily bread, since an income of any consequence from the practice of surgery cannot be expected for many years to come. He surveys the ground accordingly. In St. Thomas's and Guy's, where they have great resources and many lecturers, he sees no prospects. Westwards there were, he considered, possibilities.

With a knowledge that the famous William Hunter School of Anatomy, then under the proprietorship of Wilson, was not all it had been since death had robbed it successively of William Hunter and Baillie his successor, Bell writes :

This end of the town has always supported the first lecturer. I shall explain myself to the medical men here and see what can be done . . . if this does not do, like the Prodigal Son, I must throw myself upon my friends again."

He was not, however, always thus downcast, and the artistic sense that permeates his drawings and writings often enabled him to appreciate the beauties of London as well as to recognize its gloom. When walking from his rooms in Fludyer Street, Westminster, across the Green Park to Piccadilly he sees in the outlook "an elegance, an air of fashion with comfort in the hanging balconies and in the shrubberies of the houses, that is next in its effect upon me to a beautiful landscape," and ending the day on this note of contentment he retires to rest to the sound of the Watchman calling "one o'clock and a starlight morning."

No suitable opening offering itself at any of the existing schools, Bell decides with some reluctance to take a house and hold classes of his own. Considerable difficulty is experienced in finding anything suitable for his purpose and at the same time within his means, but after a lengthy search he decides on a house in Leicester Street, off Leicester Square. It was an old-fashioned ramshackle place that had formerly been occupied by Speaker Onslow and presented a frightening outlook from the point of view of repairs. Nor in this respect was Bell's mind

CURIOUS EXPERIENCES

calmed by the opinion of a Surveyor, "a great John Bull rough fellow" who, on observing a wall out of the perpendicular, exclaimed, "Sir, you had better have nine bastard children than this house over your head."

Eventually, however, Bell took the house, and classes were advertised to begin at the end of September.

The house was a curious one in many respects. The first night Bell slept in it he had just put out the candle and was about to leap into bed when he felt the floor give way under his foot. On investigating the cause of this the next morning he discovered a loose board and underneath it a tube. It was the house where the Invisible Girl had been exhibited! Uncertain what might turn up next he felt somewhat alarmed at being in such a place—"A man brought up as I have been in Scotland has certain notions of respectability which are very strong and very peculiar. I don't know that at any time I was more depressed than when I found the sort of house I had got possession of, but it is one of those absurd errors into which a stranger in London falls." The house is said to have been popularly regarded as being haunted, a belief no doubt engendered by the anatomical studies carried out therein coupled with the unsavoury dealings that most anatomists of those times were bound to have directly or indirectly with the "body snatchers" who made it their business to rob graves for the supply of subjects for dissection. This unpleasant state of affairs, which was not remedied until the passing of the Anatomy Act of 1832, is described in the humorous "Pathetic Ballad of Mary's Ghost" by Hood, in which the ghost of Mary appears to the man to whom she was engaged and explains how "From her grave in Marybone, they've come and boned your Mary" and distributed her remains among the various Anatomists of the Metropolis who are named in the ballad.

The particular verse referring to Bell reads :

I vowed that you should have my hand,
But Fate gives us denial ;
You'll find it there at Mr. Bell's
In spirit in a phial.

THE HUNTER SCHOOL OF ANATOMY

Attendances at the first course of lectures were disappointing in number and the fees correspondingly small. Gradually, however, as the quality of Bell's teaching became more widely known the venture prospered.

Practice also was by this time of considerable account, and when in 1811, on the occasion of his marriage, Bell moved to 32 Soho Square, his income was running well into four figures. The desire to become associated with the famous Hunter School of Anatomy in Great Windmill Street, which had never left him since he came to London, was also to be gratified through an offer which Wilson made to part with it. After some negotiations about the sum to be paid, Bell eventually became the happy possessor of the School which was henceforth to enhance his reputation as a teacher and to form an anatomical teaching base for the Middlesex Hospital to which Bell was now shortly to become attached as a Surgeon on the honorary Staff.

His joy on taking over the building and putting the museum in order is exuberant. "It" (the museum) he writes, "will indeed be a noble place well filled as far as meets the eye and very rich," and he promises when things are further advanced to send his brother a fuller account of this "noble room nobly filled" with a handsome gallery out of which opens the class-room door.

He starts the day between 6 and 7 a.m. repairing his beloved models when the light falls perpendicularly on them. Before long he receives the compliment of being invited to present some of his duplicates to the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons and is given some in exchange. "Who," he comments, "would not have said six months ago that I was the last man in London to be so considered"! Still further recognition comes when in 1818 he receives a suggestion that he should "Enter the College" (Royal College of Surgeons) his medical degrees up to then being those of the University of Edinburgh.

The suggestion appeals to him strongly and in due course he presents himself for examination when he was received "with all possible respect" and asked by the "facetious dogs" of examiners of what disease he thought

BELL'S ELECTION AT MIDDLESEX

Buonaparte would die? With a man of such eminence free to take a hospital appointment it is not surprising to learn that on the death of Witham, one of the Surgeons at the Middlesex Hospital, the eyes of the Staff turned to him to fill the vacancy. Nor did they lose any time in acquainting him with their views, for on the very morning after Witham's death one of the Surgeons was deputed to call upon Bell and to assure him that his colleagues had all agreed to bring him into the vacancy if he was agreeable. Nor in his turn did Bell tarry, for by eleven o'clock he was calling on Joberns the senior Surgeon, where he found the other Surgeons also present, and from there they all drove to the Hospital where they met the Physicians who were equally well disposed. In these days the voting was in the hands of the Governors, and the procedure of an election to the Staff somewhat simulated that of an election to Parliament. By the rules no canvassing was permitted for eight days after a vacancy had occurred, but after that time had passed the Candidates could let themselves go in earnest. Dressed to a 'T' with his list made out and cards arranged for the six hundred Governors that had to be called upon, Bell embarked on the campaign which, as may be well imagined, was, as he described it, "an unpleasant business." Excitement ran high! Rumours spread by the opposition had it that Bell had by his wit won over Whitbread, an influential Governor; that he had started long before his opponents; that he was only an Anatomist; and that he had bribed all the medical men of the Hospital which had taken him up owing to the large class of students he could bring. All of which Bell shrewdly remarks he can hear with good temper, being evidence of his merit or activity, or riches! Of several starters only two went to the Poll—Bell and Mathias—and on April 7th, 1814, when the result was declared in the Board Room the figures were:

Bell	.	.	.	Votes	291	Mathias	.	.	.	Votes	83
				Proxies	78					Proxies	21
					369						104
				Majority for Bell,	265.						

ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD

"There's for you, dear George," writes Bell to his brother. "A hard morning's work—bowing for three hours," added to which, after the people had dispersed, the senior Physician, Dr. Gower, was discovered dancing a reel in the Board Room to celebrate the event. From now onwards Bell gives his heart to Middlesex. He finds the wards very full of patients and looks forward to see new ones. A little later his lectures on the brain are causing great interest. His lecture room is crowded out and the demand for tickets among students is great. He comments upon the immense number of accidents received and states that the Middlesex Hospital was never so well known. From the teaching point of view the appointment of Bell to the Staff was a great advantage, since it insured a steady supply of students from the Great Windmill Street School of Anatomy which from this time was for all practical purposes a Medical School to the Hospital. In 1824 Bell's position in the teaching world was still further strengthened by his appointment to the Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons, an appointment which could not but be an additional attraction for students to enter both at the Great Windmill Street School for their Anatomy and the Middlesex for their Clinical work. This unofficial but convenient alliance between the Great Windmill Street School and the Hospital was first disturbed in 1828 when, mainly at the instigation of Lord Brougham, the University of London had recently come into being. Brougham, who was at that time a warm friend of Bell and was later instrumental in recommending him for the Order of Knighthood (K.H. or Knight of Hanover, an Order of the House of Guelph, founded as a mark of distinction for scientific men) persuaded Bell to accept the appointment of Professor of Surgery, and at the same time Dr. (Sir) Thomas Watson, one of the Physicians at the Middlesex Hospital, became Professor of Medicine. On taking up the University Professorships Bell resigned his teaching at the Great Windmill Street School, his place being taken by Herbert Mayo, also on the Staff of Middlesex Hospital, and Caesar Hawkins of St. George's Hospital. About

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

four years later, Mayo was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy at the newly founded King's College and thereupon he also resigned from the Great Windmill Street School. The other lecturers also dispersed and henceforth this famous School of Anatomy gradually fades out of the picture.

The next move of interest to Middlesex Hospital comes

Brook Street 17 July 1832.

*Certify - that Mr. James Shaw
has been educated under my direction.
He has lived with me for some time
& has attended my lectures on Anatomy
& Surgery. He was my Deputy in the
Middlesex Hospital, and from his good
conduct he was made House Surgeon.
The duties of which Situation he ful-
filled to my perfect Satisfaction.*

Charles Bell

Copy of a Testimonial given by Sir Charles Bell.

from the London University. With two such eminent men as Dr. (Sir) Thomas Watson and Sir Charles Bell holding Professorships at the University and controlling the clinical teaching at the Hospital it was not unnatural for Lord Brougham and Thomas Campbell to look to the Middlesex Hospital to become the centre of Clinical Study in the new University's Faculty of Medicine.

On the face of it such an affiliation by which the

PROPOSAL FOR AFFILIATION

University would have obtained a centre for clinical teaching already organized by its own Professors, and by which the Hospital would at the same time have attained the position of Clinical School in the University Faculty of Medicine, would appear to have been advantageous to both parties. Bell himself thought favourably of the project, at any rate at first, for he writes, "There is a plan for uniting the University and Middlesex Hospital. I have calmly looked at this as the only thing they can do . . . a Hospital is necessary for our curriculum." Any chance there may have been for a successful outcome was, however, prejudiced from the very beginning by the University officials inserting an advertisement in *The Times* newspaper of such a kind as to lead the public to think an arrangement between the governing bodies of the two institutions had already become an accomplished fact. Not unnaturally annoyed by this premature statement and also somewhat fearful of the detrimental effect which union with an unsectarian University might have on their subscribers, the Governors of Middlesex immediately refuted the idea. For a short time the matter remained in abeyance, but in the following year the University again approached the Governors with the addition this time of a tempting offer of a liberal contribution towards a scheme for enlarging the Hospital to meet their requirements.

Again, in spite of the good offices of Mr. William Tooke, a warm supporter of both parties, the Hospital Authorities remained adamant, and the matter was summarily and finally disposed of at a meeting of the Board at which the following minute was registered :

These letters having been read, a motion was made that a Committee of Governors from the Weekly Board be appointed to meet a Committee of the Council for the purpose of conferring upon the proposition from the London University and to report thereon to the Weekly Board. Negatived.

Meanwhile, a succession of difficulties within the University Councils culminated in 1830 in Bell's entire withdrawal from the University and henceforth all talk of the union ceased.

MEDICAL SCHOOL SUGGESTED

Thwarted in its attempt to annex the Middlesex Hospital for its clinical teaching the University decided to build a Hospital of its own and in 1835 the North London Hospital, afterwards to be known as University College Hospital, was built next door to University College.

The building of University College Hospital thus formed with University College a complete unit for medical teaching, and with the influence and financial power of the University of London behind it threatened the status of Middlesex as a teaching Hospital with far-reaching consequences. No longer would there be any reason for students to take their courses of anatomy and physiology at University College and then proceed to Middlesex for their clinical work, for, with University College Hospital next door to the College the teaching for the entire curriculum would be available on the spot. With this source of supply shut off and the Great Windmill Street School of Anatomy no longer active, the chances of Middlesex obtaining students were greatly diminished and mainly dependent on such private Schools of Anatomy as still remained in the district. Thus with University College possessing a Hospital of its own and most of the other large Hospitals having already established Schools of their own, Middlesex looked like dwindling into a position of secondary importance. Faced with this undesirable outlook, the Medical Staff met and forthwith drew up a memorial to the Weekly Board, in which the reciprocal advantages that accrue between a Medical School and its Hospital are admirably set forth and in which the acquiescence and assistance of the Board is requested for the building of such a School.

The Address in full, as given by Erasmus Wilson, is of great historical interest and was presented to the Weekly Board at a meeting held on April 14th, 1835. It reads as follows :

The undersigned medical officers of the Middlesex Hospital are desirous of submitting to those governors of the charity who take an evident and strong interest in its welfare, some considerations on a subject which appears to themselves to be of great importance.

The direct purpose of every hospital establishment is unquestion-

ADDRESS TO WEEKLY BOARD

ably the relief of those who are both sick and indigent. They are the immediate and proper objects of its care : to them the first duty of the physicians and surgeons attached to the institution is, and ought to be paid.

All this is so true, that it only requires to be stated to receive immediate assent. It is not perhaps so obvious, though it is equally true, that the amount of human suffering thus relieved does not form the sole, nor even the chief part of the value of such institutions, when properly conducted. Hospitals are capable of yielding indirect and incidental advantages to the public, far outweighing, in extent and importance, the personal benefits they offer to the direct objects of their bounty. In a word, they furnish the grand means and materials of medical instruction. It is thus that a practical knowledge of disease and its remedies ; of injuries, and their management ; of operations, and the methods of performing them, is communicated, year after year, to hundreds of young men, who could learn their profession in no other way ; and through them the great consolation to be derived from judicious medical and surgical aid is afterwards extended to thousands in all parts of the country, and in every rank of society. It is not perhaps sufficiently known or remembered, that the judgment and skill to which every man, in periods of sickness and danger, is glad to confide his life, and the lives of those most dear to him, have been acquired, in the first instance, with scarcely any exception, in the wards of a hospital.

Now this secondary and most important use of hospitals is perfectly compatible with the strictest observance of the interests of the sick poor : it even furthers and promotes their welfare. It compels the medical officers to be regular and punctual in their visits, and to be scrupulously attentive to their patients ; for it surrounds them with a crowd of watchful, inquiring, and very often highly intelligent and well-informed, observers, who expect an explanation of the various diseases they witness, and a reason for the treatment applied to them ; nay, more—the instruction of students carried on within the walls of a hospital not only permits, and even contributes to, the well-being of the sick, but it is essential to the full attainment of the primary objects of the charity.

To illustrate this proposition as regards our own hospital : there are two resident surgeons, called house surgeons, to whom very arduous and responsible duties are entrusted, by night and by day, during the absence of the principal surgeons. It is most expedient and desirable that the persons appointed to fill this important office should have been trained and tried for some time beforehand, under the observance of the surgeons themselves. Each surgeon also requires a certain number of dressers, who carry his directions into effect ; administer much comfort and assistance to the patients, by the performance of sundry minor personal offices ; and gather, at the same time, for themselves, the most valuable practical lessons, to be afterwards applied in the service of the community.

ADDRESS TO WEEKLY BOARD

In the same way the clinical clerks, attached to the several physicians, benefit their employers, themselves, and the patients, by watching and recording the progress of the maladies, the effects of remedies, and the events which may have occurred during the physician's absence.

But in order to obtain house surgeons qualified for the performance of their serious duties, and in order to find dressers and clinical clerks fit for their respective offices, it is necessary that there should be a succession of pupils, from among whom the requisite selection may be made. Without such a succession, the business of the hospital, in a great part of its details, can scarcely be carried on at all, and at best must be inefficiently conducted by raw and incompetent hands.

The attendance of the students then, ultimately so beneficial to society, is not only strictly consistent with the benefit of the patients in a hospital, and even eminently conducive to it ; but the patients cannot be thoroughly cared for in a hospital which is not frequented by pupils.

Up to the present time there has been no deficiency of pupils at the Middlesex Hospital. For a series of years the main supply was drawn from the celebrated school of medicine in Windmill-street, which was conducted by a joint body of lecturers, some of whom were officially connected with this hospital, and others with St. George's. Upon the establishment of the London University and King's College, the school of associated teachers in Windmill-street was broken up. Those who belonged to St. George's transferred their lectures at once to that hospital. An anatomical school was formed in its immediate neighbourhood, and the governors of the hospital have liberally granted ample accommodation for teaching the other branches of medical science within the building itself.

After the dispersion of the Windmill-street School, the students of the London University sought their practical instruction in this hospital, and the due service of the charity, in its minor appointments, was thus provided for ; while the vast field of observation and experience which it presents was made use of by many for the ultimate benefit of more. The managers of the London University have at length, however, built a hospital of their own, and the natural consequence has followed—their students no longer appear in any numbers in our wards.

The medical officers are desirous therefore of establishing a complete school of medicine in avowed connexion with the hospital, and under the sanction of its patrons. They are solicitous that the efficient working of the charity, even in respect of its sick inmates, should not be impaired by the want of a due supply of pupils, from whom must be chosen the house surgeons, dressers, and clinical assistants. They are naturally anxious that the experience afforded by upwards of two hundred beds ; by the observation of 1,600 in-patients and 5,000 out-patients, in the course of every year, should not run to waste. They may also be permitted to say for themselves, that possessing

REPLY OF WEEKLY BOARD

such materials for teaching, and conscious of energy to employ them, they wish for an opportunity of turning them to useful account. They are unwilling that the Middlesex should be the only hospital in London, the only hospital of the same size, as they believe, in the kingdom which does not concern itself with medical education, and is not provided with a medical school. They offer the foregoing considerations, in the full trust that the governors will sanction and assist their desire to render the establishment complete for all its noble ends. Devoting a large portion of their time, and their best energies, to the service of the governors, as the willing and faithful instruments of their charity, they indulge the confident hope that their proposal will receive a patient and candid consideration. They do not affect to be insensible to the direct advantages which might accrue to themselves from its adoption ; since in unendowed hospitals the reputation and emolument to be derived from the attendance of pupils, constitute the customary and the only compensation which the medical officers can receive for much time and labour daily expended in the performance of their anxious duties. But, more especially, they would endeavour, as far as in them lies, that the liberal support which the institution receives from a generous public, should be repaid to society by a continual provision of skilful practitioners, made such by a knowledge to be acquired in the hospital ; being convinced that there is an intimate connexion between the promotion of its immediate purposes, and the extension of that science on which relief and prevention of diseases depend.

Signed { FRANCIS HAWKINS
THOMAS WATSON
CHARLES BELL
HERBERT MAYO
JAMES M. ARNOTT
E. W. TUSON

The Address was referred to a Committee of the Governors for inquiry. The report was as follows :

Your Committee having taken into full consideration the statement of the medical officers, referred to this Committee by the Weekly Board, and having inquired into the various facts connected with the subject, are of opinion that the very apparent diminution in the number of medical and surgical pupils of the Hospital is to be attributed to the want of a medical school attached to the Hospital.

Your Committee also find that, whilst the number of pupils has gradually diminished in this, there has been a considerable increase in the pupils at other hospitals where medical schools are established.

Your Committee therefore are unanimously of opinion,

1st. That it is expedient to establish a complete school of medicine in connexion with the Hospital, and under the control of the Governors.

2ndly. That the object cannot be accomplished without some

PLANNING THE SCHOOL

addition to the buildings of the hospital and that the ground adjoining the west wing of the hospital appears to offer a convenient site for the erection of the necessary buildings.

3rdly. That the lecturers in the proposed school should consist of the Medical Officers of the Hospital, and such other persons as shall be nominated by them, and approved by the Weekly Board.

4thly. That the distribution of several lectureships should be determined by a majority of the Medical Officers.

At this stage the architect was consulted, and while he agreed there was sufficient space for the erection of a small Medical School between the back wall of the west wing and the boundary wall of the Hospital, on the plan suggested to him, he considered this was obviously not the best situation for such a building. In his view the north-west corner of the garden was by far the best site, affording as it would perfect ventilation in itself without injury to that of the Hospital, and it would moreover occupy a part of the garden which was of very little use. True, the expense of a building of the size required on the latter site would exceed that of one on the former by £500, but the accommodation would be much greater. With these data in hand the matter was brought before the next meeting of the General Quarterly Court of Governors held on May 7th, 1835, when it was :

Resolved unanimously, that, in the opinion of this Court, the establishment of a medical school with the Hospital is highly expedient, provided that the expense of the necessary building be defrayed by a subscription for that purpose, and not from the funds of the charity.

At the same meeting a School Building Committee was appointed

to take the necessary measures for the erection of a suitable building, according to such plan as they, with the advice of the architect, may approve, and to appropriate a sufficient portion of the garden to the erection of such building.

Things now began to move apace, and on the 20th of May, less than a fortnight after the decision of the Court of Governors was taken, the Medical Staff are busy choosing their Lecturers for the following Session.

In the meantime feverish activity was being displayed in the endeavour to have the building ready for use at

THE SCHOOL BUILT

the opening of the Session in October. By July 22nd we have Bell writing, "Would you believe that our School is already roofed? It seems like magic, we pay for that, however, but for despatch we might have had it built for much less."



THE HUNTER SCHOOL OF ANATOMY, GREAT WINDMILL STREET
(where the back of the Lyric Theatre now stands)



THE MEDICAL SCHOOL SOON AFTER ITS FOUNDATION

CHAPTER III

Anxious Times

ON October 1st, 1835, the School which had been erected with such remarkable rapidity was formally opened.

The Opening Address was delivered by Sir Charles Bell.¹ He dwelt on the circumstances which had placed the Middlesex Hospital in danger of losing its students and the decision consequently arrived at to counteract this possible calamity by founding a school towards which the Governors had enthusiastically subscribed.

The Hospital Staff and Teachers in the School at this, the First Session 1835-36, were constituted as follows :

Hospital

Physicians—Dr. Francis Hawkins.
Dr. (Sir Thomas) Watson.
Dr. J. Wilson.

Surgeons—Sir Charles Bell.
Mr. Herbert Mayo.
Mr. J. M. Arnott.

Physician Accoucheur—Dr. Hugh Ley.

Lecturers in the Medical School

Medicine . .	Dr. Copland	Midwifery . .	Dr. Sweatman
Surgery . .	Mr. Arnott	Therapeutics .	Dr. Macreight
Anatomy and } {	Sir Charles Bell	Chemistry . .	Mr. Everitt
Physiology } {	Mr. Tuson	Forensic Medicine	Dr. Leighton
	Mr. Shaw	Botany . . .	Dr. Meade.

With Sir Charles Bell's fame as a surgeon and teacher of Anatomy and Physiology, supported by Tuson, who had been a well-known lecturer in the Little Windmill Street Anatomical School; Arnott's reputation as a teacher and surgeon; Copland noted for his encyclo-

¹ *Lancet*, 1835.

THE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY

pædic knowledge of medicine ; and two others of such distinction as Dr. (Sir Thomas) Watson, one of the greatest lecturers on medicine of all times ; and Herbert Mayo, widely known for researches in physiology ; the Staff, together with the remaining lecturers, constituted one of which any Medical School might have been proud. No time was lost in getting everything in order. In December steps were taken to insure the position of the School by applying to the Government of the day to grant the Middlesex Hospital Medical School the same privileges that might be conferred on any other school of medicine upon the establishment of the proposed Metropolitan University. Mr. J. M. Arnott having represented to the Weekly Board the propriety of such an application, the treasurers were directed to transmit the following statement, signed by the Chairman, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Middlesex Hospital contains two hundred and forty beds, which are usually occupied.¹

The School, which has recently been erected by the Governors, on ground belonging to the Hospital, contains theatres, dissecting rooms, chemical laboratory and an anatomical museum—in fact, all the apparatus for medical instruction.

Lectures on the various branches of Medical Science are there given, and the certificates of attendance are received by the present constituted medical authorities, the College of Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, and the Army and Navy Medical Boards.

Looking to correct their own failings as well as those of their students we find a resolution carried unanimously by the School Committee to the effect that “a fine of five shillings be levied on any Lecturer who does not attend a meeting called by the Secretary within ten minutes after the time appointed, unless he shall have written to the Treasurer or Secretary, stating his inability to do so.” And in order that there should be no question about collecting the fines the Treasurer was authorized to stop them out of the Lecturer’s fees.

But no sooner had such an auspicious beginning been made than changes in the personnel of the teaching staff

¹ To-day, in 1935, it contains about 750 beds.

CHANGES IN LECTURERS

occurred with a rapidity which was calculated to shake the equilibrium of any school.

The beginning of the second Session 1836-37 was scarcely reached when on being elected Professor of Surgery at the newly constituted King's College, Mr. Arnott relinquished the "Surgical Chair" in favour of Mr. Mayo, only for it to be rendered vacant again at the end of Session 1840-41 by the resignation of the latter on the score of ill health.

Mr. Arnott came forward again to fill the breach and was later 1884-85 assisted by Mr. Shaw. James Moncrieff Arnott, who thus rendered yeoman service in helping to put the young medical school firmly on its feet, had been appointed to the newly created post of Assistant Surgeon in 1831 and was promoted to the full staff on the death of the Senior Surgeon, Mr. Joberns, in 1833.

Arnott's loyalty to Middlesex was shown equally with that of Dr. (Sir) Thomas Watson when in 1840 they resigned the Chairs of Surgery and Medicine respectively at King's College when on the opening of King's College Hospital they had to choose between their appointments at Middlesex and continuing their Professorships at King's College. After lecturing in Surgery for six years, for the most part in conjunction with Mr. Shaw, Arnott resigned his appointment at Middlesex to become for two years (1848-50) Professor of Surgery at University College. He was twice President of the Royal College of Surgeons (1850 and 1859).

The lectureship on medicine soon proved too heavy a task for Dr. Copland, and we find Dr. Leighton assisting him for the Session 1840-41, at the end of which they both resigned. Dr. Hawkins, senior physician to the Hospital, took their place, only to retire himself at the end of the next session, when he was replaced by Dr. Mervyn Crawford (1844-45).

The Department of Midwifery was scarcely more fortunate, for in 1839 Dr. Sweatman died, and at the end of the Session 1844-45, his successor, Mr. North, retired in favour of Dr. Charles West.

But greatest loss of all, hardly had the School got

BELL RESIGNS

under way when Sir Charles Bell was offered and accepted the Chair of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. The break with his beloved Hospital and School was not easily made, but from Edinburgh the change was strongly urged. Under the date of November 27th, 1835, less than a couple of months after he had delivered the Opening Address at the School which he had taken such a large part in the making, he writes to his brother :

I do not think that you or they know what I shall have to resign. My hospital, my place in the Council of the College, my honourable professorship, my *ornamental* home, my practice and my attached friends. . . . However, it has ever been my pride to join the pursuits of science and practice. The condition which you have planned for me so far accords with my opinion since expressed and often repeated. It has been, in truth, under that conviction that I have formed a school at the Middlesex Hospital—and you cannot imagine a prettier thing than that school. And what will our Governors say, when the school is just built and furnished, were I to leave them? . . . But enough at present.

The letter just quoted was penned while the decision was still in abeyance, but on December 13th the die is cast, for he writes to his brother :

There ! I have just finished your Lord Provost's letter. I thought it right to write by return of post. . . . Yestreen I sat between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir H. Halford, etc. ; can you place me so in Auld Reekie ? . . .

In spite of all these changes the enthusiasm of the teaching staff was in no way damped, and they lost no opportunity of keeping the school up to date. The museum came in for special attention. Recognizing its importance for teaching purposes, a Museum Committee had been appointed at an early stage of the School's affairs. The contents of the Museum had originally been lent by the different lecturers, mainly by Bell,¹ Tuson, Shaw, and Sweatman, and remained their private property. Of these by far the largest and most important contribution was that of Sweatman, and at his death in 1839 his family offered his collection to the Hospital for the sum

¹ The principal part of Bell's collection at the Great Windmill Street School of Anatomy went to Edinburgh.

of 350 guineas. This the Medical Committee considered a reasonable amount to pay, and on their representation to the Weekly Board that the acquisition of the collection would be of essential benefit to the Medical School and therefore directly subservient to the interest of the Hospital, a separate fund was raised and the purchase completed. A set of rules was drawn up and a Curator in the person of Mr. Lonsdale was appointed with instructions to draw up a catalogue and to number the different preparations according to it.

The Library, the nucleus of which had been formed by the gift by Dr. Leighton of his books, likewise came in for attention. It was at that time housed in a small room in the Hospital.

In spite of such activities the changes in the Staff in the first few years of the School's existence inevitably left their effect. In addition to the changes already mentioned, Mr. Shaw resigned his anatomical teaching at the end of the Session 1839-40 and Mr. (Sir) Erasmus Wilson was elected in his place. At the close of Session 1842-43 Mr. Everitt resigned the lectureship on Chemistry. The lectureship was temporarily held by Dr. Bence Jones for the following session, after which Dr. Fownes was appointed.

In 1843-44 an experiment, in which most of the London Schools joined, was made to abolish the Christmas vacation, but it did not meet with success, and owing to lack of uniformity in the dates of sessions and allocation of lectures questions on these subjects were submitted to the various Schools for their opinions. At a meeting of Delegates of the London Schools held in 1844, Mr. Arnott represented the opinions of Middlesex.

The results of this conference were as follows :

That the experience of last Christmas tended to show the inconvenience of not having a vacation.

That the vacation shall commence on Christmas Day and end on New Year's Day, both days inclusive.

That the Winter Session should not exceed six months in duration (opinions were divided on the date for beginning the winter session).

That the Summer Session should commence May 1 and terminate July 31.

DEPARTMENTS FOR TEETH AND EYES

That it is desirable that one or more of the shorter courses now given in the Winter Session should be transferred to the Summer.

That it is desirable to substitute some other mode of attesting the attendance on lectures for the present certificate system.

That it is desirable that examinations of the students in attendance at the Schools should be held, if possible, annually by the Licensing Bodies, instead of the present single examination which embraces at once all the subjects required from the student during the period of his education ; and it is considered that, besides the intrinsic advantage of such a system, it would go far towards removing the evils connected with the present mode of granting certificates.

As Sidney Coupland remarks, these resolutions are of interest historically in showing some of the conditions of medical education in those days as well as the desire that existed for the various Schools to co-operate with each other for their mutual benefit. While all were agreed on the need for a short Christmas vacation, opinions were divided on the best date in October for the beginning of the Winter Session. In the end the "First" prevailed.

In 1843 the post of Surgeon Dentist was created.¹

Previous to this the only form of dentistry consisted in the extraction of teeth, the duty of which devolved upon house surgeons and pupils. It was, however, now considered that the time had arrived to give the patients the benefit of one skilled in the dentists' art and the pupils the benefit of the instruction they would receive. Consequently a resolution was moved by Dr. Watson and seconded by Mr. Arnott and approved unanimously, that the Board be recommended to create this new office of Surgeon Dentist. To this post Mr. John Tomes was appointed.¹

At the same Committee meeting at which it was determined to create the office of Surgeon Dentist it was also recommended that a special time should be appointed for seeing out-patients suffering from diseases of the eye, and that Mr. Arnott should undertake the duty of attending these patients.²

In 1845 the study of Pathology had assumed sufficient importance to require special classes, and a combined

¹ See p. 125.

² See p. 128.

DIFFICULT TIMES

Lectureship of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy was instituted and Dr. Seth Thompson was appointed lecturer.

The Lecturers were also concerned about the general standard of education of the students for whom no preliminary examination before joining the Hospital was at that time necessary, and at the head of the prospectus for 1847-48 it is announced that—

“Students intending to enter to the Hospital and Medical School are expected to have received a good general education.”

In spite of this activity there was nevertheless a sense of uneasiness among the Lecturers concerning the prosperity of the School. Ten years had passed and of the original Founders none now remained. The enthusiasm with which the new venture had been started had waned, and the School had now to face the effects of a somewhat hasty beginning. Its capital, never large, was exhausted, and the meagre income it earned was insufficient to pay its way. Students, attracted at the beginning by a staff of great brilliance and widespread fame, had dwindled in numbers. It had been settled in 1836 that all repairs of the School were to be paid for by the Lecturers generally, and money was needed for the general upkeep of the buildings. Worse still, a considerable portion of the furniture and teaching apparatus belonged to individual lecturers, so that every time a lecturer vacated his post any property belonging to him was either taken away by him on his resignation or claimed by his executors at his death. Thus most of the appliances in the dissecting-room had been brought by Mr. Tuson from the Little Windmill Street School, while the diagrams in use for teaching anatomy and physiology, together with the contents of the *materia medica* museum, were similarly the property of individuals. Thus not only were the lecturers uncertain of keeping their teaching material up to date but were unable to make sure of keeping an adequate nucleus on the resignation or death of members of the Staff.

Praiseworthy efforts were made to stem the tide that was soon to threaten to overwhelm them.

BY-LAWS REVISED

The laws and regulations governing the School affairs which up to now had been few and laxly laid down were

made at any examination as he has held in the same class at a previous examination.

August 2. 1845

James M. Annett

Alex. Shaw

Henry Martin. Row

Wm Thompson

Campbell De Morgan

George H. Makins

Geo. S. Day

Charles West

J. J. Goodfellow R. G. Laithorn

Chas. Heisch

Erasmus Wilson

Thos Taylor Merom. A. W. Crawford

Charles H. Stone

Edmund Ronalds

Wm Balington

Arthur H. Frey

Page of minute-book showing signatures of Lecturers who subscribed to the by-laws in 1845 and of some others who succeeded them. Mr. G. H. Makins, Dr. Ronalds, Mr. Thomas Taylor and Mr. Heisch were successively Lecturers on Chemistry.

revised. A code of by-laws to which the lecturers and for a time their successors subscribed their signatures was drawn up. Proposals were considered for improving the

THE WEEKLY BOARD INTERVENES

teaching of anatomy and for insuring a regular and punctual attendance of students in the wards. Desirable improvements in the library, dissecting room and museum were also considered, together with a proposal that steps should be taken to raise funds from the Governors for the purpose of carrying them out.

The possibility of instituting a collegiate establishment where students might reside was also mooted.

A memorial stating the opinions that had been arrived at was then drawn up and sent to the Weekly Board.

Inquiries were instituted by the Board, but before any decision was arrived at the matter became so urgent that in the summer of 1847 it became doubtful if the School would be in a position to re-open after the vacation. To strengthen their appeal to the Governors a strong Committee was constituted of Dr. Mervyn Crawford (chairman), Mr. Campbell de Morgan, Dr. Seth Thompson, Mr. Alex. Shaw, with Mr. Mortimer Rowdon acting as Secretary.

It was not until July 30th that an address based on the recommendation of the Committee was presented by Mr. Rowdon to the "Managing Committee" of the Hospital which represented the Weekly Board.

The gist of this address was that it was impossible for the lecturers to continue to carry on the School without assistance. Without stating it in so many words it was hinted that the equipment of the School had been inadequate from the beginning. The authorities of the Hospital received the address sympathetically and recognized the difficulties with which the School was faced. They appointed a standing committee to inquire into the matter ; to invite subscriptions to a fund for improving the various departments ; and to exercise a general supervision over the School finance—thereby foreshadowing the fusion of Hospital and School which happily occurred in years to come. Without delay the committee got to work ; grants for the more pressing needs were made by the Hospital authorities ; all talk of closing down ceased ; and a new and successful era in the history of the School began.

CHAPTER IV

Staff and Students

OF the Staff and Teachers of these early days a number of personal impressions of four of the six Founders of the School and of others who were on the Staff during the earlier periods of the School's history have been put on record by colleagues and past students. These on being pieced together give some idea of the daily lives of these men as teachers in the Hospital and School.

In a paper entitled "Fifty years ago : A Retrospect,"¹ read before the Middlesex Hospital Medical Society in 1894, Surgeon-General Sir Anthony Dickson Home, V.C., K.C.B., has left some interesting recollections of the Staff and School.

Sir Anthony Dickson Home was one of the School's most distinguished students. He entered the Hospital as a student in 1843 and entered the Army Medical Department as Assistant Surgeon in 1848. He served in the Indian Mutiny, when he was awarded the Victoria Cross (*London Gazette*, 18th June, 1858).

