

An address upon laying the foundation-stone of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, June 18, 1840. With notes, and an appendix ... To which is prefixed, an account of the ceremony / [Vaughan Thomas].

Contributors

Thomas, Vaughan, 1775-1858.
Queen's Hospital (Birmingham, England)

Publication/Creation

Oxford : W. Baxter, 1840.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bp62t9x9>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AN ADDRESS
UPON
LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE
OF THE
QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM,
June 18, 1840.

WITH NOTES, AND AN APPENDIX.

BY
VAUGHAN THOMAS, B.D.

VICAR OF STONLEIGH, WARWICKSHIRE, AND FORMERLY FELLOW AND
TUTOR OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
AN ACCOUNT OF THE CEREMONY,
AND THE LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO JUNE 20.

PRINTED AT THE REQUEST OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL SCHOOL
OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

*Many Hospitals, suggested by Piety and Devotion, have been wisely modelled
into Schools of Science, and illustrate the excellence of Charity, whose
immediate benefits have always an extended influence Enlightened
Charity will direct her gifts according to the views of Science.*

SIR WILLIAM BLIZARD, KNT. F.R.S. F.A.S. Hon. Prof. of Anat. and Surg.
of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons. Hunterian Oration for 1815, p. 11.

OXFORD,
PRINTED BY W. BAXTER.
1840.





QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.

(Extracted from THE BIRMINGHAM ADVERTISER of June 25, 1840.)

ON Thursday last, the first stone of the Clinical Hospital, about to be erected in the neighbourhood of the town, under the immediate patronage of the Queen and Queen Dowager, was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl Howe, in the presence of a numerous assemblage, including most of the Gentry, Clergy, and influential inhabitants of Birmingham and its vicinity. The project for founding a second Hospital originated with the Rev. Chancellor Law, the enlightened and liberal patron of the Royal School of Medicine, and of numerous other institutions adapted to meet the wants and promote the happiness of his fellow-creatures. With respect to the necessity there existed, and which has long been felt, for the establishment of a second Hospital, it is only necessary to state, that in this great central metropolitan district, intersected in all directions with canal and railway communications, embracing within its range upwards of a million of people employed amidst the deleterious effluvia arising out of the manufactures, hourly exposed to accident and disease from machinery

and mining operations, there has hitherto existed but one institution of the kind. That Hospital was opened in 1779, when the population did not exceed 50,000, while the number of inhabitants, at the present time, amounts to nearly, if, indeed, it does not exceed, 200,000; and the fact is notorious, that numerous applicants have been refused admission from the want of adequate accommodation.

The spot selected for the site of the proposed new Hospital is in one of the most elevated situations, and is considered, by Medical men, the most salubrious quarter of Birmingham, being in Bath-row, about half a mile westward of the town, the old General Hospital being situated to the eastward. The building will consist of two principal wings, named after the Royal Patronesses, the "Victoria" and the "Adelaide," and will contain 140 or 150 beds.

It may not be uninteresting to notice some of the leading features which the Queen's Hospital will present, as distinguishing it from the government and regulations of similar institutions, and which cannot fail to be highly advantageous to the poor, for whose benefit the institution is to be established. The Medical officers will consist of three Physicians and three Surgeons, one Assistant Physician and one Assistant Surgeon, whose duties will be to undertake equally the care of the in-patients, the home-patients, and out-patients; but one Physician and Surgeon shall be specially appointed each week to receive patients; a Medical officer's daily-attendance book shall be kept; a systematic register of the cases *under treatment* shall be made out, from which valuable statistical tables can be formed and published annually. The students of the

Hospital shall be filled up by the Medical officers, from the students of the Royal School of Medicine, after public examination, and the production of testimonials of good conduct; and *all fees paid by them shall be devoted to the support of the Hospital.* The Medical officers to hold themselves responsible for the conduct of the students. The Physician and Surgeon of the week shall attend daily at nine o'clock to receive patients. There is to be a self-supporting ward set apart for the reception of female servants, and other females with respectable recommendations, who shall pay seven shillings on admission, and the like sum every week. With respect to free out-patients, it is proposed, (in order to encourage a laudable spirit of independence and self-respect,) to permit the provident and industrious to procure for themselves or their families the benefit of regular Medical and Surgical advice, and to prevent loss of time by applying for relief. In cases of sudden illness, any artisan, labourer, servant, or other poor person, being unable to pay a Physician or Surgeon, may be admitted as a "free out-patient" on producing a recommendation from a Subscriber, and, on the payment of 5s. he shall be entitled to receive advice and medicines for the ensuing six weeks.

Besides the ordinary advantage derived from the Hospital, a Midwifery department will be added for the benefit of poor lying-in married women, on the production of a home-patient's ticket, who shall be attended at their own homes. This department will be under the superintendence of the Teacher of Midwifery of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery.

After this brief sketch of the circumstances connected

with the establishment of the Queen's Hospital, it will not be a matter of surprise, that the laying of the first stone of the institution was hailed by the inhabitants as a deeply interesting and important event in the history of the town.

The arrangements made for the occasion were of the most ample and satisfactory description. About eleven, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire was opened in the Committee-room, at the Town Hall, where nearly 300 members of this ancient fraternity were assembled, including the Deputy Provincial Master, the Right Worshipful Brother, (Earl Howe,) and several brethren from Dudley, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Northampton, Chester, Nuneaton, Coventry, Warwick, Leamington, &c. &c. The Lodge was opened with the usual formalities, and the brethren arranged in order of procession by Brother Adams of Leamington, who performed the important duties of Grand Director of Ceremonies.

A public breakfast in connection with the proceedings of the day took place at the Town Hall, at twelve o'clock, and was attended by upwards of 450 guests. On this occasion the upper table was occupied by the Earl Howe, the Deputy Grand Master of the Warwickshire Provincial Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Grand Chaplain in his robes, Lieutenant-Colonel Wyndham and Officers of the Royal Scots' Greys, and other visitors of distinction. The members of the various masonic lodges from this and the neighbouring counties occupied the centre tables in their full costume.

The company were enlivened during the repast by the performance of the celebrated Distin Family, gratuitously rendered, and the galleries were graced by a large number

of fashionable and highly respectable ladies. The county and borough Members were prevented attending owing to their Parliamentary engagements, and the Lord Bishop of the Diocese by severe indisposition. At the conclusion of the breakfast, the company were admirably arranged by the Deputy Grand Master of the Ceremonies, and moved to the ground in the most perfect order, followed by a large number of spectators, and accompanied by the regimental band of the Scots' Greys, and a very efficient force of Police, along New-street, High-street, the Bull-ring, Spiceal-street, Edgbaston-street, Smallbrook-street, Exeter-row, and Holloway-head, to the site of the intended Hospital. In the above streets dense masses of people were congregated, and the windows of the houses occupied by anxious spectators, who were deeply interested in the scene. The Lodges had a beautiful effect, and the novelty of the sight in Birmingham caused a large influx of visitors from the surrounding hamlets and villages.

When the Junior Lodge arrived within a short distance of the ground, it halted and opened right and left, and so on with the other Lodges in succession, according to seniority, in order to allow the Grand Provincial Lodge to advance to the site of the intended building.

On arriving on the ground, the procession entered the enclosed space in admirable order, and was received by the venerable President, Dr. Johnstone; and, notwithstanding upwards of 10,000 persons were present, not the slightest confusion or accident occurred to mar the auspicious commencement of this noble and benevolent work. On the right hand side of the enclosure a large temporary platform had been erected for the accommodation of spectators,

which was filled by the members of some of the principal families in the neighbourhood, and of the subscribers and friends of the Hospital. A platform was also erected above the spot, on which the corner stone was laid, from which the Rev. Dr. Marsh offered up the following prayer for the Divine Blessing on the work in which they were about to engage.

“ Almighty and most merciful Father, Creator and Preserver of all mankind, Who hast taught us at all times, and upon all occasions, to approach Thy throne ; Grant us grace, that under a sense of Thy Presence, as the Searcher of hearts, we may now approach Thee in sincerity and truth. Thou art the Father of Lights, and from Thee cometh every good and every perfect gift. Thou openest Thine hand, and fillest all things living with plenteousness. Thou compassionest the miseries of Thy creatures, and givest medicine to heal their sickness. Thou inspirest some with wisdom for the benefit of others, and blessest the means which they apply to the relief of the suffering. Look down, we beseech Thee, with favour upon this undertaking ; and grant, that what has now been commenced under Thy good Providence, may be effectual for the purpose for which it is designed.

“ We thank Thee that we live under a Dispensation, that has embodied Benevolence in the Person of our Blessed Redeemer, Who went about doing good, and healing all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease among the people. May we learn from His perfect example, and His instructive parable of the good Samaritan, that no difference of Nation or Religion should hinder the flow of

Benevolence and Love. We therefore commend to Thy Fatherly goodness all those who are any ways afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate, that it may please Thee to comfort and relieve them, giving them patience under their sufferings, and a happy issue out of all their afflictions.

“ And now, O Lord, grant unto us, and to the people of this Realm, and especially to Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to Her Royal Consort, to Adelaide the Queen Dowager, and to all the Royal Family, health, peace, and happiness; and we beseech Thee, grant unto us all the increase of faith, hope, and charity; that, our hearts being united in the bond of peace and of all virtues, we may contribute to the welfare of our fellow-creatures, and finally, by Thy mercy, through the merits of our Redeemer, be received into that state of blessedness, in which sickness, suffering, and death are unknown, to the glory of Thy Holy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Who, in compassion to our manifold infirmities, has taught us thus to pray.

“ Our Father, &c.”

At the close of this prayer, Earl Howe took his place near the stone which had been let into the ground. A silver trowel was then presented to his Lordship, upon which the following words were inscribed :—

“ With this trowel was laid the foundation-stone of the Queen’s Hospital, at Birmingham, by the Right Honourable Richard Earl Howe, assisted by the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, on the 18th of June, 1840.”