Anthony Dickson Home, Surgeon, 90th Regt. Date of Act of Bravery : 26th Sept., 1857. For persevering bravery and admirable conduct in charge of the wounded men left behind the column, when the troops under the late Major-General Havelock forced their way into the Residency of Lucknow, on the 26th Sept., 1857. The escort left with the wounded had, by casualties, been reduced to a few stragglers, and being entirely separated from the column, this small party with the wounded were forced into a house, in which they defended themselves till it was set on fire. They then retreated to a shed a few yards from it, and in this place continued to defend themselves for more than 22 hours, till relieved. At last only six men and Mr. Home remained to fire. Of four officers who were with the

¹ Published in the *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, 1909.

THE HONORARY STAFF

party all were badly wounded, and three subsequently died. The conduct of the defence during the latter part of the time therefore devolved on Mr. Home, and to his active exertions, previously to his being forced into the house, and his good conduct throughout, the safety of any of the wounded, and the successful defence, is mainly to be attributed.

Of Sir Thomas Watson, the Senior Physician, Sir Anthony Home says :

As a first year's student I saw little of him in the wards, and he had given up his hospital appointment before my second year began. I was struck by what seemed to me his remarkable outward appearance to the securing of confidence of his patients ; his self-possessed and reposeful manner must have compelled this indeed, associated as it was with such unquestioned knowledge and experience. He was very exact in his visits to the Hospital ; his light chariot drawn by two unexceptionable iron greys seemed to me, as it stood in the Courtyard waiting for him, to be one of the most distinguished in London, a fine object lesson for the idle and the good apprentices of our school.

Dr. Francis Hawkins, another of the Founders,

was refined in appearance, belonging to a family of University distinction. He united with this a suggestion of the Don, and of one transplanted to an uncongenial soil. Perhaps a life-long pasture on Greek roots might have been naturally to his taste. He did not invite questions at the bedside, nor do I think I ever heard him make a clinical remark during his round.

Of Mr. Tuson—also a Founder and a surgeon of the Hospital who, previous to the foundation of the School, had lectured on anatomy at the private school of anatomy in Little Windmill Street, Home says :

His lectures interested the idlest. He dearly loved the old professional jokes of his youth, especially those of the Abernethy legend. I fancy he had known the celebrated man early in life.

Mr. J. Moncreiff Arnott, another of the Founders,

was a power in his day. A man of a very striking individuality, he awed in a measure every student, yet he was courteous and quite ready to let himself down to discuss a surgical point for the instruction of the young inquirer. I never saw him subjected to the annoyance of inattention or an approach to larking drolleries from anyone going round with him. It would have been as safe to have worried a lion loose in the ward, and the little pleasantries which might have broken out in boisterous spirited youth in the outer fringe of the circle were suppressed as completely as they could have been at a

THE HONORARY STAFF

funeral. Yet Mr. Arnott was not gloomy ; a dry humour occasionally found expression. I remember one occasion on which, after showing to the class a newly invented instrument apparently most completely fitted for the desired purpose, he ended by saying, "in fact, gentlemen, it is one of those ingenious conceptions which is of no use." Mr. Arnott was a pattern hospital surgeon in his careful attention to each independent patient. He did not hurry, but without fuss, without unnecessary talking, he noticed every point in the case, it was the eye of the master !

Mr. Alexander Shaw, the third surgeon, and brother-in-law of Sir Charles Bell, was, it is said, a very good anatomist, and a very painstaking surgeon. He was also an official easily approachable by the students.

Of the assistant surgeons, Mr. Campbell de Morgan :

Who had ever been brought into student relationship with him could speak except in terms of the warmest regard ? Indeed, the mere casual mention of his name in the presence of a former student might be relied on to draw forth an expression of this feeling. His geniality, his naturalness, his sincerity, his evenness of temper, his gentle dignity, all combined with a very fine presence to captivate everyone.

Dr. Mervyn Crawford was our junior physician. He, too, was ever ready to help and instruct, and was most kindly in his intercourse with the students. The recollections of him are very pleasant memories to me.

Dr. Seth Thompson, the assistant physician and lecturer on pathological anatomy, came to the Middlesex after a long residence abroad. He introduced the thoroughness and accuracy of a trained specialist in the study of the post-mortem examinations, which before had depended a good deal on chance.

Dr. Charles West, in the second session of my time, became the physician and lecturer in that branch of medicine (midwifery) of which he quickly rose to uncontested eminence, and with which his name is likely to be enduringly associated. A more zealous instructor never was. His aid, night or day, was ever available for the student. He was still, to himself, essentially a student, I think, all his professional life. This most honourable, high-principled, accomplished physician retired from practice in the zenith of his fame.

Of greater assistance to me, and to some others in the acquirement of clinical knowledge, than were the visiting physicians, was Dr. George Corfe, the resident physician, a man of most penetrating observation and of practical sagacity. He extended to me the great privilege of accompanying him in his morning rounds, and after my first year, in summer, I very regularly attended him. So much did

THE STUDENTS

he point out to me that I have been in the habit of saying that Dr. Corfe taught me all I ever knew in medicine. Chaucer's line might have been written for him :

“ Gladly would he learn and gladly teach.”

The students with him were daily on the look-out for the “ inter-current pneumonia ” in the cases of “ continued fever ” of which we never lacked patients in the wards, and I may say that the illness was as clearly recognized then as it is now, when a local habitation and a name has been given to it from a prominent pathological lesion. My gratitude, to this loved and honoured teacher, who, alas, has now quite lately “ crossed the Bar,” will be life-long.

Of Dr. A. P. Stewart, a pioneer in the distinction between typhus and typhoid fever, it is remarked by one who was his clinical assistant that as he usually worked well into the early hours of the morning the limitation of his usefulness was impaired by having to sleep through half the following day and therefore making no appointments until the afternoon.

To this same student Dr. Greenhow appeared “ kindly and diligent but a trifle pompous.” This latter attribute accords with a little story of an occasion at a later date when Greenhow lectured his colleague, Nunn, on what he considered lack of dignity which had led the students to call Nunn “ Tommy,” and the said “ Tommy ” was able to retaliate by explaining that the name by which the students referred to Greenhow was less complimentary still !

THE STUDENTS

The entry of students in the year the School was founded (1835) was a good one.

The disciples of Bell were numerous, and Tuson brought a goodly number from the Little Windmill Street School where he had been a successful and popular lecturer. That there was a hard-working set among the students is evident from the high positions many of them filled in later life, and there are in the minute books of the early years of the School no records of any serious disciplinary cases.

The more Bohemian aspects of medical student life

THE STUDENTS

about this period have been depicted in the Bob Sawyer type of Dickens and in various travesties of student life written by Albert Smith. Albert Smith had himself been a student at Middlesex Hospital and his scenes and characters are often only thinly veiled disguises of his old hospital and his past teachers and fellow students. In a series of articles entitled "Confessions of Jasper Buddle, Dissecting Room Porter," which appeared in the *Medical Times* of 1841 under the *nom de plume* of "Rocket" there are many allusions to the lecturers and students of both Middlesex and University College Hospitals. Among them occur descriptions of an evening entitled "Harmonics"; a Botanical Excursion to Hampstead Heath; and a meeting of the Students' Medical Society, all of which are humorous and in keeping with the times.

Interesting glimpses of life in London in those days also occasionally come out. For instance,

Here comes a bus . . . as the unwieldy machine swayed and rolled in the mud from the Regent's Park end of the Road (Marylebone Road). Swabs got inside and Mac and Whipple, at the evident peril of their cervical vertebræ, climbed up the series of small footpieces that conducts you to the top of the omnibus.

An interesting comparison with the buses of the present day!

In another chapter "Jasper Buddle" betrays the locality of his origin when he is made to say, "Writing a book appears to be a process very like kindling a fire in Dr. Arnott's stove—the chief difficulty is to begin."

From 1843 onwards the narrative can be taken up from past students who have left records behind them or from reminiscences of others still living.

Says Surgeon-General Sir Anthony Home, who entered in 1843:

There was not then, or I fancy now, any quarter, as in Paris, where students might congregate in nearly exclusive private buildings. There were, however, plenty of places where, for a very modest outlay, plain living could be had. The desirable accompaniment of high thinking was perhaps occasionally looked on as an extra, the enjoyment of which could be put off until a few months before the dreaded examination when, however, it was apt to be taken in too large a

THE STUDENTS

quantity at a time for digestion. At the time of my entry the school was languishing, the students few in number ; and perhaps its chief support then was due to this very circumstance, as the chance of getting one of the subordinate offices—the dresserships, clinical clerkships or possible house-surgeoncies, so vitally useful to students as educational means—was greatly increased, and discriminating parents were alive to this. But the moral element came in also here, as in most other matters. The afterglow of the genius of Sir Charles Bell, then not long dead, and the presence of Sir Thomas Watson, the most eminent physician of the day, on the staff of the Hospital (though he did not teach in the School) had their effect. A beam of the reflected lustre, were it ever so slanting, shone on the school. The freshmen—my contemporaries—were, I think, mostly young men from the country, born to succeed to the parental practice, their future assured, their ambition bounded by “a pass” in three years ; a few *novi homines* to the professional ranks, drawn from various quarters, and one or two (comparatively) elderly men who had previously tried other professions. One, I remember, had tried the career of a bold dragoon in one of Her Majesty’s regiments until he was dragged out of it by a resentful parent.

As a body, I suppose I may say (although we had one reputed scholar amongst us) we had small Latin and less Greek, but we had enough for our turn—or thought we had. It is quite different now, I hear (i.e. 1894). Greek plays and spectacles (not scenic) have come along. Now we had but one man who dared to wear artificial aids to vision, but public opinion in the class-room soon had them off him. They were held (erroneously, I think) to show too much like what is now called “side” and he had to blunder along without them. He might have worn a single eyeglass, as another student did, without remark—the line was drawn at a permanent arrangement of glasses in a frame.

We had no distinctive “ticket” attached to our school such as appertained to some others. St. Bartholomew’s claimed a sort of primacy amongst the schools on account of its great numbers, and the possession of a long succession of great men—teachers in it or on the hospital staff. This claim was, I think, scornfully rejected by the schools on the south side of the water, but was tacitly allowed by those on the north side. The University College School, strong in the presence of Liston, the great surgeon of his day, among its teachers, and in its general prosperity, asserted a co-equal importance with the old school, justified at the time, in my judgment, by the fact of a proportionately large number of its students taking the difficult London University Degree. A reciprocal courtesy existed between the Middlesex and the Hospital in question. The students of the one were allowed to visit the wards of the other when cases of an out-of-the-way importance were under treatment, but by neither was it much availed of. The University College men had, or were sup-

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posed to have, the airs of the superior person. . . . Another reason, and probably the real one, was that Liston's clinique was so crowded that a moiety only of his own people could get near him in his wards.

I cannot say that at this time the School suffered from having a self-imposed character to maintain, because its assumption was undertaken by so few students and continued so short a time, but undoubtedly the influence created tended to idleness, and this in its turn, perhaps, developed the "chronic student" malady in one or two instances. In the pages of *Punch*, then not long established, a series of papers appeared treating of the medical student in the conventional waggish, rollicking, supper and singing fashion. The writer, Albert Smith, had himself studied at the Middlesex, knew his subject, and with the aid of local colouring succeeded in presenting a highly idealized picture, which might have some sort of verisimilitude about it. I cannot say how the sketches would read now—I dare say pretty much as, in a way analogous, stale, vapid beer would drink—but they were rapturously hailed by the then students. "Mr. Manning," the Coryphæus of the sketches, was identified as a former student, and Middlesex men became conscious that a latter-day Corinthian Tom had been allowed to pass unregarded. The elation caused by the sketches had nearly, not quite, expended itself when I entered the School, but a few choice spirits tried to carry on a tradition, the soul of which was gone. Their vagaries were few and generally pointless. I have known them, greatly daring, to send for pitchers of beer, and while away the lecture hour (outside the theatre) with jest and song until extinguished by Hutchins the beadle; but usually their symposiums were held at a hostelry affectionately termed "The Students' Home." There was little horseplay in their freaks.

I have not yet alluded to what, for convenience of statement, I may call the ceremony of hospital life fifty years ago. The students held the tradition of respect and deference, as regard the medical officers and lecturers, tenaciously and universally, quite as much so as, I afterwards found, was exacted from military officers towards their superiors in rank. I have since thought that the "do as you please" custom with regard to attendance at lecture was a pity. A little strictness might have saved the idle from themselves, perhaps concurrently with some re-arrangement providing that lectures should not follow too closely on one another. In my time students generally were attracted to the surgical wards, and neglected the medical ones, a fact the presence of which, if not temporary or accidental, seems to show that some law in student nature underlay it. I offer the speculative explanation that the attraction lay in the comparative positivism of results seen in the surgical division of the Hospital. . . .

Connected in mental association by me, from its proximity to Percy Ward, is the Hall where Cole, the hall-porter, held sway. His big burly form is firmly fixed in my mental vision. A good-tempered man if ever there was such, attentive to his work, and indulgent to

IMPRESSIONS OF A PART STUDENT

the foibles of the students, who now and then sired their callow criticism on himself and his office as they, ungrateful, warmed themselves by his fire. To see old King Cole (he had been crowned since many a day) on a Weekly Board day arrayed in his ample awe-inspiring red robe, and acting as Master of the Ceremony in ushering in the discharged patients (to say good-bye and thank'ee, I suppose) was an elevating sight; his good-natured importance, and the watchful eye kept on several doors, and conversations kept up with several persons at a time enlarged one's conceptions of the potential endowments of the human race.

I hope I have not given the impression that the medical student of "the forties" was an idler or a more dissipated man than others of his day and age. The attendance on lectures, the "walking the Hospital," the anatomical labours went on regularly with by far the greater number, and I imagine that in after-life they were competent professionally for what their hand found to do. A tutorial system with a compulsory note-taking of lectures, and an unfailing weekly examination of note-books, and a record of marks awarded would have been a most wholesome stimulant to continuous exertion, to which might have been added a recommendation to those whose sessional work in all did not count for a certain required number of marks to reconsider their position and leave.

The Music Hall, as developed in present times, did not exist in those I speak of, but for my own taste the Evans's Rooms in Covent Garden, so delightfully described by Thackeray in *The Newcomes*, gave in the company of one or perhaps two like-minded student chums what I desired as occasional, very occasional, relaxation. There we could listen to pleasant singing; and though Thackeray's story does not quite bear out my own experience, I can say that I never heard singing there that was not unexceptionable, fit *virginibus puerisque*.

In the "Story of my Life,"¹ Mr. W. D. Spanton, F.R.C.S., for many years Surgeon to the North Staffordshire Infirmary, throws an interesting light on the life of students and the curriculum of those days. He entered at The Middlesex Hospital in 1859 after the usual apprenticeship of three years to a general practitioner and served his out-patient dressership under Mr. (Sir William) Flower. His medical out-patient clerkship was carried out under Dr. Charles Coote. For a time he tries living with a relative in Hampstead but with the difficulties of transport he soon finds the distance too great and moves into

¹ Edited by Eric E. Young, M.S.(Lond.), published by *The Connoisseur*, London, 1920.

lodgings nearer the Hospital in the Hampstead Road. At the beginning of the following summer session he goes to live as an assistant to Dr. Brown at Clerkenwell, who was surgeon to a workhouse, an institution which was, the narrator states, conducted on the typical lines described by Dickens.

At the beginning of the winter session he gave up this assistantship in order to devote his whole time to hospital work, and became dresser to Mr. Campbell de Morgan for the next six months. At that time surgical dressers and clinical clerks were required to remain in the Hospital until after dinner in the evening and thus had opportunities for seeing urgent cases and operations. Medical clerking was carried out under Dr. Goodfellow, who is described as an "admirable teacher and a very pleasant man to work under." In Goodfellow's absence, Murchison used to take the wards. "Some of the pleasantest episodes of this period," Spanton records, "were little dinners at the houses of members of the Staff, especially with Mr. C. H. Moore and Dr. Goodfellow." Dr. A. P. Stewart—mentioned elsewhere as one who used to "burn the midnight oil"—Spanton writes of as "one of the most genial, kindly and unpunctual of men," who "used to keep his guests to an uncommonly late hour." Dr. and Mrs. Murchison are described as "delightful hosts." Spanton also clerked in the wards to Dr. (Sir William) Priestley, and a little later in his career lived with a practitioner in Orchard Street for whom he acted as assistant without salary.

As evidence that laxity of work was by no means the rule in those days, it is interesting to note that a small and select class of six or eight students were in the habit of meeting at each other's rooms on one evening a week to go through a mutual examination of their work.

CHAPTER V

Years of Development

THE crisis of the late eighteen forties in the fortunes of the School having been averted by the Governors, the lecturers were able to proceed in the knowledge that the institution was safe at any rate for the time being.

A complete overhaul was made of the teaching methods in both School and Hospital. The results of the inquiry fill several closely written pages of the minute-book. The efficiency of the lecturers, the state of the museum and library, the arrangements for teaching morbid anatomy were all considered, while on the hospital side consideration was given to making the out-patient departments better available for the purposes of instruction and to the means by which teaching in the wards could be made more efficient. Consideration was also given to means for improving the general character and conduct of the students.

To improve the efficiency of the lectures the committee considered that more diagrams should be used, regularity of attendance enforced, and perhaps evening lectures instituted. In a recommendation to spend £170 on providing suitable models, diagrams, and a materia medica museum, we see an attempt to secure such essentials as the property of the School instead of depending on each lecturer to provide his own as had been the case hitherto. On this subject the committee pertinently remark that in a small school where the lectures are unremunerative it would be unreasonable to expect the lecturers to provide the necessary means of illustrating their lectures from their own private resources. Moreover, on the occurrence of vacancies difficulty might be experienced in obtaining lecturers of eminence to fill the posts in con-

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

sequence of the outlay they would be required to make to insure their lectures being popular and effective.

With regard to the ever-recurring difficulty of enforcing attendance on lectures, recommendations were made for keeping accurate records of attendance and for refusing "to sign up" those students who had not attended two-thirds of the course. This rule was to be made known to the students at the beginning of the session "for their timely information and caution."

The enlargement and general rearrangement of the museum were recommended in order to make it more useful for teaching purposes, and the Curator was also requested to complete the museum catalogue as soon as possible. The question of obtaining more space by means of a gallery to be approached by a spiral staircase was also mooted, but for the time being it was considered unnecessary. That it was built later all those know who recollect the old museum before it was replaced by the Bland-Sutton Institute.

The library was also to share in the improvement, and it was suggested that every "occasional" pupil who wished to avail himself of the advantages it offered should be asked to pay half a guinea, and that in the case of "perpetual" pupils, one guinea from their fees should be set aside for this purpose.

In morbid anatomy and the making of post-mortem examinations, there was to be more regularity and more formality observed. The history of the case was to be read out by the clinical clerk before the examination commenced and the conditions found were to be dictated by the officer conducting the examination and recorded from his dictation by the clinical clerk or dresser.

In the wards the clinical clerks and dressers were to be encouraged to exercise their own powers of observation and not to act merely as amanuenses. And then comes an interesting sidelight showing that the appointments of clerkships and dresserships were not the routine practice they are to-day, for the recommendations go on to say that no appointment of dresser, house surgeon, clinical clerk . . . be granted to pupils who shall not have attended the hospital practice

RULES FOR STUDENTS

and the clinical instructions in the wards in such a manner as shall be satisfactory to the Medical Officers, and, therefore, in reference to the suggestion of affording encouragement for working in the wards by establishing Clinical Prizes, your Committee are of opinion that the Prizes lie in the honorary and gratuitous presentation to the obvious privileges and highly instructive duties of those appointments, all of which thus become the reward of diligence and proficiency.

Then follow suggestions for improving the character and general conduct of the pupils, a paragraph of which is of interest in that it foreshadowed the creation of the office of Dean. It runs thus :

That one of the Lecturers be appointed at every Quarterly Meeting in September to exercise a certain degree of surveillance over the conduct and habit of the Pupils, and that he be required to obtain from every Lecturer at the end of each two months in the session the names of those Pupils who, by the evidence afforded by the daily register, may be irregular or idle in the attendance upon lectures, or may be otherwise disorderly in their conduct, and that he make a report accordingly to the Chairman who conjointly with him shall remonstrate with such Pupils on the impropriety of their conduct, warn them of the consequences if they persist in their misbehaviour, and inform their parents or friends, if the warning should not be attended with the desired effect.

It was also resolved that to obviate the necessity of pupils entering public-houses an endeavour should be made to make it possible for them to obtain meals in the Hospital and assuming such arrangements could be made, a rule should be brought in forbidding pupils to frequent public-houses, with the penalty of a reprimand for the first offence and rustication for one session if the offence was repeated.

As a result of these recommendations there appears in the prospectus for 1849 a note to the effect that, "For the convenience of students the Authorities of the Hospital have made arrangements by which they may dine with the Resident Officers at the Board Room Table," and in the prospectus for the following year facilities for lunching are also advertised. The luncheon consisted of "Sandwiches and bread and cheese—divided into suitable portions—under the direction of the House Steward, and also for each pupil a glass of the ordinary Hospital beer."

THE LIBRARY

The charge for luncheon, for the "ordinary supply," was threepence. Also "the Clinical Clerk and Dresser of the week dine at the Board Room Table," and for a good many years this custom continued. More importance was attached to the Library and Reading Room in these years and the prospectus itself, though only consisting of a double sheet of paper, was of larger size and more imposing.

In the prospectus of 1849-50 the post of Librarian—filled by Mr. Teague—is first mentioned. In the prospectus for 1852-53 an announcement appears that "The School buildings are now being considerably enlarged" and in the one following (1853-54) the enlargement is stated to have taken place. "To afford space for the valuable additions recently presented to the Hospital, the area of the Anatomical Museum has been doubled and a new Museum of Materia Medica and Library have been provided."

Finally, the Committee concludes with the belief that if their recommendations or even the principal part of them can be carried out, "the Medical School will be enabled to maintain a much more useful and creditable reputation than it has hitherto done."

This report was in due course sent to the Weekly Board, together with an estimate of the sum required to carry on the School, with the result that a financial arrangement was arrived at by which the Board agreed to advance the necessary funds.

In the early days there were no special facilities at the Middlesex Hospital School for teaching the subjects for the Preliminary Scientific (as it was then called) Examination for London University, and it was a somewhat uncommon event for students intending to graduate at the University to enter for the entire course at Middlesex. For those, however, who preferred Middlesex for clinical work the proximity of University College made it comparatively simple to take out the earlier courses for a University degree there and to become students at Middlesex for their clinical work in the wards.

Among those who took this course with conspicuous

Page 53, line 6. For 'University of London' read
'University College Hospital' and omit the words 'in
addition to University degrees' on line 13.

EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA

success was Dr. Septimus Sibley. He entered as a student at the Middlesex and University College Hospitals in 1848, and was the first of many members of the family afterwards to become students at the Middlesex. Sibley proceeded to gain the Gold Medal in Medicine and the Silver Medal in Surgery at the University of London: the first instance of a gold medal being obtained by a student of the School. After holding the positions of House Surgeon and Medical Registrar, Dr. Septimus Sibley lectured on Pathology for ten years. He then put hospital work aside and joined one of the leading firms of general practitioners of the day. The possession of the "F.R.C.S." in addition to University degrees made Sibley eligible for the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and he had the distinction of being the first general practitioner to become a member of that body. He has left an interesting report of the cholera epidemic that fell heavily on the district of Golden Square and other streets in the neighbourhood of the Hospital in 1854, during the time he was Medical Registrar, when more than two hundred cases were admitted to the wards. There is no record of any student taking the disease, but the small numbers of them attending the Hospital at the time is remarked upon in connection with the difficulty of recording notes.

It was during this epidemic that Florence Nightingale came to the Middlesex Hospital to aid the Nursing Staff. She is said to have received and ministered to the women patients by day and night.¹ This visit was among the earliest of Miss Nightingale's nursing experiences and before her epoch-making work in the Crimea.

In 1855 an interesting attempt was made to encourage students to improve their general education by learning foreign languages, and an announcement appears in the prospectus of 1855-56 that the Librarian, Mr. Bing, a native of Germany, gives instruction in the French and German languages.

¹ See *Life of Florence Nightingale*, by Sir Edward Cook.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL CLUB

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL CLUB¹

In 1850 or thereabouts a sense of friendly fellowship made itself felt in the School. Among the Lecturers there arose a general feeling that a dinner for the Medical Officers and Lecturers and some of the Board of Management would be "both an agreeable and useful proceeding." Thereupon the Secretary of the School Committee was commissioned to put himself in communication with the Weekly Board on the subject. As a result a dinner was arranged (1850). This "experimental" dinner, which appears to have been very successful, encouraged further excursions in the same direction. There were some tentative reunions between the Staff of the Hospital and the School. The students instituted an "Annual Supper," not held, we are told, in some sumptuous restaurant but at some comfortable and cleanly tavern where the menu was economical as well as wholesome. Convivial meetings such as these prepared the way for the idea of a Club, and in 1855, chiefly at the instigation of Mr. Thomas Taylor, Lecturer in Chemistry in the Medical School, the Middlesex Hospital Club was founded. The objects of the Club were laid down—

(1) To promote and maintain social intercourse amongst past students of the Middlesex Hospital ; (2) to promote the welfare of the Hospital and Medical School ; (3) to create a Reserve Fund in order to be able to relieve any deserving case of distress occurring amongst former students, and to assist any object immediately connected with the welfare and progress of the School.

The inaugural dinner was a memorable event and was presided over by Dr. Francis Hawkins, who is said to have discharged the duties of the Chair with a "suave and polished style that charmed everyone."

There is, unfortunately, no record of the rules that were drawn up when the Club was started and those now in use were formulated by a committee in 1883. For the first few years of its existence there was a slackness of the members which Mr. Nunn tried to remedy, and we

¹ See *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, 1905.

THE CLUB DINNER

find the following complaint from one of the earliest secretaries. "The supineness of the Staff and Lecturers in all matters relating to the Club has been remarkable. Frequently the different members of the Staff and lecturers could not give themselves the trouble to reply to the circular letter." One of the customs of the Club is for the members to meet and dine together once a year and in earlier days an after-dinner rubber at whist was the rule. Old entries in the Club accounts show "Dinner at the 'Albion,' October 31st, for 41 at 26/- with extra brandy, Seltzer water, and cards." "Forty dinners, dessert, with ices, wines, tea, coffee, lights and cards at 26/-."

This early slackness was remedied later on by such stalwart supporters of the Club as T. W. Nunn, Andrew Clark, E. A. Fardon (Resident Medical Officer to the Hospital for many years and strong supporter of everything connected with the School and Hospital), Sidney Coupland and J. Smith Turner, together with some of the past students, including D. Balding and H. Lucas, who together steered the Club affairs into prosperous channels along which they have since continued.

The Club owes a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Andrew Clark and later to Sir Comyns Berkeley for the time and trouble they gave to the office of Secretary which they each held for many years. On the resignation of Sir Comyns Berkeley, Dr. G. E. S. Ward was elected to the office which he now holds.

The dinner held in 1905 to celebrate the Jubilee (50th year) of the Club's existence was a great event. At the annual meeting held immediately beforehand with Mr. Balding in the Chair a beautiful silver cup was presented to the Club by Dr. William Cayley. On the cup was engraved the following inscription :

Hoc poculum pignus caritatis D. D. Gulielmus Cayley, M.D.
Anno MCMV sodalicio nosocomii
Middlesexensis Annum Quinquagesimum agenti.

The meeting was fortunate in having Mr. Nunn for its Chairman, for he was not only an original member

CLUB ACHIEVEMENTS

but was actually present at the first dinner over which Dr. Francis Hawkins—one of the original Founders of the School—had presided.

To quote from Nunn : “ The members of our Club have a common object in view—a community of purpose, and stand shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, to promote its all-round success and the success of every member.”

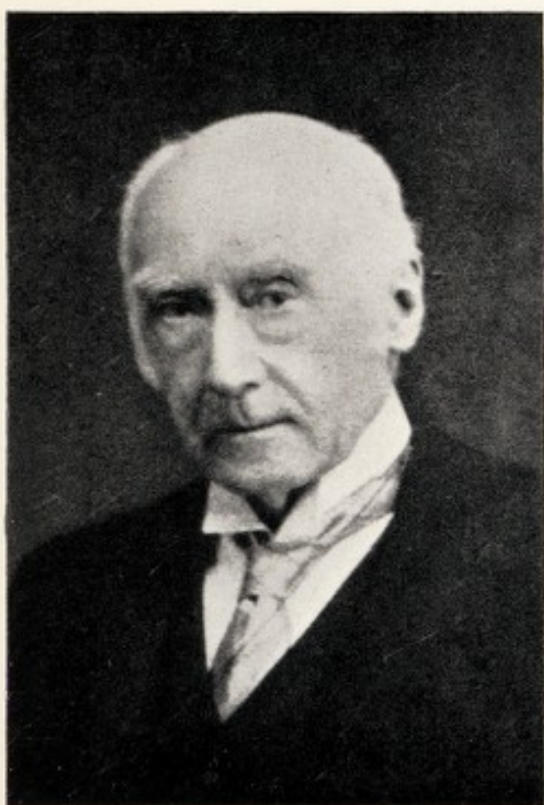
Results tell the tale of the Club's usefulness better than words, and not only has assistance been given to individuals where required, but the substantial sum of £250 was subscribed towards the building of the new Hospital and another sum of £250 towards the expenses of erecting a squash racquets court for the use of the Residents.



R. TEMPLE FRERE, 1856-1858



S. J. GOODFELLOW, 1858-1859



T. W. NUNN, 1859-1867



CHARLES MURCHISON, 1867-1868

DEANS, 1856-1868

CHAPTER VI

Steady Progress

ABOUT the middle of the fifties the lecturers again had considerable anxiety about the School discipline especially regarding the attendance of students at lectures and their habit of frequenting public-houses. Both these matters had cropped up on more than one occasion previously, but the attempts to deal with them satisfactorily had never succeeded.

As a preliminary measure on this occasion, the committee of lecturers appointed a sub-committee to inquire into and make a report on the whole matter. For the lecturers, the report was not altogether pleasant reading, since the conclusions arrived at were that the laxity of discipline did not appear to be due to any especially bad elements but rather to a deficiency of supervision, both educational and moral. As the School was then constituted, the sub-committee pointed out the difficulty in securing effective superintendence, since no individual lecturer could be expected or would be able to act effectively on his own authority, and for the committee as a body to try to supervise would be unwieldy and unlikely to be successful. It was therefore thought desirable that some one member of the committee should from that time be appointed for the purpose, and that he should be responsible to the lecturers and ultimately to the Board of the Hospital for the discipline in the School. The office, the report proposed, should be an annual one to be held by each lecturer in succession according to some arrangement to be determined upon. When this report came before the full committee, it was adopted with a few amendments. The most interesting of these was that which made it compulsory for each lecturer in succession to

fill the office, the Secretary of the School Committee and those whose duties as lecturers brought them to the School only in the Summer or Winter sessions being exempted.

It was recommended that the members of the sub-committee from whom the report had emanated should successively be the first to take office, and they were placed in the order of Dr. Temple Frere, Dr. Goodfellow, Mr. Campbell de Morgan and Mr. T. W. Nunn. With the exception of de Morgan the others each served in their turn.

To the holder of this office the title of Dean was given, and thus Dr. Temple Frere, at that time Physician-Accoucheur and Lecturer on the subject, became the first Dean of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School (1856).

The duties, which were at first comparatively light, have been modified from time to time and have become greatly extended in modern days owing to the continual expansion of the medical curriculum.

It soon became apparent that to hold office for one year only was to break the continuity of policy too frequently. Although the election has always remained an annual one it soon therefore became the custom to re-elect the holder of the office for a variable number of years according as circumstances seemed to dictate. Thus from one year originally proposed the term grew to be held for two, three, or more years. In more modern times the tenure has been for five or six years. Occasionally the period has been still longer. Mr. Andrew Clerk held the post for ten years and Dr. Campbell Thomson for eleven.

Another of the resolutions passed in the first instance, viz. that of making the office compulsory on each member of the lecturers as it became his turn, also soon ceased to be enforced. Since there are many to whom the work would not appeal, compulsion would be disastrous for Dean and School alike, and the procedure of selection is for many reasons better left elastic rather than tied down by hard and fast rules. As things are, choice usually falls upon one of the more junior of the medical or surgical staff who is willing to serve and who at the same time appears to have an aptitude for the work. Looking back

on the records of the School over the years during which nineteen Deans have held office it cannot be said that the committees have been anything but fortunate in their selections.

Of the early Deans, Dr. Temple Frere held office for two years ; Dr. Goodfellow for one year. Then came one of the most popular Deans of all time—Mr. Thomas William Nunn—known to students and colleagues alike as “Tommy” Nunn.

Nunn first joined the School as Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1848. In referring to that time he has said :

The aggregate of Students was not large ; the Prospectus did not require more than one sheet of Bath post. The discipline of the School might be described as lax, a state of affairs that had grown up from an absence of supervision, and also by certain antecedent circumstances. The dissecting-room, which then came under my charge, had been occasionally used as a boxing arena or as a ratting pit, and was sometimes illegally appropriated for other exhibitions. For instance, one afternoon, on my going into the room I beheld a student, mounted on a dissecting table, giving to a small but encouraging assembly his version, in pose plastique, of Ajax defying the lightning. The amount of vesture he carried did not impede his making at once a rapid descent from his impromptu platform. He did not wait for the lightning to strike. After some little while such incompatible divertissements ceased, and the daily routine of work went on without interruption. The Middlesex Hospital Medical School soon more than doubled its number of hard-working students.

If it be true that those whom the gods love die young, the gods must have loved Nunn a good deal, for he preserved a youthful outlook to the end of his long life. Up to the last few years of his life he might frequently be seen in the Museum, as often as not perched on a high stool, hovering over the specimens he knew so well. With a boyish appearance that seemed to make his real age impossible, he would indulge in reminiscences of the times when there used to be a consultation held over every case of hernia before the surgeon operated—an interesting comparison in the practice of surgery then and now.

During Nunn's term of office as Dean, the out-patient department was enlarged and the Governors' Prize for Clinical Work was instituted.

The School buildings had long been too cramped for

adequate teaching and proposals for rebuilding and extension were approved by the committee. The Weekly Board were asked to acquiesce and to give financial assistance; and in 1860 some enlargements were made chiefly in the shape of increased accommodation in the chemistry department and the addition of a new library.

At the same time the methods of teaching were reviewed, as they had been previously from time to time. On this occasion it was decided to appoint a School Tutor, for which post Dr. Liveing was chosen, and the duties of the Dean were at the same time laid down more definitely.

From now onwards we find the office of Tutor assuming greater importance, and eventually one was appointed in each of the main subjects—Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

About this period the subject of Public Health came to the fore, and in 1860 Dr. Greenhow was appointed to lecture on that subject.

It was in 1861—in the time of Nunn's Deanship—that the vexed question of women students first came under consideration. Miss Garrett (afterwards Dr. Garrett Anderson) had taken the then unprecedented step of endeavouring to obtain a medical qualification. In the course of her studies which, owing to the difficulties put in her way, she was obliged to take in piecemeal fashion at various institutions in England and Scotland, she obtained permission to attend classes of preliminary sciences at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School. Later in her studentship days she was permitted to visit the wards in company with the Resident Officers and one of the Residents also coached her in her clinical studies.¹

This innovation created a strong feeling among the students, who sent a petition of protest to the School committee.

The lecturers, though apparently individually inclined to support Miss Garrett, collectively failed to face the storm, and a resolution was carried to the effect that

This meeting considers it very inexpedient that female students should follow the practice of the Hospital and that the Medical

¹ See *British Medical Journal*, December 22, 1917.

Officers be earnestly requested not to permit any such persons to attend in the wards or out-patient room.

An offer from Miss Garrett to endow a medical scholarship for women students at the Middlesex Hospital was declined.

The next few years, while free of any stirring episodes, showed steady progress in accordance with the requirements and the extension of medical knowledge generally.

In the prospectus 1863-64 Dr. Burdon Sanderson (afterwards Sir John Burdon Sanderson) appears as Assistant Physician, and in 1866-67 he is lecturing, together with Mr. Hulke, on Physiology. It is worthy of note that in the prospectus for the following year, 1867-68, no fewer than six of the Staff possess Fellowships of the Royal Society. They are : Dr. Murchison, Lecturer in Medicine ; Mr. de Morgan, Lecturer in Surgery ; Mr. Hulke and Dr. Burdon Sanderson, joint Lecturers in Physiology and General Anatomy ; Dr. Spencer Cobbold, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, and Mr. John Tomes (afterwards Sir John Tomes), Surgeon Dentist.

Not long afterwards two more lecturers destined to become well known to fame were elected in the same year (1869) ; Dr. Lauder Brunton (afterwards Sir Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., and Physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital) was appointed to lecture on *Materia Medica* ; and Dr. David Ferrier (afterwards Sir David Ferrier, F.R.S., of King's College Hospital, and renowned for his work on localization of functions in the brain) to lecture on Physiology.

Neither of these two lecturers remained long. Dr. Ferrier resigned at the beginning of 1871 and Dr. Brunton in the latter part of the same year.

The time limit of one year which the rules set out for holding the office of Dean had in Nunn's case been prolonged to eight, and not until 1867 did he resign in favour of Dr. Murchison. To Murchison and to his immediate successors Dr. Greenhow (1868), Mr. H. Arnott (1870), and Dr. Cayley (1871), the post did not prove so attractive as it had done to Nunn, and two years was the maximum time any one of these three held office. In Murchison's

year of office nothing of special importance appears to have occurred in the School, but on the Hospital side the publication of Annual Reports by the Registrars was begun. In Dr. Greenhow's year, the Class Prizes—which in 1858 had been abolished when Prizes for 1st and 2nd Year's Clinical Work had been instituted—were re-established and the needs for improvement in nursing were recognized by the opening of a Nurses' Home by H.R.H. Princess Mary of Teck. During Mr. Henry Arnott's tenure there again appears nothing of special importance to record in regard to the School, but the Hospital during that year lost one of its surgeons—Mr. Charles Moore—who died while in office. Under Dr. Cayley's deanship, Entrance Scholarships and the Broderip Scholarships were founded. The lectureship on Psychological Medicine was also instituted. The first lecturer to be appointed was Dr. Henry Rayner, who held a high position in the world of Psychological Medicine and lectured in the School until 1878, when he resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Henry Case. Dr. John Murray succeeded Dr. Cayley as Dean in 1873, but had scarcely taken over the reins of office when he died (October 1873). In his memory, when Dr. R. King was Dean, a Murray Scholarship and a Gold Medal were founded in connection with the University of Aberdeen.

In 1874 plans for new School buildings were approved.

The Prospectus for 1874 is also notable for containing the name of the first anæsthetist elected to the Hospital—Mr. G. Everitt Norton, who held the post for many years. Before this appointment was made the administration and teaching of anæsthetics was in the hands of the Resident Medical Officer.

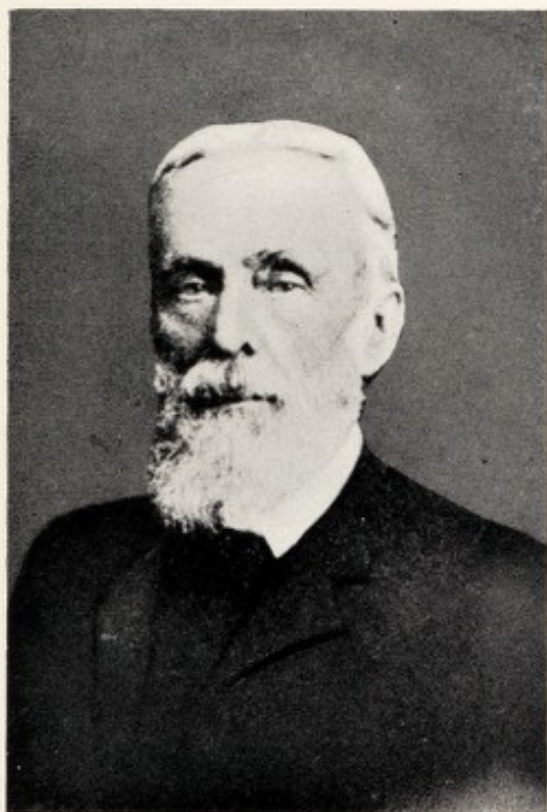
Some disorders at classes about this period were evidently considered to be due in part to the inability of some of the lecturers to maintain discipline, for it was resolved that "in the event of a lecturer appointed after the present date (July 1875) failing to maintain order in his classroom during lecture he shall on the circumstances being duly and sufficiently substantiated vacate the Chair." There appears, however, to be no record of any necessity to act on this resolution having ever occurred.



E. H. GREENHOW, 1868-1870



H. ARNOTT, 1870-1871



WILLIAM CAYLEY, 1871-1873



JOHN MURRAY, 1873-1874

DEANS, 1868-1874

An interesting event of this year was the celebration of the Centenary of the Middlesex Hospital Medical Society ; the foundation of which has already been recorded in Chapter I.

There were also some additions made to the School buildings during Dr. King's deanship, and in 1876 begins the ten years' progress of Mr. Andrew Clark.

Extension of the Nurses' Home and the building of some special wards were among the events during Clark's first two years, and then in 1879 came an important addition to teaching in the establishment of a special department for Diseases of the Skin.¹

In 1878 it was the turn of the students to be dissatisfied and they sent a memorial to the Staff requesting that additional clinical instruction in medicine and surgery should be provided. To this request the Staff acceded. In the following year (1879) a scheme was adopted for more advanced teaching of the earlier subjects of the curriculum, zoology, botany, chemistry, and physics, for students wishing to take the London University degree. The entries for these classes continued for a time to be somewhat spasmodic, but gradually more students joined for the full University curriculum and from about 1886 onwards the numbers continued to increase.

Further improvements in the School took place in 1880 by the building of a new lecture theatre and the enlargement of the dissecting room ; and in the following year specialism was further recognized by the formation of a Department for Diseases of the Ear and Throat.²

The death of Mr. R. W. Lyell, in 1882, a young surgeon who had only recently been appointed to the Staff, led to the founding of the Lyell Medal, which ranks among the prizes awarded for proficiency in surgery. The year 1884 was a busy one both for the Hospital and the School. In the Hospital a new out-patient department was opened by H.R.H. Princess Christian, and the number of House Surgeons was increased to three. In the School a *Conversazione* was given by the Medical Society ; Extern Clerkships for attendance on midwifery cases by students were

¹ See p. 128.

² See p. 129.

DISTINGUISHED STUDENTS

established ; a Clinical Prize was founded by Dr. F. Hetley, a former student ; and a class for Practical Medicine was formed. Another important event was the publication of a new Museum Catalogue which Dr. (Sir) James Kingston Fowler and Mr. (Sir) John Bland-Sutton had been appointed by the Museum Committee to compile.

Bland-Sutton had entered as a "perpetual" student in 1878 together with W. Essex Wynter and William Hern. All three of them were destined to become members of the Honorary Staff and teachers in the School—Essex Wynter as physician,—William Hern as dental surgeon, while John Bland-Sutton's path to fame began in the dissecting room, where he became a demonstrator and later lecturer on Anatomy.

A student of these days wrote :

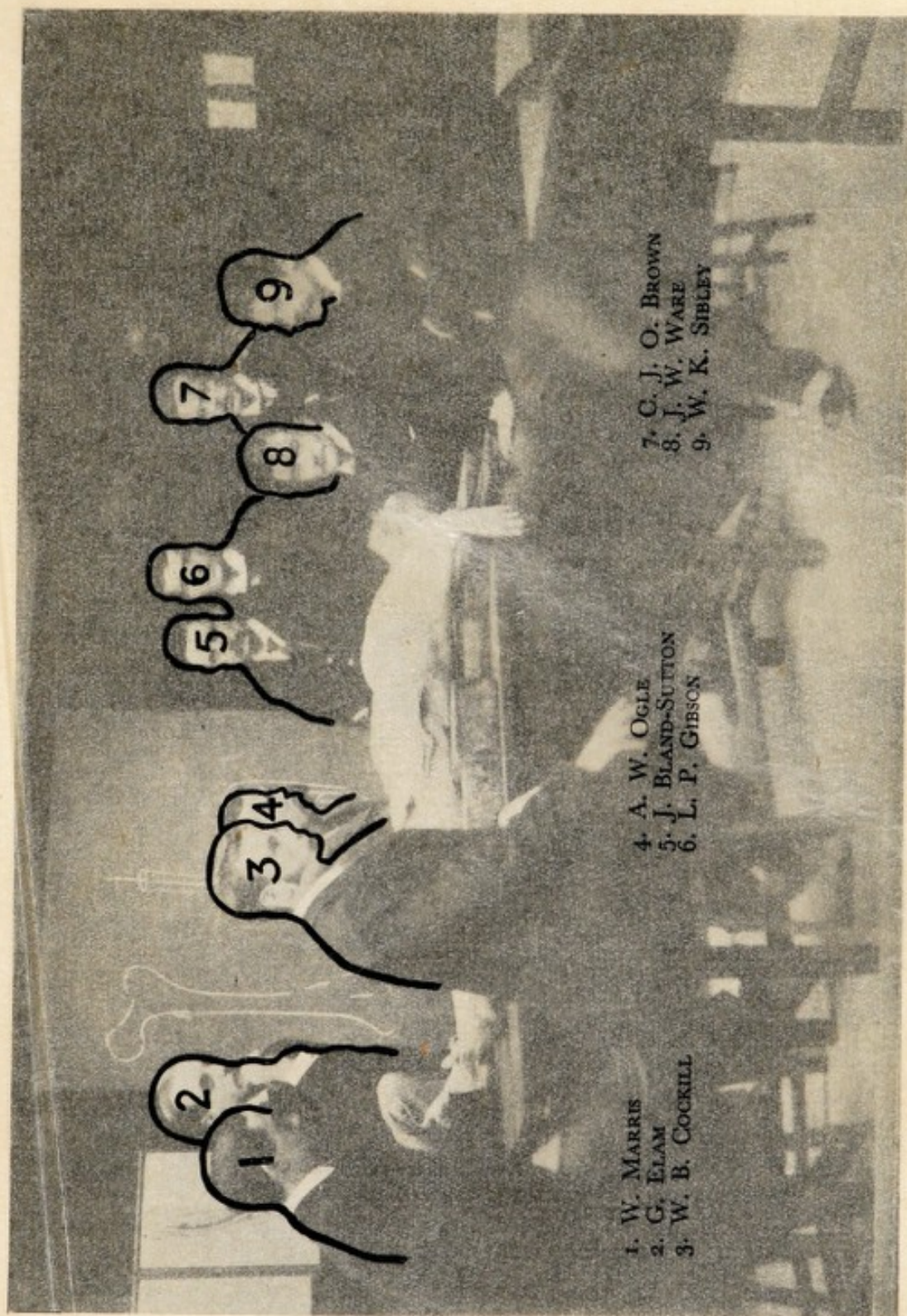
I often came across J. B.-S. in the Prosectors' Room. . . . Ever a worker, at many social events our hero would be absent, and the saying went :

When other men were in the fields,
At pastimes not a few,
John would be found dissecting seals
Or Monkeys at the Zoo.

Bland-Sutton was elected to the Honorary Staff as Assistant Surgeon in 1886. How Bland-Sutton began his medical studies by taking out a course at Cookes School of Anatomy in Bloomsbury—the last instance of the one-time numerous private Anatomical Schools in London—has been recorded in his own Autobiography.¹ Of the loyalty, affection and generosity he has shown towards the Middlesex Hospital and its School throughout his career and the benefits that have accrued to both Institutions from his munificent gifts reference will be made in later chapters.

Treatment by Electrical methods was first introduced into the Hospital by Mr. John Wyatt in 1767, but there was no systematic practice of this aid to diagnosis and treatment until a department was established in 1885.

¹ *The Story of a Surgeon*, by Sir John Bland-Sutton, Bt. (Methuen & Co.).



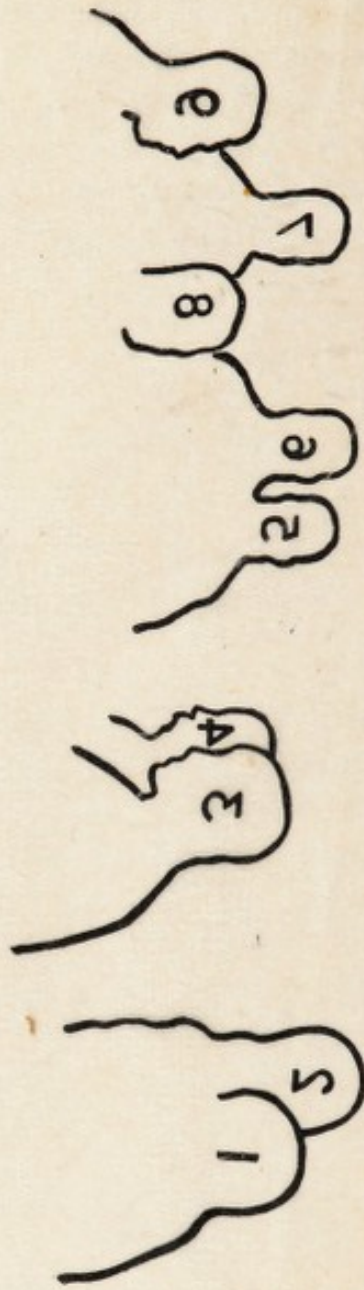
ANATOMY CLASS, 1882

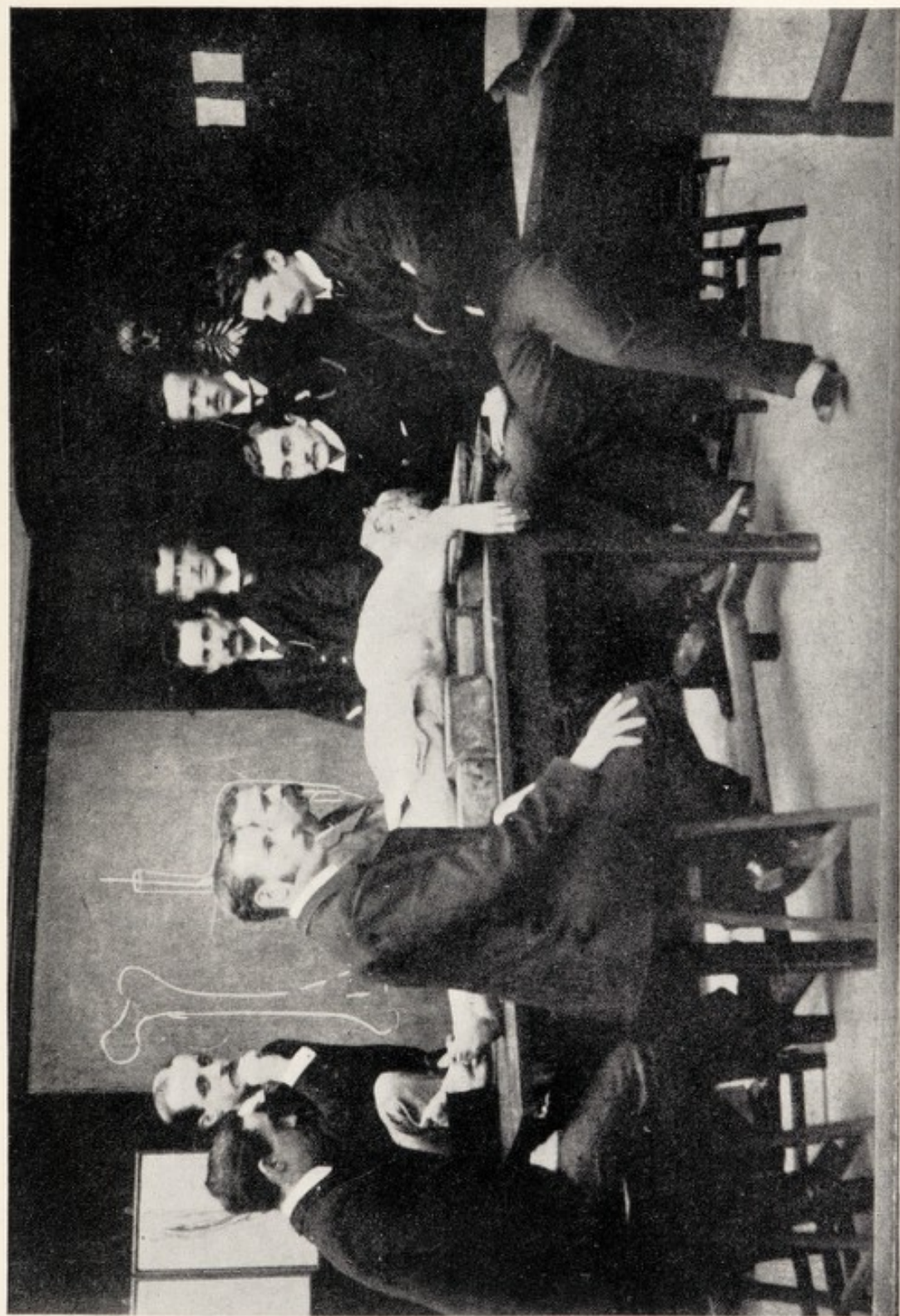
A Demonstration by John Bland-Sutton in the old dissecting room

3. М. В. СОСКИНГ
5. С. ЕДУИ
1. М. МУВИЗ

9. Г. Б. СИЗОН
2. Г. ВІУИД-СИЛОН
4. А. М. ОГИЕ

3. М. К. СИГЕЛ
8. Г. М. МУВЕ
1. С. Г. О. ВРОМИ





ANATOMY CLASS, 1882

A Demonstration by John Bland-Sutton in the old dissecting room

The necessary apparatus was housed in a room next door to the Medical Registrar's Office and was administered by an "Officer in Charge" as occasion required. The School teaching was extended in 1885 by a class for Practical Midwifery and by the foundation of a Scholarship in connection with Epsom College—to be called later the Freer Lucas Scholarship in memory of a student of that name (himself an Epsom Scholar) who, while holding the post of House Physician, lost his life from diphtheria contracted while giving an anæsthetic to a patient requiring tracheotomy.

A further opening for qualified students came into being the next year (1886) by the Weekly Board's decision to create the post of Casualty House Surgeon, owing to the increasing number of casualties with which the Resident Medical Officer with all his other duties could no longer contend. In the same year Mr. Andrew Clark, after ten years of office, resigned the post of Dean and was succeeded by Mr. (Sir) Alfred Pearce Gould (1886).

The busy years (1886-92) in which Pearce Gould held office, include the opening of the new School buildings (Cleveland Street Extension) and of the Residential College by the Lord Mayor of London; the appointment of a fourth Assistant Physician with charge of Children's Out-patient Department to which Dr. William Pasteur was elected; the resignation of Dr. Case as Lecturer on Psychological Medicine and appointment of Dr. Mickle in his place; the building of a new Post-Mortem Room and Mortuary; the holding of a *Conversazione* in the Hospital Garden given by the Medical Society; the installation of electric light, and the opening of Princess May Ward for Children.

Here it may not be inappropriate to mention that in briefly recording the accession and resignation of the various Deans, much of the hardest and most difficult work they are called upon to carry out for the School often never appears on the surface. For instance, a simple record of an extension of the School buildings such as took place during the deanships of King, Andrew Clark and Pearce Gould, or some alteration in the general teaching organization, conveys nothing of the underlying work that has been

STUDENT LIFE

required to carry it out. Only those who have studied the negotiations—delicate and protracted—that took place between the School and Hospital and which ended in amalgamation, and the extensive rebuilding of the School premises that took place as an immediate consequence, are in a position to realize the time and energy that must have been expended by Dr. Sidney Coupland and Dr. William Pasteur under whose successive deanships these two events mainly occurred. Nor was the period of the Great War anything but a difficult time, as again was the period following it. Thus each Dean in his turn has had to deal with difficulties special to his own time.

STUDENT LIFE IN THE LATE 'SEVENTIES

One who joined the Hospital as a student at the end of the 'seventies writes as follows :

I have been into the Hospital School once or twice in the last year or two, and what struck me very much was the difference in age of the students of these days and of mine. When I joined, the age of the students averaged, I think, a good deal more than it does to-day. Possibly this was due to the fact that the old apprenticeship which took one year off from the length of time the student had to pass before he could fully qualify, was in existence, although done away with very soon after.

I think too, that students did not work so hard in those days—I am speaking now about large numbers—of course there was always a number of earnest students to whom frolic was not attractive. There were, too, a number of "chronic" students then, very much older men, who constantly returned to the Hospital for more tuition, but who had to pass a good deal of their time as unqualified assistants to General Practitioners to enable them to earn the money to carry on their studies.

The unqualified assistants were a very good stand-by to the medical profession and, although versed in all the practitioner's routine, were mostly men who cultivated the art of giving impressions of kindness as well as vast learning to their employer's patients.

In those early days students entered the Hospital by the front portals, and the first thing we did on entering the door was to ask John, the Hall Porter, for a tip for the day's racing, and after the first lecture, which was at 9 o'clock, we used to hurry back in order to give him our shillings and half-crowns that he might place on the fancied horses in the hope that they would win us enough money to pay for our evening out.

STUDENT LIFE

Andrew Clark was Dean, and was very popular, giving one at the start all the advice that Deans generally do give.

It may perhaps throw some light upon the ideas of students in those days to say that when I asked a second year's man where to buy books, dissecting implements and microscope, he advised me to buy the first second-hand, and to get the very best possible microscope I could afford, as when occasion occurred that it became expedient to pawn it for a week-end or other necessary holiday, I should be able to get so much more money for my purpose.

In those early days Henry Morris was Anatomy Lecturer ; Arthur Hensman, Demonstrator of Anatomy ; and Bland-Sutton, Prosector. Benjamin Lowne was Physiology Lecturer, and I still remember his grey beard and his articulation, which was always difficult to follow.

I do not suppose that lectures to-day are very much better than they were then for the purpose of acquiring information. From demonstrations and practical talks by the Junior Staff one could always learn so very much more.

Bland-Sutton was always a helpful man to impart information, both in the early days when he was teaching anatomy and later when he taught surgery.

It was important in those early days to learn *materia medica*. We had to know what lumps of rock, twigs, leaves and roots looked like, and we had to know the ingredients that composed a lot of the popular mixtures.

There have been enormous strides made in Physiology since those days. One small book with some practical knowledge would then suffice for the Examinations.

When I joined, the period of study had just been increased from three years to four. In those days very few of the students ever took the higher qualifications, and it was not until some 8-10 years later, when the invasion of young qualified men with Scottish Degrees occurred, that the London student gave his mind to equip himself to repel these raiders.

There was one House-Surgeon and one Assistant House-Surgeon for out-patients. They were busy men on the two days a week that operations occurred. On other days one or the other could generally be seen enjoying himself in the usual haunts.

Antiseptics ("Listerism" in those days) was in vogue. Asepsis had not been born. Surgeons wore no gloves or other protection, but frock-coats that were kept hanging outside the operating room for them to get into before they began their work. They did, however, wash their hands after each operation. A very high proportion of the surgical cases, after operation, became septic ; the sight of "laudable" pus from an operation wound cheered the surgeon enormously.

Hall Davis was the gynæcologist and was followed by one of the nicest little men from the students' point of view that ever worked that branch, viz., Duncan. Talking about Duncan, reminds me of Smoking Concerts, because he was commanding a squadron of

STUDENT LIFE

Middlesex Yeomanry and always invited some of us to attend those military functions.

We had smoking concerts of our own too, not the elaborate affairs that we have to-day ; they took place in small eating houses and restaurants within a short radius of the Hospital. One, I well remember, in Cleveland Street, I think after we had won the Boat Race ; I cannot remember whether we beat St. Thomas's or London, but whichever it was it made no difference to the enormous amount of beer and claret that was drunk on that occasion. The landlord, I recollect, expostulated with us for the noise ; we dropped him out of the window.

Most of the students in my day lived in lodgings. A bedroom with breakfast and supper or dinner would cost about 25s. a week, and mostly in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road. If possible students lived near the Hospital, as means of transport in those days was very different from what it is to-day—horse buses, and the Underground Railway, which is now the Inner Circle. There were no Tubes, no Taxis, but Growlers and Hansoms.

The Hansom was the most expeditious means for getting about town and the most cheerful. The hansom cabman of those days was generally a very cheery good fellow, and if his fare got into any trouble he was down off his seat and fighting on his side as a matter of course.

The Empire, the Oxford, the Holborn, the " Pav." were the Music Halls of the day. In those days we sat at separate tables on the floor of these Halls. There was a Chairman, who used to announce the various turns in the formula, " Ladies and Gentlemen, your old favourite, so-and-so, will now oblige." Drinks were always on the tables and the chairman was generally appointed to his position because he had an enormous capacity for imbibing alcohol without it having any effect upon him.

The Empire was the hub of the joyous wheel on which everybody revolved from time to time. Most of the pretty ladies, very exquisitely gowned, frequented the promenade. It was all very friendly and very jolly.

As the pubs did not shut until half-past 12 on week days and 12 o'clock on Saturday nights, it was the general habit of students when we wished to really " read," to work up till eleven or so in our rooms and then sally forth to get a breath of fresh air and a sufficiency of beer before we returned to bed.

I think in those days, certainly among the crowd with which I was more intimately associated, there was a very strong desire for single or group combat. There was no ill-feeling about these scraps. When the insult was given anywhere in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly we used to go down to a lamp-post in the Green Park where any argument could be settled. These generally ended in the whole lot of us going back and toasting each other's very good health.

There were times when it was necessary to supplement our allowances, and during one or two seasons poaching expeditions used to be made into the surrounding country, and I have several times come

STUDENT LIFE

back from these with a sackful of rabbits which were sold to the various landladies from whom we took rooms.

Several of us hunted as often as we could afford to hire or when we could borrow a horse.

It will interest present-day students to know that I have had some very good gallops with draghounds where Golders Green is now massed, and have hunted with foxhounds from Edgware and with harriers from Hendon. You might just as well try to find a tiger as a hare in those districts now.

There was no such thing as a telephone in those days, and motors did not come for well over twenty years later.

I notice that our Hospital is now built over the site of the old "Spread Eagle," which was next door, and a very genial place for many of us to have lunch. It was kept by a very sporting landlord who came from Cumberland; he was a very great wrestler and was always glad for anyone to try to throw him down. I do not remember anyone succeeding.

There was another "pub" in Goodge Street, The One Tun, but in my early days it was not considered "correct" to go in there unless you were at least a third-year man. I do not know why this obtained.

I am afraid that I could go wandering on with reminiscences for a long time, but I hope I have given enough to get a general impression of what Students' life was like in my day.

There is just one little addition that I think might be mentioned; that is, the old midwifery rooms opposite the Hospital. When we had to do our turn outside, these were rooms that we could occupy, although the Hospital did not pay for them. It was very jolly because if you were not inclined to go to bed you could always go into the rooms where there was generally a poker game which ran most of the night.

We used to have to carry our little black bags down Seven Dials—Shaftesbury Avenue had not then been cut through the centre of it—and it is perfectly certain that if one had not got the little black bag as a "trademark" it would not have been safe to have gone down those streets.

Finally, when Nemesis, coupled with alcohol, overtook us on our special occasions, Vine Street was our "spiritual home." Five shillings was the usual sum to pay for a bad headache; it was very infrequent that our misdeeds were so bad that severe sentences were inflicted.

CHAPTER VII

The End of an Era

STUDENTS joining in October 1888 found the extensions to the School buildings that had recently been in progress, completed. The line of these extensions was from the east end of the Museum towards Cleveland Street. The Museum itself had been enlarged and two rooms had been added to it—one above the other—for the use of the Curator and his assistant. Leading out of the assistant's room, which was on the ground floor, was a new lecture theatre which came to be known as the "small" lecture theatre. The general arrangement of the benches of this "small" lecture theatre was similar in style to that of the theatre, now termed "large," which occupies the same site at the present day. The door on the top tier at the back, which formed the entrance and exit for the students, opened, as it does now, into the passage outside the students' "large" Common Room. There was but one Common Room in those days and it was smaller than the one with which it now corresponds on account of the School entrance being in Cleveland Street and the entrance passage cutting off a piece of the south end of the present room. Before this extension of building took place the only Common Room was a small room on the ground floor of the Hospital which was used later for secretarial offices. In the passage outside the Common Room a small office served for the Dean's Room. The Dean in 1888 was Mr. Alfred Pearce Gould, and of those who entered during the period in which he held office, many had good reason to be grateful for wise advice, always kindly given. As a teacher, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O., as he was afterwards to become, always commanded a large following of students

both in the wards of the Hospital and the class-rooms of the School, and knowledge gained in his tutorial classes in Surgery was the means of bringing many a student over on the right side of the College examination fences. In his later years Sir Alfred did much to advance medical education through the University of London. He was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine from 1912 to 1916 and Vice-Chancellor in 1916 and 1917.

The early 'eighties and onwards marked the approaching end of an era—an era in which aseptic methods had been unknown to the surgeon, and laboratory aids to diagnosis and treatment unknown to physician and surgeon alike.

The carbolic spray was still being used for some operations, especially internal ones, and a past student has recorded how on one occasion "in kettle days" a surgeon's whisker was singed, at which Nunn, who was present, remarked :

"Don't bother, but, off with the other!" and the kettle being ready, said, "Let us spray."

A favourite dressing in those days consisted of shreds of boric lint teased out and placed in bottles by convalescent patients.

It was a period in which physicians and surgeons received little or no aid to diagnosis beyond their personal observations and examinations conducted at the bedside. Bacteriology was still in its infancy, X-rays had not been heard of, and in place of present-day "biochemistry," chemical testing for the most part involved proceedings little more elaborate than could be carried out in the ward itself. A table placed at one end of the ward on which stood the ordinary chemical reagents and a few test tubes, served for a laboratory; and the clinical clerks or dressers, with the supervision of the house physician or house surgeon, made the routine investigations. A blood count or quantitative estimation of sugar was somewhat of an event for which the skill of the Medical or Surgical Registrar was generally requisitioned.

Knowledge of "internal secretions" from the thyroid and other glands in which such tremendous advances have

THE VICTORIAN AGE

been made in the last few years scarcely existed, and text-books usually summed the matter up in some such phrase as "ductless glands, the functions of which are unknown." The individuality through which opinions were conveyed to others and the "bedside manner" through which the patient secured confidence were even more important for success than they are now. To-day a definite opinion can be postponed without loss of prestige until X-ray, biochemical, or other laboratory investigations have been made. In the olden days, an opinion might be held over in exceptional circumstances, but for the most part, especially in the case of a consultant who was seeing the patient probably for the one and only time, it had to be driven home at once with a force that impressed others with a belief in its wisdom. Those were the days when long and varied experience, well garnered, placed a physician of seniority above his junior colleagues beyond all question, for, other factors being equal, no amount of ability in youth could equal the results of long experience in the observation of disease at the bedside.

Frock-coated and top-hatted, following their bewigged predecessors who carried the gold-headed canes of a still earlier period, the great physicians of the Victorian age acquired a sense of sight, touch, and hearing that is rarely met with to the same degree to-day—not of course that the ability to acquire these attributes is in any way less, but because the methods by which a diagnosis is arrived at are in most cases different.

It was an age when the public preferred their doctors to be of mature age, a preference which, provided the chosen one had used the experience of years to gain practical knowledge, was undoubtedly an advantage.

Small wonder then if the students looked upon the seniors of the Honorary Staff with admiration and respect for the knowledge and skill in diagnosis they had acquired and the correctness of the opinions they gave. Of such giants of the Victorian pre-laboratory period Middlesex could claim a great team round about the period with which we are now dealing. To follow Dr. William Cayley diagnosing a case of typhoid fever, an exponent in the art

of which he was at the time one of the most able of living men, was in itself an education. Eyes, touch, and sometimes even smell, together with long experience of the relative value of symptoms at the onset of the disease were the factors relied on. There was not even a "Widal reaction" to fall back upon for help. Nothing but acutely trained senses and an extensive experience. Nor was this great clinical observer less skilled in other branches of medicine. Sir James Kingston Fowler said of Cayley that no physician he had ever met was a more skilled clinical observer. Shy and retiring in manner, Cayley never attracted students in numbers, but those who had the good fortune to be his clinical clerks never had reason to regret it.

One who knew him well as a physician and friend ¹ has written a delightful and life-like description of scenes many will doubtless like to recall.

We see him there now, standing by the bedside of a fresh patient . . . listening to the notes already taken, a noticeable figure very quiet, and with eyes to all seeming tightly closed and yet strangely observant, for, as a witty colleague expressed it, what Cayley cannot see through his shut eyes is not worth seeing!—a circle of clerks and senior students around, then a sudden animation of look and manner, a most rapid examination of the patient, a few quick questions, a moment's reflection, then very briefly and very clearly an exhaustive diagnosis and treatment. The rapidity of it all was startling, the certainty and accuracy still more so, but he combined in an unusual degree a strong intellect with the rarer faculty or instinct of distinguishing essential from accidental symptoms and arriving at conclusions.

Cayley was learned in the classics, and it is to him that the choice is attributed of the motto adopted by the Hospital and School "Miseris succurrere disco."²

In Dr. Douglas Powell, afterwards Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Baronet, Physician to Queen Victoria, to King Edward VII and to King George V; and for five years President of the Royal College of Physicians, Middlesex possessed a courtly physician of great charm and culture.

¹ Dr. J. W. Browne, *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, vol. xx. Reprinted from the *British Medical Journal*, 1916.

² The motto is from the words which Virgil made to fall from the lips of Queen Dido when she went to the help of Æneas and his shipwrecked comrades: "Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco"—"Not unacquainted with misfortune myself, I learn to succour the distressed."

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

In the School he lectured on various subjects, including the General Principles of Medicine.

When Sir Richard Douglas Powell died, Sir Humphry Rolleston, then President of the Royal College of Physicians, paid a tribute to his memory in the *Middlesex Hospital Journal* in which he says: "Sir Richard Douglas Powell was one of the last of the distinguished band of broad-minded physicians who were so closely connected with Sir William Jenner and preserved the ideals of medical practice while showing full sympathy with the progressive advances of Science."

Sir Richard Douglas Powell shared wards for a time with Dr. David Finlay, who left to take up the Professorship of Medicine in Aberdeen. A kindly Scot, thorough in his work and regular in his "rounds," Finlay's teaching was much valued by the students, whose attention he captured with Scottish phrases, among which he was noted for the realistic manner in which with rolling r's he was wont to describe the sound of presystolic heart murmurs. Amusing tales—doubtless mostly apocryphal—of supposed racial attributes, clung around his memory for some time after he had gone. As an enthusiastic yachtsman Finlay earned the sobriquet of the "Skipper" from his friends and colleagues and his dry humour attached him to all. His appointment at Aberdeen made another link between the Middlesex Hospital School and Aberdeen which had been already formed by the Aberdeen Scholarship.

Dr. Sidney Coupland, Physician for many years and also Dean of the Medical School, was a strong rock of support both to Hospital and School. During the time he was Dean—a time seemingly quiet on the surface—there were many problems concerning medical education and the relations with London University agitating men's minds,—problems that required much thought and collaboration in the interests of the School.

Dr. Coupland resigned his post at Middlesex to become a Commissioner in Lunacy¹—a post he filled with distinction for many years.

¹ Now known as the Board of Control.

With Dr. J. K. Fowler—Sir James Kingston Fowler, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.—the line of famous pre-laboratory physicians can be seen coming to an end, for when he resigned in 1912 many aids to diagnosis had been discovered both in chemistry and other directions. X-rays under the direction of Dr. Lyster had been installed; the sphygmomanometer for measuring blood pressure was in constant use; the electrocardiograph was beginning to check the evidence of the stethoscope, and biochemistry, the study of chemical functions of the living body, was rapidly becoming an essential aid to diagnosis and treatment. While he adapted himself to these new methods with a facility many a younger man might have envied, to one, such as he, who had always taught the value of observation and insisted that the stethoscope should be rigidly kept in the background until sight, touch, and general reasoning had been fully exercised, the advent of so many mechanical methods undoubtedly took away some of the satisfaction and pleasure he had always derived from the profession he both loved and adorned.