The Noble Lord was then presented with a large number of gold and silver coins of the reign of his late and her

present Majesty, together with some bronzed and other medals of the Queen, Queen Dowager, Duke of Wellington, Earl Nelson, &c. presented by Mr. Collis and Mr. T. W. Ingram, which he deposited in a glass vase, imbedded in a stone, and afterwards covered with a glass lid. A brass plate, upon which was the following inscription, was then placed over the vase by his Lordship :—

“ This stone of a new Hospital, to be called the Queen’s Hospital, in union with the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery at Birmingham, was laid by the Right Honourable Richard Earl Howe, assisted by the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, on the 18th of June, A.D. 1840, and in the third year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria.—Bateman and Drury, Architects.”

The stone was now lowered, and conducted to its bed. The square, the plumb, the level, and the mallet, being successively delivered by the respective officers to the Noble Earl, and applied by him to the sides, top, and square of the stone, his Lordship poured on it corn, wine, and oil, with this Invocation, “ May the bounteous Author of Nature bless this town with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and with all the necessaries, conveniences, and comforts of life.” The stone was then declared to be laid in its bed according to the rules of architecture, amidst the loud huzzas of the company : the fine band of the Scotch Greys playing “ God save the Queen.”

At this time the scene was most interesting ; a large stand of ascending seats filled with ladies on the right, the whole area of the future building filled with clergymen, professors, pupils, masonic brethren, bands of music, firemen’s companies, and the military policemen who had

flanked the procession, the crowds who could not be admitted—all these gave to the spectacle a form and character which will not soon be forgotten.

The music having ceased, an Address was delivered from the platform, by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, Vicar of Stonleigh, one of the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital and Royal School; the friend to that great contributor to this, as well as to many other charitable institutions, the Rev. Dr. Warneford, whose donation of £1,000 may be called the great pecuniary foundation-stone of the building: to which, however, the Rev. Chancellor Law has also nobly contributed. This Address was an *argument* upon the importance of combining Educational with Charitable purposes in the Economy of an Hospital; it also embraced many references and allusions to the day and the ceremony, and the services of the Earl Howe, in the cause of piety as well as charity, and especially to those which he had done for the Royal School, in obtaining its Charter and name of Royalty from King William the Fourth, and in having, in like manner, succeeded in his application to the Queen Dowager, for her Majesty's patronage. The Sovereign Queen, Victoria, has been also graciously pleased to patronize this Hospital. There was one topic which was much felt, and followed by great applause—the deliverance of her Majesty from the assassin's violence.

After referring to the glorious anniversary on which they were assembled, (18th of June,) the Reverend Gentlemen said,

“Upon such an occasion I must not forget—and, remembering, must not withhold—what I am sure your patriotism and piety will have anticipated; I mean the expression of

our thanks and praises to Divine Providence for the merciful deliverance which the arm of the Lord, outstretched to prevent and powerful to save, has vouchsafed to our Sovereign, Queen Victoria—the Sovereign of our country, and the Queen of its affections. May our rescued Queen, and her Royal Consort Prince Albert, the partaker of her danger and her deliverance—may they continue in health, peace, joy, and honour: may they live long and happy on earth, and, after death, obtain everlasting life and a glorious immortality.” The assembly responded to the prayer by a long and fervent Amen.

The Address also embodied a great variety of historical evidences to show, that the public mind formerly had not been sufficiently alive to the importance of providing for professional education at the first building of Hospitals by voluntary contribution; for though Charity and its dispensations ought to take the lead and be the first consideration, Science and Instruction ought not, as formerly, to be neglected.

The ceremony being completed, the authorities, public bodies, and Masonic Lodges, (the latter in reversed order,) moved on, passing on their return to the Town Hall along Islington-row, the Five Ways, Broad-street, and Paradise-street. The Provincial Lodge was then formally closed: and it reflected the highest credit upon the “sons of Light,” that, notwithstanding the fatigue which they underwent, there was but a slight difference perceptible in their numerical strength, on their return to the Lodge-room.

Altogether the spectacle was one of the most gratifying description; and never, on an occasion of a similar nature, did we witness the proceedings conducted with greater

judgment or regularity. The conduct of the police met with universal approbation.

On Saturday, June 20, a Special Meeting of the Council was held, the President, Dr. Johnstone, in the Chair; amongst the members present were Dr. Booth, Dr. Birt Davies, Dr. Eccles, Dr. Ingleby, Mr. T. Upfill, Mr. W. Room, Mr. E. T. Cox, Mr. W. H. Osborn, Mr. James Bourne, Mr. W. W. Crowder, Mr. Sands Cox, Mr. Woolrich, Mr. Berry, Mr. Langston Parker, &c. &c. when the following donations were announced to the Meeting :—

	Benefaction.			Annual.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Dowager	50	0	0			
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland . . .	20	0	0			
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford and Warrington	50	0	0			
The Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam . .	50	0	0			
The Right Hon. the Earl Howe . . .	100	0	0			
The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield	21	0	0			
The Rev. Dr. S. Wilson Warneford . .	1000	0	0			
The Rev. Chancellor Law	200	0	0			
Edw. Johnstone, M.D.	100	0	0			
John E. Piercy, Esq. Warley Hall . . .	100	0	0	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Upfill	50	0	0			
Mr. Edw. T. Cox	50	0	0			
Mr. T. Parkes, Bristol Road	50	0	0	2	2	0
Mr. S. Lloyd, Old Bank	21	0	0	5	5	0
Joseph Webster, Esq.	25	0	0	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Ellis, Wotton Wawen . .	20	0	0			
Miss Piercy, Priory Place	20	0	0			
Mr. Wittingham, Ashted House . . .	20	0	0	2	2	0
Mr. W. W. Crowder	5	5	0			
Mr. G. V. Blunt				2	2	0
Mr. M. Bolton, Moseley				2	2	0

	Benefaction.			Annual.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Rev. Mr. Maturin				2	2	0
Mr. W. H. Deykin				2	2	0
Mr. A. Allen				2	2	0
Mr. W. Redfern				2	2	0
Mr. Ross				2	2	0
Mr. W. H. Osborn	20	0	0			
Mr. W. Room, Parade	21	0	0			
Mr. F. Room	21	0	0			
Mr. J. Bourne, High Street	20	0	0			
The Rev. V. Thomas, Oxford	25	0	0			
Mr. Gillott, Newhall-street	21	0	0			
Mr. J. Mason, Gravelly-hill	20	0	0	1	1	0
Mr. T. Whitfield, Friday-bridge	21	0	0			
Mr. G. Taylor, Edgbaston-street	20	0	0			
Mr. James Shaw, The Willows	20	0	0	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Cox, Atherstone	10	0	0	1	1	0
Mr. Barnett, Bennett's Hill	10	0	0	2	2	0
Mr. Clement Ingleby	10	0	0	1	1	0
Mr. J. W. Unett	10	0	0			
The Rev. J. Angel James	10	0	0	1	1	0
Mr. R. T. Taylor, Bull-ring	10	0	0			
Mr. J. Mabson, St. Mary's	10	0	0			
W. Weston, Esq. Stratford	10	0	0			
Mr. Millington, The Brades	10	0	0			
Mr. Fulford, Aston-road	10	0	0	1	1	0
Mr. Bodell, Camp-hill	5	5	0	2	2	0
Mr. Rubery, Newhall-street	5	5	0	2	2	0
Mr. Adkins, Bull-street	5	5	0	1	1	0
Mr. Wragge, Bennett's-hill	5	5	0	1	1	0
Mr. H. Rotton, Bennett's-hill	5	5	0			
The Rev. Mr. Simcox, Harborne	5	0	0			
Mr. Parker				2	2	0
Mrs. Adams				2	2	0
Mrs. Onions				2	2	0
Mr. Sargant				2	2	0
Mrs. Basset Smith				1	1	0
Mrs. W. H. Osborn				1	1	0

&c. &c. &c.

AN ADDRESS
UPON
LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE
OF THE
QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM,
June 18, 1840.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
U.S.A.
TEL: 773-936-5000
FAX: 773-936-5001
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
U.S.A.
TEL: 773-936-5000
FAX: 773-936-5001
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

FRIENDS, ADVOCATES, and PATRONS of the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery!—or rather let me address you in words of larger import, as Friends of your fellow-creatures suffering under accident or disease ; as Advocates of those principles of brotherly love, which have been revealed by the Son, and recorded by the Spirit of God ; as Patrons of every judicious provision, which Charity or Science can suggest for the relief, cure, or removal of bodily afflictions !—with heart-felt joy I offer my congratulations upon this occasion. I offer them, not merely as one known to take a lively interest in this great and good undertaking, but also as the representative of him, who, besides that lively interest, which he shares in common with myself, has manifested upon this, as upon all the other great efforts which you have successively made to improve, extend, facilitate professional education, his pious and

patriotic devotion to the same great cause, and who has repeatedly shewn, in furtherance of it, a spirit of munificence which is peculiarly his own.

But the congratulations which my present honourable position before this large and distinguished assembly enables me to offer, (a position, which I refer partly to my connection with the Royal School as one of its Trustees, but principally to the favourable dispositions of the Committee of Management towards me, as Dr. Warneford's friend,) those congratulations would be defective, and I am sure that they would by no means accord with the tone and spirit of your loyalty, if they did not exhibit the workings of our gratitude towards our Sovereign Lady, *the Queen*, and towards Her Majesty, *Adelaide* the Queen Dowager, for having graciously consented to be (and to be declared to be, in the very style and title of this Hospital^a) its illustrious Patronesses and Protectors.