In the surgical wards there were corresponding giants of those days. John Whitaker Hulke, F.R.S., then Senior Surgeon, ruled with a rod of iron. His dressers, as his testimonials are said to have been worded, certainly "had had every opportunity of learning their work."

A man of great erudition and industry, combined with unusual strength of character, John Whitaker Hulke would have been the mainstay of any Institution. Hulke was President of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1893 and 1894.

Punctilious to a degree in all things, he prided himself among others on his punctuality. On his visiting days he might be seen striding across the courtyard in the front of the hospital precisely as the clock was about to strike the half-hour (1.30) and duly to emphasize the importance of this event to all and sundry who might be awaiting him in the entrance hall, he always took out his watch and compared it with the Hospital clock.

Being under J. W. Hulke [writes one of his old dressers],¹ I felt

¹ "Memories of Fifty Years Ago," by Herbert A. Smith, M.D., *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, 1926.

EMINENT SURGEONS

under the shadow of a great rock. . . . The future President of the Royal College of Surgeons always reminded me of the Sage of Chelsea, profoundly wise and somewhat grizzled. . . . A man of few words ; a neat operator with rapid judgment. . . . When his House Surgeon I among others was privileged to dine occasionally with Mr. Hulke, who afterwards entertained us with fossils.

Hulke was President of the Geological Society from 1882 to 1884 and in 1887 was presented with the Wollaston Medal.

Of George Lawson, the second of the Surgeons in seniority, this same student has written : " He stood out as one who was genial, sympathetic, and wise, and beloved by all "—a statement all who knew him will endorse. He was early in recognizing the value of antiseptic surgery, and he is said to have been indeed the first at Middlesex to wear a white linen overall when operating. He had, says a Resident at that time, long made a practice of not ligaturing arteries after an amputation, trusting to twisting them, and, says this same observer, " I never remember his having any secondary hæmorrhage," a notable achievement in those days. To the encouragement and practical help of Mr. George Lawson the idea of building the Hospital Chapel, which was erected in memory of Major Ross, a former Chairman of the Hospital, was largely due.

The third of the Surgeons in those days was Henry Morris, who had come from Guy's to Middlesex as Surgical Registrar in 1870. He was soon appointed to the Staff and as a teacher of Anatomy in the School quickly made a name for himself.

Described by one¹ who was taught by him in the *seventies* we hear of him " fresh as a new pin, well groomed, with wavy ebon locks, lecturing . . . with a vocabulary as classical as it was wide." A decade later he became a pioneer in the surgery of the kidney,² and his name was made. Dignified in manner and distinguished in appear-

¹ Herbert A. Smith, M.D., *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, 1926-27.

² The operation for removal of stone from the kidney (nephrolithotomy) was performed for the first time by Sir Henry Morris at Middlesex Hospital in 1880 on a patient under the care of Dr. Coupland, who diagnosed the condition.

ance he always elicited admiration as he alighted from his brougham and, accompanied by his house surgeon and dressers, proceeded along the corridor to the old Broderip Ward. In reality the kindest of men, he affected a somewhat hectoring manner which among some made him more feared than liked. Much of it was what in modern times would be styled "leg pulling." In the operating theatre a little comedy concerning the cutting power of scalpels which many may have heard with variations was frequently played between him and Wilson the attendant who, before the days of asepsis, was in charge of the instruments.

He was not by any means oblivious to his own little weaknesses in these respects which, to those who knew him, meant nothing more than an outlet for the fatigue and irritability that men of his temperament must oft-times feel.

As he explained to the students when they presented him with a testimonial on the occasion of his retirement, the office of Honorary Surgeon is not always a bed of roses.

You may [he said] have known occasions when a series of irritating circumstances have combined to cross him. When this was the case you may have found that the ward visit was not completed without the exhibition of some unamiability of mood, some austerity of manner, some acerbity of look, some asperity of speech. But I trust you were also able to discern an earnest desire on the part of the surgeon that the reprobations or admonitions which he had thought it requisite to administer should not unduly hurt the feelings or wound the susceptibilities of the young gentleman or young gentlemen who had been cast for the rôle of scapegoat for the occasion.¹

With these farewell words to the students Sir Henry left the School and Hospital he had served so well. The locks that once were ebony now were grey. A Baronet and thrice President of the Royal College of Surgeons he was happy in living long enough to see the School endowment fund, to which he made the first contribution,² grow to a strength that rendered the position of the School unassailable.

In these same 'eighties the Residents had their rooms in the Hospital and dinner was provided for them every evening in the Board Room, where the Resident Medical

¹ See *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, 1905.

² See p. 93.

THE RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE

Officer, Mr. E. A. Fardon, and the Lady Superintendent, Miss G. M. Thorold, presided at either end of the table. Living in the Hospital in this manner served to accentuate the difference in standing between the Residents and their clerks and dressers, a difference which between seniors and juniors was in those days taken as a matter of course more than it is now.

For a clinical clerk to be invited to tea by his house physician, after the round of the wards was finished where he might also have the good fortune to meet the "Chief" face to face in less formal circumstances than usual was a compliment which was greatly appreciated.

Between the Honorary Staff and the students there was fixed, as in still earlier days, a social gulf which in ordinary hospital life was seldom bridged.

Another feature of the late 'eighties was the institution of a Residential College and thus the dream of a former generation of lecturers was fulfilled. The first Resident Warden was Mr. Leopold Hudson, a past student of the School who rose rapidly in his profession and was appointed Assistant Surgeon at the first vacancy for which he was eligible. Unhappily a career of great promise was cut short by death after he had been on the Staff only a short time. The second Warden was the Rev. W. J. Deighton, at that time Chaplain to the Hospital, and following him Dr. R. A. Young, now the Senior Physician, held the office for a short time. For some reason or other students did not avail themselves to any great extent of the opportunities of living there, and owing to structural changes in the Hospital which required Residents' rooms to be found elsewhere, the College became the Residents' home. The building was eventually divided into two. One part was retained for the Residents and the other part added to the Nurses' Home. In the recent scheme of reconstruction the site of the one-time Residential College is now occupied by the Woolavington Wing for paying patients and the Residents have their quarters in a block of buildings in Mortimer Street on part of the site of which stood the "Spread Eagle."

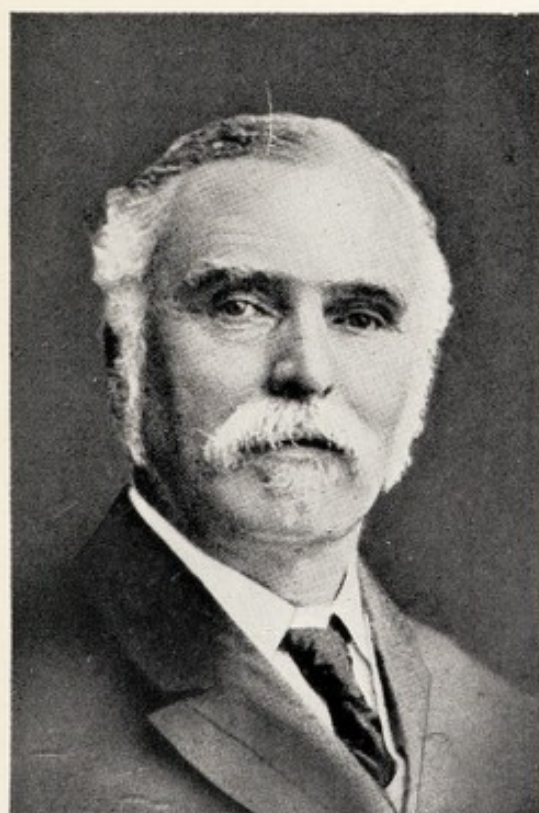
In 1886 Bland-Sutton was appointed Assistant Surgeon, and in 1891 Essex Wynter was appointed Assistant



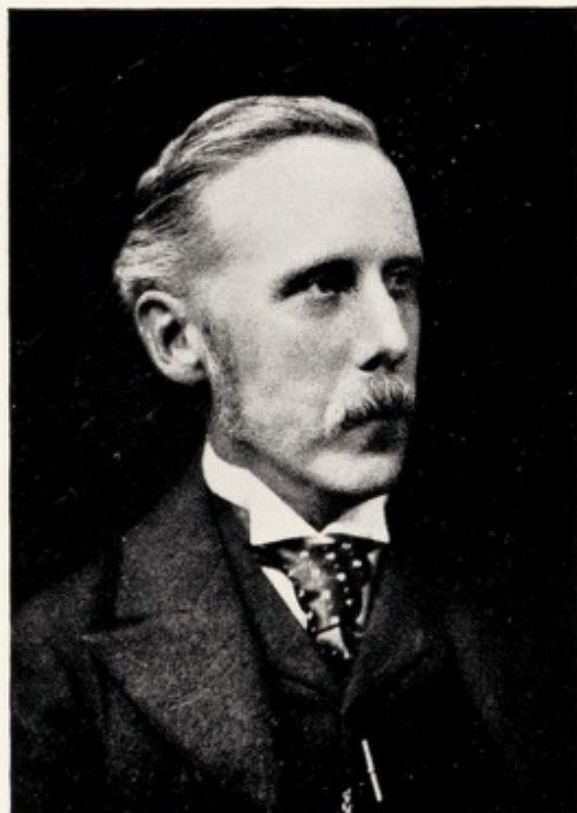
ROBERT KING, 1874-1876



ANDREW CLARK, 1876-1886



ALFRED PEARCE GOULD, 1886-1892



SIDNEY COUPLAND, 1892-1896

DEANS, 1874-1896

LIFE AT THE HOSPITAL

Physician. These appointments, which were shortly to be followed by a third—that of Leopold Hudson—marked a new era in which Middlesex students began to attain positions on the Staff. Similar promotions have occurred with commendable frequency since.

But though the medical and surgical sides of the Staff for a long time included none who had previously been a whole-time student at Middlesex, the posts of Dental Surgeons were held by past Middlesex students from the first. As we have already seen, Mr. (Sir) John Tomes, a past student, became the first Dental Surgeon to Middlesex, and thence onwards the posts have been held by a long line of Dental Surgeons whose medical education has for the most part been carried out at Middlesex.¹

In 1888 Dr. Thorowgood, who had lectured on *Materia Medica* since 1872, resigned and was succeeded by Dr. C. Y. Biss, who was an Assistant Physician and had previously lectured on Botany.

LIFE AT THE HOSPITAL

The general life of the student during this period had advanced somewhat in possibilities. Horse buses were getting more plentiful, and this made it possible to live farther away from the Hospital.

Suburban Railway services in some directions enabled a few students to live a little way out of Town, but to those who had to attend "nine o'clock lectures," distance was still an important question. The majority therefore lived within about half an hour's journey from the Hospital, the neighbourhoods of Russell Square, Camden Town, and other districts north and east being the most popular. For those who preferred simple lunches there were now restaurants, which obviated the necessity of lunching in public-houses which had so disturbed the lecturers in former days. There was also at this period a restaurant in the School where a good mid-day dinner could be obtained at a reasonable price. There were as always some "ne'er-do-wells," but the greater number put in a reasonable amount of work and sooner or later obtained

¹ See p. 125.

their qualifications. In contrast to the earlier times, the supervision in these days was satisfactory, as might be expected when Pearce Gould was Dean, and irregularity in attendance at lectures soon met with reproof.

There was also about this time a system of "periodical class examinations" once or twice in each term which everyone taking the lecture course was expected to attend. In addition to these there were tutorial classes in both Medicine and Surgery. The teaching in the dissecting room was directed by Mr. Arthur Hensman, Lecturer in Anatomy with Mr. (Sir) John Bland-Sutton and Mr. Gordon Brodie as demonstrators. Lectures on Comparative Anatomy were given by Bland-Sutton. Mr. B. T. Lowne was the lecturer on Physiology and if his lectures were sometimes accompanied by more applause than was necessary to demonstrate his popularity, he took it all in good humour and seldom lost his temper. The Chemistry Lectures, on the other hand, were sometimes the scene of little disturbances, but then experiments always lend themselves to noise—acclamation if they come off, and "booing" if they do not—and Mr. William Foster, genial as he was to talk to, was not always very good at keeping order. In Medicine Lectures, delivered by Dr. Cayley—no one thought of making any noise and in the Surgery Lectures woe betide him who thought to bait Henry Morris. On one of the rare occasions when a reprimand was necessary for a student whose head was violently nodding during the dullness of a lecture on "bones," it took only the mild form of the Lecturer sarcastically imploring a neighbouring student to prevent the delinquent from "breaking his neck."

Teaching for the University of London was at this time better organized for the earlier subjects (Physics, Chemistry and Biology), and a group of students was now in process of working for the London degrees. Of this group two of the seniors and pioneers were H. W. Gibson, who later practised at Hampstead; and Thomas Carwardine, who, rich in University honours, left London to practise Surgery at Bristol. R. A. Young and others followed, and from this time onwards the numbers of students taking the London University degrees steadily became more numerous.

The demand thus created for teaching of a more advanced character was met and honours and distinctions were consistently gained.

The games were then, and for a good many years to come, hampered by want of a ground. All matches were therefore "away" matches, and though there were a few on Wednesdays, most of them were only on Saturday afternoons. Cricket, football (Rugby), and rowing were the chief pastimes of importance—Association football was just being started, hockey and other games came later.

Saturday evening was generally a "night off," even for the hardest workers. For those who liked theatres the pit at half a crown, or the gallery at a shilling, were available, and for those who preferred variety shows the "Halls" were much the same as they had been in the previous decade. There were no orderly queues waiting for pit and gallery in those days; the crowds just collected round the doors, manœuvred for position, and pushed for all they were worth when the time came for the doors to open. In these circumstances it by no means followed that the earliest comers always secured the best places. Where the pit door chanced to open out on to a slope, as it did in the case of at least one popular theatre, a judiciously timed shove down the hill by a group of students just as the doors were heard to be opening more often than not resulted in the late comers getting seats in the "front row," while those who had been patiently waiting came off second best.

F. Clare Melhado had not long been promoted to Secretary-Superintendent. Arthur Godrich and C. H. March, two of his faithful Assistants for many years, were in their youth. George Kohring—junior to Godrich, who also served the Hospital for many years—came later. The Librarian at that time was W. Siggs, who was succeeded in turn by A. L. Clarke, George Long and M. Bazire.

Joseph Taylor was House Steward. He will be remembered with gratitude by many past students and Residents to whom he was a staunch friend. Happily he is still with us, though retired. Pickett, the chief engineer, was already well known. In the dispensary were John Kitchin, Frank Jones and T. C. Willey, where for many years they

THE MUSEUM

faithfully served the Hospital. Of others, many will recollect "John" at the front lodge who, clothed in his robes of office and bearing the mace on Board Meeting days must, in appearance at any rate, have been a worthy successor of "King Cole" in the 'forties, recollections of a like nature which the present generation will carry away of Stocker in the Hospital and Hockley in the School. "George" (Richardson), the faithful attendant of many future Lecturers on Anatomy, was still in his youth, and "William," also in the School, was fast approaching old age.

One of the chief events of the day was the arrival of members of the Honorary Staff for their afternoon visits. As the hands of the clock approached 1.30 p.m. the Residents with their clerks and dressers gathered at the entrance. There were no motor-cars in those days and from the empty courtyard and the street in front there came no sounds harsher than the passing of a hansom cab or the rumbling of a "four-wheeler." The Staff begin to arrive. Some are walking and one or two come up in hansom cabs. A few minutes later the carriages and pairs roll up. Henry Morris's bays; Pearce Gould's bays; Bland-Sutton's dashing greys. Then turning into the gateway at a pace that reveals the guidance of a master hand comes a smart carriage with its high steppers driven by Dr. William Duncan, the Senior Obstetric Physician. He—like his colleagues—passes through a lane of respectful students to enter the Board Room beyond.

THE MUSEUM

The old Museum, like many other Institutions of this era, was approaching its end. This period, about half-way through its history, makes a convenient point for summing up its description in some detail. As we have already seen, its contents were originally made up from contributions by the various lecturers, the largest contributor having been Dr. Sweatman, whose collection was eventually purchased from his widow for 350 guineas.

The first Curator to be appointed was Mr. Lonsdale, who drew up the first catalogue. Mr. Rowdon, who succeeded Mr. Lonsdale as Curator, was followed by Mr. C. H.

THE CURATORS

Moore, and in his time another catalogue (the second) was drawn up. The next on the list of Curators was William Flower, whose term of office was interrupted while he was serving in the Crimea, during which the post was held successively by Mr. Laurence and Mr. Vander Byl. Flower also held the posts of Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant Surgeon.

Sir William Flower's inclinations led him towards the study of natural history rather than surgery and after being Conservator of the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, he eventually succeeded Sir Richard Owen in the Directorship of the Natural History Museum.

Dr. Spencer Cobbold, who succeeded Flower, was an authority on parasitic worms, specimens of which he left to the Museum. In 1869 Dr. Cayley became Curator and prepared another catalogue and added a good many specimens of interest. By 1875, when Dr. Sidney Coupland took the office, the posts of Curator and Pathologist had been combined. In 1880 Kingston Fowler was appointed, and with the assistance of Bland-Sutton and Leopold Hudson a new and extensive catalogue was produced. Dr. Sidney Martin held the office for a short time and was succeeded by Dr. Arthur Francis Voelcker, who came to Middlesex from University College Hospital. He held the combined posts of Curator and Pathologist for seven years (1890-97). During his lengthy tenure of office Dr. Voelcker was instrumental in introducing many improvements in the teaching of pathology as well as adding many new specimens to the Museum. Some of these latter, prepared under his direction by the Kaiserling process that had recently come into use and by which the colour of the specimens was preserved, proved excellent for teaching purposes.¹ The "preparation room" at the east end of the Museum (the site of which the present "large theatre" has absorbed) was in those days the centre of the pathological work of the Hospital, for this was before the time when any special laboratories had been built. In this tiny room was a motley collection of specimens ranging from "unique" to those of the most ordinary kind. They had

¹ Dr. A. F. Voelcker, to whom the writer is indebted for some of these Museum notes, became Assistant Physician in 1895.

MUSEUM SPECIMENS

all at some time or other been solemnly handed over to the Curator with injunctions to "preserve and mount" for the museum, and great indeed would have been the courage required of a Curator—especially if he were aspiring to a future post on the Staff—to destroy these for the most part useless objects held in such esteem by their donors. The result was a conglomeration of jars crowded with specimens with which no one could keep pace. Into this same preparation room came the material for examination, microscopic and otherwise. Above the "preparation" room, and reached by an iron spiral staircase, was the Curator's room, in which the Curator prepared sections for the class of Pathological Histology and carried out any special work on the Museum in which he might be engaged. Here also meetings of the Museum Committee were held and notes of pathological examinations of various kinds were kept. Dr. Voelcker recalls, as many others will do, the post-mortem room attendant "William" of that time. William, who was what would be called "a character," considered himself no mean morbid anatomist, and was inclined at first to resent some of the terms which Dr. Voelcker sometimes used and with which he was not familiar. On one occasion when someone inquired for the result of a certain post-mortem examination, William's reply was, "Well, sir, Dr. 'Volker' 'e says it were a case of myercarditis, but what I says is, 'Fatty 'eart's' good enough for the 'orspital."

To return to the Museum. The Comparative Anatomy specimens which were largely the legacy of Sir William Flower's collection contained among others the skeletons of two dogs which were said to have been the originals of Landseer's picture "Dignity and Impudence"; also the skeleton of a horse, which was said to have served as Landseer's model. As Landseer at one time resided in Foley Street close to the Medical School, it seems not unlikely that these beliefs were correct. The skull of an elephant, skeletons of apes, and other specimens of a similar kind were there, and all were housed in one large case at the side of the Museum. Anatomical and physiological preparations, some of great interest, were ranged mainly along

HISTORICAL SPECIMENS

central tables, and the pathological specimens, of which Dr. Voelcker while in office compiled a supplementary catalogue, were placed on tiers of shelves from the floor to the ceiling. Among the more important additions to the Museum at this period were a series of sections of eyes showing various pathological changes which were prepared and presented by Mr. Treacher Collins, the Ophthalmological Surgeon who had previously been a student at Middlesex. Another addition was a case containing a large collection of urinary calculi presented by Sir Henry Morris and illustrative of his renal surgery in which he was a pioneer. After Dr. Voelcker, Dr. Campbell Thomson became Curator, then Dr. R. A. Young, and after him Dr. C. E. Lakin.

In an account of the Museum given by Dr. C. E. Lakin¹ we read that one of the oldest specimens which takes us back to early days is a coloured drawing of an inflamed jugular vein of a horse made in 1828, by Mr. J. M. Arnott, and doubtless placed in the Museum as one of his contributions at the time the School was founded. It illustrated a paper on Inflammation of Veins which was quoted as a classic for many years. Another plaster cast overlaid with coloured wax of an intestinal condition was by the hand of Bell himself, and there are of course Bell's interesting drawings and paintings which are now in the Anatomical Department and in the Dean's room. Another specimen that goes back to the eighteen-thirties consists of a series of wax models illustrating the embryology of the chick. These models were made by Tuson, also one of the founders of the School, and like some of the other specimens were doubtless given as one of his contributions to the common stock at the beginning.

There are also interesting specimens illustrating "Occupational Diseases," showing effects of continued inhalation of particles of dust and grit such as may occur in miners, knife-grinders, and those following similar occupations, conditions which owing to increased precautions are happily much less common to-day than formerly. For these and a collection of suprarenal glands illustrating Addison's

¹ "History of the Museum," *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, 1908.

THE INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY

Disease, Headlam Greenhow, one-time senior physician, was responsible.

Among those possessing a human rather than a teaching interest were two specimens illustrating death by choking—both due to greed. In one, a man was said to have wagered a sum of money he could hold a billiard ball into his mouth. He tried, and as might be expected, the ball slipped back in his throat and choked him. In the other case death was due to choking from a mutton chop. The story went that the man was for some reason or other fleeing from justice and saw his pursuers enter the eating-house while he was having a meal. He tried to run away and take his meal with him. He succeeded in keeping the latter but was unable to accomplish the former.

As the study of Pathological Histology grew to be of greater importance and the need for a closer association between wards and laboratory became more fully recognized the existing accommodation was felt to be insufficient for the purpose. Foreseeing the necessity for new laboratories to meet the coming requirements, Sir John Bland-Sutton suggested to the Earl of Athlone, Chairman of the Hospital, the desirability of pulling down the old Museum and erecting a Pathological Institute in its place. For the cost of building this Institute, known later as the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology, Sir John Bland-Sutton generously made himself responsible. On its completion the contents of the old Museum were redistributed. Human Anatomy specimens went to the Anatomical Department, Comparative Anatomy to the Biological, and Pathological to a new museum in the Institute, while the skeletons of the larger vertebrates were disposed of.

The building of this Institute marked another milestone in the outlook on medical education—an outlook summed up by Bland-Sutton when he said :

Fifty years ago the pathway to surgery lay through the dissecting-room. To-day it lies through the Pathological Institute.

JONATHAN POLLARD

No history of the Museum could be considered complete without reference to Jonathan Pollard, who for many years



SIR JOHN BLAND-SUTTON, BART.

Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, 1886-1920

President of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1923-1926

From an oil-painting by the Hon. John Collier, now hanging in the Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

AN OLD SERVANT

was the trusted and loyal assistant to successive Curators. Pollard came to Middlesex in 1882 from King's College Hospital, where he had received some training from Dr. Lionel Beale, and he soon became expert at preparing both macroscopic and microscopic specimens. Pollard's duties in the School were multifarious, for in addition to his special work as the Curator's assistant, he supervised the scrubbers who cleaned the Museum and took care of all the lecturers' diagrams which he sorted out and displayed in the theatre before the lectures began. He was also responsible for accounting for the spirit used for preparation of specimens, and for any other odd jobs which he seemed the right person to carry out. His knowledge of the names and positions of specimens in the Museum was extraordinary, as also was his ability to produce from unlabelled jars any particular specimen that might be required for a lecture. In the earlier days when the teaching of pathological histology was less well organized Pollard held classes at his own home which students frequently attended just before their examinations were due. The object of these classes was to learn to practise "spotting" slides under the microscope. Pollard used to arrange microscopes on a revolving table round which three or four students sat. As the table was revolved each student looked at a specimen and put down his "guess," which was duly confirmed as right or wrong. In this not very elevating manner of attaining knowledge a large number of specimens were "spotted" during the evening. Tradition among the students had it that Pollard at some past period in his life had prepared microscope specimens for the Colleges and that his set was the counterpart of a set kept for use at examinations. If questioned on this point, Pollard used neither to confirm nor deny the suggestion. He merely "looked wise."

To each new Curator Pollard adapted himself apparently without any effort. He was completely loyal to each in turn and never—at any rate outside his own mind—compared one with another. Again to quote Dr. Voelcker, "his honesty, civility, ability, and loyalty, will be among the treasured memories of a Curator for whom he worked

AN ARTIST

daily for seven years." Grown old in the service of the Museum, where he worked for forty years, Pollard died in 1922 at the age of 69.

CHARLES BERJEAU

For many years visitors to the Curator's room were wont to see a bent figure sitting at a bench engaged in making exquisite drawings of specimens in black and white. This was Charles Berjeau, whose drawings were reproduced as woodcuts in Bland-Sutton's books, notably *Tumours, Innocent and Malignant*, and in works of other authors. The beautiful wood engravings made from Berjeau's drawings were probably among the last of this type of illustration for medical books, and for their instructive and artistic qualities they have remained unequalled by the photographic processes that have superseded them.

CHAPTER VIII

Further Progress—Amalgamation

IN 1892 Dr. Coupland became Dean. During his time classes in Pharmacology and Therapeutics and in Biology were formed, while those of *Materia Medica* and Comparative Anatomy were discontinued.

The deaths of three members of the Staff occurred while they were holding office—viz. Mr. J. W. Hulke, F.R.S., the Senior Surgeon ; Mr. W. Foster, the Lecturer on Chemistry, and Mr. A. Hensman, Lecturer in Anatomy and Surgeon in charge of the Department for Diseases of the Ear and Throat.

In the School (1895) Mr. B. T. Lowne resigned the lectureship on Physiology and Dr. R. A. Young was appointed in his stead (1896). In the same year Dr. F. J. Wethered became Lecturer on Forensic Medicine ; Dr. A. F. Voelcker on Pathological Anatomy. In 1896 Mr. John Murray was elected an Assistant Surgeon.

With the resignation of Mr. (Sir) John Bland-Sutton from the lectureship of Anatomy in 1896 the practice of one of the Honorary Surgeons lecturing on this subject which had been carried out since the School was founded came to an end. Dr. Arthur Robinson (afterwards Professor) was appointed in 1896 and was the first whole-time teacher in this subject.

The death in 1897, at an early age, of Mr. Leopold Hudson, to whose memory the Leopold Hudson Prize was founded by Mrs. Hudson, created a vacancy on the Staff which was filled by the appointment of Mr. T. H. Kellock, who had previously held the post of Surgical Registrar.

The Amalgamation of the Hospital and School was of all events the most momentous in the history of the School since the time of its foundation, for by this arrangement

HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL AMALGAMATE

the School was placed in a position of security it had never before experienced. The circumstances that led to this important result began in 1894 when the Weekly Board were able to acquire a site in Union Street on the conditions that buildings were to be erected within a specified time, and after protracted negotiations the amalgamation was duly effected in 1896.

Thus were the affairs of the School made at last more secure. As Dr. Sidney Coupland has said, it may not be out of place to remind later generations of the debt they owe to those who formerly kept this and other schools in being through many difficult times, planned as the schools for the most part were on the idea of being self-supporting institutions.

The attempt to maintain this rôle of quasi-independence [says Coupland] must have hampered efficiency and imposed upon many a staff a burden which they ought not rightfully to have borne. All honour, then, to those who, under the most discouraging conditions, did at great self-sacrifice keep alight the torch of medical learning to the manifest advantage of the community as a whole, as well as of the particular hospitals with which the schools are allied.

From now onwards the School was united to the Hospital and was to be governed by a Council on which the Hospital Board, the Honorary Staff and the Lecturers were equally represented.

Once the agreement was ratified no time was lost in proceeding with plans for rebuilding, which included a new Pathological Department together with a Bacteriological Laboratory (bacteriology having recently made such advances as to make this step essential). The Chemistry Department, which had formerly occupied two floors, was now to be complete in extent and equipment on the ground floor. Suitable accommodation for the Anatomical and Physiological Departments was to be found in the new block of buildings and the principal lecture theatre was enlarged. In short, the new buildings were designed to form a thoroughly up-to-date school for the requirements of the times.

With the opening of the Clacton Convalescent Home (1896) and the holding of a Fête in the Hospital Garden

It should be noted that when the University of London was reconstituted in 1900 the Middlesex Hospital Medical School became a School of the University.

THE FREEMAN SCHOLARSHIP

which Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of York (the present King and Queen) attended, Dr. Coupland's term as Dean ended and he handed over the reins of office to Dr. William Pasteur.

On Dr. Pasteur devolved the task of organizing the teaching in the new buildings. They were formally opened in 1898 when a *Conversazione* was held.

In 1898 Dr. Sidney Coupland resigned and to the ensuing vacancy on the Honorary Staff Dr. F. J. Wethered was appointed.

In 1899 the first award of the Freeman Scholarship for proficiency in Midwifery was made. Henry William Freeman entered as a student at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School in 1861. He was generally known as "Freeman of Bath." He took a great interest in the civic affairs of that City and was Mayor in 1889. At his death he bequeathed £1,000 to the Middlesex Hospital Medical School to found the Freeman Scholarship.

In 1900 Sir Richard Douglas Powell resigned, the vacancy on the Staff which thereby occurred was filled by the appointment of Dr. Campbell Thomson as Assistant Physician.

In 1901 when Dr. William Duncan was Senior Obstetric Physician and Dr. Robert Boxall the junior, it was decided to strengthen the Department by appointing a Registrar. To this post Mr. (Sir) Comyns Berkeley was appointed.¹

In the same year (1901) the Middlesex Hospital Lodge was consecrated and opened at the Freemasons' Hall by Brother E. Letchworth, Grand Secretary of the Order, assisted by Bros. Clement Godson, M.D., and Alfred Cooper, F.R.C.S., in the principal offices. On the resignation of Dr. William Cayley at the end of 1901 the vacancy on the Staff was filled by the election of Dr. R. A. Young—a past Student of the School, an Entrance Scholar, and previously the Lecturer on Physiology.

In 1902 Dr. Pasteur was succeeded by Mr. John Murray as Dean. It was about this period that the question of teaching the earlier subjects of the curriculum at centres of the London University was giving

¹ See p. 124.

THE CONCENTRATION SCHEME

rise to much thought and some anxiety on the part of the School authorities.

Schools that availed themselves of these facilities would be relieved of the expense attached to the earlier years of medical education and would moreover gain a further advantage by setting free space for laboratories connected with hospital work which were fast becoming absolutely necessary.

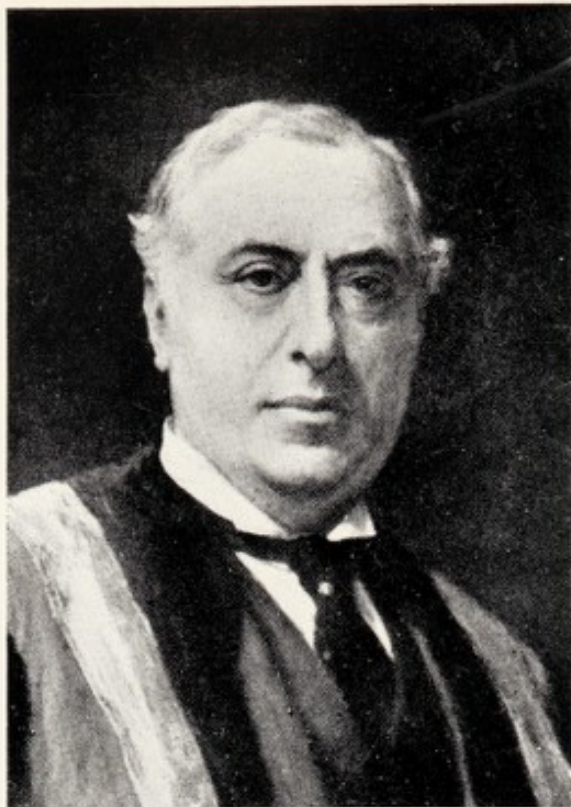
The question whether the Middlesex should participate in this proposal was debated with considerable energy. On the one side the cause for the "concentration plan," as it was called, was championed by Sir James Kingston Fowler, who had the cause of medical education in London deeply at heart.

On the other hand, Sir Henry Morris held strongly to the view that the early subjects of the curriculum, at any rate so far as anatomy and physiology were concerned, should continue to be taught within the precincts of the Hospital. There was a good deal to be said for both sides, for it by no means followed that the scheme which might be favourable to one school would be equally favourable to another. Many circumstances required to be taken into consideration, one of which was the geographical position of a school in relation to its proposed teaching centre.

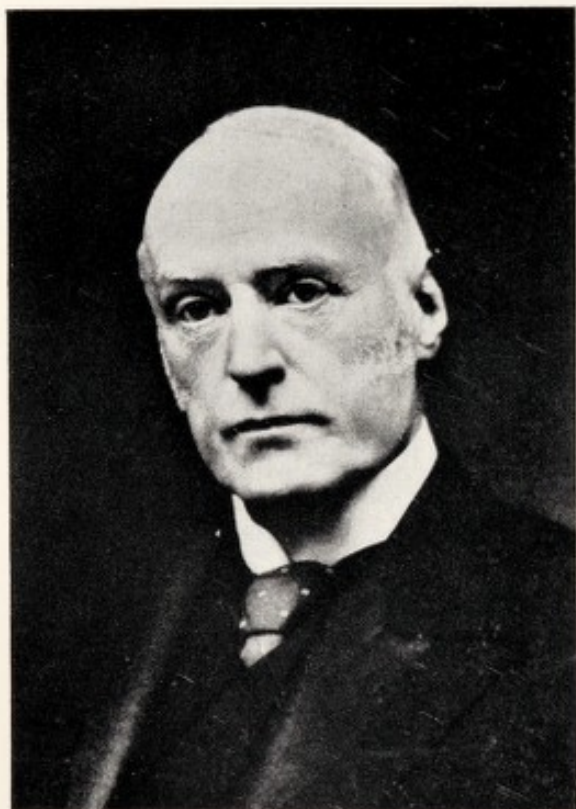
Eventually it was decided to retain the teaching at Middlesex, and to encourage others to assist in placing the School on a sound financial basis Sir Henry Morris inaugurated a School Endowment Fund by a donation of £1,000. This was followed by gifts for the same purpose by Mr. Mullens and his sons, £300; Mr. W. H. Rickatson, £100; and Mr. C. F. Raphael, £100. After this the enthusiasm for contributing to this purpose died down until after the War, when it was revived by Mr. Webb-Johnson with a success that will be detailed in a later chapter.

In 1905 Mr. W. Sampson Handley was appointed Assistant Surgeon to fill the vacancy on the Honorary Staff due to the retirement of Sir Henry Morris.