To the solicitude of their Majesties for the health of a largely increased and increasing popu-

^a It is to be called the QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

lation of manufacturers, miners, and labourers in trade and agriculture; to their perception of the great advantage, or rather of the urgent duty, of providing a succession and supply of able Practitioners to administer to the wants of the sick and maimed; to these and other motives of Benevolence we are to ascribe the gratifying distinction, which so large an amount of Royal Patronage has conferred upon us. Under such auspices, and under the hopes of the still higher protection of the King of kings, a Second Hospital (for this great town, unlike all others of the same magnitude, has but One) is to be erected upon this foundation-stone. And I must here observe, to the honourable band of Masonic Friends who have been pleased to give us their most interesting services upon this occasion, that the foundation-stone of the Hospital has been so geometrically squared, and so skilfully laid, that it may well serve for an emblem of the fortunes of our future Institution, of its stability as a Temple of Learning as well as Mercy, of the rectitude of its administration, of the permanency of the blessings and benefits which it will be able to dispense. Memory too as well as imagination must be permitted to exercise its Powers on behalf of this

arduous undertaking, and minister joyful anticipations of future success, by bringing to our recollection the events of this auspicious day^b. Do we not here find presages of triumph over difficulties and dangers? Do we not find on the fields of Waterloo evidences of what may be effected by constancy and courage? It was a good and righteous cause which called forth those energies, and God was pleased to crown them with such a Victory, as battle-field never saw before. The presence of some of those gallant champions of their Country (now the peaceful champions of Charity and Science) should remind us, that in every great undertaking, in Peace as well as War, there must be firmness as well as fortitude, judgment as well as zeal; that strong hands and courageous hearts must be guided by wise counsels and prudent calculations, and that these, and these only, with the blessing of Providence, are the parents of success.

I have been led to refer the ultimate success of our undertaking to Divine Providence. Upon such a reference I must not forget, and remembering I

^b June 18.

must not withhold, what I am sure your patriotism and piety will anticipate ; I mean, the expression of our thanks and praises to the same Divine Providence, for the merciful deliverances, which the arm of the Lord, outstretched to prevent and powerful to save, has vouchsafed to our Patroness Victoria, the Sovereign of our country, and the Queen of its affections. But the requirements of such a duty are not to be satisfied by so cursory a notice ; that duty demands, and will shortly receive, an appointed time, an appropriate place, and no language is equal to the discharge of it but that of Religious Service. I therefore thank the Almighty for this merciful interposition of his good Providence, in words which the Church has applied to former deliverances ; “ I humbly praise and magnify God’s glorious name, for his unspeakable goodness towards us, as expressed in these acts of his mercy : ” and let me again, in words borrowed in like manner from the page of prayer, express our hopes of future protection, as well as our thanks for mercies received. May our rescued Queen, and her Royal Consort the Prince Albert, the partaker of her danger and of her deliverance, “ continue in health and peace, joy and honour : may they live long and happy

upon earth, and after death obtain everlasting life and glory^c !”

From these tributes of loyal and religious feeling, I must return to the acknowledgments which I had left unfinished. I must now complete the wreath of praise, with which I would encircle the honoured names of VICTORIA and ADELAIDE. May they be ever coupled together in our memory, and so descend in the annals of our future Hospital, adorned with the loveliness of these joint acts of their charitable patronage and support !

It was to woman's thoughtful concern for the sufferings of human nature, under the visitations of accidental or constitutional ailment, that the sick were first indebted for the care and consolations of an Hospital. The fourth century beheld this fair fruit of Christian charity in the work of a Roman Matron, the widowed Fabiola, who, according to the narrative, “ sold all her property, which was suitable to the greatness of her birth, and produced

^c The Form of Thanksgiving had not at this time been distributed.

a very considerable income. She laid out the proceeds of the sale for the uses of the poor. Fabiola was the first to institute an Hospital for the relief and cure of disease, that she might there collect the sick from the high ways, and comfort the limbs of the miserable under the pressure of want and weakness^b."

The records of Christian mercy would furnish

^b The holy Eulogist of this charitable Matron goes on to say, "How shall I describe the various calamities of man? Injuries of the eyes and nose, the latter cut asunder, the former forced out of their sockets, feet half destroyed by fire, bellies and extremities swelling with dropsy, mortification seizing in its worst forms the putrid flesh. How often hath she washed wounds so offensive, that others would not have been able to look upon them! With her own hands was she wont to give the sufferers their nourishment, and to moisten their parched but still breathing bodies with little supplings (*sorbitiunculis*) to refresh it. I know many rich, many religious persons who practise the like sort of mercy, but then it is by the ministration of other persons; who are compassionate with their money, but not with their hands and personal attendances." See Hieronymi Epistolæ in tom. iv. of the Paris edition, 1706, folio, p. 660. The above is to be found in Ep. 84. ad Oceanum, entitled De Morte Fabiolæ.

other monuments of the same sort, both before and since the Reformation ; but in later ages the Queens of our Country have been the nursing-mothers of every charitable dispensation intended either for the relief of general maladies, or the special injuries, or losses incident to the human frame. But, my Lord, it has been reserved for the peculiar praise of our Royal Patronesses, that their Majesties, the Queen and Queen Dowager, are the first to be found in the annals of charitable enterprise, who have ever given the sanction of Royal Names to an Hospital, such as this is intended to be—an Hospital, which is to serve conjointly for a House of Charity, and a School of Instruction ; whose ministrations are to be at the same time Eleemosynary, and Educational ; whose services are to be directed, first, to the great ends of all Hospitals, the skilful and tender treatment of the sick and suffering ; and, secondly, to the diffusion of professional knowledge, by means of the practical lessons, which the mutilated and the diseased impart to those, who are duly qualified, and rightly disposed, to receive them ^c.

^c W. Laurence, Esq. of St. Bartholomew's, besides the praise

Such, my Lord, is the combination of purposes, which is to give to the Queen's Hospital of Birmingham its peculiar character as an institution, its comprehensive usefulness as an instrument of good, personally to those who labour under bodily distresses, and professionally to those who wish to qualify themselves for medical and surgical duties, by learning how to compound and dispense, by watching the effects of medicine, by witnessing the methods of scientific Surgery. Such too are the ends and objects, which, under the wise and benevolent estimate which your Lordship is known to make of whatever is proposed for the temporal or eternal good of man, have induced the Lord

of having corrected his opinions by a deeper and clearer insight into the subject of his former errors, is entitled to the additional praise of having been in an especial manner instrumental to the change which took place about 1826, in the public estimation of provincial Hospitals and provincial Schools of Medicine and Surgery. There were other distinguished men residing in the Metropolis who bore the like testimony, and especially on the behalf of the Schools at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and who insisted upon their competency, without the aid of London Schools or London Hospitals, to complete a Pupil's Medical and Surgical studies.

Chamberlain of the Queen Dowager to give a new dignity to this celebrity, by taking part in its ceremonies. It is to your Lordship's marked approbation of the Christian, professional, patriotic purposes, which the Birmingham School of Medicine and Surgery seeks to accomplish in these midland districts of the kingdom, that the School is mainly indebted for the gratifying reception and honourable results of the Memorial presented on its behalf to his late Majesty. A great debt of gratitude was thereby created, and in part paid, by the unanimous vote of thanks at a Special General Meeting. But, my Lord, I feel it to be my duty again to bear witness to your most important services in this cause, which is no other than the cause of Provincial Education in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery—services, which have now been largely increased in number and value, by your successful application to the beloved and venerated Queen Dowager, on the behalf of this Institution.

But there may be in the circuit of this numerous assembly some, whose apprehensions may be awakened by their misconception of an Hospital, intended

to combine Clinical instruction with Charitable dispensations. Let me endeavour to relieve them of those apprehensions, and inform them, that the Educational will be kept in due subordination to its Charitable purposes. In the chart and scale of these ministrations, the visitation and comfort, the relief and cure, of the sick, will form the great ends and objects of its Physicians and Surgeons. Charity will do its perfect work before Science will be permitted to enter upon its Province, or pursue its disquisitions upon the facts and phænomena of disease. Science in this Hospital will be the handmaid, not the rival or the ruler, of Charity; and thus the sick and maimed will be doubly benefitted. They will have their cases not only professionally attended, but pathologically discussed: they will be studied as well as treated; reasoning and consultation will follow inspection and enquiry, so that it will be scarcely possible that there should be any errors of judgment, as to the nature of a case, or any mistakes in the treatment of it, or any omissions or oversights in attending to it.

But, independently of such considerations, can Charity perform a nobler part, or do a greater

service, or provide a larger store of benefits for mankind, than by fitting and preparing the young for the duties of their profession, by means of Clinical studies in Medicine and Surgery? Under this point of view, it appears to be manifestly wrong to distinguish the Educational from the Charitable purposes of an Hospital in such a manner, as to set the one in array against the other, as if they were opposed and hostile in their very nature. Charity is a grace of various energies, a virtue of infinite relations, a duty of manifold obligation. It embraces within its ample purview, not only the prompt application of matured wisdom to the pressing necessities of the sick, but the preparation of the young for the due performance of the same acts and duties of mercy, upon future occasions of the like pressing necessity. In the one case it supplies present means of relief and cure, in the other it provides for future cases and occasions of suffering. Its watchfulness does not confine itself to the urgent wants of those who are actually labouring under sickness, or to the dispensation of what is immediately necessary for the relief of distress, or the removal of danger. The eye of Charity, ranging far beyond the horizon of visible and tangible afflictions, embraces within

the compass of its care the unseen but anticipated wants of future ages, when existing Physicians, Surgeons, Patients, however eminent the one, or afflicted the other, will be removed, the former from the fields of their renown, the latter from the burthen of their sorrows. Charity never faileth : and it is one of its never-failing labours to fill up the places which may be left vacant by the death, old age, or infirmities of those who, having devoted their lives to the service of Humanity, have been compelled either by the hand of sickness or of death to retire from their benevolent and honourable exertions.

But how is Charity to provide for such wants, how is it to supply such losses, but by teaching the young practically? and where is that practical knowledge to be so largely and so profitably obtained as in an Hospital? Such instructions then, arising out of the spirit and subservient to the ends of Charity, ought to be called Charitable. They are Charitable under two relations : first, in respect of the sick who are to be ultimately benefitted by them ; and, secondly, as to those who are to be qualified and prepared in this way for the successful discharge of their future professional duties.

There is another wrong impression which may be made, by affixing the term Clinical to the Hospital to be built upon this foundation-stone. The denomination may lead to the entertainment of the opinion, that it is to be a small Hospital for what are called "select cases." For the removal of this error it must be stated, that it is not intended to abridge the liberty of recommendation, or the rights of Governors, by reducing the amplitude of the design to that narrowness, which a selection of cases supposes and implies. The Queen's Hospital of Birmingham is to be an Hospital of a hundred or a hundred and fifty beds, and its doors are to be opened to all sorts of Patients, and from what ever county recommended. And so it ought to be, not only upon principles of charity, but for professional instruction. The phænomena of common accidents and diseases (as well as of rare and curious cases) should be made familiar to those, who will most frequently have to treat such cases in the future exercise of their Profession^d.

^d See Appendix for other matters connected with this part of the subject, and which were omitted or abridged in the delivery of the Address.

But it is now time to consider this Royal Hospital as one connected by the closest affinities with the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, and its practice as subsidiary and supplemental to those Courses of Lectures, which the able and assiduous Professors of the School are in the habit of delivering. I have already observed, that this is the first Provincial Hospital erected expressly for Educational as well as Charitable purposes, which has ever enjoyed the honour and advantage of Royal Patronage. I will now carry my observation still farther, and say, that this is the first Hospital, Provincial, (or Metropolitan, if you except the North London and the King's College Hospitals,) which has had this didactic character so clearly and strongly impressed upon it at its first formation. I say not, that it is the *only* instance of a Provincial Hospital, which has been ever made to bear from its beginning such a type of its usefulness, for I think I can name two, which may be said to have preceded it in this particular; I mean, the Provincial Hospitals at Oxford and Cambridge; the former built in 1772 by the Trustees under Dr. Radcliffe's Will, the latter under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1766, for carrying

into effect the Will made by Dr. Addenbrooke in 1719. By the homely expressions of the latter Testator, "it appears, that he wished to build a small Physical Hospital" at Cambridge, a sort of edifice, which would be now called (according to modern nomenclature) a small Hospital for the teaching of Clinical Medicine. With respect to the other, the Radcliffe Infirmary, its educational character was stamped upon it, and with great distinctness of outline, as soon as it was opened. It is expressly said in the account of its plan as published at that time, that it was intended "to provide for the improvement of Medical Knowledge as well as for the relief of the distressed," a representation, which distinctly recognizes the very principles or purposes of the Queen's Hospital, and would serve to declare our present design, if the Educational part of this specification had been made to include the improvement of Surgical as well as Medical knowledge, instead of Medical alone.

With these two exceptions, I believe, that there cannot be found in the history, not only of Provincial but Metropolitan Hospitals, any evidence to

shew, that any one of them was originally instituted and intended for the instruction of those, who were to be trained up to professional pursuits as Physicians, Surgeons, or General Practitioners, by walking its Wards, witnessing its practice, and by being taught by its Physicians and Surgeons. With respect to the annexation of these uses to County Infirmaries, it might have been expected, that some vestiges of such a design would have been found upon the Book of Rules, drawn up with the greatest care for the regulation of that justly celebrated Hospital, erected by subscription at Winchester in 1736, the prototype and pattern of all others built by voluntary contribution throughout the Counties of England. Instead, however, of shewing any regard to the preparation of the young for the future acts and offices of their profession, it seems that its Founders rather contemplated the improvement of the old by Hospital practice. It is stated in the fifth Reason given for its establishment, that the Hospital would be “ of considerable use to other persons as well as the poor.” It might be supposed that pupils were the persons here intended; that, however, is not the case; the Clause refers not to the junior but senior

members of the Profession; “ the Hospital will be of considerable use to other persons as well as the poor, by furnishing the Physicians and Surgeons with more experience^d. ”

Neither did the professional education of the young fare much better in the London Hospitals. The Hospitals of the Metropolis may be divided into two sorts, the endowed, and the subscriptional. The endowed also admit of a two-fold division, those of Royal, and those or rather that (for I know of no more than one, Guy’s Hospital) of private endowment. The five Royal Hospitals are St. Bartholomew’s, St. Thomas’s, Bethlehem, Christ’s, and St. Bride’s ; and on their behalf, Sermons (called the Spital Sermons) have been preached, either annually or occasionally, from the time of Edward the Sixth. I will here take occasion respectfully to recommend the like valuable and praiseworthy exertions of the Pulpit on behalf of this Institution; and I entertain the hope, that Spital Sermons may be preached in every Church of the county, in

^d See Collection of Papers appended to the Rev. Dr. Alured Clarke’s Sermon, Oct. 18, 1736, p. 21.

aid of the building Funds of the Queen's Hospital. Of the five Royal Hospitals, two only are places of refuge for the sick and maimed, St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's; but we look in vain into their Charters, and Trust-deeds, and ancients Rules and Orders^e, for evidence of any design or desire to assist professional education in any one of its branches; such views and purposes seem to have been beyond the foresight of those who counselled Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth to make these splendid provisions for the sick and needy. Not even the capacious charity of the martyred Ridley, whose conference^f with his youthful King determined him to endow St. Thomas's; nor the profound wisdom of Linacre, who persuaded Henry VIII. to incorporate the College of Physicians^g, was able to feel and find its way through

^e See the old Book of the Rules of St. Bartholomew's, 1652, purporting to be a reprint of the Rules of 1580.

^f For this conference and its results, see Stowe's Survey of London, under "Faringdon Ward within."

^g It was recorded on his Epitaph, "in hâc urbe Collegium Medicorum fieri suâ industriâ curavit." It is most classically said of him by Sir George Baker, in his Harveian Oration, 1771, "Vehementer ille doluit incitiam et audaciam, nullâ

the thick clouds which enveloped not only the Duties of Benevolence in this matter of Medical and Surgical Instruction, but Medicine and Surgery themselves in all branches of practice, and all forms or modes of application. It is very true, that in those noble Hospitals of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's, the wants of the Profession ultimately produced what their Founders never proposed nor provided for. By Regulations of a comparatively recent date, those treasures of knowledge, which their distinguished Physicians and Surgeons have collected by study and observation, are imparted to large Classes of Students in exact and extensive Courses of Clinical Instruction both in Medicine and Surgery.

The like omissions are found in the original constitution of Guy's Hospital. No intention is expressed, no provision made, no concern for the Education of Students is to be discovered, either in the Will of its munificent Founder, nor

lege coercitam, in vitas hominum tam impunè grassari—doluit civium salutem in extremo discrimine versari, quos et morbi simul vexarent, et remedia."

in the Act of Parliament by which the Trustees of his appointment were incorporated^h. In short, not the slightest notice is taken of a subject, which has now so long engaged the attention of Parliament and the country, as one intimately connected with the safety and well-being of man, at all periods of his life, and all places of his abode.

If we direct our attention from the endowed to the unendowed or subscriptional Hospitals of the Metropolis, we shall find in the printed accounts of their objects and purposes, and in their original and early Rules, the same silence as to the important particular of Professional Education. I speak not of what has been ruled and ordered by recent legislation. I confine my observations to their original purposes as set forth in published statements of the reasons, views, intentions of those who undertook and promoted these works of Charity.

Under these limitations it may be safely asserted, that (with the exception of the Radcliffe and

^h 11 George I. ch. 12. A. D. 1724.

Addenbrookeⁱ) no Hospital Provincial or Metropolitan, built and to be supported by voluntary contributions, was from the beginning intended to give to the young the means and opportunities of Clinical instruction, as well as of relief and cure to the sick and needy. In vain shall we search for such evidence the original prints of the Prospectus's, Accounts, and Rules of the old Westminster, established in 1719, (at one time the Hospital of Cheselden;) or those of the St. George's, erected in 1733, (which witnessed the last as well as the early and happiest days of John Hunter;) or those of the London, opened in 1740, that ancient House of Surgical Charity, (so to be called, not only because it is so much occupied upon the cases of maimed and wounded seamen, manufacturers, and labourers, but also because it had a Surgeon^k for its principal Founder;)

ⁱ John Addenbrooke, M.D. left £4000 about the year 1719, "to erect and maintain a small Physical Hospital." Land was bought in 1728 for the purpose, and a building erected in 1740; but the money was found insufficient. An Act was obtained in 1766, for making it "a General Hospital."

^k It was instituted Nov. 3, 1740, chiefly by John Harrison, Esq. its first Surgeon whose bust is placed in the Committee

in vain shall we search the muniments of these, the oldest of the Metropolitan unendowed Hospitals, or of the elder Provincial Hospitals at Winchester, Bristol, York, Exeter, Northampton, Shrewsbury, Newcastle, respectively built in 1736, 37, 41, 41, 44, 47, 47, 51, in short of any of the forty-one great Provincial Houses which were erected before the country was alive to the importance of Hospital Practice, for the Education of future Practitioners; nothing will be found in any one of them which is indicative of the remotest intention of making them subservient to any other purpose whatever than those of curing the sick, and healing the various mischiefs and maladies of persons suffering from accident or disease; nothing of a didactic, nothing of an educational, character was impressed upon any one department of their ministrations; nothing said about the admission of pupils, their attendance, conduct, payments, instructors. And I believe that the like silence continued to reign over the Rules of most Provincial Infirmaries, till the Regulations of the College of Surgeons and Company of Apothecaries Room, with this Inscription, "John Harrison, Esq. Principal Founder, A. D. 1740."

imposed a sort of necessity¹ upon their Governors to attend a little more to Professional Education, and make their institutions available to the charitable uses, and national benefits, of practical instruction in Medicine and Surgery. They then drew up Rules and Orders upon the subject.