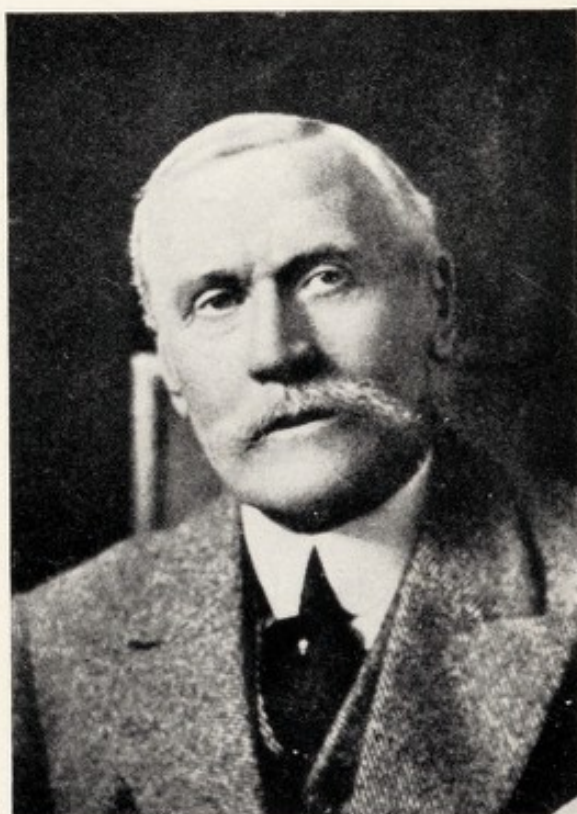
Not since Sir Thomas Watson and Sir Charles Bell were



SIR HENRY MORRIS, BART.
President, Royal College of Surgeons



SIR RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, BART.
President, Royal College of Physicians



SIR JAMES KINGSTON FOWLER, K.C.V.O.
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, London University

THE "TRIUMVIRATE," 1906

A "TRIUMVIRATE"

Professors at the University of London and at the same time members of the Honorary Staff of the Hospital, could the School claim such a distinguished number of leaders as in 1906 when Sir Richard Douglas Powell was President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Henry Morris President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Dr. (Sir) James Kingston Fowler Dean of the Medical Faculty at the University of London. To this "Triumvirate" a Dinner was given to celebrate the occasion.

In 1908 Mr. John Murray's term of office ended and he was succeeded as Dean by Dr. Campbell Thomson.

In the prior year (1907) on the resignation of Mr. Andrew Clark from the Honorary Staff, Mr. John Murray was appointed to the senior Staff, and the vacancy for an Assistant Surgeon was filled by the election of Mr. G. Gordon-Taylor, a former student and Entrance Scholar.

Progressive improvements in the teaching organization had taken place since the new buildings had been opened in 1897. These buildings had included a Bacteriological and Public Health Department directed by Mr. A. G. R. Foulerton. The teaching of Anatomy had been entrusted to whole-time teachers. Professors Arthur Robinson and Peter Thompson had already held the lectureship, and in 1908 Professor William Wright was appointed. The teachers in Physiology had been—Dr. R. A. Young, who followed Mr. B. T. Lowne in 1896; and, following him, Dr. Strickland Goodall. All had helped to place the teaching on a sound basis.

At the same time the acquisition of a Sports ground which occurred about this time gave a fresh incentive to games.¹

The relation of the Schools to London University was still under consideration, and delegates from Middlesex, of whom the Dean was one, were appointed to give evidence before the Royal Commission then sitting.

One of the duties of every Dean is to organize the arrangements for the opening of each School year which at the Middlesex, in common with most other London

¹ See p. 139.

THE 1ST OF OCTOBER

Schools of Medicine, begins on October 1st or the nearest convenient day to it. On these occasions it is customary for the School Council to invite some distinguished visitor to present the prizes and give a brief address. In olden days these meetings took place in the lecture theatre and when this proved too small for the purpose it became the rule to erect a marquee in the Hospital garden. This plan had obvious disadvantages, especially in bad weather and, with the number of visitors growing ever larger, the gathering has for several years past been held in the Queen's Hall whence the guests can easily reach the School for a general reunion as soon as the meeting is over.

Of the many who have consented to present the prizes on these occasions—a list of which includes members of the Royal Family, The Archbishop of Canterbury, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Lord Chancellor, distinguished Authors and others, and of the many wise and charming addresses they have given—want of space makes it impossible to speak in detail.

One example must suffice—one that all will like to have the opportunity of reading—the Address delivered by Mr. Rudyard Kipling on the occasion on which he presented the prizes at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School on October 1st, 1908.

THE ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. RUDYARD KIPLING
ON OCTOBER 1, 1908

Gentlemen,

It may not have escaped your professional observation that there are only two classes of mankind in the world—doctors and patients. I have some delicacy in confessing that I belong to the patient class—ever since a doctor told me that all patients were phenomenal liars where their own symptoms were concerned. If I dared to take advantage of this magnificent opportunity which now lies before me, I should like to talk to you all about my symptoms. However, I have been ordered—on medical advice—not to talk about patients, but doctors. Speaking then, as a patient, I should say that the average patient looks upon the average doctor very much as the non-combatant looks upon the troops fighting on his behalf. The more trained men there are between his dearly beloved body and the enemy, he thinks, the better.

I have had the good fortune this afternoon of meeting a number of trained men who, in due time, will be drafted into your permanently mobilized army which is always in action, always under fire against Death. Of course it is a little unfortunate that Death, as the senior practitioner, is always bound to win in the long run, but we non-combatants, we patients, console ourselves with the idea that it will be your business to make the best terms you can with Death on our behalf; to see how his attacks can best be delayed or diverted, and when he insists on driving the attack home, to take care that he does it according to the rules of civilized warfare. Every sane human being is agreed that this long-drawn fight for time which we call Life is one of the most important things in the world. It follows therefore, that you, who control and oversee this fight and you who will reinforce it, must be amongst the most important people in the world. Certainly the world will treat you on that basis. It has long

RUDYARD KIPLING'S ADDRESS

ago decided that you have no working hours that anybody is bound to respect, and nothing except extreme bodily illness will excuse you in its eyes from refusing to help a man who thinks he may need your help at any hour of the day or night. Nobody will care whether you are in your bed or in your bath, on your holiday or at the theatre. If any one of the children of men has a pain or a hurt in him you will be summoned. And, as you know, what little vitality you may have accumulated in your leisure will be dragged out of you again.

In all times of flood, fire, famine, plague, pestilence, battle, murder, or sudden death, it will be required of you that you report for duty at once, go on duty at once, and remain on duty until your strength fails you or your conscience relieves you, whichever may be the longer period. This is your position. These are some of your obligations. I do not think they will grow any lighter. Have you heard of any legislation to limit your output? Have you heard of any Bill for an eight hours' day for doctors? Do you know of any change in public opinion which will allow you not to attend a patient even when you know that the man never means to pay you? Have you heard any outcry against those people who are perfectly able to pay for medical attention and surgical appliances, and yet cadge round the hospitals for free advice, a cork leg, or a glass eye? I am afraid you have not.

It seems to be required of you that you must save others. It is nowhere laid down that you need save yourselves. That is to say you belong to the privileged classes. May I remind you of some of your privileges? You and kings are about the only people whose explanations the police will accept if you exceed the legal limit in your car. On presentation of your visiting card you can pass through the most turbulent crowd unmolested; even with applause. If you fly a yellow flag

RUDYARD KIPLING'S ADDRESS

over a centre of population you can turn it into a desert. If you choose to fly a Red Cross flag over a desert you can turn it into a centre of population towards which, as I have seen, men will crawl on hands and knees. You can forbid any ship to enter any port in the world. If you think it necessary to the success of any operation in which you are interested, you can stop a 20,000 ton liner with her mails in mid-ocean till that operation is completed. You can tie up the traffic of any port without notice given. You can order houses, streets, whole quarters of a city to be pulled down or burnt up, and you can count on the co-operation of the nearest armed troops, to see that your prescriptions are properly carried out.

To do us poor patients justice, we do not often dispute doctors' orders unless we are frightened or upset by a long continuance of epidemic diseases. In that case, if we are uncivilized, we say that you have poisoned the drinking water for your own purpose, and we turn out and throw stones at you in the street. If we are civilized, we do something else. But a civilized people can throw stones too. You have been, and always will be exposed to the contempt of the gifted amateur—the gentleman who knows by intuition everything that it has taken you years to learn. You have been exposed—you always will be exposed—to the attacks of those persons who consider their own undisciplined emotions more important than the world's most bitter agonies—the people who would limit and cripple and hamper research because they fear research may be accompanied by a little pain and suffering. But you have heard this afternoon a little of the history of your profession. You will find that such people have been with you—or rather against you—from the very beginning, ever since, I should say, the earliest Egyptians erected images in honour of cats and dogs on the banks of the Nile. Yet your work goes on, and will go on.

You remain now perhaps the only class that dares to tell the

RUDYARD KIPLING'S ADDRESS

world that we can get no more out of a machine than we put into it; that if the fathers have eaten forbidden fruit the children's teeth are very liable to be affected. Your training shows you daily and directly that things are what they are, and that their consequences will be what they will be and that we deceive no one but ourselves when we pretend otherwise.

Better still you can prove what you have learned. If a patient chooses to disregard your warnings, you have not to wait for a generation to convince him. You know you will be called in in a few days or weeks, and you will find your careless friend with a pain in his inside, or a sore place on his body, precisely as you warned him would be the case. Have you ever considered what a tremendous privilege that is? At a time when few things are called by their right names, when it is against the spirit of the times even to hint that an act may entail consequences—you are going to join a profession in which you will be paid for telling men the truth, and every departure you may make from the truth you will make as a concession to man's bodily weakness, and not his mental weakness.

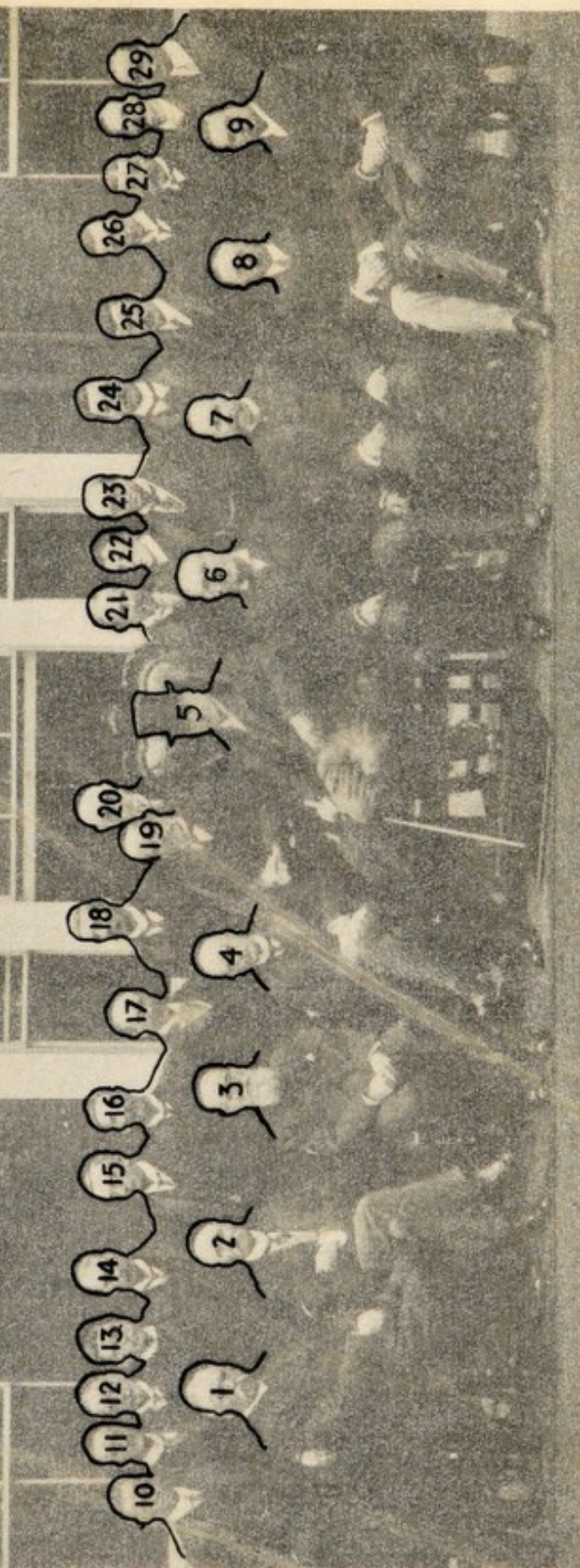
Realizing these things, as I have had good reason to realize them, I do not think I need stretch your patience by talking to you about the high ideals and the lofty ethics of a profession which exacts from its followers the largest responsibility and the highest death-rate—for its practitioners—of any profession in the world. If you will let me, I will wish you in your future what all men desire—enough work to do, and strength enough to do your work.

(Reprinted by kind permission of Mr. Rudyard Kipling.)

1. SIR ALFRED PEARCE GOULD
2. SIR JAMES KINGSTON FOWLER
3. DR. WILLIAM GAYLEY.
4. SIR RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL
5. MR. T. W. NUNN
6. SIR HENRY MORRIS, Bt.
7. MR. ANDREW CLARK
8. DR. WILLIAM DUNCAN
9. SIR JOHN BLAND-SUTTON, Bt.
10. MR. WILLIAM HERN

11. DR. W. ESSEX WYNTER
12. DR. WILLIAM PASTEUR
13. DR. H. CAMPBELL THOMSON
14. MR. THOMAS H. KELLOCK
15. DR. FRANK J. WETHERED
16. MR. STEPHEN PAGET
17. DR. J. J. PRINGLE
18. DR. A. F. VOELCKER,
19. MR. WILLIAM LANG
20. DR. SYDNEY COUPLAND

21. MR. JOHN MURRAY
22. MR. VICTOR BONNEY
23. MR. COMYNS BERKELEY
24. DR. R. A. YOUNG
25. MR. W. SAMPSON HANDLEY
26. MR. GORDON TAYLOR
27. MR. F. CLARE MELHADO (Secretary-Superintendent)
28. MR. SALMON W. NOWELL
29. MR. H. WATSON TURNER



THE STAFF, 1909.



10. Mr. William Healy
9. Sir John Baring-Bell, Bt.
8. Dr. William Dwyer
7. Mr. Andrew Clark
6. Sir Henry Dwyer, Bt.
5. Mr. T. M. Dwyer
4. Sir Richard Dwyer, Bt.
3. Dr. William Dwyer
2. Sir James Dwyer, Bt.
1. Sir Andrew Dwyer, Bt.

30. Dr. David Dwyer
29. Mr. William Dwyer
28. Dr. A. E. Dwyer
27. Dr. T. J. Dwyer
26. Mr. Dwyer, Bt.
25. Dr. Dwyer, Bt.
24. Mr. Dwyer, Bt.
23. Dr. Dwyer, Bt.
22. Dr. Dwyer, Bt.
21. Dr. Dwyer, Bt.

39. Mr. H. Dwyer, Bt.
38. Mr. Dwyer, Bt.
37. Mr. E. Dwyer, Bt.
36. Mr. Dwyer, Bt.
35. Mr. Dwyer, Bt.
34. Dr. Dwyer, Bt.
33. Mr. Dwyer, Bt.
32. Mr. Dwyer, Bt.
31. Mr. Dwyer, Bt.



THE STAFF, 1909.

STUDENTS FROM NEW ZEALAND

The cordial relations that had for many years existed between the Middlesex Hospital Medical School and students from New Zealand were further cemented in 1909 when a scholarship for New Zealand students was founded by the Council of the Medical School. Of the earlier days of the *entente* a former student from New Zealand writes . . .

My own recollection is in the late 'eighties and early 'nineties when L. E. Barnett—now Sir Louis Edward Barnett, C.M.G., Emeritus Professor of Surgery at Otago University—was the first New Zealander I know of, though doubtless there were others before him. I think it must have been he who started the "Middlesex fashion" among several New Zealanders who were going Home to study medicine.

This same writer also alludes to the great appreciation the official medical visits made by Mr. Victor Bonney and Mr. Sampson Handley in the interests of obstetrics and surgery respectively, met with in New Zealand. A touching reference is made to Dr. J. J. Pringle, who died while on a visit to New Zealand after he had retired from his work at the Hospital and Medical School. Described as "one of the best-loved men ever known at Middlesex," Pringle was tenderly cared for in his last illness by his old friend and student, Dr. William Irving, who was able to find "a beautiful piece of red granite from Scotland" with which to mark his last resting-place.

During this centenary year (1935) another link has been forged in the connecting bonds between the Middlesex Hospital Medical School and New Zealand by the visit of Mr. Gordon-Taylor to the Commonwealth of Australia and to the Dominion of New Zealand as an Examiner in Anatomy for the Primary Examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

In 1909 a motion was brought before the Amalgamated Clubs to consider the desirability of students joining the University of London Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps.

THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

H.S.H. Prince Francis of Teck, Chairman of the Hospital and President of the Amalgamated Clubs, was in the Chair and the meeting was the largest that had been known. The idea was received with enthusiasm and the preliminaries having been settled, recruiting began forthwith.

By the following year the Dean was able to report that recruiting had been most satisfactory. The Contingent was in a flourishing condition, and the hope that the Middlesex cadets would be sufficient in numbers to constitute an independent Company had been fulfilled. In fact, by the next year, the Middlesex Hospital Company under the command of Captain A. E. Webb-Johnson was the largest in the University.

In October 1910 Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener inspected the Middlesex Hospital Company on the afternoon on which he presented the prizes at the Opening of the Session.

The Company was also inspected by Her Majesty the Queen, when they had the honour of providing a Guard of Honour for Her Majesty on the occasion of the opening of the Barnato-Joel Memorial.

The sacrifice of time made by the students who joined the O.T.C. provided them with a training which made them efficient officers at the outbreak of the War and many of them were drafted at once into the Special Reserve of Officers.

After the War the Corps was again revived, and in 1923 the Dean was able to report that under the enthusiastic recruiting of Cadet Staff-Sergeant Sandford, M.C., it promised soon to be as efficient in numbers and training as it had been before the War.

In 1910 the new Cancer Wing and Research Laboratories was opened by Her Majesty the Queen. A bequest of £250,000 from Henry Isaacs Barnato was allotted by the Barnato-Joel Trustees to the building and endowment of the new wards and laboratories. The Cancer Charity, now housed in this spacious new wing, originated in 1792 when Samuel Whitbread founded a ward for sufferers from this

PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK

disease. The fund was augmented from time to time by other donations and legacies, notably from Mrs. M. A. Stafford and Sir J. de Courcy Laffan, after whom wards were named, and in 1898 a wing was built in Nassau Street. The value of the Research Laboratories attached to the Charity was made publicly manifest in 1916 when Mr. Sampson Handley was awarded the Walker Prize by the Royal College of Surgeons for the most notable work done during the previous five years in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in connection with the advancement of the knowledge of the Pathology and Therapeutics of Cancer. About this time special wards were also built for patients suffering from Diseases of the Eye and Skin.

In the Anatomy Department Dr. R. J. Gladstone, Lecturer on Embryology and for many years senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, left to take up a Lectureship at King's College.

DEATH OF H.S.H. PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK

In 1910 the Hospital and School suffered a severe loss in the death of His Serene Highness Prince Francis of Teck.

For seven years Prince Francis had closely associated himself with the work of the Hospital as Vice-President, Deputy-Chairman, and Chairman of the Weekly Board. It was largely due to his efforts that the Barnato-Joel Memorial was established at Middlesex, and his influence, which was also instrumental in obtaining new maternity wards, was continually being exerted for the benefit of the Hospital and School in every possible direction. Keenly interested in the welfare of the students, Prince Francis was President of the Amalgamated Clubs and greatly assisted in the recruiting of the Officers' Training Corps.

Prince Francis was held in deep affection by Staff and students alike, and as a token of this affection and in appreciation of the great services Prince Francis had rendered to the Hospital and School the students raised the sum of £1,000 to endow a bed in the Hospital to his memory.

THE EARL OF ATHLONE

The general Memorial Fund amounted to £30,000. A Memorial Window was erected in the Chapel, where Sir John Bland-Sutton also dedicated a beautiful Piscina and Ambry to his memory. Personal friends of Prince Francis presented his portrait, which now hangs in the Board Room.

Fortunate indeed was the Hospital in the decision taken by His Serene Highness Prince Alexander of Teck, afterwards Earl of Athlone—to stand by it in its loss and to continue the great work Prince Francis had initiated.

The School Session 1911–12 saw many changes in the Staff. Dr. A. F. Voelcker became Physician and Mr. T. H. Kellock Surgeon. Dr. C. E. Lakin and Dr. Henry MacCormac were elected Assistant Physicians and Mr. A. E. Webb-Johnson was appointed to the post of Assistant Surgeon.

In 1911 a second Common Room for the students was opened.

In the same year several changes in the School teaching were made, Dr. (Sir) Hubert Bond, who had succeeded Dr. Mickle as Lecturer on Psychological Medicine, resigned to become a Member of the Board of Control, and was succeeded by Dr. James Chambers. Dr. C. E. Lakin was made Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy.

In 1912 a special department for Diseases of the Nervous System was instituted, to which Dr. Campbell Thomson was appointed Physician.¹

In the same year Dr. Lazarus Barlow became Lecturer on Pathology in place of Dr. A. F. Voelcker, who resigned on becoming joint lecturer in Medicine. On Sir James Kingston Fowler's resignation (1912) the vacancy on the full Staff was filled by Dr. F. J. Wethered, and to the vacancy in the out-patient staff thus created Dr. E. A. Cockayne, a former student at St. Bartholomew's, was appointed (1913).

One of the most notable events in the history of the School occurred early in 1913, when the Chairman of the Weekly Board was able to announce that a generous

¹ See p. 132.



H.S.H. PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK,
Chairman of the Hospital,
with
MR. W. E. GILLETT,
Chairman of the Medical School
1910



FIELD-MARSHAL EARL KITCHENER INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR ON THE
OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1910

THE BLAND-SUTTON INSTITUTE

donor, who for the time being wished his identity to remain unknown, had provided a sum of money to build an Institute of Pathology. In the following year it transpired that the donor of the Institute, which was in a short time destined to exert far-reaching effects on the welfare of the School, was Sir John Bland-Sutton. This new building entailed extensive alterations, which included a new entrance to the School in Union Street. The extra space obtained by demolishing the houses backing on to the School in Union Street, enabled the architect to plan a corridor leading out of the entrance hall to a lecture theatre now known as the "large theatre" at its other end. On the left-hand side of this corridor are rooms allocated to the Dean and his secretarial staff and to the Senior Common Room for the use of members of the Staff. On the right a stairway and lift lead upwards to the new museum and splendid pathological laboratories for teaching and research. The Institute was opened in 1914.

In 1914 Mr. A. G. R. Foulerton resigned. Since 1899 he had directed the department of Bacteriology and Public Health and for a time had also directed the department for Investigation of Cancer. Mr. W. T. Hillier, who had assisted him in the work of these departments, also resigned during the year on his appointment as Pathologist to another hospital. To the vacancy created by Foulerton's resignation, Dr. C. H. Browning was appointed as the first Director of the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology, and associated with him were Drs. C. E. Lakin, E. L. Kennaway and T. J. Mackie.

All now looked "set fair." The spade-work of the past was beginning to tell. The amalgamation between School and Hospital had placed the School on a surer foundation. The numbers of students were yearly increasing. Then came the Great War.

CHAPTER IX

War

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL was born in an atmosphere of war, for it was still in the first year of its existence (1745) when the Pretender's army gave London a fright by reaching as far south as Derby.

In 1809 Bell went to Haslar Hospital to treat the wounded from Corunna and again in 1815 to Brussels to give surgical assistance after Waterloo. During the time of the Napoleonic Wars the Hospital passed through straits similar to those experienced in the Great War of our own time. Requests were made to the "Gentlemen of the board-room table" to forgo their allowance of fresh butter, and the quantity of butter and cheese given out to the nurses and servants was strictly rationed. Complaints were made about the quality of the meat and beer and a small allowance of rice was added to the potato ration to make up the deficiency in bread.

Among those who served in the Crimean War was William Flower, who interrupted his term of office as Curator of the Museum to volunteer.¹

John Whitaker Hulke and George Lawson, Surgeons to the Hospital and notable teachers in their time in the wards and Medical School, had both experienced the rigid hardships of a winter before Sebastopol.

William Webb, at one time Lecturer on Histology in the School, was a member of the Anglo-American Ambulance during the Franco-German War of 1870.

Many who were recently qualified volunteered as Surgeons in the South African War.

In the Balkan War, there were also volunteers in-

¹ See p. 83.

MILITARY DUTIES

cluding E. A. Cockayne, then Assistant Physician to the Hospital, and C. H. Shorney Webb, then Surgical Registrar.

Such in brief outline were some of the previous war experiences the Hospital and School had gone through when in 1914 the Great War broke out.

In accordance with the reorganization of the Forces by Lord Haldane, those of the medical and surgical Staff who, in common with large numbers of the Staffs at all other London Teaching Hospitals, already held commissions in the R.A.M.C. of the Territorial Force, were immediately mobilized and proceeded to take up their allotted posts. Middlesex, in conjunction with University College and St. Mary's Hospitals, staffed the 3rd London General Hospital on Wandsworth Common. For service there as part of the Territorial Army the Middlesex Hospital supplied its quota for the duration of the War. For a few weeks the duties were more or less stereotyped, but as time went on and casualties arrived from the Front in increasing numbers the work became heavier and caused a further strain on the School. Others of the Hospital and School Staff who were not already attached to any branch of the Services immediately volunteered. Some left for overseas, thus further attenuating the Staff, while others were attached to various Military Hospitals at Home for whole or part-time duties. In brief, after the War had lasted for a few months there was not a single member of the Hospital teaching and administrative Staff who was not overwhelmed with work of a military or other nature, and generally both.

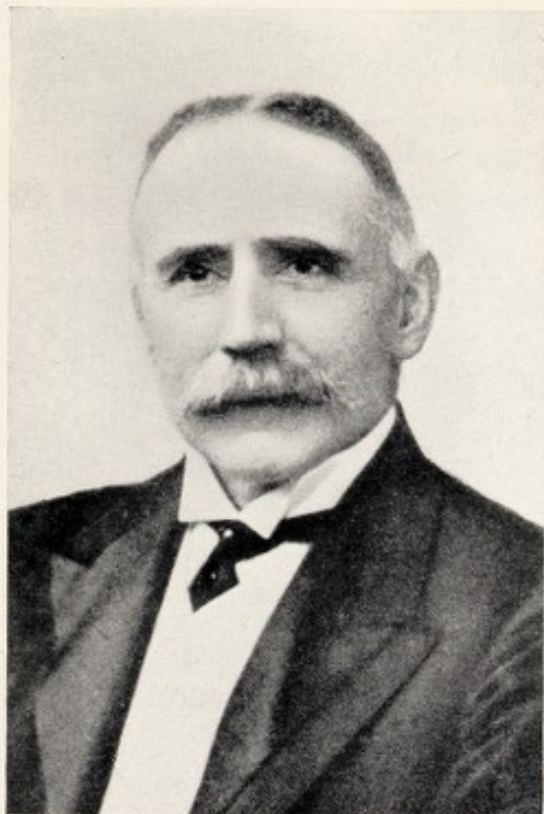
At the same time, it was imperative that the teaching should be kept intensive to enable men to get qualified as quickly as possible to go to the Front. The haphazard methods of the first few months of the War, by which medical students eager to volunteer were accepted as combatants, had soon to be remedied when it became apparent to the War Office that no such extravagant use of prospective R.A.M.C. officers could be allowed. The continuous supply of medical men required at the Front, combined with the increasing military and civil needs at

DEATH OF CLARE MELHADO

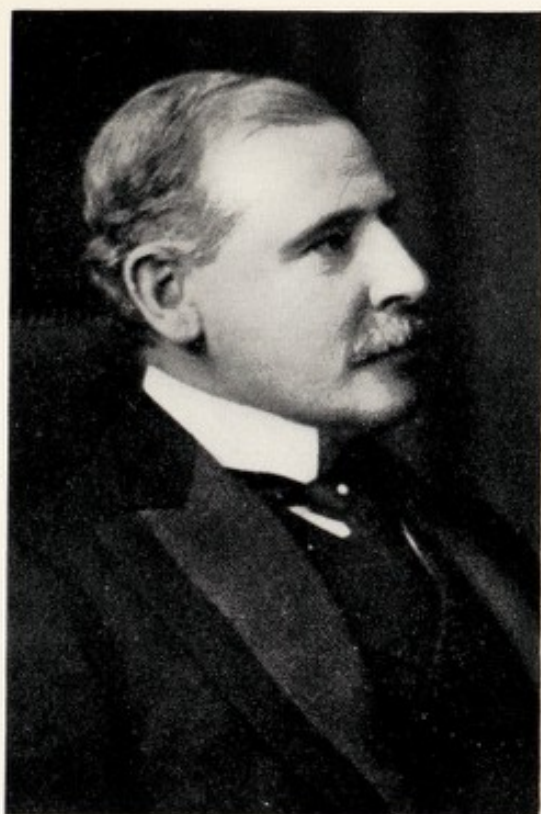
home, strained the supply at times almost to breaking point.

Added to these troubles, the School sustained a heavy blow by the sudden death of Mr. F. Clare Melhado, the Secretary-Superintendent to the Hospital. The duties of Secretary-Superintendent had naturally always brought the holder of the office into close relations with the Lecturers of the School, since he was the intermediary through whom communications passed from the School to the Board, and vice-versa. On the amalgamation between the School and the Hospital, this semi-official relationship not only became official but was closely cemented by the personal interest Melhado took in the welfare of everything appertaining to the School, and it was largely due to his work behind the scenes that the business arrangements between the Hospital and School were always carried through with smoothness and good will. His knowledge of the working of the Hospital can be gauged by the fact that he entered its service as a junior clerk soon after his fifteenth birthday in 1879. In 1887 he succeeded Mr. A. O'Donnel Bartholeyns as Secretary-Superintendent. The many changes in Hospital and School that he had seen, and in all of which directly or indirectly he had taken a hand, can be surmised from what has already been written, and to lose the benefit of his wise counsel and experience at a moment when they were never more urgently needed was a blow which was not easily met. Fortunately Melhado left the Hospital and School a legacy of an organization so complete and smooth-running that under the skilful superintendency of his successor, Mr. Walter Kewley, who had been closely associated with Melhado in the work for many years, the fine traditions continued as they have done to the present day when they are now under the able direction of Mr. S. R. C. Plimsoll, M.C., who succeeded Kewley in 1928. A Melhado Memorial Fund was opened, and the sum subscribed was directed to the building of new Biological laboratories (The Melhado Memorial Laboratories).

In 1915 Dr. Cameron resigned the Lectureship on Anatomy to take up an appointment in Nova Scotia, but



WILLIAM PASTEUR, 1896-1902



JOHN MURRAY, 1902-1908



H. CAMPBELL THOMSON, 1908-1919



A. E. WEBB-JOHNSON, 1919-1925

DEANS, 1896-1925

DIFFICULT DAYS

the School was fortunate shortly afterwards in securing the services of Professor Thomas Yeates to fill the post.

The expediency of admitting women students to the School was discussed about this time, but owing to many difficulties in the administration which this step would have entailed it was decided not to admit them. In order to expedite the qualification of students it was considered desirable to provide for continuation of work during the ordinary vacations, a procedure which imposed further strain on the teachers. The possibility of amalgamating with other hospitals in the teaching of some of the subjects was also considered.

In all these circumstances the strain on the teaching organization became increasingly great, and to meet this and at the same time to promote more rapid means for students to obtain their qualifications, the Examining Bodies made certain concessions in the carrying out of the curriculum which were a great help. In the interpretation of these and in the avoidance of "red tape" in carrying them out the Dean of that time cannot but pay a tribute to the memory of the then Secretary to the Conjoint Examining Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Sir Frederic Hallett, whose sympathetic assistance was the means of clearing up many a knotty point without delay.

In 1916 Sir Alfred Pearce Gould resigned after thirty-five years active service on the Staff, during which, as already mentioned, he played a great part as Dean and Teacher in promoting the welfare of the School.

In 1918 Dr. F. J. Wethered resigned. He had been a member of the Honorary Staff for nineteen years and previous to that had held the post of Medical Registrar. To the vacancy on the Senior Staff, Dr. R. A. Young was appointed and Dr. G. E. S. Ward was appointed Assistant Physician.

In the latter part of the War period the state of the School finances began to be a source of anxiety. With the entries of new students naturally falling and the general financial stringency of the times, the resulting fall in income was not easily offset by any economies that could

SIMPLE CEREMONIES

be made without impairing the efficiency of the teaching which had to be kept up at all costs. Such economies as it was reasonably possible to make were effected.

It was during these trying times that Mr. W. E. Gillett, for many years a member of the Weekly Board and at that time Chairman of the School Council, by whose previous foresight the finances of the School had been put upon a stable footing, did so much by example and advice to insure the maintenance of the School's efficiency. No Dean could ever wish for a wiser counsellor or a truer friend.

So far as was possible everything was conducted on a skeleton plan of the former organization. The First of October afternoon ceremonies were held in the simplest of fashions in the Lecture Theatre. The annual dinners of course were abandoned. Simple though these October meetings were, they were none the less helpful in keeping the School together, and a debt of gratitude is due to those who presided over them and to those who presented the prizes.

On one of these occasions Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, presented the prizes. On another occasion the late Sybil, Countess Brassey, who was the first lady to become a member of the Weekly Board, made the presentations.

At the opening of Session 1916-17 Major-General Sir Michael Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., a distinguished past student of the School and at that time Deputy-Director-General of the Army Medical Service, gave the address.

In the following year 1917-18 Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., a distinguished past student and at that time Principal Medical Officer of the Grand Fleet and serving on H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*, accepted an invitation to present the prizes, but owing to the exigencies of the times he was unable to be present.

At long last the end of the War came and with it the end of a chapter in the history of the School.

CHAPTER X

Peace—New Ideals

WITH the signing of Peace, all felt that the School had been marking time during the tragic interruption of the march of civilization. All were more ready than ever before to act together. The sense of relief which occurred on the cessation of the War was quickly followed by a determination expressed on all sides to place the School in such a position as would enable it to meet the increased requirements of medical education which it was clear the post-war period would immediately demand.

Under the organization of the new Dean, Mr. A. E. Webb-Johnson, who commanded a breadth of outlook excelled by few, together with a genius for creating the interest of benefactors in medical education and research, the School affairs began to move apace. In his view and that of others who saw the direction in which medical education was trending, it was clear that any School which was to occupy a place in the front line of teaching must be in a position to conform to the requirements of the University Grants Committee, whereby it would be able to obtain a grant as a School of the University of London. Further, under modern conditions, without such a grant, no school could hope to compete. Almost all Universities and University Colleges were now relying on such support. An inquiry concerning the conditions with which the Middlesex Hospital Medical School would be required to comply in order to obtain such a grant brought a visit of inspection from Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, who very fully reviewed the position and requirements. The report that followed this visit showed that

PROBLEMS IN TEACHING

while certain deficiencies were present there was, thanks to the excellence of the laboratories, particularly those of the Bland-Sutton Institute, a solid basis on which to build. Suitable buildings for teaching and carrying out research work, and whole-time teachers provided with suitable salaries in accordance with their positions, were among the principal requirements. Some of these requisites the School already possessed. Others were urgently needed.

Rightly to understand the position in which the School now found itself, it will be well to look back for a moment to the time when the decision was taken to retain the teaching of Anatomy and Physiology and the other preliminary subjects and thus to remain a complete Medical School. Although the wisdom of the decision was amply justified by later developments, for subjects which were once regarded as ancillary to medicine have become more and more essential to practice and the chemist and physicist are now needed at the bedside, the decision to retain the teaching of these subjects left, of course, the financial difficulties just as they were. Simply stated, it came to this. To continue to teach such subjects as Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Anatomy and Physiology at a school where the teaching was not endowed made it almost impossible to command whole-time teachers at an adequate salary, and even to pay part-time teachers a suitable remuneration was not always easy. Moreover, to enable the School to attain the standard required by the University, part-time teachers were not sufficient. In some of these respects the teaching at the Middlesex Hospital School was by no means badly placed. It had for some years possessed a whole-time teacher in Anatomy with a guaranteed minimum salary, and such a distinguished line of teachers in this subject as the School could claim in Professors Arthur Robinson, Peter Thompson, William Wright, John Cameron and Thomas Yeates, had fulfilled every requirement except that of an assured adequate salary.