I impute not these omissions to the worthy, the charitable, the munificent of those early days as personal faults; they are stated simply as facts; if they are to bear a harsher name, I would call them, not the faults of individuals, but of the age in which they lived; for some of them lived in days of darkness, and some of twilight, as to the great truths, that Pathology must be studied like other natural sciences, under the guidance of facts and phænomena; that inductive Philosophy, in this as in other applications of its power, demands instances and examples; that no safe or sure progress can

¹ I perceive that Mr. Warburton is about to resume his labours. Let me warn him of the danger of making laws which may affect the free agency of the charitable in the management of their free and independent Hospitals and Infirmaries. Charity will never do its work under the threat of pains and penalties, or under the regulation of an Act of Parliament.

be made in conducting the studies of the novice, or in completing those of the proficient, without the inspection and explanation of cases, without the power of referring to the different sorts of accidental or constitutional, of structural or functional mischief, as instanced in the sufferings of individuals ; and where are these to be found in such contiguity to each other, in such variety and abundance, and under such diversities of internal or external character, as on the beds of an Hospital ? But to these incontestable truths, and to these wants of Professional life ; to the obvious interests of the public, and to the duties of Charity in the dispensation of this necessary knowledge, Founders, Trustees, Governors of Hospitals, do not in early times appear to have paid any attention.

In tracing the history of human opinion upon this subject, we might naturally expect to find something to indicate care or concern about it in some of those powerful appeals on the behalf of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's, and the other Royal Hospitals, which have been made by the ablest of our divines during the last 280 years ; we might expect to find parts or passages which

might serve as proofs, that whilst these pious and powerful advocates of Charity took care to set forth its functions, and enforce its duties, in their relations to bodily sufferings, their relief and cure, they did not altogether overlook those other forms and affinities of good-will to man, which are to be evidenced by provisions for the instruction of the young in the art and science of healing, by an attendance upon Hospital practice. It is well known, that Archbishop Secker was in early life intended for the Profession of Physic ; and I entertained the hope, that, possessing as he did a large amount of Medical knowledge, he would with his profound insight into the reasons, relations, and analogies of things, have been led, in his well-known discourse on behalf of the London Hospital, to press that particular duty of Charity which is occupied upon the preparation of professional youth for their future ministries of mercy. But, in common not only with those who preceded, but with those who have followed in the course and order of these advocacies of Hospital establishments, the most Reverend Preacher enters not into these fruitful fields of argument. He points not to the blessings bestowed, under Providence, by the exactness of therapeutic informa-

tion ; he does not dilate upon the pains which are to be removed, the dangers to be escaped, the lives or limbs to be saved, the tears to be wiped away, by a course of scientific treatment, or the success of a skilful operation ; neither does he touch upon the dismal reverses, which are exhibited in the failures of inexperience and inability. He makes no allusion to the blessings which arise out of the more extensive diffusion of sound practical knowledge, and the increased facility of obtaining for the sick, even of the most sequestered villages, prompt attendance and proper treatment. By opening the doors of Hospitals to those who come to learn, and by making these means and materials of knowledge accessible, life and health in the remotest corners of the country may, when visited by accident or disease, be placed with confidence under the care of the Country Practitioner. And is not the multiplication of such resources and facilities an act of charity ? Is not the communication of such preparatory knowledge one, and that too an important, function of charity ? Are not these personal and national benefits to be considered some of its most precious fruits ? Of what avail would have been the act of the Samaritan,

if he had been ignorant of the virtues of his wine and his oil; if he had been equally ignorant of the nature of the wounded man's injuries, and of the efficacy of such timely applications of a skilful hand, and a suitable medicament? Where can such acts and offices of Samaritan charity be so promptly or so perfectly learned, as by attending the bedsides of the sick, by studying spectacles of woe, by watching the hand, it may be the instrument, which is to relieve them, and by converting results into Rules of conduct, and Principles of practice?

Such are some of the topics which a knowledge of the Educational use and application of an Hospital would have administered to those, who, during more than two centuries and a half, have been successively called upon to plead the cause of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's. With great power of language, and piety of purpose, and compass of scriptural warranties, have they urged the cause of poverty and sickness. But preparing the young for the care and cure of sickness, by teaching them what they ought to do in cases of accident or disease, and by giving them the manual, the moral, the intel-

lectual ability to do it, were departments of charitable exertion, which in those days were neither understood by the advocates nor the administrators of Hospitals. The merciful ends of such courses of Medical and Surgical Education never entered into the calculations of the wise and good; it ought however to be added, in justice to those able and pious orators, that such topics, as the charitable offices of Medicine and Surgery, and the Christian duty of training up pupils and apprentices to be good Practitioners by attending Hospital Practice, would scarcely have been understood in the general ignorance or indifference that prevailed, much less would they have been felt, as grounds and reasons for a more liberal contribution in those days of insensibility to the Educational wants of the Profession.

But whilst I am thus extending my observations to so many, I am bound to except the honoured names of Bishop Lowth and Bishop Butler, successively of the See of Oxford. These Right Reverend Advocates of the Radcliffe Infirmary, in 1772 and 1777, (an Infirmary which, as I have before observed, was from the very beginning insti-

tuted for educational as well as charitable purposes,) took occasion to introduce into their Sermons the very topic, which, according to my estimation of its importance, ought never to be omitted in any of these appeals to public feeling when professional Instruction is found to be coupled with the care of the sick and maimed in the Medical and Surgical ministrations of an Hospital. “ Whatever advantages” (says the profound and pious scholar Bishop Lowth) “ the study of Medicine may at any time have enjoyed in this place, so richly endowed with all the various stores of learning, and so well furnished with able Professors in every part, there was still a deficiency which rendered all the rest imperfect, and to which the student was obliged to seek elsewhere for a proper supplement, namely, the opportunity of being led from speculation to practice, of correcting, verifying, and perfecting theory by fact and experience. The knowledge of Medicine, which hath of late years received great improvements, and been rendered much more extensive and general than in former times, hath been more indebted to the public Infirmaries, newly established in most of the populous towns throughout the kingdom,

(and much increased in number in the metropolis,) than to the justly boasted advancement of Science and Philosophy. These are the best, the most instructive, schools of Physic, where the student, already well grounded in the principles of his art, proceeds from literary and historical to experimental and practical knowledge ; where the book of nature is laid open before him, illustrated as by a living comment by the observations, the elucidations, the example, and method of practice of the skilful Practitioner.”

[^m The same points were again urged by Bishop Lowth's successor. “ Designs of this magnitude appear best adapted to a large commercial city, which is besides the resort of the noble and wealthy families of the kingdom. Commerce not being the profession of this place, so expensive an exertion of Charity and Benevolence was more likely to be admired than imitated ; yet the want of it was peculiarly felt. The Students of a Science, which has been in all ages eminently beneficial to man-

^m The pages between the brackets were left out upon the delivery of this Address.

kind, could carry their pursuits little farther than theory without it ; and the practitioners of an Art, which approaches so far towards perfection, that it is become difficult to distinguish, whether some of its operations are more the result of Art or Science, had fewer opportunities of improvement than elsewhere in a place, so favourable to every other valuable branch of knowledge. Among a variety of cases, some will always be new, and few of these can, without such a collection of cases as Infirmarys continually exhibit, fall under the observation of persons, whose labours for mankind are for the most part confined to a certain circle of observation."

To these interesting testimonies, not only to the public and professional benefit of combining educational with charitable ministrations in the economy of an Hospital, but also to the prudent and prospective wisdom of these Prelates, to the soundness of their philosophy, and to their Christian concern for the good of mankind, I will add two other testimonies ; the one of a much earlier and the other of a later date, but both conveying the declared and recorded judgments of distin-

guished Gentlemen in the profession of Medicine and Surgery.

Sir William Browne, in 1745, appears to have raised and enlarged his views of the usefulness of Hospitals above the level and beyond the compass of their opinions, who had preceded him in these speculationsⁿ. With a remarkable coincidence of opinions with those entertained by the advisers and promoters of the present undertaking, he declares, “ that the same good and godly benefactions which have raised the best nurseries in the world for the sick and wounded, might also be improved farther into the best schools for the Art of Physic and Surgery and that if once Students in Physic were suffered to attend the Hospitals as practical schools in the utmost latitude, it would be the most worthy improvement of those noble Charities, without interfering at all with the pious intentions of their founders.”

ⁿ See an Appeal to the Royal College of Physicians touching Medical capacity, in a Letter of Thanks to that learned Society for their late improvement of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis. London, 1745, 4to.

But notwithstanding these powerful representations, and their undisputed truth and justice, it does not appear that they had produced, as might have been expected, universal conviction. Public opinion may have been in some degree influenced by them; but it cannot be said to have advanced even in 1783 beyond a transitional state, when Dr. Maddocks and Sir William Blizard^o (then Mr. Blizard) of the London Hospital found it necessary to address their remonstrances upon the subject to the Governors of that Institution.

“ The importance of the Arts of Physic and Surgery, from the degree in which they may be made to contribute to the good and happiness of mankind, is immediately acknowledged. Their cultivation and advancement, therefore, are objects highly deserving the consideration of the wise and good. But however great may be the improvements of those Arts, and however strong the desire to promote such improvements, yet if proper and

^o See the Address of Dr. James Maddocks, M.D. and Mr. William Blizard, to the friends of the London Hospital, and of Medical learning. London, 1783, 8vo.

effectual methods be not adopted for the education of young persons who are to practise, those Arts may, with the generality of practitioners, be in a very imperfect state, and even prove pernicious and destructive, instead of useful and salutary. In the beginning of the late war, numbers of our brave sailors experienced severely or fatally the effects of ignorance and unskilfulness. Skill in the practice of Physic and Surgery cannot be acquired without an attendance on an Hospital; but then the skill which can be acquired from an attendance on Hospital practice without a knowledge of principles, as it is the result of mere imitation, must be comparatively very small. It is therefore necessary that principles be also studied, which principles cannot be taught but by means of Lectures publicly read."

In this declaration of the two great component parts of a professional education, Lectures and an attendance on Hospital practice, we find the very matters which actually constitute the labours and studies of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, and which are about to be embraced by the large and comprehensive benevolence of the Queen's

Hospital. The knowledge of principles is to be acquired at the School ; a knowledge of practice at the Hospital.]

The Royal Hospital will be an auxiliary, a powerful auxiliary, to the School. The discourses and demonstrations of its Professors, the sound, morbid, and modelled specimens in its Museum, the ancient and modern records of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology upon the shelves of its Library, will receive their best elucidation from the living and breathing volumes to be hereafter seen perused, studied upon the beds of this Hospital ; an Hospital which, by wise and prudent arrangements, will thus be made to satisfy the claims of Charity in two ways ; first, by the actual visitation of the sick ; and, secondly, by training the young to perform the like duties of visitation, as future Physicians, Surgeons, or General Practitioners. The Queen's Hospital and the Royal School are to be bound together by the same sort of ties, as those which connect the King's College of London with its newly-established Hospital ; there should be a community of feelings, and a reciprocity of services between them ; they should be sister-institutions,

and as such they should be animated by the same spirit, should acknowledge a common origin, be directed to the same great end; they should be made to administer to the relief and cure of bodily afflictions, directly by scientific prescription or manual ability, and indirectly by communicating to the young the results of long experience and the resources of skill, and by enabling them to apply the lessons they have learned, and the practice they have witnessed.

Happily not only for the interests of Science, but Humanity, wonderful improvements have been effected both in the knowledge of these special duties of Charity, and in men's dispositions to fulfil them. Many reasons are to be found for this change; such as the discovery of new fields of Science, the improvements in Pharmacy and Surgery, arising out of deeper surveys of the constitution and compages of the human frame; the closer examination of the animal and vegetable, mineral and gaseous kingdoms, and of the things which injure or improve health, save or endanger life, cause or cure disease. The universal dedication of the Professional mind to the minuter phænomena which the morbid condition

of the body administers for the guidance of the judgment, these are some of the causes of the change which has taken place in the feelings and opinions of the Public and the Profession upon these subjects. Again, Parliament and the Country have had their attention specially directed to the serviceableness of Hospitals to give practical effect and permanent continuance to the knowledge obtained in the Lecture Room. Neither must I omit in this enumeration of the causes which have contributed to give more of an Educational character to our Hospitals, the requisitions which have been made from time to time by those Chartered Bodies, who hold in their hands the power of giving or withholding the License and the Diploma. These requisitions have scarcely left it any longer at the option of the Governors and Subscribers of a County Hospital, whether they will or will not make their Institution serve the purpose of instructing pupils. I do not complain of them. For though they are stringent in themselves, they are at the same time, in their reasons, so just and forcible, that they may be said to establish a duty, whilst they impose an obligation. Neither must I omit the engagements existing between masters and

apprentices, teachers and students, in respect of attendance on Hospital practice ; these too have had their effect, and have concurred with other causes to give that more strongly-marked character of educational usefulness, which has of late years been impressed upon our Provincial Hospitals.

To the Professors of the Royal School, who have devoted the energies of powerful minds, and the stores of various learning, to this great cause of Provincial Education, our warmest thanks are due, for the high and honourable position which is now occupied by the Royal School in the estimation of the Profession and the country. The same acknowledgments are also due to Dr. Edward Johnstone, the venerable President of our chartered body, who has so long dedicated his paternal benevolence and professional wisdom to the same cause ; and to the Rev. James Thomas Law, Chancellor of Lichfield, our esteemed and respected Vice-President, for his able, active, and unwearied exertions to complete the Educational Economy of the Royal School, by the erection of an Hospital in union with it. Neither must I pass over the name of one of my worthy Co-Trustees, who in the early history of our School devoted his great talents and attainments to its service as Lec-

turer, John K. Booth, Esq. M.D. and who has never ceased to promote, by his zealous and judicious co-operation, the great work which now may be said to be crowned with honourable success. And more especially should the School Council and its Honorary Secretary Mr. Sands Cox, be thanked for their judicious management of its affairs. By their zeal and assiduity, (supported as they have been by the donations of its friends and the munificence of its great contributor,) the Royal School has been successively supplied with all the subsidia which Medical and Surgical Studies require, with Lecture Rooms, Theatre, Library, Laboratory, Museum. It has also encouragements for diligence, and prizes for talent ; rewards for proficiency, and testimonials for good conduct. It has also the honour and happiness of having for Pupils a body of young men, who, for attendance on Lectures, and attention to studies, for general good conduct, as candidates for public confidence, and for distinguished success, when examined by the College of Surgeons and Company of Apothecaries, are not surpassed by the Pupils of any School of Medicine or Surgery in the kingdom. To these distinctions it should be added, that the great truths and duties of Revelation lie at the very foundation of this School. The ambition of Science is not

here permitted to trample upon the doctrines of the Cross. That School, as we now behold, has also the honour of reckoning among its friends and patrons, the Good and the Great, the Worthy and Respectable, the Wise and the Brave ; (for after the kind services we have this day received at the hands of the Brave, we must reckon them among the friends and favourers of our Institution.) But notwithstanding all these honours and advantages, the Royal School laboured under a want, and that so great, as not to be compensated by any of its advantages, honours, or distinctions—it wanted an Hospital. That only deficiency will soon exist no longer. When finished, may it ever work (but in due subordination to those great ends of Christian Charity, the supremacy of which it has been my great object to maintain) for the promotion of a sound and sure practical knowledge in Medicine and Surgery, for the fulfilment of the duties of compassion, and for the diffusion of brotherly love, and the social and professional virtues ! Something I would here introduce respecting its economy, as settled by its *Fundamental Regulations*^a ; but it may be enough to say, that those Regulations are drawn up so as to embrace, protect, promote, the

^a See Appendix.

interests of Humanity and Science, both in the Royal School and the Queen's Hospital.

But let it never be forgotten, either in the legislation or the ministrations of this House, that man's labours in the fields of Charity, as in the fields of Agriculture, must be upheld by the power and blessed by the goodness of God, before they can produce their expected harvest. This dependence upon God's good providence should remind us of the necessity of doing His will, and of learning it in order to do it, and of reading His Word that we may learn it; as in the School, so in the Hospital, let us try to shape and fashion its whole economy, educational as well as charitable, upon the principles of revealed Truth and Duty. Many will take refuge, and seek repose, within the walls which are about to inclose this spacious area, who will be found to be as much in want of Religious as of Medical or Surgical advice, as much the objects of spiritual as of bodily relief. What happy opportunities then may be afforded for the instruction of the ignorant, for awakening the careless, reproving the vicious, supporting the weak, reclaiming the bad, confirming the good! If such become the operations of Pastoral assiduity within these walls, then indeed I should have the most powerful of

all reasons for congratulating you upon this occasion ; I should then have to add another and a higher sphere of usefulness to those which I have already enumerated ; I should have to annex its religious usefulness for treating, and (by God's help) for healing and curing, the diseases of the heart by the medicaments and prescriptions of the Great Physician. If the conversion of sinners and the saving of their souls be the happy results of Ministerial watchfulness, under the aids of grace and the all-sufficiency of the Saviour's sacrifice, then may this edifice in principle and purpose be called a House of Prayer, as well as an Asylum for Sickness and a School of Instruction. Then will your Lordship hereafter find new sources of satisfaction in the recollection of this day's solemnities ; for besides the pleasure of having so effectually assisted in this good work of providing relief for the sick and needy, and knowledge for the young and inexperienced, you will have to rejoice at your instrumentality, in having promoted the spiritual and eternal good of the future inmates of this Hospital. Then too will our Gracious Sovereign and her Majesty the Queen Dowager discover, in the conclusions of their Faith and the comprehensive-

ness of their Benevolence, still more powerful reasons for patronizing and protecting an Institution, which includes within the purview of its charity so many purposes of good beyond and above the communication of professional knowledge and the cure of bodily infirmity. Under these hopes, prospects, and impressions we may now joyfully retire from this interesting, this affecting, spectacle, carrying along with us the happiness of thinking, that we have, by being present at or by taking a part in this celebrity, done our best to provide for the Duties of Piety, the Dispensations of Compassion, and the Interests of Science, to God's Glory, and the temporal and eternal good of man.

APPENDIX.

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
AMERICAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.
1914

No. I.

ON THE REGISTRATION OF CASES.

THE General Practice of Hospitals is to denominate the Patients' cases upon their admission, and record them on the Register of the House-Surgeon or House-Apothecary under their first denominations. It has most wisely been made a fundamental rule of the Queen's Hospital, that "there shall be a systematic Register of cases *under treatment*;" a most important distinction, as furnishing the means of right denomination as well as of right classification of cases. How are cases now denominated, and when? At the first admission of Patients, and for the most part, upon the first inspection. Their cases may have been seen before, as upon the return of Patients discharged; but then it is a matter of chance whether, upon such return, their cases come again under the view of their former Physician or Surgeon. Generally, however, it may be said, that the names of the cases are entered by the House-Surgeon or House-Apothecary in the Register immediately after the admission of the Patients, when as yet there has been no other opportunity afforded of ascertaining the precise nature of the case, than that

which, on the admission-day, and under a great pressure of business, is presented to the Physician or Surgeon by the appearance and answers of the Patient.

The consequence of this has been, with respect to the denomination of cases, that the entries upon the Register are made in large and general words, such as Cachexia, Gastralgia, Cephalalgia, and other sorts of *algias* or ailments, the prudence of the Medical or Surgical Officer not permitting him at first sight to pronounce upon the case with such a degree of confidence, as would warrant the insertion of a specific or particular name in the Register of the House, there to be made matter of record; for if the specification should happen to be erroneous, it would be an evidence of premature opinion, to say the least of it.

But it is too much to expect from the promptitude of any Gentleman of the profession, to give special statements or descriptions of cases after the first short and hasty inspection of them upon an admission-day. It appears to me, that the denomination of the cases brought into an Hospital or Infirmary, should be the last instead of the first act of those who are to attend them; that the entry of their names, which is in fact a record of their natures, should be reserved for the time of discharge after treatment, and not made at the time of admission before it.