On the other hand, the teaching of Physiology had, in conjunction with the teaching of Biology, been of the

TEACHING ASSETS

part-time character. In more recent years it had been admirably served in succession by Drs. B. T. Lowne, R. A. Young and Strickland Goodall—the last of whom first assisted Young and was in turn assisted by H. G. Earle. To bring the department up to the University standard required, the teaching had, therefore, to be put on a whole-time basis, and a Chair of Physiology was instituted. An offer of the post was made to Dr. Goodall, who was at that time the lecturer and had rendered valuable service to the School both as a teacher and as Sub-Dean¹; but he felt unable to accept it, and in due course Professor Swale Vincent was appointed. At the same time the department of Biology was separated from that of Physiology and Dr. Ainsworth Davis was appointed to direct it.

Turning to the buildings, the School was particularly fortunate in possessing the Bland-Sutton Institute, which, through the scientific foresight and generosity of Sir John Bland-Sutton, had put the School in possession of a modern Institute of Pathology and set free accommodation urgently needed in other departments. Without the spacious laboratories of the Bland-Sutton Institute with its large and well-appointed museum, adequate for both routine work and research, the School would, immediately after the War, have had but a poor chance of bringing its teaching up to the required standard. By a further piece of good fortune, the Bland-Sutton Institute had been built in such a way as to allow of addition of another storey, in the building of which the School authorities lost no time in proceeding. Thus, in the knowledge that they possessed both the necessary buildings and the teaching arrangements to bring them up to the standard required by the Grants Committee, the School Council, on the advice of the Dean, drew up a scheme for submission to that Committee. The School Council also included in their memorandum the conditions they considered essential to

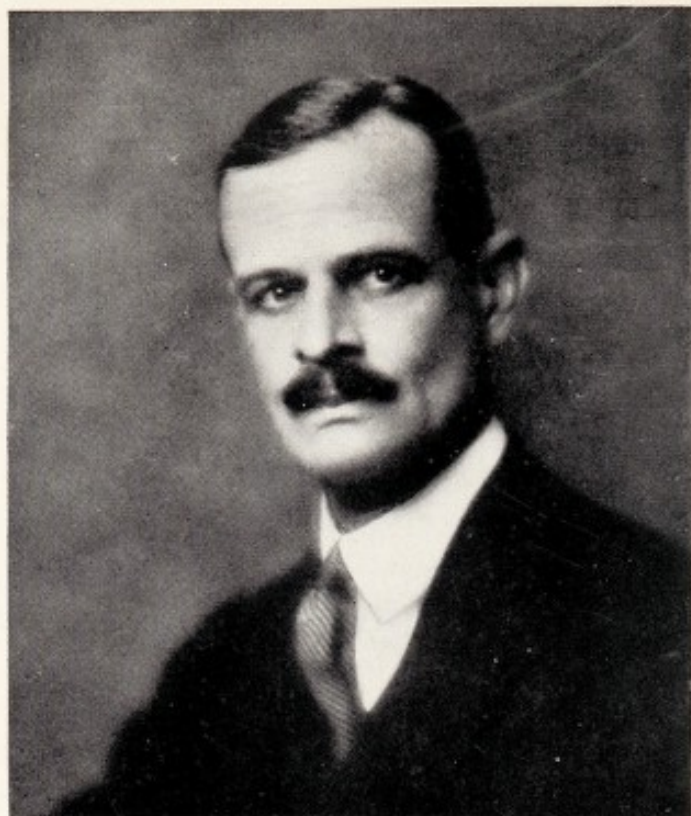
¹ The office of Sub-Dean was instituted in the late 'nineties and was held in succession by the Lecturer on Anatomy or Physiology. On the reorganization of the School after the War the post was abolished.

UNIVERSITY STANDARD ATTAINED

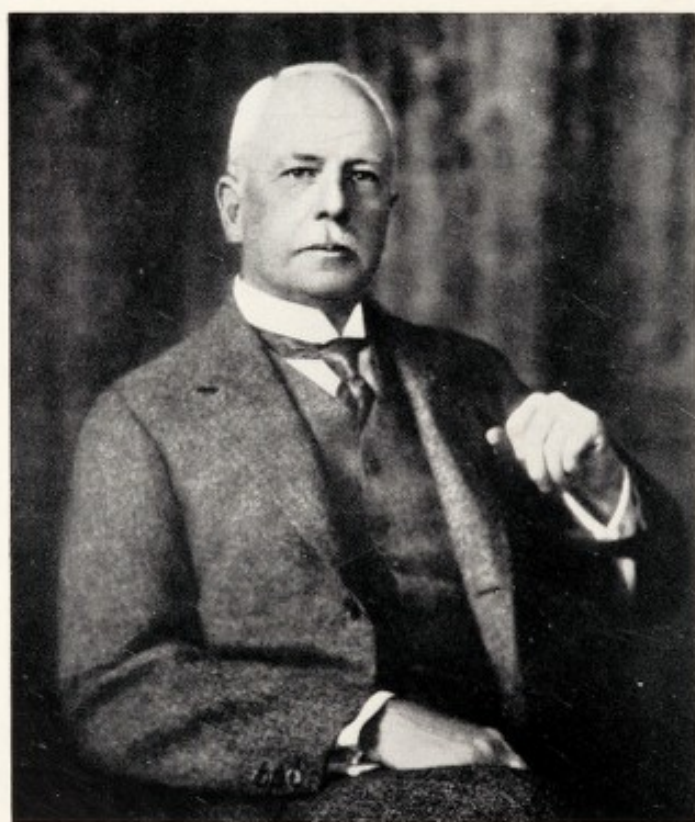
the success of any scheme for full development of clinical teaching and research, and showed that the Middlesex Hospital and its Medical School were able to conform to these essentials both in the organization of teaching and in the buildings. The first essential was that the departments for teaching the preliminary and intermediate subjects of the curriculum must be up to full University standard, a state of affairs which was then insured at the Middlesex by the changes that had been recently carried out. The second essential was a Pathological Department of University standard. This, the Hospital already possessed in the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology. The third laid down that there should be a scheme of payment to apply to all definitely prepared and arranged classes on clinical subjects.

Dealing with what they termed the third essential in some detail, the School authorities considered, that to obtain the fullest results from clinical teaching, it was necessary to provide for a large increase of pathological workers in order that the laboratories should be kept in the closest touch with the clinical side of the Hospital. It was considered that the creation of pathological appointments of such a kind would be of the greatest value and encouragement to the younger men, including junior members of the Honorary Staff, who would by this means be given an incentive to carry out scientific work at their own hospital instead of seeking other hospital appointments and paid posts elsewhere. Imbued with the scientific spirit and having acquired the scientific habit of mind, there could be no doubt that a large proportion of the younger men would continue to do valuable scientific work during their later careers as practising physicians and surgeons. The method by which it was proposed to remunerate those giving clinical lectures and holding pre-arranged clinical classes was also submitted, and the sum which the scheme in its entirety would cost was estimated.

The weak link in the chain consisted in a lack of endowments without which it was difficult for the School to guarantee adequate salaries to the teachers, and this weakness Mr. Webb-Johnson set out to remedy by



MAJOR THE HON. JOHN ASTOR, M.P.



SAMUEL AUGUSTINE COURTAULD

ENDOWMENT OF CHAIRS

enlisting the interest of benefactors with the most astonishing success. Mr. J. B. Joel and Mr. S. B. Joel provided the first endowment by a gift of £20,000 War Loan for a University Chair of Physics to which Professor Sidney Russ, D.Sc., was appointed (1920). These two benefactors were already connected with the Hospital as Trustees of the Barnato-Joel Charity. The Physics department, over which Dr. Russ had already presided for five years as the Physicist to the Hospital, included in its jurisdiction the Barnato-Joel Laboratories, where a staff of considerable size is engaged on research into the application of radiology to the treatment of cancer, and in services to the Hospital in connection with radium and X-rays. The department was now organized to meet the much larger demands made upon it by an increasing number of students, of which the greater proportion required instruction for University degrees. The standard of teaching was accordingly raised, and to-day the first year's work in physics constitutes a contribution to medical education of a kind to make the student familiar with many aspects of the subject likely to be of practical value in later life. The department was also organized for the teaching of Physics required by the University of Cambridge and the Royal Colleges for their Diplomas in Medical Radiology and Electrolgy.

A University Chair of Chemistry was established and Professor W. B. Tuck was elected to the post.

A University Chair of Anatomy was instituted and Dr. Yeates was given the title of University Professor. This Chair was endowed at a later date by a gift of £20,000 from Mr. S. A. Courtauld.

Following this, the Chair of Physiology was endowed by the gift of £20,000 from Major the Hon. John Astor, one of the greatest benefactors of the Hospital and School, and to this Chair Professor Swale Vincent, who was then holding a Professorship in Canada, was appointed. Extensive alterations in the organization of this department were now effected. The teaching of biology was transferred to the new department formed for this purpose. Dr. Samson Wright was appointed a whole-time demon-

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION

strator ; considerable increase in equipment was made, and the laboratories generally were brought up to date. Thus the Department of Physiology rapidly grew in importance and it was also brought into closer and closer touch with clinical medicine.

In 1930, on the resignation of Professor Swale Vincent, Professor Samson Wright was appointed to the John Astor Chair, the position he now holds. Since then the increasing number of students has been making further demands on the department, and two qualified assistants now give their whole time to the work, and in addition a Registrar acts as Assistant in Clinical Research in liaison with the Courtauld Wards. Encouragement is given to part-time Research workers, and a close alliance between physiology and clinical medicine is maintained in the teaching.

The policy of the School Council, so strongly fostered by the Dean, to proceed with the appointment of whole-time teachers, and wherever possible to obtain, in collaboration with the University authorities, the status of University Professor for the heads of departments, was assiduously pursued.

Following out this plan Dr. James McIntosh was appointed Professor of Pathology and Director of the Bland-Sutton Institute (1920), and Dr. Lazarus Barlow, who had for some years been Director of the Cancer Research Laboratories, was appointed to a University Chair of Experimental Pathology.

To provide the extra accommodation required by an increasing number of students, extensive structural alterations were made. The laboratory accommodation in the Chemical Department was doubled, and a research room was added ; a separate department for Physics was established ; a new department for Biology (The Melhado Memorial) was built by adding an additional storey to one of the blocks of the School buildings ; two research rooms and a museum were added to the Anatomical Department, and four research rooms to the Physiological Department. An entirely new department for Biochemistry was established and an additional storey was built to the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology.

THE UNIT SYSTEM

CLINICAL REORGANIZATION

On the Clinical side, the School Council, after careful deliberation and examination of methods of teaching practised in Canada and the United States which the Dean made a special journey in order to study, decided not to adopt the plan which many of the other teaching schools were following and which had received the sanction and support of the authorities of the University and Board of Education.

The principal condition laid down by the University Grants Committee for obtaining a special grant in aid of clinical teaching was the institution of whole-time Clinical Professorships—a scheme spoken of as the “Unit System”—in which the Professors were required to give their whole time to the duties of their office and were not allowed to engage in private practice. While realizing the advantages that might be expected to accrue from the adoption of the Professorial System, the Middlesex authorities felt that by the appointment of whole-time Professors clinical teaching would not be carried to its fullest degree of development. Nor did they think that complete isolation from private practice would be altogether advantageous to the teaching. On the other hand, in a Unit System under part-time Directors they could envisage great opportunities for improving both clinical teaching and research, in addition to furthering the general improvement of the practice of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, both in hospital and private work. In the opinion of Middlesex, the great opportunities which under the whole-time arrangement would be given to a few, might, with greater advantage to teaching and research, be made available for the whole staff of the Hospital. A careful estimate of cost convinced them that their plan could be carried out at an expenditure of considerably less than that contemplated under the Unit System with whole-time Professorships.

Each “Clinical Firm” comprised on the medical side a Physician, an Assistant Physician, House Physician and the attendant student medical clerks, and on the surgical side the corresponding offices were filled by surgeons.

WHOLE-TIME ASSISTANTS

At Middlesex there were three such firms on the medical side and four on the surgical. The policy proposed and eventually carried out was to provide each Unit or "Firm" with a whole-time Chief Assistant with the title of Registrar. The holders of these appointments were relieved of the clerical work usually attached to posts of Registrar, thus enabling them to devote all their time to clinical and pathological work and to research. Their duties were drawn up to include the carrying out of clinical and laboratory investigations and the preparation of material for demonstrations at the directions of the physicians and surgeons to whom they might be attached. In addition, they were also required to devote time to scientific work and teaching. In brief, they were to serve as liaison officers between the clinical and laboratory departments, by assisting in teaching and in undertaking research.

Thanks to the endowments which had been secured for the Professorial Chairs, the Council was able to proceed with development on these lines without special financial aid from the University Grants Committee, but although the University Grants Committee was not prepared to allocate a special grant for clinical teaching on the lines indicated they made a substantial grant for the general purposes of the Medical School. The scheme has proved a very great success, and were any justification for its adoption required it would be found in the numerous high academic distinctions that have been obtained by students and the frequency with which, since the inception of these methods, Middlesex graduates have been chosen to fill posts on the Teaching and Honorary Staffs of other large hospitals both in London and elsewhere.

CHAPTER XI

Contemporary Events

SIDE by side with the reorganization of teaching, and the alterations in structure, events common to the life of every Institution had been proceeding on their way. Mr. W. E. Gillett, who during his years of chairmanship of the School Council had been instrumental in putting the School finances on a sound basis and had given advice and assistance of inestimable value, more especially during the War years, felt it necessary to resign. Mr. Vaughan Morgan, with his long experience on the Council, was welcomed by the School as Mr. Gillett's successor. Unfortunately, he found himself under the necessity of having to be away from time to time, and so was unable to hold the post for long, and at the opening of the Session 1921-22 the Dean announced that Mr. Vaughan Morgan had resigned.

In Mr. S. G. Asher, who then accepted the post, the School found still another staunch friend. From the time Mr. Asher joined the Board in 1910 he had been actively associated with the research departments as one of the Barnato-Joel Trustees, to whom, among other benefits, the School was indebted for the Cancer Research Laboratories.

To the Hospital and Teaching Staff time was bringing its inexorable changes. In 1919 Dr. William Pasteur resigned, and to the vacancy for an Assistant Physician thus created Dr. G. E. Beaumont, a former student of the Hospital, was elected. To the lectureship on Public Health rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. G. R. Foulerton, Dr. Charles Porter, the Medical Officer of Health for St. Marylebone, was appointed, thus forging a link with the local Borough Council which has been of

A GREAT MOUNTAINEER

benefit both to the Hospital and the Council. On Dr. J. J. Pringle's resignation as Physician to the Skin Department in 1920 Dr. Henry MacCormac was elected to the post. Dr. MacCormac thereupon resigned his appointment of Assistant Physician and Dr. T. Izod Bennett, a past Student of Guy's Hospital, was elected to fill the vacancy. In this same year (1920) Mr. Eric Pearce Gould was appointed Assistant Surgeon to fill the vacancy on the Staff created by the resignation of Sir John Bland-Sutton.

Mr. T. G. A. Burns, who had been anæsthetist since 1892, and to whom many past students had been indebted for their teaching, also resigned.

In 1920 an Orthopædic Department was founded, and to this Mr. A. S. Blundell Bankart was appointed Surgeon.¹

By the death of Dr. A. M. Kellas, which took place in 1921 while taking part in the first Mount Everest Expedition, the School lost its Lecturer on Chemistry. Dr. Kellas had climbed to close on twenty-four thousand feet during the previous autumn, and was with the expedition attempting to reach the summit when he was seized with the illness that proved fatal. He was buried (June 6th, 1921) on the slopes of the hill south of Khamba Dzong, within sight of Everest. Dr. Kellas had succeeded Dr. Plimpton as Lecturer in 1900.

In December 1921 the Hospital and School were honoured by a visit paid by Her Majesty the Queen. Her Majesty, after visiting the wards and chapel and inspecting the X-ray department under the direction of Dr. Douglas Webster, proceeded to the wards and laboratories of the Cancer Charity, where researches in radium were being carried out by Professor Lazarus Barlow and Professor Sidney Russ. From there Her Majesty proceeded to visit the Bland-Sutton Institute. The Museum, which forms part of the Institute, was of special interest that day, owing to the bust of Sir John Bland-Sutton, executed by Sir George Frampton and presented to the School by Lady Bland-Sutton, having recently been placed there. Within a niche of white marble in the wall of the Museum, surmounted by the simple inscription "John Bland-

¹ See p. 135.



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE OCCASION OF A VISIT TO THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1923

Included in the group are H.R.H. PRINCESS ALICE and THE EARL OF ATHLONE,
MR. S. G. ASHER (*Chairman of the Medical School*) and the DEAN.

NOTABLE CHAIRMEN

Sutton," rests the bust of one of the School's most distinguished sons.

As Teacher and Surgeon Sir John Bland-Sutton, Bart., served the Hospital for nearly forty years. He was President of the Royal College of Surgeons from 1923 to 1926.

In 1922 Mr. T. H. Kellock died while holding the office of Surgeon to the Hospital. He had served the Hospital and School for twenty-five years, during which time he had held the posts of Surgical Tutor, Teacher of Operative Surgery and Lecturer in Surgery. To the vacancy on the Staff thus ensuing Mr. Turner Warwick was appointed. In the same year Dr. J. H. Woodger, Reader of the University of London, succeeded Dr. Ainsworth Davis as Lecturer on Biology.

Early in 1924 His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales showed his interest in Middlesex Hospital and the scientific side of medicine by attending a *soirée* at which demonstrations were given in all the laboratories of the Medical School.

On the Earl of Athlone's appointment as Governor-General of South Africa, he resigned the chairmanship of the Hospital.

During his time as Chairman of the Hospital Lord Athlone always gave the greatest possible support to all sides of the Medical School. His interest in Medical Education and Research established for him a reputation outside the walls of the Hospital, and when a Departmental Committee on Post-Graduate Medical Education was constituted by the Ministry of Health, Lord Athlone was invited to be its Chairman. "The Athlone Report," as it is always referred to, laid down the need for a separate Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and the Post-Graduate School at Hammersmith opened by the King this year (1935) is the direct outcome of the labours of the Athlone Committee.

Fortunately for the Medical School, Lord Athlone's successor as Chairman of the Hospital, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, was equally interested in Medical Education and Research. Prince Arthur accepted the Chairmanship of the Hospital knowing that

THE WAR MEMORIAL

the buildings had been condemned, and courageously faced the tremendous responsibility which this entailed. In spite of this primary anxiety to carry through the gigantic task of rebuilding the Hospital, His Royal Highness has never lost sight of the scientific side of the Hospital's work, and the period of his Chairmanship will always be memorable for the addition of the Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, and the Courtauld Clinical Research Unit to the Medical School.

Mr. Webb-Johnson's successful term of office of Dean, which represented a monument of work and progress for the School, was now drawing to its close. From all quarters he received expressions of gratitude for his labours and was appointed to a post especially created, that of Honorary Treasurer of the Medical School.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL WAR MEMORIAL AND DEDICATION CEREMONY¹

After much careful thought the War Memorial at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School in memory of those students who lost their lives in the Great War took the following form: In the Hospital Chapel four stained-glass windows were erected under the direction of the architect of the Chapel, Mr. F. L. Pearson, son of Mr. Loughborough Pearson, who designed the Chapel. The subjects of these represent St. George, St. Alban, St. Martin of Tours, and St. Joan of Arc, the four Soldier Saints.

The main part of the memorial to the fallen students is in the Medical School. Memorial Tablets have been placed in the entrance hall; the Common Room has been panelled in oak, and a portrait of Captain John Fox-Russell, V.C., M.C., painted by Mr. Ronald Gray, has been placed in the central panel. By these means the Common Room has been made a worthy Memorial of those who have fallen, and it can never be other than an inspiration to those who will pass through the School in future.

The dedication and unveiling ceremony took place

¹ This account is taken from the *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, 1922.

THE DEDICATION

on November 1st, All Saints' Day, 1922. The Bishop of London conducted the service in the Chapel, which was attended by the Earl of Athlone, many members of the Board of Governors, the Chairman of the Medical School, Mr. S. G. Asher, the Dean of the Medical School, Mr. A. E. Webb-Johnson, the Chairman of the Memorial Committee, Mr. (Sir) Comyns Berkeley, members of the Staff of the Hospital and School, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hill, K.C.B. (Director-General, Royal Naval Medical Service), Lieut.-General Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B. (Director-General, Army Medical Service), Colonel H. E. R. James, C.B., A.M.S., Relatives of the fallen, and a large number of past and present students.

After the ceremony in the Chapel and the dedication of the windows by the Bishop of London, those present proceeded to the Medical School, where Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hill, on behalf of past and present students, invited Lieut.-General Sir John Goodwin to unveil the Memorial tablets. Sir Robert Hill remarked on the large number of the fallen who had served in the R.A.M.C.

In a deeply sympathetic reference to the services rendered by the students of the Middlesex Hospital, Sir John Goodwin remarked that, of those who had fallen and whose names were inscribed on the Memorial Tablets, eighteen had served in the Officers' Training Corps previous to the War, and by the sacrifice of their leisure had been available as trained officers when war broke out. He further remarked on the fact that, of the forty-nine killed, sixteen were holding commissions in the R.A.M.C. Conspicuous among these, though only an example of the gallantry shown by all, was Captain John Fox-Russell, V.C., M.C., who lost his life in the campaign in Palestine, and was awarded the Victoria Cross "for most conspicuous bravery displayed in action until he was killed."

Captain Fox-Russell repeatedly went out to attend the wounded under murderous fire from snipers and machine guns and, in many cases where no other means were at hand, carried them in himself, although almost exhausted. He showed the highest possible degree of bravery and valour.

LIST OF NAMES

Sir John Goodwin concluded his speech by expressing admiration for the services which had been rendered and for the noble sacrifices which had been made, and stated that the services and sacrifices would be a source of pride to the Middlesex Hospital Medical School for all time.

General Goodwin then unveiled the Memorial Tablets, which were dedicated by the Bishop of London, and opened the new Common Room.

The following is the list of names inscribed on the Memorial Tablets :

V. L. S. Beckett, Maj. York R.
F. D. Blandy, M.C., Lt.-Col. R.A.M.C.
J. A. B. Carson, Capt. Att. R.A.M.C.
G. E. Chissell, M.C., Capt. R.A.M.C.
T. A. Collot, 2nd Lt.
N. G. Compton, 2nd Lt. Worcester R.
G. D. Compston, Capt. R.A.M.C.
D. S. Coombs, Lt. Essex R.
G. R. Cowie, Capt. R.A.M.C.
G. R. Craig, 2nd Lt. Bedf. R.
H. N. Dale-Richards, Surg. R.N.
J. H. Dauber, T.D., Lt.-Col. R.A.M.C. (T.)
R. Fazan, 2nd Lt. R. Sussex R.
L. A. R. Fennell, Pte. Art. Rif.
C. H. Fischel, Capt. R.A.M.C.
J. Fox-Russell, V.C., M.C., Capt. R.A.M.C.
J. T. Fripp.
Leslie J. Gabe, R.N.
G. W. Guthrie, Capt. R.A.M.C.
O. Hairsine, M.C., Capt. R.A.M.C.
E. F. B. Haydon, 2nd Lt. R.F.A.
R. E. M. Hofmeyr, 2nd Lt. York R. and M.G.C.
H. A. Hutson, M.C., Capt. 11th Lanc. FS.
C. O. H. Jones, Surg. R.N.
T. C. Kidner, Capt. R.A.M.C.
M. H. Langford, D.S.O., Stf. Surg. R.N.
F. L. C. Link, Lt. R.A.F.
W. H. Lloyd, Capt. R.A.M.C.
C. E. McDonnell.
H. D. N. Mackenzie, Capt. R.A.M.C.
H. T. Paterson, 2nd Lt. Suff. R.
T. B. Paul, Capt. I.M.S.
E. N. Perham, 2nd Lt. Worc. R.
H. A. Potter, Surg. Prob. R.N.
J. N. J. Powlesland, 2nd Lt. Lond. R.
C. E. Procter, Lt. Norf. R.



CAPTAIN JOHN FOX-RUSSELL, V.C., M.C.

LIST OF NAMES

F. Quayle, Pte. R. Fus.
J. C. Rix, Capt. R.A.M.C.
F. E. Rock, Surg. R.N.
C. P. Sells, Capt. R.A.M.C.
C. Shelton, Capt. Norf. R.
J. H. S. Shields, Lt. R.A.M.C.
E. A. L. Sturridge, 2nd Lt. K.O.Y.L.I.
J. B. Tackaberry, Capt. I.M.S.
M. B. Tench, 2nd Lt. Essex R.
C. E. Thomas.
K. E. Woods, Lt. Lond. R.
P. B. Woods, Lt. R. Fus.
T. M. Wood-Robinson, Surg. R.N.

CHAPTER XII

Special Departments

THE OBSTETRIC AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

IN the post-war reorganization of teaching the special departments were brought up to date alongside those of general Medicine and Surgery. The Obstetric Department, staffed to-day with a senior Gynæcological Surgeon, two assistant Gynæcological Surgeons and a Registrar, is the outcome of successive advances as the times have required. From its beginning in 1747 the department has been a notable feature in the Hospital and School.¹ The great progress which the Department made in more recent years was largely due to Sir Comyns Berkeley. Comyns Berkeley entered the Hospital as a student in 1888, and from then onwards he consistently promoted everything pertaining to the welfare of the Hospital and School. A great teacher and an enthusiastic supporter of all sides of the School life he played—to mention only two of his activities—a prominent part in supporting the Annual Smoking Concerts and in guiding the destinies of the Middlesex Hospital Club.

The creation of the post of Obstetric Registrar to which Comyns Berkeley was appointed in 1901, followed shortly afterwards by his appointment of Assistant Obstetric Physician in 1903, marked a new era of progress in the teaching. In 1908, to meet the requirements of some of the examining bodies regarding the teaching of midwifery, two wards on the top floor of the Hospital known as New Zealand and Bentinck Wards were, with some rooms over the out-patient department, converted into

¹ See Chapter I.

DENTAL SURGERY

two lying-in wards and a labour theatre together with a study room for pupil midwives. The cost of building these wards was provided by the Annie Zunz Trustees. In later years the outlook of the department had been rapidly changing with the times to one in which surgery predominated. On the retirement of Dr. William Duncan in 1908 his successor, Sir Comyns Berkeley, together with Mr. Victor Bonney, who then became Assistant Physician, further emphasized the surgical aspect of the work, and the titles were consequently changed from those of physician to surgeon. The department was now for the first time wholly staffed by surgeons who had been past Middlesex students, as it is today.

In 1930 Sir Comyns Berkeley resigned.

In the words of the Dean's report he had been a "pioneer in Gynæcological surgery" and had "raised the reputation of Middlesex to a premier position in the Obstetric and Gynæcological world." On Sir Comyns Berkeley's resignation, Mr. Victor Bonney succeeded to the senior post and Mr. Louis Carnac Rivett and Mr. Frederick Roques were appointed Assistant Surgeons.

DENTAL SURGERY

Next to Midwifery the Dental Department is the oldest special department in the Hospital. It was founded in 1843, and though at the same committee meeting at which the department was created it was also decided to set aside special times for seeing eye cases, no specialist for the latter department was appointed until some years later.

In Dentistry a specialist was appointed from the first, and in Mr. John Tomes—afterwards Sir John Tomes, F.R.S.—the School had the gratification of seeing the first of her pupils since the foundation of the complete Medical School attain to a position on the Honorary Staff. Tomes entered as a student at Middlesex in 1836—the year after the School was founded—and quite early in his career he showed an extraordinary aptitude for Dental Surgery. During the time he was House Surgeon to Mr. Mayo, he invented dental forceps to

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

grip the necks of different types of teeth in place of the pincer-like instruments that had previously been used for all teeth alike.

Before his election to Middlesex, Tomes had been Dental Surgeon to King's College Hospital, which post he resigned in order to return to his old School. He was from the first a notable teacher, and in 1845 he delivered a course of lectures which were greatly appreciated and, when published in book form, became the standard work for students of the day. When the Dental Hospital of London was founded, Tomes was largely instrumental in obtaining an arrangement of lecture hours at the two schools that would enable students at the Dental Hospital to take the medical part of their curriculum at the Middlesex Hospital—an amicable and convenient arrangement that proved beneficial to both Institutions for many years. Dental research will always be associated with the Middlesex Hospital and its school on account of the investigations Tomes carried out in collaboration with Campbell De Morgan on the growth and development of bones and teeth. For these researches Tomes was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Society.¹

Sir John Tomes remained on the active Staff until 1874. During his last ten years Mr. Bell and Mr. J. Smith Turner were appointed assistant Dental Surgeons. The former resigned after two years, but Mr. Smith Turner, a past student and stalwart supporter of the Hospital and School, duly succeeded Tomes, and held the post until 1883. Mr. Storer Bennett, with Mr. Claude Rogers for a short time Assistant Surgeon, followed Mr. Smith Turner. Then came Mr. William Hern, now Consulting Dental Surgeon, and following him Mr. W. S. Nowell and Mr. H. Watson Turner (son of Mr. J. Smith Turner), both of whom are also on the Consulting Staff.

Some notes supplied by Mr. Raymond Apperly, now senior Anæsthetist to the Hospital, throw an interesting sidelight on the position of dentistry and of the life of a dental student of earlier days. Mr. Ebenezer Apperly,

¹ See account by Sir Harry Baldwin, C.V.O.—*Middlesex Hospital Journal*, 1928.

DENTAL STUDENTS IN THE PAST

the father of Raymond Apperly, to whom these notes relate, was the first of a large number of that family to become students at the Middlesex Hospital. He joined the School as a dental student in 1864 and pursued his studies with such regularity that when he left in 1866 he was awarded a "certificate of honour" from the "Dental Department of the Middlesex Hospital Medical College" for his diligence and good conduct. He used to lodge in London Street—now Maple Street—off Cleveland Street and within a stone's throw of the Hospital. He shared rooms with another dental student named Will Williams, who was a nephew of Sir George Williams, founder of the Y.M.C.A. As a consequence of this relationship the two students were often asked to Sir George Williams's house in Bloomsbury for supper on Sunday evenings when, in turn with other young men, they went through the ordeal of being requested to take the family prayers.

Will Williams and Ebenezer Apperly, while still in their student days, made Sir George Williams his first denture, using a saucepan borrowed from their landlady in which to melt the gold. Their reward was a fee of £20 which in those days represented a very large sum to them. In common with a number of other dental students of his time, Ebenezer Apperly was poor, and a baked potato from a street stall not infrequently served for a meal. Like other students of his day he wore a top-hat and a frock-coat.

The small ivory model of a skeleton that stands in the School Library to-day was his work. A visit to an exhibition of Chinese and Japanese ivory carving which was a subject for study at a time when dentures were being carved from blocks of ivory, resulted in a fellow student remarking that only an Eastern mind would have the patience to do such intricate work. Thereupon Ebenezer Apperly took up the challenge and eventually produced this perfect and delicate piece of carving out of walrus ivory which is particularly hard and difficult to cut; a self-imposed task which occupied his spare time for close on seven years.

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The Tomes tradition of Research is active in the School to-day as of old.

A department for Dental Research under the direction of Professor McIntosh and Mr. Warwick James was established in the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology in 1920. The cost of the research was defrayed by Mr. J. Q. Rowett and Miss M. Marcus during the first few years, and has been continued largely through the assistance of Mr. Herbert Russell. Miss Margaret Agnew has been a voluntary worker since 1924 and has devoted most of her time to the work. As the outcome of this research work Mr. Warwick James was awarded the John Tomes Prize, for his scientific work on the eruption of teeth, orthodontics and the pathology of dental caries.

This prize was founded in 1894 by members of the Dental profession in memory of Sir John Tomes and is awarded triennially.

In the new Hospital, two wards, each containing six beds, are allotted to dental surgery. There are two surgeons, Mr. Warwick James and Mr. A. T. Pitts ; and two assistant surgeons, Mr. A. L. Packham and Mr. H. W. Breese.

DISEASES OF THE EYE

The desirability of allotting a special time for the treatment of patients suffering from diseases of the eye was recognized in 1843 when the following resolution was moved by Dr. (Sir) Thomas Watson, seconded by Mr. Arnott and approved unanimously :

That it be recommended to the Weekly Board that an alteration be made in the mode of seeing out-patients suffering from diseases of the eye, that they should be seen at a different hour. This additional duty Mr. Arnott has agreed to discharge.

This recommendation to the Weekly Board was duly approved and forthwith there appears in future Hospital and School Prospectuses a notice of the Ophthalmic Department and the times at which patients are required to attend. In succession to Mr. Arnott, Mr. de Morgan

and Mr. H. Moore held the post in turn for several years. Then a specialist, Mr. Soelberg Wells, was appointed and in the prospectus of that year (Session 1862-63) we find in addition to the ordinary hospital work that a course of demonstrations on ophthalmic surgery is to be given in the summer months. Two years later, however, on the resignation of Mr. Soelberg Wells, the Weekly Board reverted to the practice of placing one of the surgeons in charge of the department and Mr. J. W. Hulke was appointed. Shortly after this, the term "Lectures" appears on the prospectus, and they are to be given both in the winter and summer sessions. After a tenure of several years by Mr. Hulke the pendulum swings back again to the Specialist and in 1876 Mr. George Critchett took charge of the department until 1881. On Mr. Critchett's retirement, Mr. William Lang succeeded him and continued in office until 1913. Under Mr. Lang's direction the department grew steadily in importance and when in 1910 it became necessary to increase the Staff, Mr. (Sir) Arnold Lawson was appointed Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon. Mr. Lang, whose teaching was greatly appreciated by numerous generations of students and whose personality endeared him to colleagues and students alike, retired in 1914.

Sir Arnold Lawson, K.B.E., then became the senior surgeon to the department and Mr. Affleck Greeves was appointed assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon. In 1921 when Sir Arnold Lawson gave up out-patient work, Mr. Greeves was appointed second Ophthalmic Surgeon and Mr. Maurice Whiting was appointed assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

In 1930 Sir Arnold Lawson resigned. Son of Mr. George Lawson, a distinguished surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, Arnold Lawson entered the School as a student in 1886. His interest in the School and the practical sympathy he has shown in aiding improvements to the Hospital Chapel are known to all. In his hands the teaching of Ophthalmic Surgery maintained the high standard set by his predecessor.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Special teaching on Diseases of the Skin was first provided in 1869 when a series of demonstrations was advertised in the Prospectus to be given in the Summer Session by Dr. Robert Liveing. Dr. Liveing, who had held various posts in the Hospital and School was at that time Physician to the Hospital. When Dr. Liveing resigned his post of Physician in 1876 Dr. G. H. Evans gave the demonstrations for a couple of years. Then Evans resigned and in the School Prospectus for the session 1876-77 there are no demonstrations of this specialty advertised.

In October 1877, at a meeting of the School Committee, Dr. King gave notice that he would move that Dr. Robert Liveing be elected Lecturer on Dermatology and requested the summoning of a special meeting to establish this lectureship and to nominate Dr. Liveing to the same. This resolution was approved by the Weekly Board and in due course Dr. Liveing came back to the Staff as Physician to the Skin Department.

Liveing's successor, Dr. J. J. Pringle, came to the Hospital as Medical Registrar and officer in charge of the Electrical Department in 1882 and in 1885 was elected an Assistant Physician. He became Physician to the department for Diseases of the Skin in 1888, holding it in conjunction with his work as general physician until 1895, when he resigned the latter and devoted himself entirely to the study of skin diseases. In this branch he became eminent and was recognized as an authority of distinction all over the world. A more restful time, which was Pringle's due in the latter part of his career and which ill health demanded he should take, was not to be, for during the War he laboured unceasingly, not only at Middlesex, but also at various military hospitals. Dr. Pringle resigned in 1920. He was succeeded by Dr. H. MacCormac, who, in addition to his appointment of Assistant Physician, had been Assistant Physician to the Skin Department since 1912.