But besides the reason of the thing, the requisition of the Act for registering deaths seems to make circumspection necessary in entering the names of cases. In the event of death, the Registrar is to have an official return made to him of "the cause of death;" and should it happen that this cause should not accord with the previous nomenclature of the case, there would be a disagreeable discrepancy between the name given to a

disease, on the Patient's admission, and its real nature as manifested after death. Nothing to my mind serves as a better proof of sound judgment in this matter than the Regulation which says, that the Physicians and Surgeons shall keep a *Systematic Register* of the cases *under treatment*; a provision, which does away with the objection, I would rather say the absurdity, of loading the columns of an Hospital Register with long pathological terms, which, when stripped of their outer garments, are head-aches, belly-aches, and other aches or ailments of equal specialty. If it be necessary to put some generic name upon an ailment upon its first admission, and calling it something, and entering it under some name upon the Register, in order to help the arrangements of the House-Surgeon or Apothecary, or for any other subordinate purpose, let these generalizations be retained, but with the understanding, that they are all to be converted into specifications, as soon as those who have treated the cases have deliberately formed their judgments upon them.

No. II.

ON THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STATISTICS OF
HOSPITALS.

SPECIFIC and particular designations of cases after treatment, and not upon their first inspection, would greatly facilitate the construction of Statistical Tables of the structural or functional ailments which have passed over the beds of the House during the preceding year. I believe that there exists no difference of opinion upon the importance of that branch of Statistical science, or rather of political economy, which is occupied upon the condition of man suffering from sickness or accident; and in proof of the attention which is now beginning to be paid to the Medical and Surgical Statistics of Hospitals, I might mention the laudable practice of some of the Provincial as well as the Metropolitan Establishments. A Tabular representation of all the cases, Surgical as well as Medical, should be annually drawn up by the House Surgeons or House Apothecaries of Hospitals, assisted by the Medical and Surgical Pupils, under the general superintendence of the Physicians and Surgeons; a great body of evidence would thus be collected for many important purposes, but especially for that of recording the types and *ιδιώματα* of diseases prevailing at particular times and in different places, and the variations which may be said to take place in the

phases and phænomena of the same disease under particular modifications arising from circumstances of time, place, or person.

If such Tables could be constructed upon one and the same principle, and made up to the same day, and printed in the same form, and interchanged in a friendly way by the several Hospitals of the kingdom, each Hospital would be then possessed of the same body of instances, whereon to exercise that power of induction, which is now so extensively at work for the enucleation of principles out of the observation of facts for the amelioration of the condition of man in social life.

If to these pathological Tables were added others for the purpose of setting forth the Household statistics or œconomics of Hospitals, they would be found very useful for averaging rates of expense under different heads of account, and enabling the Managers of such Institutions in town or country to compare their disbursements for articles of daily consumption, such as bread, meat, milk, &c. or for daily wear and tear, such as linen, iron, copper, wooden ware, &c. for salaries and wages, medicines and instruments, rates and taxes, &c.

To these economical Tables might be appended specifications of the number of patients (Out as well as In-patients) who have had the benefit of these charities. As to In-patients, the average number of them on the beds per diem, the average number of days which they continue on the beds, the average costs of patients per diem, and other averages of this sort, might most usefully be set forth, in order more clearly and fully to shew the practice of different Hospitals, and the relative expensiveness of their dispensations.

No. III.

SURRENDER OF FEES.

IT is well known to all who have had any share in the management of Hospitals, that it has often been to them matter of regret, that they have had no means of making any sort of pecuniary acknowledgment to the Gentlemen of the Profession who devote their time and talents and knowledge to these offices of humanity. Their services are gratuitous: it has therefore been universally ruled and ordered, that, in consideration of such disinterested dedication of skill and labour, the Physicians and Surgeons of Hospitals should have the exclusive benefit of the sums paid by Pupils for attending Hospital practice. There are exceptions to this extent, at least, that in some few instances (and they occur for the most part in Hospitals and Infirmaries of recent establishment) the Charity participates in some degree in the benefit of these payments; but the *jus trium pupillorum* is very generally annexed to the office of Physician and Surgeon in the great Hospitals, and without any partition of fees. Such being, I believe, universally the case in all the great *laborious* Institutions of the country, I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the zeal shewn by the surrender of these just and legitimate compensations, in aid of the Funds of the Queen's Hospital, and for the promotion of the great educational and charitable purposes of the House.

No. IV.

SELF-SUPPORTING PATIENTS.

It is to be a feature in the form and constitution of the Queen's Hospital, that Patients may be admitted into it who are able and willing to pay. I remember an eminent and excellent man, a Surgeon in high and extensive practice in his neighbourhood, who under the plea of business left his family and friends, and went to London. He directed his steps to the well-known gates of St. Thomas's Hospital, where as a pupil he had acquired the knowledge which had become a blessing to his neighbourhood. He there sojourned as a Patient. He was operated upon for the stone; and left behind him (for success attended the operation, and a speedy return to his home followed it) pecuniary proofs of his sense of those services, which are no where so well performed as in an Hospital.

Many persons are admitted into Hospitals, who ought to pay something for their board, lodging, and attendance; such as upper servants, male and female, in respectable families, clerks in offices, their wives and children, shop-keepers, apprentices, and others. And I have reason to think that they would be willing to do so, if suitable provision were made for their comfort as self-supporting Patients.

No. V.

PATIENTS SAID TO BE INCURABLE ARE TO BE ADMITTED INTO GUY'S HOSPITAL, EVEN THOUGH THEY HAVE BEEN REJECTED BY ST. THOMAS'S AND OTHER HOSPITALS.

MR. GUY made special provision for cases of chronic disease, which had been rejected or removed as unfit from the neighbouring Hospital of St. Thomas, and he declares it to be his will and pleasure, that they should be taken into the Wards of his House of Charity. His words are, "that Patients should be admitted into his Hospital, who by reason of the small hope there might be of their cure, or the length of time which might be required for that purpose, might be adjudged or called incurable, and as such, not proper objects to be received into, or continued in, the Hospital of St. Thomas and other Hospitals." And so may it here be with those, who, by that universal Rule of all Hospitals, (which limits the time of stay to two months,) are thrown upon public benevolence for farther aid. The curability or the incurability of a Patient ought not to be made to turn upon the result of a two months' trial; let us act in the spirit of Guy's declaration; let us legislate according to the amplitude of his compassion, and give to hope its widest range, and to probability of cure its largest interpretation.

No. VI.

CARRIAGES ON SPRINGS FOR THE EASY CONVEYANCE
OF SUFFERERS FROM ACCIDENT OR DISEASE.

It is submitted for consideration, whether three or four carriages, like those used in the army for the conveyance of the wounded, might not be stationed at the Queen's Hospital, and certain central situations, for the use of Patients under fracture, mutilation, or other cases of severe suffering.

Lord Hill presented one to the Salop Infirmary. The observations in the Report of their Committee, May 3, 1831, deserve attention. "Possibly it might tend to the more equal distribution of the Benefits of the Institution, were one or two of these carriages stationed at different points of the county, particularly in the district of the Collieries and Iron Works, where serious accidents are of most frequent occurrence."

No. VII.

SKETCH OF A HISTORY OF PROFESSIONAL
EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

THE history of Medical and Surgical Education in this country is closely connected with that of Physical, Physiological, and Pathological Science, and of practical or manual ability in matters belonging to the art of Surgery. As to improvements in Surgical Education, both with reference to theory and practice, it is matter of surprise, that there has not as yet appeared any work historically setting forth the rise and progress of improvement. Of Mr. Nathaniel St. André it has been said, that he was the first who ever read a Course of Lectures on Anatomy in London. Dr. William Hunter, himself a Lecturer, (for he succeeded to Mr. Sharpe's Lecture Room, Covent Garden, in 1746,) was wont to speak highly of his abilities. But surely this statement of St. André's priority, supposing him to have begun as early as 1727, (the date of his unfortunate celebrity in the affair of Mary Toft's imposture,) must be very questionable; for Cheselden is said to have read Lectures for twenty years. Cheselden published his Anatomy in 1713; 1720 may serve as the date of his first Lectures. It is also probable, that before Cheselden, Cowper had lectured upon his own anatomical plates, preparations, and dissections. Be this however as it may, it is certain that Dr. Frank Nichols, of Exeter College, Oxford, who took his first Degree in Physic in 1724, read Courses of Lectures with great success, and not improbably before St. André.

If Gentlemen conversant with such subjects were to take the matter in hand, they would of course give a chronological account, first, of the Lectures of St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Guy's; and, secondly, of the unendowed Hospitals, of the Westminster, St. George's, and the London, together with Memoirs of the Lecturers, and descriptions of the early methods of instruction. But it is to be feared, that little would be found in proof of large acquirements and great advancements in what would be now called Scientific Surgery, before the time of John Hunter; so that it would be to John Hunter and to the Hunterian School that the Historian of Surgical Education would have specially to direct his attention for the most interesting period and most important subjects of his narrative. It is the observation of Sir Benjamin Brodie^a, "That for the last 100 years, and certainly since Mr. Hunter's time, Surgery is quite altered from what it was in its origin;" an observation which is equally applicable to Surgical Education.

But these Annals of Education might have a new interest given to them, by tracing the origin and progress of the practice of admitting Students into the Wards of Hospitals to witness the treatment of Medical and Surgical cases, and hear the Clinical precepts of the Physician and Surgeon.

I have already said, that nothing is to be found in the Charters, Deeds of Endowment, or original Rules of the endowed and chartered Hospitals of London, which would warrant the opinion, that Education in any shape, by lecture, or sight of practice, or in any branch of knowledge Medical or Surgical, ever formed a purpose, however subordinate, in the contemplation of their Founders. The

^a Page 119, of the Report of the Surgical Evidence taken before Mr. Warburton's Committee, 1834.