THE FERENS INSTITUTE

DEPARTMENT OF OTO-LARYNGOLOGY

An out-patient department for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, was formed in 1881 and Mr. Hensman at that time Lecturer of Anatomy in the School, was appointed to take charge.

On Hensman's resignation in 1894 the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. Leopold Hudson to the post. When Hudson was elected an Assistant Surgeon in 1895 he continued to hold the Ear and Throat appointment up to the time of his death in 1897. It was now considered that the subject had attained sufficient importance to demand the appointment of a specialist. To this post Mr. Stephen Paget was appointed, and under his direction the department continued to grow in usefulness and extent. On Mr. Stephen Paget's resignation in 1910, his place was taken by Mr. Somerville Hastings, and on the work further increasing, Mr. F. J. Cleminson was appointed Assistant Aural Surgeon to the department in 1922, and in 1930 the Staff was still further increased by the appointment of Mr. C. P. Wilson as Assistant Aural Surgeon.

THE FERENS INSTITUTE

The Ferens Institute for the scientific study of Otolaryngology was established in 1927 through the munificent gift of £20,000 by the Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens of Hull. Shortly afterwards another gift of £10,000 from an anonymous donor was added to it.

The Institute is accommodated on the top floor of the Hospital Annexe in Cleveland Street.

The Institute includes a general laboratory, three smaller laboratories for research, a museum and library, common room, dark room for photography, lecture room, and a Directors' room.

A generous gift was made by Mr. Bernhard Baron to found a research scholarship of the annual value of £300 tenable at the Ferens Institute.

In the Institute Dr. Albert Gray, formerly of Glasgow,

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

is engaged in whole-time research on the anatomy and physiology of the organ of hearing and on otosclerosis.

Since this work was instituted, Mr. C. S. Hallpike, the second of the Bernhard Baron students, has, by his work on the Physiology of Hearing, gained the Foulerton Research Studentship of the Royal Society, after having worked for a year under the Medical Research Council. Papers have been published by him individually and with the collaboration of Dr. Rawdon Smith and Mr. Ashcroft, which have made valuable contributions to new knowledge in the Physiology of Hearing and other departments of the scientific study of Oto-laryngology. Dr. Gray has published a series of papers on Otosclerosis, which have gained for him the Dalby Prize of the Royal Society of Medicine for the best work done during the years 1928-33 in Scientific Otology. Mr. C. S. Hallpike was awarded the Norman Gamble Prize in 1934. Mr. Somerville Hastings and Mr. Scarff published a paper on "Paracusis" which contained much new material, and other work has been carried out and reported in a series of papers on malignant disease of the œsophagus. Mr. T. A. Clarke, the first Bernhard Baron student, produced a paper on Hearing Tests which led to the appointment of a sub-committee of the Royal Society of Medicine (Sect. of Otology) to consider and report upon the whole question of tests for deafness.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

In response to a general demand for more detailed teaching in diseases of the nervous system, a special department was created in 1912. To this department Dr. Campbell Thomson was appointed as Physician and Lecturer on Neurology. On receiving this appointment, Dr. Thomson resigned his post of physician to out-patients to devote his time at the Hospital to neurology. An out-patient department was established on two days a week, but there were at that time no in-patient beds attached to the post. Teaching was carried out in the out-patient department and by a course of lectures. In 1923 an interesting development occurred by which co-

RADIOLOGY

operation with St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases led to the establishment of wards for cases of early mental disease in the Middlesex Hospital.

Patients thus admitted receive skilled medical attention from the Staff of St. Luke's Hospital. It was considered that patients of this kind would often more readily avail themselves of opportunities to enter the wards of a general hospital than that of a special one, and consequently the chances of early recovery would be greater. Dr. R. W. Gilmour, Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, was appointed to take charge of these in-patients and also to attend in the out-patient department in collaboration with the neurological physician. In 1924, when Dr. Campbell Thomson resigned, Dr. Douglas McAlpine was appointed to succeed him.

When the Hospital was rebuilt provision was made for neurological wards containing twenty beds. These wards were the gift of Sir Robert McAlpine.

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Soon after Röntgen announced his discovery of the X-rays the Middlesex Hospital purchased what apparatus was considered necessary to be up to date. It consisted of a small coil with the necessary vacuum tube, and cost £14. It was housed in a room above the out-patients department and made use of in such casualties as injuries to the feet or hands. Mr. C. H. March, who was attached to the administrative side of the Hospital, took charge of it and arranged to take the photographs that were required. As further developments occurred, more apparatus was needed and eventually in 1902 it was decided to form a special department to include X-rays and electrical diagnosis and treatment. There was at that time no place in the Hospital where such a department could be housed, so after due consideration the Weekly Board decided to put up a temporary building in front of the Hospital close to the east wing. This building, popularly known as the "Tin House" remained until the extensions on the west side of the Hospital effected

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

through the Barnato-Joel Fund provided the room the department needed.

When the department was first created Dr. C. R. C. Lyster was placed in charge with an Assistant, Mr. Mann, and Sister Clarke (known to many generations of students as "Clarkie"). Despite the cramped quarters some excellent work was accomplished. Lyster eventually died a victim of the effects of X-rays, "a martyr to his own efforts to save others by X-ray and Radium treatment." His assistant, Mann, also died from X-ray effects. In 1921 the retirement of Sister Clarke marked the passing of the last of the trio by whose sacrifice and devotion the pioneer work in X-rays at the Middlesex Hospital was carried out.

The next to direct the department was Dr. Douglas Webster, under whose charge the X-ray and radium work grew both in the direction of diagnosis and treatment.

A separate department for electrical and massage work was established with the title of "Department of Electro-Therapy and Massage," with Mr. W. Göthe as the medical officer in charge.

With the rebuilding of the new Hospital the X-ray department has become greatly enlarged. From occupying part of a small room in 1896 the space allotted for dealing with problems of diagnosis alone occupies the whole of the ground floor and half the basement in the east wing of the new Hospital, for so great has the importance of the subject grown in recent years that it is now divided into two parts, one of which deals with therapeutics and the other with diagnosis. For the splendid equipment of the X-ray diagnosis department the Hospital is indebted to the munificence of Mr. W. H. Collins, who devoted a generous gift of £35,000 to this purpose, followed later by a gift of £50,000 for endowment.

In this department, equipped as it is with the most modern apparatus, students are taught the principles of X-ray diagnosis under the direction of Dr. Graham Hodgson. Classes are also arranged for qualified medical men who intend to take up the subject as a specialty. In the two departments—therapeutic and diagnostic—

PEDIATRICS AND ORTHOPÆDICS

with reading rooms and other facilities for study attached, courses for the Diploma of Radiology required by the authorities at the Universities of Cambridge and London and by the Conjoint Board, are held. There is also a "School of Radiography," in which candidates proceeding to the examination for the membership of the Society of Radiographers are able to take the requisite courses of instruction.

A fine new department of Radio-therapy, of which Dr. Douglas Webster will be in charge, is in process of being planned. It will occupy four floors at the north end of the cancer wing, and Mr. E. W. Meyerstein allocated the splendid gift of £30,000 for its building and equipment, followed later by a gift of £50,000 for endowment.

DEPARTMENT OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN

Diseases of children were first allotted an out-patient department in 1889 under the charge of the fourth assistant physician. In the in-patient department there were one or two cots in each adult ward, and it was not until 1892 that the Princess May Ward for children was established and placed under the care of one of the general physicians. The first step towards collaboration between the in-patient and out-patient departments was taken in 1926, when Dr. Cockayne and Dr. Boldero were appointed Physician and Assistant Physician respectively to the department. This was followed in 1934 by the appointment of a specialist in Pediatrics in control of both in-patients and out-patients. To this post Dr. Alan Moncrieff was appointed.

In the new Hospital the in-patient department consists of the beautifully equipped Bernhard Baron Ward for Children.

DEPARTMENT FOR ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY

The department for Orthopædic Surgery was created in 1920, when Mr. A. S. Blundell Bankart was appointed surgeon. This branch of surgery has grown rapidly in importance, and in the new Hospital wards containing 30 beds have been allocated to the treatment of orthopædic cases and fractures.

ANÆSTHETICS

To deal with the increased work which the opening of special wards will entail, the post of assistant orthopædic surgeon has been created, and Mr. Philip Wiles, a past student of the Hospital, has been appointed.

There are also special departments which physicians or surgeons direct in collaboration with their general work in medicine and surgery (*see* appendix).

ANÆSTHETICS

The first anæsthetist to be appointed to the Hospital was Mr. Everitt Norton, whose name appears in the Hospital Prospectus for 1874-75 under the title of "Chloroformist." Before that time the Resident Medical Officer had given the anæsthetics for many years, and he still continued to do so in cases of emergency operations. By 1885 the surgical work had increased sufficiently to require a second appointment and Mr. Henry Davis was elected. Mr. McCausland, Mr. C. E. Sheppard and Mr. A. C. Bright each held office for a short time. In 1892 Mr. T. G. A. Burns was appointed and held the post until 1919. Mr. Herbert Charles was appointed in 1907 and resigned in 1931. To-day the staff consists of three anæsthetists, Mr. R. E. Apperly, Dr. H. P. Crampton, Mr. Williams Idris, and an assistant anæsthetist, Mr. B. R. M. Johnson.



ERIC PEARCE GOULD, 1925-1929

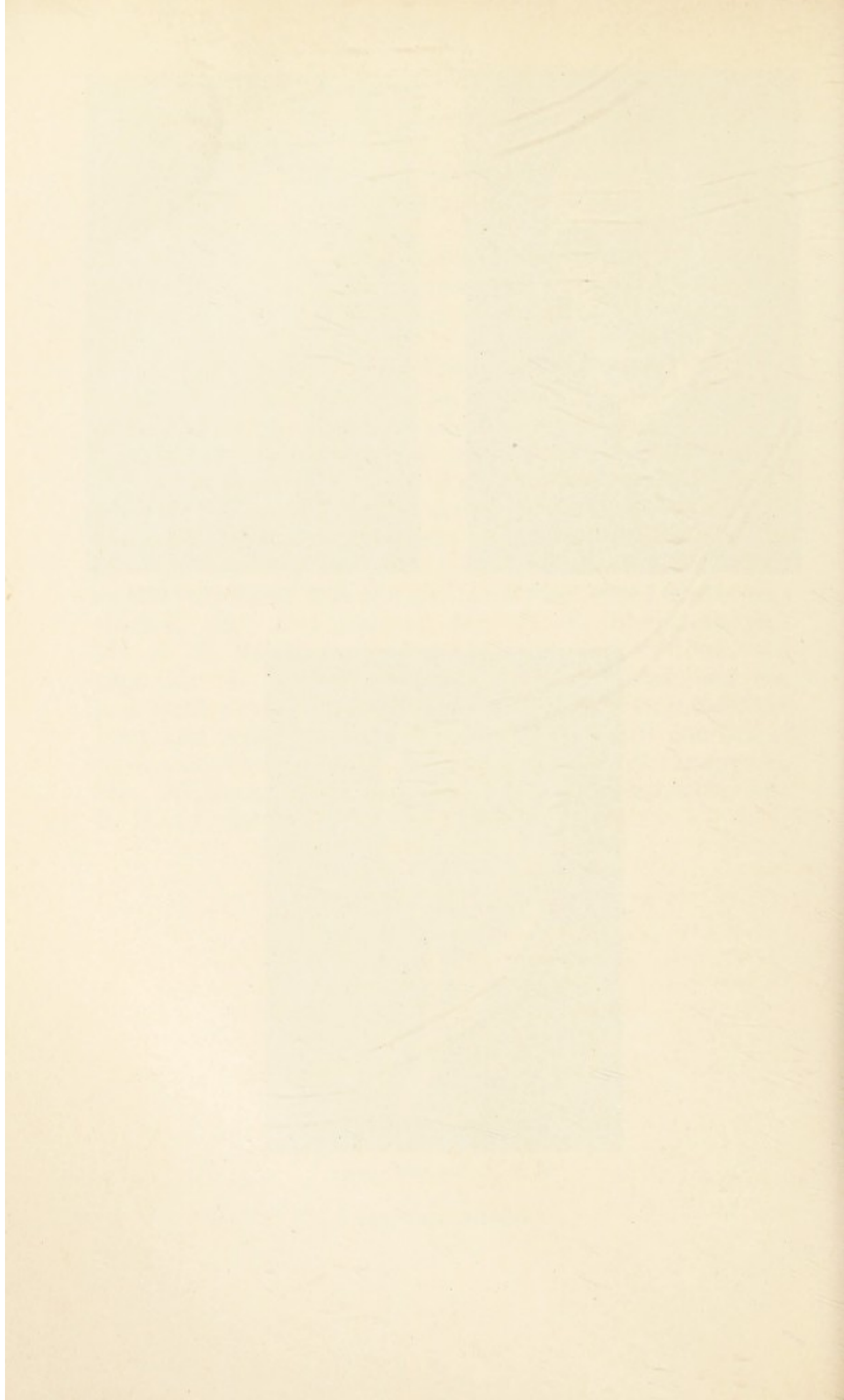


T. IZOD BENNETT, 1929-1934



H. E. A. BOLDERO, 1934-

DEANS, 1925-1935



CHAPTER XIII

Sports and Pastimes

“*DO not let us teachers flatter ourselves that it is in the classes that esprit de corps and loyalty are generated and fostered. It is in the school clubs and in the communal life that these excellencies of character are developed which make men as well as doctors of our students.*”¹

The games, like all else connected with the Hospital and School, have expanded beyond recognition. The first step to put them on a properly organized footing was taken in 1889, when the scheme of Amalgamated Clubs was formulated, largely due to the efforts of E. A. Fardon, then Resident Medical Officer. The first President was Henry Morris, and on his retirement it was chiefly due to Fardon's good offices that H.S.H. Prince Francis of Teck consented to become President. On Fardon's death in 1907 his place as Treasurer was taken by A. F. Voelcker, to whose guidance the Clubs are greatly indebted for their satisfactory financial position. He was succeeded by Shorney Webb. About 1906, mainly through the efforts of John Murray—who was Hon. Secretary of the Amalgamated Clubs for eighteen years and afterwards a Vice-President—a ground shared with St. Mary's Hospital was acquired at Acton. The Middlesex Hospital moiety of the required sum to purchase it was raised by subscription, to which Sir John Bland-Sutton contributed £1,000. Later on, the ground at Acton was replaced by that at Wembley, which is in use at the present day.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

The earliest record of any concerted effort in games is that of a Rugby Football match played against Guy's

¹ Dean's Report, 1923.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

Hospital in 1873. This was shortly after the Rugby Union had been formed and two years before the institution of the Inter-Hospitals Cup competitions. The challenge came from Guy's, and it was readily if rashly accepted. The game, which must have had its humorous side, can be well envisaged from accounts which two of the players sent to the *Hospital Journal* in comparatively recent years. Selection of the team, we are told, presented very little difficulty, since there were not any rival players to be considered. Three of them only had ever played a game of football—Sharples, Newcombe and Bigg. The others were all eager for the fray and the list of players was shortly completed. Sharples and Newcombe are said to have been grand forwards. Bigg was fleet of foot and the possessor of a good many cups for running, and it was to him that Mr. J. W. Hulke is reputed to have given the historic testimonial—"Mr. Bigg was my dresser from April to September and has had ample opportunities for the study of Surgery. He is a first-rate football player." A course of instruction was decided upon and scrum practices were held in a class-room with a rolled-up newspaper or an old coat serving for a ball, and two doorways for goals.

At last [says one of the accounts] the eventful afternoon arrived, and a heterogeneous crew we turned out. Some had flannels, some had not, some had jerseys, some had not. The kick-off took place and within three minutes Guy's had scored a goal. Our team was unfamiliar with the rules of "off-side" and again and again the ball had to be brought back and a scrummage formed. One incident caused a good deal of laughter. There was a young Irishman who could run like a hare, and it was hurriedly explained to him that the object of the game was to place the ball between the posts. The opportunity came and he was given the ball and told to run, and so he did, but he had not been told which posts, and so amidst great cheering and shouting he ran back and placed the ball between *our* posts. We managed to secure one goal, but were defeated by seventeen goals and innumerable tries.

In the following year (1874) the Middlesex Hospital Rugby Football Club was duly formed. For many years the small number of players made it difficult to raise a

WINNING TEAMS

team of any strength, but in the middle of the 'eighties the XV became considerably more formidable, and in the season 1886-87 perseverance was rewarded, when the School had the gratification of winning the Inter-Hospital Cup. The winning team was led by Robert Hill—now Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., with the late Montague Tench as vice-captain. Their opponents in the final were St. Thomas's Hospital, and victory went to Middlesex by two tries to nil. The tries were gained by E. E. Lewis and B. H. Deare.

The acquisition of a sports ground about 1906 gave a fresh incentive to the games in general and to the Rugby Football Club in particular. Under the captaincy of E. A. Saunders the teams, though not quite strong enough to bring ultimate victory, brought the Club into a final and one or two semi-finals in the cup-ties that did it great credit.

The Club has never been more active than it is at the present time. Last season (1934-35), under the captaincy of F. J. Dow, four teams, and sometimes five, turned out on Saturday afternoons. Two teams were also entered for the Seven-a-Side Competition played under the auspices of the Middlesex County Rugby Football Union.

THE CRICKET CLUB

The Cricket Club, which, like the Rugby Football Club and the Rowing Club, is of old standing, also became more successful after the Hospital had acquired a ground of its own.

In 1919 the XI, captained by H. W. Breese, had the gratification of carrying off the Inter-Hospital Cup.

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB

The Association Football Club was started late in the 'eighties through the enthusiasm of Douglas Freeland, a student of that time. In later years the Club found an equally enthusiastic supporter in G. M. Willoughby, who was largely instrumental in putting the Club on a sound footing. He was rewarded by the team, under the

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

captaincy of P. C. Charlton, winning the Inter-Hospital Cup-ties of 1928.

THE HOCKEY CLUB

The Hockey Club was formed in 1901 and has been successful in winning the Inter-Hospital Cup Competition twice, once in the Club's first season, 1901-1902, and again in 1919-1920, when Dr. Boldero, the present Dean, was captain of the team.

The Club is in a flourishing condition and is represented by a 2nd XI in the Junior Division of the Inter-Hospital Competitions.

THE ROWING CLUB

The Rowing Club was flourishing as early as 1880, in which year—writes Dr. H. Gilbert Nicholson—the first recorded inter-hospital race in which Middlesex took part was rowed from Putney to Hammersmith, between Middlesex, "Bart's" and the London, and resulted in a win for Middlesex by three lengths. The crew on that occasion were V. Wingrave (bow), J. R. Roberts, A. Cree, W. H. Crocker (stroke), H. G. Nicholson (cox).

In 1885 the Inter-Hospital Challenge Cup was instituted. In the first race for the Cup, Middlesex—writes Dr. T. H. Clarke, who stroked the boat to victory in the two following years—lost by a near thing after shipping a lot of water on the outside station on a rough day.

In 1886 and 1887 Middlesex won the Cup on both occasions. The crew in 1886 were W. Knowsley Sibley (bow), C. H. White, J. Case, T. H. Clarke (stroke) and E. D. Madge (cox). In 1887 E. E. Lewis replaced C. H. White and the others remained the same. Since those times the fortunes of the Club have run a somewhat uneven course, but in 1896 the Hospital was again successful in winning the Inter-Hospital Cup.

To-day the Club flourishes under the title of The Boat Club,¹ which all students who have been oarsmen are invited to join. Boats are entered for the Inter-Hospital Regatta and other summer regattas.

¹ *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, 1935.

RECENT CLUBS

THE SAILING CLUB

The Sailing Club is of more modern origin and largely owes its existence and much of its success to Mr. F. J. Cleminson and to Mr. Richard Davis, the latter for many years a member of the Weekly Board and a strong supporter of everything connected with the Hospital and School. To Mr. Cleminson the Club is indebted for the dinghy *Curlew*. The half-decked sloop *Oyster Catcher* was presented by Mr. Richard Davis to the United Hospitals Sailing Club. Among other successes the Club won the Inter-Hospital Cup (Sherren Cup) in 1928 and 1929.

THE FENCING CLUB

The Fencing Club originated in 1928. The Club holds an annual competition, and each year it enters a team to compete for the United Hospitals Championship.

During the past year the Club has been well represented in the University of London Fencing Club Pools, the captain, J. F. Tackaberry, reaching the Final of the Foil Pools in which he was narrowly defeated. The Club was also represented in the University of London team against Oxford in which London were the victors.¹

THE GOLF CLUB

The Golf Club dates from pre-war days. A notable feature each year is the match played between Staff and Students, for which there is a trophy presented by Mr. William Lang. The United Hospitals' thirty-six holes medal and cup competed for each year was held by the Middlesex Hospital Club in the seasons 1932-33 and 1933-34. Among the Club's distinguished players have been L. H. D. Thornton in the earlier days, and in latter days J. H. Neal, who was in the last eight of the Amateur Championship in 1934.

THE BOXING CLUB

There is also a Boxing Club. The teams have fought in the Inter-Hospital Competitions and other boxing contests with success.

¹ See *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, December 1934.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THE ATHLETIC CLUB

The Athletic Club has had a somewhat chequered career. The first meeting was held in 1890, and for some years after that its efforts to exist were of a spasmodic character. In 1924 a successful effort was made to revive the Club, and it was put on a sound footing. A Challenge Cup, to be held for one year by the *Victor Ludorum*, was presented by Mr. S. G. Asher. The Club then took on a new lease of life and has since steadily progressed.

THE SQUASH RACKETS CLUB ¹

A Squash Rackets Club has been formed and has ended its first season successfully with five wins out of eight matches played.

THE SWIMMING CLUB ¹

This Club, recently constituted, is very active, and has good prospects for successes in future competitions.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY ¹

A reconstitution of the Musical Society, which in past days was presided over by Dr. J. J. Pringle, has been effected. A meeting was held in February, 1935, under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. E. Lakin, and with successful meetings since that date the Society has been given a new and active lease of life.

THE SMOKING CONCERTS

Side by side with the games must be recorded the highly successful Students' Smoking Concerts held now for many years past at the Queen's Hall and from which, owing to the great generosity of members of the Theatrical Profession in giving their services, the promoters are able to hand over a very considerable sum of money annually to the Hospital. In these the Honorary Secretaries have been strongly supported by Sir Comyns Berkeley, who has acted as a Vice-Chairman for many consecutive years, and also as Chairman. The original concerts from

¹ See *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, 1935.

DRAMATIC TALENT

which these latter-day splendid performances have evolved were small domestic affairs held at some convenient tavern or restaurant and dependent for talent mainly on home supply. Memories of concerts as far back as 1885 have been recounted by Dr. E. T. Larkham and Dr. W. H. Vickery.¹ One of the early ones, and possibly the first of the more formal of the series, was held at a public-house in Swallow Street with Bland-Sutton in the Chair in 1885, and, says Larkham, "an excellent Chairman he made."

The chief promoters of the concerts in those days, Vickery tells us, were Lionel Preston, Guy Drury, and Boy Jones. Preston was a skilful pianist. Guy Drury, Vickery goes on to state, "was a capital comedian and no mean performer on the violin. Boy Jones, so nicknamed to distinguish him from the other Joneses because he was the smallest and youngest-looking, was a clever writer of topical songs which were sung by Drury. Dr. J. J. Pringle also gave us a song or two and at that time was one of the best amateur light tenors." Boy Jones after practising Dentistry for a time took up the Stage as a profession. "He added a 'd' to the 'Boy' and acted as Mr. Boyd Jones." . . . Drury also forsook medicine for the Stage.

Sir John Bland-Sutton, who has also given his recollection of the concert in Swallow Street, which occurred during the time he was Demonstrator in Anatomy, tells us he followed Boyd Jones's fortunes on the stage and remembers him best as "Chippy Chip" in "The Chinese Honeymoon." During the run of this play Boyd Jones fell ill with pneumonia and was admitted to the Middlesex Hospital, where he died.

THE ANNUAL BALL

Like the Smoking Concerts, the Annual Ball has emerged into its present-day splendours from its more humble beginnings in the Hospital Dance. With the exception of the War years it has been held regularly and with great success.

¹ *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, 1929.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL JOURNAL

Lastly, there is the *Middlesex Hospital Journal* to be mentioned. The idea that the Hospital should possess a Journal was originated in 1897 by C. H. Rivers,¹ then a senior student and later a Resident. He and Campbell Thomson (at that time Medical Registrar) jointly edited it. Later on, it was taken over by the Amalgamated Clubs. Its survival through the difficult years of the War was mainly due to Arthur Godrich, Assistant Secretary to the Hospital, who sacrificed a great deal of time in his determination not to allow it to die out.

Looking back on the records of the years that have gone, the School may be justly proud of the efforts its sons have always made to uphold its prowess. Although in the past players were at times few in numbers, sometimes so few that it was difficult to raise teams, challenges were never declined; and though the various Cups attached to the Inter-Hospital contests may not have come to rest on the Common Room shelves so often as could have been wished, it is no mean achievement to have placed most of them there from time to time.

¹ Formerly Reissmann, changed to Rivers by Deed Poll 1917.



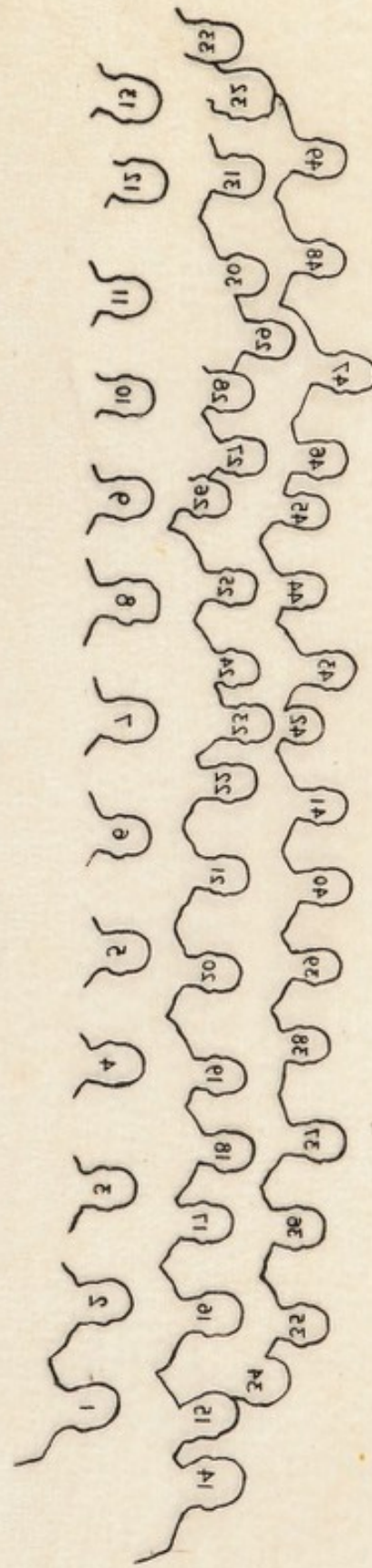
THE STAFF, 1935
A portrait of Sir Charles Bell hangs on the wall near the window

Мл. М. 2. Иометт, Дл. М. Буглеу, Броисгои 2. Козз, Дл. А. Е. Лоегскер, Мл. Бнигъ Мигер, Дл. М. Егех Маллер.
 Ареситса :—Дл. Д. Е. Ведеовд, 2ил Соулис Векегеа, Мл. Аистов Воиел, Мл. Т. С. А. Вокис, Мл. М. Неви, Мл. М. Гвис, Броисгои 1. Исилогн,

11. Дл. Т. Кнод Веинелл
10. Мл. А. Г. Бускнун
12. Дл. К. М. Сигиолв
14. Мл. С. Б. Мигсон
13. Мл. 2омекалте Нугалис
15. Мл. С. Сордой-Луалов
11. Дл. Е. А. Соскуалие
10. Дл. Н. Е. А. Вогдеко
9. Мл. М. 2умьсон Нундигел
8. 2ил Акиогд Гумсон

33. Дл. Т. Н. Моодсег
35. Броисгои Т. Аевелз
31. Мл. М. Мувимик Луиес
30. Мл. Е. Кообес
32. Дл. Скунни Нодсгои
38. Мл. Т. Е. Е. Комгвиндз
31. Мл. Влидегг Вуйкавл
30. Дл. Шувегз Боклер
32. Дл. Т. Н. Д. Мевелер

49. Дл. С. Е. Веулмоил
48. Броисгои Е. С. Доддз
41. Мл. М. Токкер Мувимик
40. Мл. Н. М. Врееге
42. Мл. Е. Т. Сгемигои
44. Мл. А. Е. М. Ивиз
43. Мл. Г. Сувивас Киалел
43. Мл. Н. Мулзои Туиер
41. Мл. Е. М. Рисер

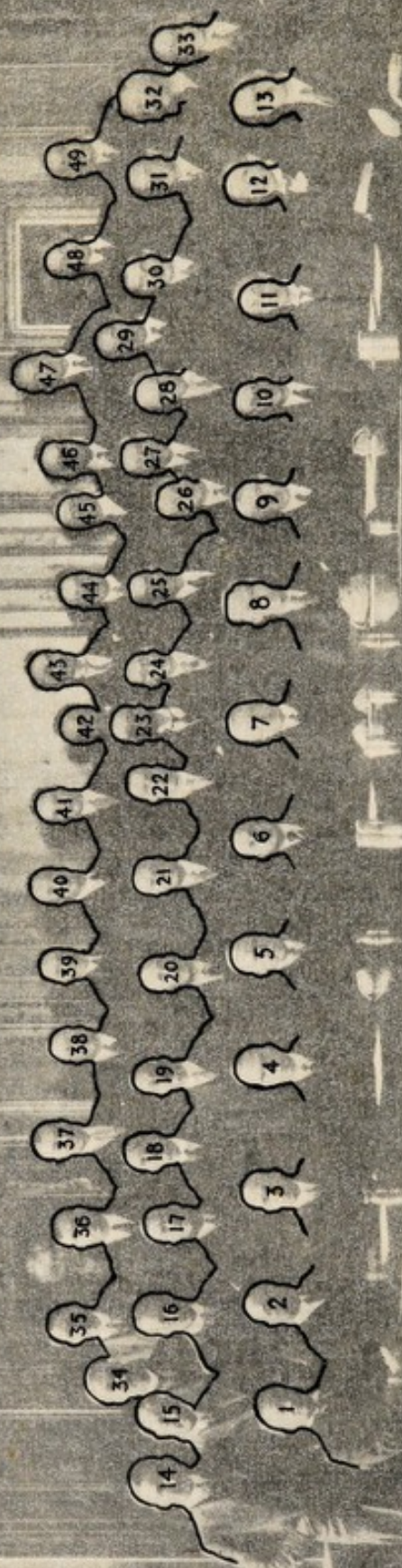


1. Дл. Н. Сувиветт Тномсгои
9. 2ил Тони Вгид-2аллои, Вл.
2. Мл. Тони Мувел
4. Дл. К. А. Аонис
3. Мл. А. Е. Мевв-Тонисгои
3. Дл. Н. Муссовиус
1. Дл. С. Е. Гукки

34. Дл. Д. Исуггие
33. Дл. С. Е. 2. Муел
35. Мл. Д. Н. Булел
31. Мл. Н. Шувегз
30. Мл. К. Е. Ульберг
19. Мл. А. Т. Риллз
18. Мл. К. А. Свееелз

40. Мл. Н. Б. Сувильои
39. Мл. Е. Бевисе Соулд
38. Мл. М. Н. Миншиг
31. Мл. К. Аувини Нудсгои
30. Броисгои 2умсгои Микелл
32. Дл. А. А. Моискиелл
34. Броисгои М. В. Туск

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Dr. C. E. Lakin | 18. Mr. R. A. Greeves | 34. Professor W. B. Tuck |
| 2. Dr. H. MacCormac | 19. Mr. A. T. Pitts | 35. Dr. A. A. Moncrieff |
| 3. Mr. A. E. Webb-Johnson | 20. Mr. R. E. Apperly | 36. Professor Samson Wright |
| 4. Dr. R. A. Young | 21. Mr. H. Charles | 37. Mr. R. Vaughan Hudson |
| 5. Mr. John Murray | 22. Mr. D. H. Patey | 38. Mr. M. H. Whiting |
| 6. Sir John Bland-Sutton, Bt. | 23. Dr. G. E. S. Ward | 39. Mr. E. Pearce Gould |
| 7. Dr. H. Campbell Thomson | 24. Dr. D. McAlpine | 40. Mr. H. P. Crampton |



- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 8. Sir Arnold Lawson | 25. Dr. J. H. D. Webster | 41. Mr. E. W. Riches |
| 9. Mr. W. Sampson Handley | 26. Dr. Charles Porter | 42. Mr. H. Watson Turner |
| 10. Dr. H. E. A. Boldeo | 27. Mr. Blundell Bankart | 43. Mr. L. Carnac Rivett |
| 11. Dr. E. A. Cockayne | 28. Mr. J. F. F. Rowlands | 44. Mr. A. E. W. Idries |
| 12. Mr. G. Gordon-Taylor | 29. Dr. Graham Hodgson | 45. Mr. F. J. Clemenison |
| 13. Mr. Somerville Hastings | 30. Mr. F. Roques | 46. Mr. H. W. Breese |
| 14. Mr. C. P. Wilson | 31. Mr. W. Warwick James | 47. Mr. W. Turner Warwick |
| 15. Dr. R. W. Gilmour | 32. Professor T. Yeates | 48. Professor E. G. Dodds |
| 16. Mr. A. L. Packham | 33. Dr. J. H. Woodger | 49. Dr. G. E. Beaumont |
| 17. Dr. T. Izod Bennett | | |

Absentees:—Dr. D. E. Bedford, Sir Comyns Berkeley, Mr. Victor Bonney, Mr. T. G. A. Burns, Mr. W. Hern, Mr. W. Lang, Professor J. McIntosh, Mr. W. S. Nowell, Dr. W. Pasteur, Professor S. Russ, Dr. A. F. Voelcker, Mr. Philip Wiles, Dr. W. Essex Wynter.

THE STAFF, 1935

A portrait of Sir Charles Bell hangs on the wall near the window

CHAPTER XIV

The Courtauld Gifts

IN the Annual Report for 1748, when the Hospital had been founded but three years and was still in its Windmill Street premises, the name of Courtauld appears in the list of the subscribers. Augustin(e) Courtauld 1686-1751, the first member of the family to aid the Middlesex Hospital, was brought over by his father, also Augustine, from the Ile d'Oleron near Rochelle, when the family fled for their lives from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685—he being a small baby concealed, tradition says, in a basket of vegetables. Augustin(e) Courtauld, whom the Hospital thus numbers among its earliest subscribers, is the direct ancestor of our great benefactor, Mr. S. A. Courtauld. Mr. S. A. Courtauld first showed his interest in medical education and research and in the general work of the Middlesex Hospital in 1922. By the gift of £20,000 to the School, he endowed the Chair of Anatomy, held by Professor Yeates. Later he gave £40,000 to build an Institute of Biochemistry and a further £20,000 (later increased to £40,000) to form an Endowment Fund for the Institute and the Professorial Chair. Mr. Courtauld's gifts directly to the Medical School thus amounted to £100,000. His recent gift of £15,000 to found a Clinical Research Unit in the new Hospital places the Hospital and Medical School still more deeply in his debt.

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Biochemistry is a comparatively new branch of Science. At the Middlesex Hospital Medical School its growing importance was recognized early.

THE COURTAULD GIFTS

When Professor Swale Vincent was appointed to the Physiological Department, the teaching of Physiological Chemistry was transferred to the Bland-Sutton Institute. There it was combined with the teaching of Pathological Chemistry in a special department instituted under the direction of Dr., now Professor, E. L. Kennaway, F.R.S., and Dr. E. C. Dodds, a demonstrator in physiology who left that department to assist him. On Dr. Kennaway's resignation to take up a research post at the Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, Dr. E. C. Dodds was appointed Lecturer in Chemical Pathology and Biochemistry.

The application of new methods made it possible to undertake a large amount of routine clinical work, and the value of these methods soon became obvious to all. The volume of work rapidly grew in size and its importance was recognized by the establishment of a University Chair of Biochemistry, to which Professor Dodds was appointed. Side by side with the routine work of the department, research was being prosecuted on an extensive scale, and it soon became clear that this department of the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology was outgrowing its surroundings and would need a new home.

This new home, the Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, of which the School is justly proud, was built, equipped and partially endowed through the munificent gifts of Mr. S. A. Courtauld. On July 20th, 1927, the foundation stone of the Institute was laid by Mr. Courtauld in the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught and a large and distinguished company.

The interior of the Institute was planned after prolonged thought and visits to other biochemical departments in the United Kingdom, aided by a careful study of plans of the more famous institutions of a similar character in the United States of America. The five upper floors are allocated to laboratories arranged for the different varieties of routine work and research that have to be undertaken. The ground floor is a restaurant for the students, and in the basement the great Power House is built. This power house supplies the Institute, Hospital, Nurses' Home, Medical School and Annexe

THE PLAN OF WORK

with heat and hot water, and there are tunnels under three streets which connect all the buildings it supplies.

The Institute was formally opened on June 14th, 1928, by Professor Sir Archibald Garrod, at that time Regius Professor of Medicine at the University of Oxford. Prince Arthur of Connaught presided at the ceremony, and Mr. Courtauld formally presented his gift to the Medical School.

The Institute has now been open some seven years and has proved to be of the greatest value. Ever since it was opened the policy has been to encourage every branch of biochemistry. Quite naturally the main work has been associated with attempts to evolve and apply methods for the examination of patients for the guidance of clinicians. As the result of many years' work a very elaborate and complex system of chemical routine work has evolved which has resulted in a very great improvement in the control and treatment of disease. Many thousand examinations are conducted every year at the request of members of the honorary staff. This biochemical service has been of particular value in diseases such as diabetes mellitus, nephritis in its various forms, and above all in the treatment of Graves' disease. By the institution of a special service for the determination of the basal metabolic rate the operative mortality for thyroidectomy has been reduced practically to disappearing point.

Great care has been taken to develop the purely academic researches in biochemistry, since it is from these fundamental observations that the practical applications of the future result. An intensive investigation has been conducted on the metabolism of tumours by the methods of Warburg and a number of most important publications have resulted from these researches.

The Institute has always been especially interested in a study of the internal secretions and from this work tangible, practical results have now emerged. For example, work in the Institute played an important rôle in the early days of insulin production. Later, the investigations were extended to other organs of internal

THE COURTAULD GIFTS

secretion, and several communications of fundamental importance have been made to various scientific societies.

Particular care has been taken to encourage research in organic chemistry as applied to medical problems, and the Institute is fortunate in having on its staff a highly trained and competent chemist for this purpose.

In the Institute, there are always a number of visiting research workers from European and American centres, and through these the Institute is able to keep in touch with advances in other countries.

THE STUDENTS' RESTAURANT

By the acquisition of a restaurant the desire of the staff since the eighteen-forties, that meals should be obtainable for students on the Hospital premises, has now been fulfilled. How attempts were made in the early days to provide luncheon and dinner at reasonable prices in the Board Room in order to obviate the necessity of students having to resort to public-houses, has been recorded. More than one attempt had been made to establish a restaurant in the School—there was one in 1888 and again later—but largely from want of suitable accommodation the venture never lasted for long.

The Restaurant occupies the whole of the ground floor of the Courtauld Institute. Well lighted and heated, with its panelled walls and solid but comfortable furniture, it is capable of seating over a hundred students. For the equipment of the Restaurant, the School is indebted to Mr. Vaughan Morgan, who generously gave £1,000 for this purpose. The restaurant was formally opened on June 18th, 1928.

The Dean at that time was Mr. Eric Pearce Gould, and to his original guidance and subsequent attention must be attributed the undoubted success that the project has achieved.

THE S. A. COURTAULD WARDS

In 1896, as we have already seen, a formal union between Hospital and School was effected. This union with the demands made by modern medicine upon

HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL

laboratories and research workers has by a reciprocity of service between the two parts of the Institution become more and more firmly cemented until it has finally been crowned by the establishment of a "Laboratory Unit" on the Clinical side of the Hospital.

For defraying the cost of this Unit, which signalizes still closer collaboration between the School and Hospital in the scientific investigation and treatment of disease, medical education in general and Middlesex Hospital in particular are indebted once again to the munificence of Mr. S. A. Courtauld.

The cross-piece of the first floor of the New Hospital contains a Clinical Lecture Theatre, towards which past Middlesex students have subscribed, a Clinical Laboratory, and several small wards containing from one to three beds, the whole accommodating between 15 and 20 patients. It was to defray the cost of finishing this part of the first floor that Mr. S. A. Courtauld offered to contribute £15,000. These wards, which have been named after Mr. Courtauld, have been placed under the control of the Council of the Medical School and from time to time selected cases are to be admitted to them for special investigation. The Professors of Pathology, Biochemistry, and Physiology with an equal number of Clinical colleagues, constitute a sub-committee to submit to the Council any lines of special investigation they may recommend. From time to time the School Council allot beds for the concentrated study of special conditions.

By this scheme, it is hoped that concentrated medical investigation into various conditions will be carried out, and thereby valuable knowledge and substantial advances gained in the cure of disease.

It may be stated with confidence that never before has such an opportunity for clinical research and close collaboration of clinical and laboratory workers been provided.

The Deanship of Mr. Eric Pearce Gould will always be notable for the addition of the Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry as will that of Dr. H. E. A. Boldero for the opening of the Courtauld Wards.

CHAPTER XV

The Hospital Crisis.

IN 1925 Mr. Eric Pearce Gould became Dean. He had already acted for a year as Vice-Dean, and as a Radcliffe Travelling Fellow he had obtained a wide knowledge of hospitals and medical schools in Europe, Canada and the United States, experiences which stood him in good stead in the difficult period of hospital reconstruction in which his term of office was to be involved. For scarcely had Pearce Gould taken up his duties when to the consternation of everybody the hospital building was discovered to be unsafe.

The swampy nature of the ground on which the Institution was originally built had doubtless long been changing in character, and the foundations, never very substantial, were crumbling in their bed.

Faced with a threatened service of a "dangerous structure" notice, the Weekly Board closed down the building as rapidly as possible; issued the famous "falling down" notice, and appealed to the generosity of the public. To this appeal came a magnificent response unrivalled in the history of the voluntary hospitals.

In these difficulties the Board were fortunate in being able to avail themselves of a disused Poor Law Infirmary close by in Cleveland Street where both in-patients and out-patients were able to be accommodated. This building, which became known as the Annexe, was extensively altered and renovated to meet the requirements, and was formally opened in February 1926 by the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, then Minister of Health.



THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN ON THE OCCASION OF A VISIT TO THE NURSES' HOME
Included in the group are H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT (*Chairman of the Hospital*),
Miss DOROTHY M. SMITH (*Lady Superintendent*), and Mr. S. R. C. PLIMSOLL (*Secretary-Superintendent*).

29th October, 1931

THE NEW NURSES' HOME

In the scheme for rebuilding the new hospital the Board decided to remove the Nurses' Home from the "island site" and seek a site for it elsewhere. This decision inspired a gift that has made history. The donor, who wishes to remain anonymous, allocated for this purpose the magnificent sum of £300,000, thus showing his appreciation of the fact that those entering the profession of nursing are entitled to facilities for collegiate life no less attractive than those provided for undergraduates in any other faculty. By this gift the development of the profession of nursing, already established by the College of Nursing and the General Nursing Council, has been carried a step further and brought up to a true University standard.

The foundation stone was laid by Her Majesty The Queen. The Home is designed to provide sleeping, refectory and recreation accommodation for about 450 Sisters and Nurses. The Home was officially opened on June 29th, 1931, by Her Royal Highness Princess Alice Countess of Athlone, accompanied by the Earl of Athlone and by their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

A link between the School and the Nurses' Home exists in the unique gift to the Hospital by Dr. W. Essex Wynter in 1927—to take effect after his and Mrs. Wynter's deaths—of his house, Bartholomew Manor, at Newbury, together with some sixteenth-century cottages and an endowment for their maintenance, as a home for retired members of the nursing staff. There will eventually be accommodation for sixteen Sisters and nurses and several retired Sisters are already living there.

The reorganization of nursing at Middlesex began with Miss G. M. Thorold.

Miss Thorold was Lady Superintendent from 1870 to 1905 and the great work she initiated has continued to progress under successive Lady Superintendents, Miss Vernet, Miss Lloyd-Still—now Dame Alicia Lloyd-Still, D.B.E., R.R.C., Matron of St. Thomas's Hospital—Miss Montgomery, R.R.C., and the present Lady Superintendent, Miss Dorothy M. Smith.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

RECENT EVENTS

By the resignations of Dr. W. Essex Wynter and Dr. Arthur Francis Voelcker in 1925 and 1926 respectively, the School lost two of its senior physicians who had long served as clinical teachers and lecturers.

The vacancies thus created on the Staff were filled by the appointments of Dr. H. E. A. Boldero and Dr. Evan Bedford. Both were past students of the School.

In 1928 Mr. John Murray resigned, and to the resulting vacancy on the Staff, Mr. R. Vaughan Hudson, a past student, whose father and grandfather were students at Middlesex, was appointed Assistant Surgeon.

In 1929, after a term of office in which so many momentous changes had occurred, Mr. Pearce Gould resigned the Deanship. He was succeeded by Dr. T. Izod Bennett. Among some of the principal events during Dr. Bennett's term of office was the resignation of Mr. S. G. Asher from the Chairmanship of the School Council after eight years of valuable service. Mr. Asher's successor was Mr. S. A. Courtauld, whose manifold interests in the School have already been mentioned.

The resignation of Mr. Shorney Webb created a vacancy which was filled by Mr. E. W. Riches in 1930, and in the same year an additional post on the Surgical Staff was filled by Mr. D. H. Patey. Both were past students, and both had been entrance scholars at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School.

The year 1930 also saw the retirements of Sir Arnold Lawson¹ from the post of Ophthalmic Surgeon and of Sir Comyns Berkeley² from that of Surgeon to the Gynæcological Department. In 1931 the senior of the anæsthetists, Mr. Herbert Charles, a past student of the Hospital, retired after taking an active and successful part in the training of students in anæsthetics for twenty-four years, and Mr. A. E. W. Idris, previously an Assistant Anæsthetist, was appointed to the senior Staff.

An election at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1932, which resulted in Mr. Webb-Johnson and Mr. Gordon-

¹ See p. 129.

² See p. 125.

DR. BOLDERO BECOMES DEAN

Taylor being elected Members of the Council, gave, with Mr. Sampson Handley (senior Vice-President) and Mr. Victor Bonney, both of whom were already members of the Council, four representatives to the Middlesex Hospital.

In 1933 collaboration with Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, enabled increased facilities to be obtained for the teaching of midwifery.

In 1934 Dr. Izod Bennett's term of office as Dean ended, a term notable for continuous progress in the School. Dr. H. E. A. Boldero was appointed to succeed him.

In his first report of 1934, Dr. Boldero was able to record an extension of the teaching facilities that had been arranged with the co-operation and goodwill of the London County Council. He also reported the consolidation of the children's department under the direction of Dr. A. A. Moncrieff.¹ In the brief time he has been in office the School has continued to progress in every direction, both of work and sport. To Dr. Boldero, scholar and past athlete, has fallen the honour of guiding the destinies of the School during this the Centenary year.

¹ See p. 135.

CHAPTER XVI

A Great Achievement

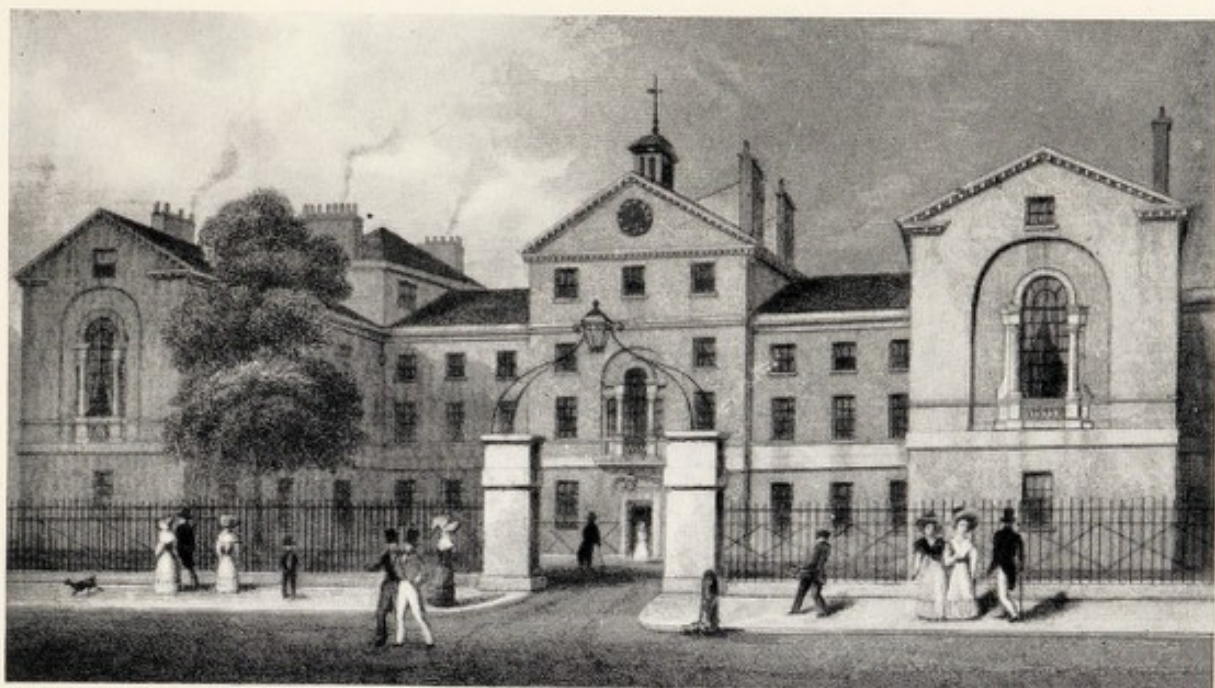
BETWEEN the demolition of the old building and the completion of the new, which it is so simple now to connect with a few words, there were many stages, some bright and others anxious, but each and all distinguished by strenuous labour on the part of the Weekly Board and the Rebuilding Committee. Generous donations from all sections of the public flowed in, down to the dramatic moment when Mr. E. W. Meyerstein "bought" the notice board that indicated the sum still then required, and thus enabled the Chairman, Prince Arthur of Connaught, to announce the closure of the Reconstruction Fund for which the gigantic sum of over £1,250,000 had been subscribed and of which Mr. Meyerstein's contribution was ultimately £250,000. Apart from the gift of the Nurses' Home, this was the largest individual contribution to the Rebuilding Fund.

In *The Times* of March 5th, 1935, the following announcement appeared :

A letter has been received by the Middlesex Hospital from the Home Secretary informing the Hospital that the King has graciously commanded that one of the wards in the new Hospital shall be called the "King George V Ward."

The name of the King, in whose reign the entire reconstruction of one of the great and progressive Voluntary Hospitals was accomplished, will thus be associated for all time with the new Middlesex Hospital which has been completed in the year of his Silver Jubilee.

In naming the wards to which no names had hitherto been attached, the Board honoured the Staff and School in three instances : (1) The William Hunter Ward ;



THE OLD HOSPITAL, 1835



THE NEW HOSPITAL, 1935

A UNIQUE PRECEDENT

(2) The Essex Wynter Ward ; (3) The Webb-Johnson Ward.

These three ward names were thus added to the four others already named after past members of the Staff, Charles Bell, Greenhow, De Morgan and Bland-Sutton.

In naming a ward—the Webb-Johnson Ward—after one of the Honorary Staff who is still in the active service of the Hospital, a precedent has been created of a unique kind. Future historians who may wish to know the reasons for this singular departure will find them set forth in a letter of which the following is a copy.

[*Copy*]

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,
LONDON, W.1.

25th January, 1935.

MY DEAR WEBB-JOHNSON,

I am very sorry to find that no official notification was sent to you of the decision of the Board to name, in your lifetime and whilst you are still a member of the active Honorary Staff, a surgical ward in the Hospital after you. This should have been done but, in the informal and friendly relations between us, it was overlooked.

I want, however, to write to you in order that we may have a copy of the letter on our files for the interest of later generations. Your work for the Hospital has been supremely outstanding from the day on which you came to us, a stranger, to take the position of Resident Medical Officer and, in face of old traditions, to give it new value and to point the way to a development which has made the Middlesex unique in that respect.

From that time on you have put the Hospital deeper and deeper in debt to you in many and various ways. The Medical School acknowledges its gratitude to you for your work as Dean, for the new position you gave to it in the eyes of the University of London, no less than for the endowment of its Chairs which you yourself brought about.

The Hospital is still more deeply in your debt, directly and indirectly, most of all for your ten years of immense and never-ceasing effort to promote our great Reconstruction Scheme. The work of the Rebuilding Committee, and of the Plans Committee of which you are Chairman, is so largely yours that it is not too much to say that it would never have been accomplished without you, whilst to your influence we owe a great proportion of the immense sums which have been subscribed.

It is possibly an anticlimax to this record to name merely a ward after you, but we have broken with tradition to do it. . . .

A VISION OF BELL

I will not add my own thanks to this letter. You must know, very well, something of the affection and gratitude we feel towards you.

Yours very sincerely,
ARTHUR.

(Chairman)

Few things are more difficult than to appraise the perspective value of contemporaries, but it may with confidence be predicted that in years to come those who have access to the archives of the Hospital and School will see in Webb-Johnson the man who visualized the immense possibilities of development which have been achieved, and one whose courage and energy made possible their fulfilment.

Could Bell come back to-day he would see no part of the Hospital or School that existed in his own time. Only in the Dean's Room would he feel at home, for though the room itself would be strange its contents are such as could not fail to please him.

On its walls he would see painted portraits of the six founders of the School. On the right of his own portrait he would gaze on Herbert Mayo. On the left he would see a painting of James Moncrieff Arnott, that one-time colleague of strong character and great ability. Next, Sir Thomas Watson—his medical colleague at Middlesex Hospital. Then Tuson, surgical colleague and able lecturer on Anatomy; and last of the row Dr. Francis Hawkins, scholar and physician of high repute. Nor would that be all, for on the wall opposite to the portrait of himself he would see the painting of his revered William Hunter; that same picture which used to hang in the famous Great Windmill Street School of Anatomy; the picture which he himself presented to Middlesex Hospital after the Great Windmill Street School was closed. And on either side of Hunter's portrait he would see two more of his own gifts, both again from the Great Windmill Street School—portraits of Cheselden and Vesalius. Then he would look into the glass cases and see his own note-books; the volume of his letters published after his death, lying open at the page whereon appears—
“We have founded a School at the Middlesex Hospital . . .

BELL'S SPIRIT REMAINS

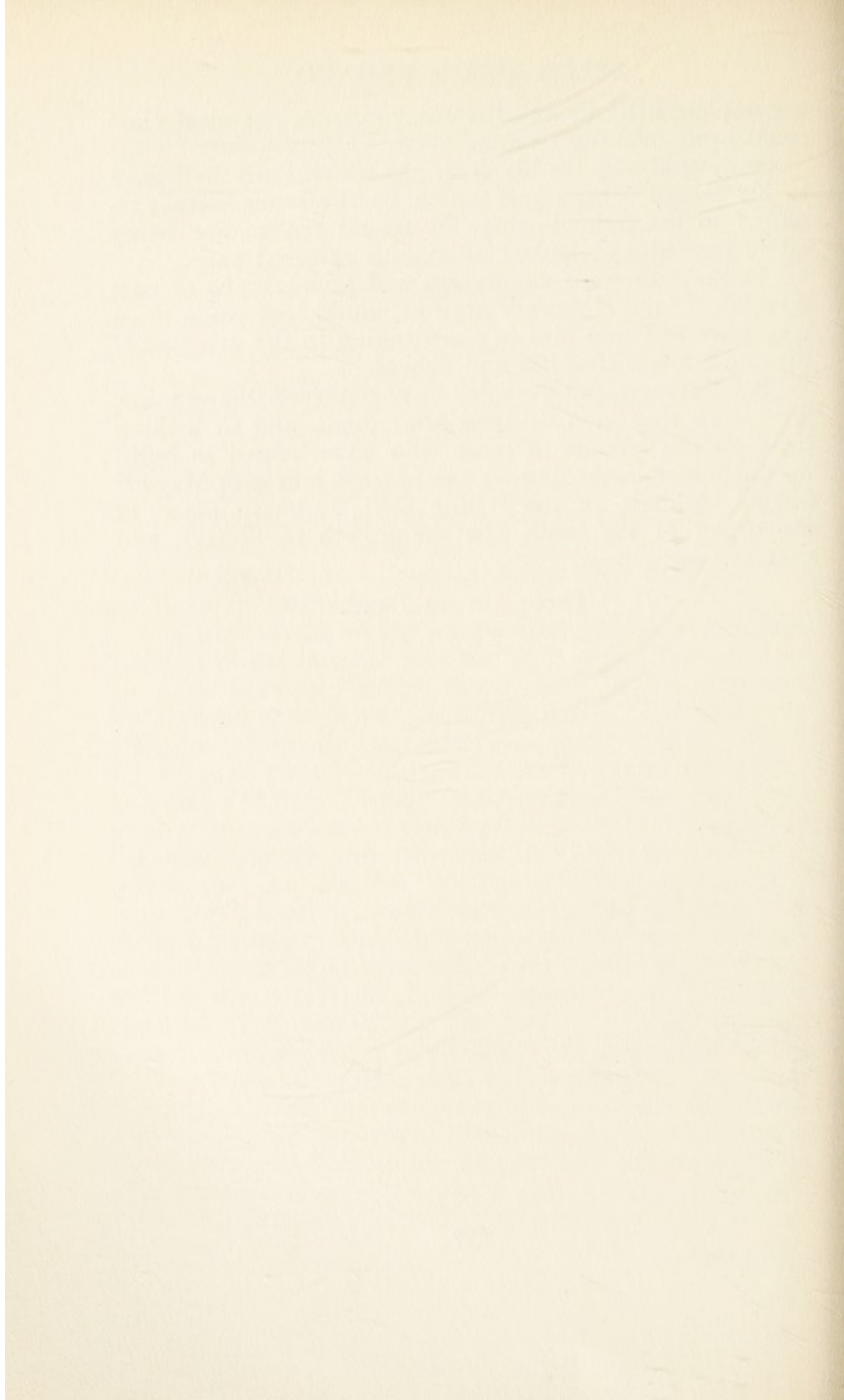
a complete little thing—theatre, museum, chemical class room, and dissection room.”

He would also see his drawings which Lady Bell gave to Sir Henry Morris and which by the latter were presented to the School—these he would realize are being safely housed and looked after with reverent care.

In the numerous engravings and photographs of past members of the Honorary Staff he would look upon those who have followed him in contributing to the progress of his much-loved Hospital and School.

Bell has gone, but the spirit he engendered still remains. The work that men do lives after them, and in looking back on the labours of those who have helped to build up the School in the past we can in truth join with Maeterlinck's children in the “Blue Bird,” who in place of the dread of the tomb saw the growth of flowers, and exclaim with them,

There are no Dead.



APPENDIX I

1935

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL

Chairman :

H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

COUNCIL OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Chairman :

S. A. COURTAULD, Esq.

Members nominated by the Board of Governors :

S. G. ASHER, Esq.

MAJOR THE HON. J. J. ASTOR, M.P.

REGINALD BEDDINGTON, Esq., O.B.E.

THEOBALD MATHEW, Esq.

RICHARD C. DAVIS, Esq.

COL. W. ALAN GILLET, T.D., D.L.

CAPT. R. N. MACDONALD-BUCHANAN, M.C.

G. VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.

Members elected by the Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff :

C. E. LAKIN, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

T. IZOD BENNETT, Esq., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P.

F. J. CLEMINSON, Esq., M.A., M.Chir., F.R.C.S.

E. W. RICHES, Esq., M.C., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.

Members elected by the Medical School Committee :

Professor T. YEATES, M.B., C.M.

Professor E. C. DODDS, M.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P.

Professor S. RUSS, C.B.E., D.Sc.

E. L. PEARCE GOULD, Esq., M.A., D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

The Chairman of the Medical School Committee :

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G. H. LIVINGSTONE, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Bernhard Baron Research Scholar :

W. DUDLEY ASHCROFT, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.)

APPENDIX III

Table showing the respective dates of Election and Resignation
of the Medical Officers of the Hospital.

PHYSICIANS

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
POOLE	—	1746
DANIEL COX	1746	1749
ROBERT SAYER	1747	1751
EATON	1749	1751
HERMANN HEINEKEN	1749	1750
WILLIAM DOUGLASS	1750	1752
CHARLES MORTON	1750	1754
HENRY HINCKLEY	1752	1756
RICHARD BATHURST	1754	1756
ANDREW DIDIER	1755	1756
RICHARD WARREN	1756	1758
HUGH SMITH	1756	1764
CHARLES WOLLASTON	1757	1758
JOHN BRISBANE	1758	1773
KENNEDY	1759	1782
THOMAS DAWSON	1759	1761
WILLIAM BAYLIES	1764	1766
RICHARD HUCK	1766	1768
ROBERT KNOX	1769	1782
LUCAS PEPYS	1769	1775
F. R. REYNOLDS	1773	1777
FRANCIS MILMAN	1777	1789
JAMES CARMICHAEL SMYTH	1775	1789
JOHN MAYO	1788	1803
JOHN HAMON	1789	1793
JOHN LATHAM	1789	1793
HENRY VAUGHAN	1793	1800
PAGGEN MAYO	1793	1801
HOLLAND	1801	1806
CHARLES GOWER	1801	1822
DEVEY FEARON	1803	1807
SATTERLEY	1806	1815
CHARLES PRICE	1807	1815

APPENDIX III

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
PETER MERE LATHAM	1815	1824
H. H. SOUTHEY	1815	1827
MACMICHAEL	1822	1831
FRANCIS HAWKINS	1824	1859
THOMAS WATSON	1827	1843
JOHN WILSON	1831	1847
MERVYN CRAWFORD	1840	1855
SETH THOMPSON	1843	1858
ROBERT G. LATHAM	1847	1850
ALEX P. STEWART	1850	1866
I. S. GOODFELLOW	1853	1872
HENRY THOMPSON	1855	1879
FREDERICK WEBER	1858	1863
C. T. COOTE	1859	1861
CHARLES MURCHISON	1861	1870
E. HEADLAM GREENHOW	1861	1880
J. BURDON SANDERSON	1863	1871
ROBERT LIVEING	1866	1876
WILLIAM CAYLEY	1870	1901
JOHN MURRAY	1871	1875
ROBERT KING	1872	1880
GEORGE H. EVANS	1874	1878
SIDNEY COUPLAND	1876	1898
R. DOUGLAS POWELL	1878	1899
DAVID W. FINLAY	1879	1891
J. KINGSTON FOWLER	1880	1912
CECIL YATES BISS	1880	1899
JOHN JAMES PRINGLE	1885	1920
WILLIAM PASTEUR	1889	1919
W. ESSEX WYNTER	1891	1925
A. F. VOELCKER	1895	1926
F. J. WETHERED	1899	1918
H. CAMPBELL THOMSON.	1900	1924

PHYSICIAN-ACCOUCHEURS

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
LAYARD	1747	—
SANDYS	1747	1749
DOUGLASS	1749	1752
BRUDNELL EXTON	1752	1760
JOHN DE URBAN	1760	1763
THOMAS COOPER	1763	1769
HENRY KROHN	1769	1798
THOMAS DENMAN	1769	1783
POIGNAND	1798	1809
SAMUEL MERRIMAN	1809	1826

APPENDIX III

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
HUGH LEY	1826	1837
JOHN SWEATMAN	1837	1839
JOHN ASHBURNER	1839	1847
CHARLES WEST	1847	1850
R. TEMPLE FRERE	1850	1861
WILLIAM O. PRIESTLEY	1861	1863
J. HALL DAVIS	1863	1881
ARTHUR W. EDIS	1874	1889
WILLIAM DUNCAN	1881	1908
ROBERT BOXALL	1889	1903
COMYNS BERKELEY	1903	1930

SURGEONS

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
JOHN VILLENEAU	1745 or 1746	1751
THOMAS VILLENEAU	1746	1747
RICHARD HAMILTON	1746	1750
DANIEL MILLAN	1746	—
PENNELL HAWKINS	1747	1756
WILLIAM YOUNG	1750	1758
HENRY WATSON	1751	1762
MONTAGUE BOOTH	1752	1753
ISAAC MINORS	1753	1779
SAMUEL HOWARD	1759	1810
JAMES MOFFAT	1759	1765
JAMES CHAFEY	1763	1793
JOHN WYATT	1765	1797
DANIEL MINORS	1779	1801
HENRY WITHAM	1797	1814
JOHN JOBERNS	1801	1832
RICHARD CARTWRIGHT	1806	1825
CHARLES BELL	1814	1836
JOHN SHAW	1825	1827
HERBERT MAYO	1827	1842
JAMES M. ARNOTT	1831	1848
EDWARD W. TUSON	1833	1847
ALEXANDER SHAW	1836	1869
CAMPBELL DE MORGAN	1842	1876
CHAS. E. MOORE	1848	1870
MITCHELL HENRY	1849	1863
THOMAS W. NUNN	1858	1879
WILLIAM H. FLOWER	1858	1862
J. WHITAKER HULKE	1862	1895
GEORGE LAWSON	1863	1895
HENRY ARNOTT	1870	1871
HENRY MORRIS	1871	1905

APPENDIX III

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
ANDREW CLARK	1871	1907
ROBERT WISHART LYELL	1879	1881
ALFRED PEARCE GOULD	1881	1916
JOHN BLAND-SUTTON	1886	1920
CHAS. LEOPOLD HUDSON	1895	1897
JOHN MURRAY	1896	1928
T. H. KELLOCK	1897	1922
H. SHORNEY WEBB	1917	1930

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

DENTAL SURGEONS

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
JOHN TOMES	1843	1874
I. B. BELL	1864	1866
J. SMITH TURNER	1864	1883
W. STORER BENNETT	1881	1900
CLAUDE ROGERS	1883	1886
WILLIAM HERN	1886	1908
W. SALMON NOWELL	1900	1913
H. WATSON TURNER	1908	1930

OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
J. M. ARNOTT CAMPBELL DE MORGAN }	1843	1862
H. MOORE		
T. SOELBERG WELLS	1862	1865
J. W. HULKE	1865	1876
GEORGE CRITCHETT	1876	1881
WILLIAM LANG	1881	1914
ARNOLD LAWSON	1910	1930

PHYSICIANS TO SKIN DEPARTMENT

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
ROBERT LIVEING	1879	1888
J. J. PRINGLE	1888	1920

SURGEONS TO THROAT AND EAR DEPARTMENT

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
ARTHUR HENSMAN	1880	1894
C. LEOPOLD HUDSON	1894	1897
STEPHEN PAGET	1897	1910

APPENDIX III

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

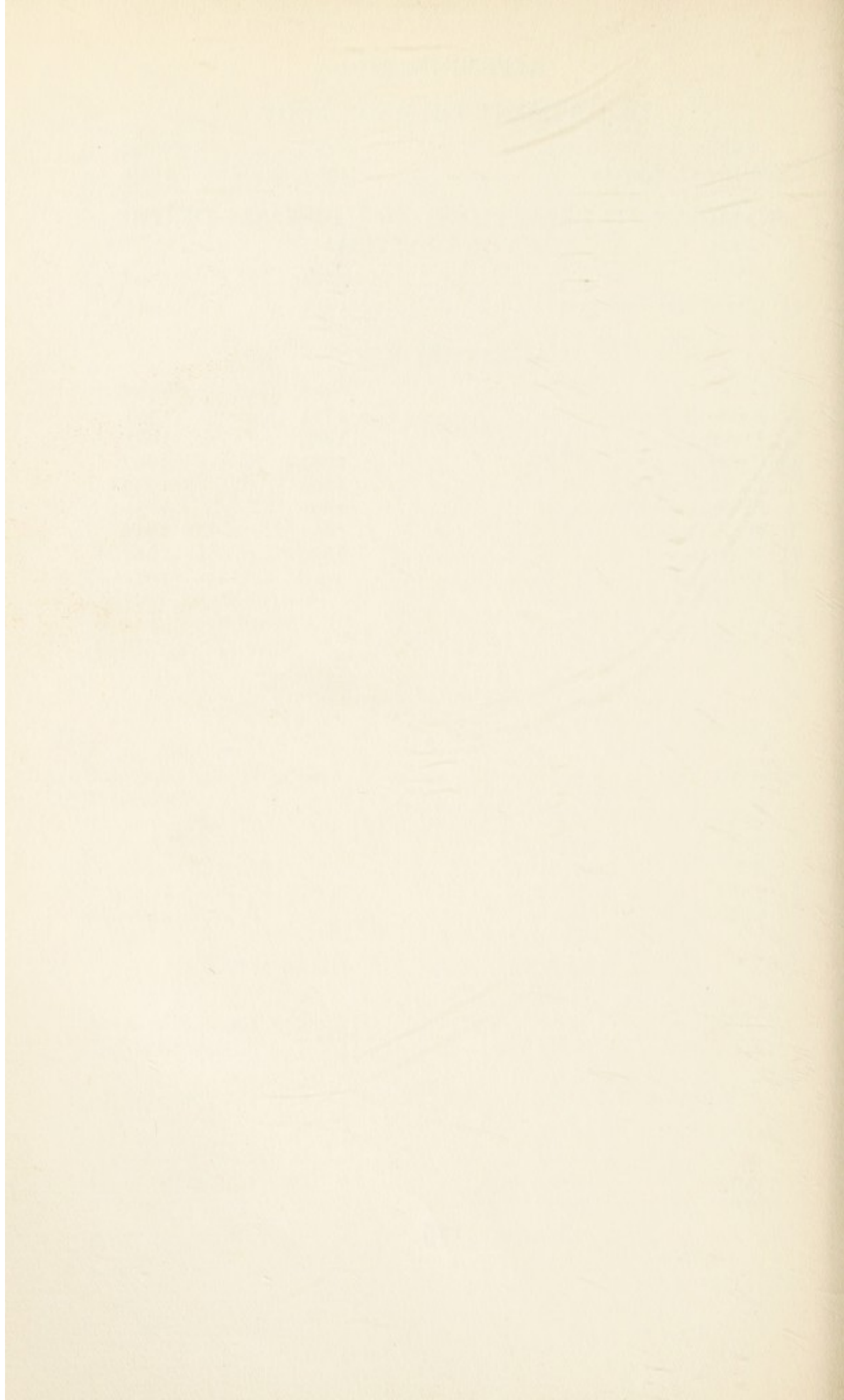
	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
CECIL R. C. LYSTER	1902 . . .	1919

PHYSICIAN TO DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
H. CAMPBELL THOMSON	1912 . . .	1924

ANÆSTHETISTS

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
G. EVERITT NORTON	1874 . . .	1906
H. DAVIS	1885 . . .	1887
McCAUSLAND	1887 . . .	1890
C. E. SHEPPARD	1890 . . .	1890
A. L. BRIGHT	1891 . . .	1891
T. G. A. BURNS	1892 . . .	1919
H. P. NOBLE	1899 . . .	1914
H. CHARLES	1907 . . .	1931



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