Rules of St. Bartholomew's were published in 1652; they are said to be from the original edition of 1580; and though they set forth with great particularity the duties of the *Hospitaller*, the *Matron*, the *Sisters*, the *Chirurgeons*, nothing is to be found about Pupils, or places of instruction, or Lecturers; and I have no doubt that if the books and papers of the old Subscriptional Hospitals were to be searched, nothing would be found in their Prospectus's before they were erected, or in the narratives of their origin afterwards, or in their Rules and Orders, or in the Charters of such as have been incorporated, to indicate an intention on the part of their Governors and Subscribers to promote professional Education. With respect to *the London Hospital*, the first mention made of Pupil is in the Edition of its Rules in 1756; those printed in the preceding year are silent on the subject; neither is there one word about teachers, or learners, or lecturers, or walking of wards, in the full account of the designs of the Founders and Promoters of the London Hospital in 1740 and 1742. It was not till after its incorporation, 32 George II. A.D. 1759, when its new Bye-Laws were framed, that there is found any Regulation about the admission of Pupils for purposes of Education.

In the absence of evidence, I will venture to conjecture, that 1759 may be taken as the time, or about the time, when the professional and public mind became sensible of the necessity of providing Clinical instruction for those who were intended for Medicine or Surgery, and of introducing them into Hospitals as Physicians' or Surgeons' Pupils, and of permitting them as such to walk the Hospitals.

Neither will the Appeal of Sir William Browne, M.D. to the College of Physicians in 1745, (made with a view to persuade the Governors and Trustees of Hospitals to give

greater facilities to the admission of Pupils,) militate against this surmise; it will only shew, that he thought that the thing ought to be done; it does not shew when it was done. True it is, that there had been young men introduced into the endowed and unendowed Hospitals of London before 1745; the very object of Sir William Browne's argument proves it; he informs us, that he wished "to promote a Physic Education, by admitting ten times the number of Pupils as at present admitted." But then the Pupils so admitted are to be considered rather as Assistants to the Surgeons, perhaps their own House-Pupils. They did not form a class, or rather two or more classes, of learners from all parts of the town, having no other connection with the Physicians or Surgeons of the Hospital, or with the Hospital itself, than that of being bound to observe its Rules by the conditions of their promise at admission, and to attend their Instructors. This was the system which Sir William wished to introduce, and this too is that sort of Professional instruction, the origin and progress of which require much minuteness of verification, if any should intend to write the History of Clinical Instruction, and of the present method of teaching the young by an attendance upon Hospital Practice. It was a system which took a long time to mature, and a still longer to introduce, as appears from the Tracts published in France as well as England, for the purpose of enlarging public opinion concerning the uses and applicabilities of a well-regulated Hospital, for the momentous purpose of enabling those, who are hereafter to have the care of men's lives and bodily infirmities, to do their duty as good and humane men, as well as skilful Physicians, Surgeons, or general Practitioners. These correctives of public feeling and opinion continued to be printed and addressed to the friends of humanity as late

as 1787 ; for in that year a work was published in French by *M. Dulaurens*, which was soon after translated : the object of it was to prove, that, though Hospitals were originally intended to afford assistance to the sick, they might be made eminently useful as Medical Schools : he farther shews, that the Practice of Physic and Surgery had been greatly improved by their means. The author concludes his work by suggesting a plan, whereby Hospitals may be made to embrace the instruction of Professional youth, and the improvement of Medical and Surgical Practice, as well as the relief and cure of the sick and maimed.

But the supposed and hoped for Historian of these improvements in the kind, and of these advancements in the degrees, of Professional Education, will not fully perform his task, except he take into his account the improvements and advancements which have taken place, especially in the civil condition and social rank of a Surgeon. When he and his Profession were emancipated from the ignominious thralldom in which they were held, bound first by the Charter 1 Edward IV. A.D. 1464, and not much less so by the Act of Parliament 32 Henry VIII. ch. 42. A.D. 1541 ; and when afterwards in 1741, that unworthy union of things servile with things scientific was broken asunder by 18 George II. c. 15. A.D. 1759 ; and finally when Surgery was, as became its dignity, seated in a Palace by the Charter 40 George III. ; then it was, (that is, during the period of its unshackled Independence since 1741,) that Surgery has been seen to put forth all the energies of a laudable ambition, all the assiduities of study, all the efforts of learning and ability, all the powers of analysis, by section and solution, all the severities of test and criterion, all the niceties of microscopic and micrometric examination, to found a new king-

dom in the world of Science, incorporating into its extensive domains not only the provinces of Anatomy and Physiology and Chemistry, but no inconsiderable portions of what was heretofore considered as of right the territory of the Physician. To uphold Surgery in its present position, it will be necessary, that Students should keep before their eyes the examples of a Sir Astley Cooper and a Sir Benjamin Brodie, and of those other eminent public Professional men, who by their talents and discoveries reflect honour upon their country, and by their skill and humanity bestow benefits and blessings upon their fellow-creatures. And there is no other road to the attainment of their eminence than through the fields which they traversed with unwearied patience and assiduity, the common fields of study and observation, the fields which can be approached only through the benches of Lecture Rooms and the beds of Hospitals.

No. VIII.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LECTURES OF THE BIRMINGHAM ROYAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
FOR THE YEAR 1839—1840.

The System of Study pursued at this School constitutes a complete Course of Medical and Surgical Education. On the recommendation of the Senate of the University of London, the Secretary of State for the Home Department has empowered the University to receive the Certificates of this Institution, for the purposes of Graduation in Medicine. The Lectures also qualify for examination for the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries, London.

GENERAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

W. SANDS COX, F.R.S., M.R.C.S.,
Surgeon to the General Dispensary.

The first division of this Course will embrace the General Anatomy of the Tissues of the human body; the second will consist of a series of demonstrations of the various regions of the body viewed in their practical relation to the most important operations in Surgery.—The Course will be illustrated by recent dissections, an extensive Museum of preparations, drawings, casts, and models.

DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

LANGSTON PARKER, F.R.M.C.S., M.R.C.S.

These Lectures will comprehend the Descriptive Anatomy of the various organs of the body, their physical properties, connections, and functions. They will be illustrated by recent dissections, drawings, experiments, and microscopical observations.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY, WITH SUPERINTENDENCE OF DISSECTIONS.—DAVID BOLTON, M.R.C.S.

These demonstrations are intended to form a complete course of instruction in Practical Anatomy. The Students will be directed in their Studies in the Anatomical Rooms several hours daily. Under the provisions of the Anatomical Bill, opportunities of dissecting are afforded to the fullest extent, and arrangements have been made to contribute, in every respect, to the convenience of the Student.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

J. JOHNSTONE, M.D. (Cantab.) F.R.C.P.L., Physician to the General Hospital.

G. B. KNOWLES, F.L.S., M.R.C.S., Honorary Secretary to the Botanical and Horticultural Society.

To illustrate this Course, specimens of the various articles of the Materia Medica, in their natural state, will be exhibited and described; and attached to this department is a Museum of Materia Medica, to which the Students have access under certain regulations.

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.—JOHN WOOLRICH.

The Subjects of these Lectures will be experimentally demonstrated by means of an extensive apparatus. The Student will have access to a Chemical Laboratory, where he will be practically exercised in conducting the various chemical manipulations, and the analysis of bodies connected with Animal Chemistry.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

JOHN ECCLES, M.D. (Edinb.) Physician to the General Hospital.

The system adopted in these Lectures will be founded, as much as possible, on the present improved state of Pathological Anatomy; and, whenever it is practicable, recent morbid specimens will be presented to the Class.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

W. SANDS COX, F.R.S. &c. &c.

This Course will be illustrated by drawings, models, casts, and morbid specimens. The capital operations of Surgery will be demonstrated as adopted by Surgeons of this country and the continent, and their relative merits discussed. The Lecturer is enabled to afford opportunities to the Student to perform the various operations on the dead subject.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

RICH. MIDDLEMORE, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary.

The object of this Course is to render the Medical Student familiar with the diseases of the Eye: and also to exhibit and explain the operations performed upon the Eye and its appendages. The Lectures will be illustrated by preparations and drawings.

MIDWIFERY, AND SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THIS COURSE OF LECTURES.

JOHN INGLEBY, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Surgeon to the Dispensary.

SAMUEL BERRY, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Town Infirmary.

These Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Museum of preparations.—Through the courtesy of Mr. BERRY's Colleagues, the Surgeons of the Town Infirmary, the Pupils will have the advantage of attending, under his superintendence, the Lying-in Wards connected with that Institution.

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

J. BIRT DAVIES, M.D. (Edinb.) M.R.C.P.L., Senior Physician
to the Dispensary.

The object of this Course is to teach the knowledge and conduct which are required by the Medical Witness preparatory to a public examination in the Courts of Law, to indicate the questions in Physics, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, upon which the Authorities are accustomed to seek aid from Medical men. The application of tests to the detection and analysis of poisons will especially be demonstrated by experiments; and lastly, the laws relative to Medical police and public health will be considered.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND BOTANY.

G. B. KNOWLES, F.L.S., M.R.C.S.

For the illustration of these Lectures, the Lecturer has formed an extensive Herbarium; and, through the liberality of the Committee of the Botanical and Horticultural Society, the Students have free access to their extensive Gardens, accompanied by the Lecturer. Herborizing excursions will be occasionally made.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

LANGSTON PARKER, M.R.C.S., &c. &c.

This Course will be illustrated by specimens from the extensive Museum of the School, and also by preparations from the Museum of the late George Freer, Esq. liberally deposited by Mr. Thomas Freer.

PURE AND MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Rev. W. M. LAWSON, M.A. Incumbent of Moseley.

The Course will embrace Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, the Elements of Statics and Dynamics, the Elements of Hydrostatics and Optics, to enable the Student to offer himself for the degree of Arts at the University of London.

EXAMINATIONS.

In every Class Weekly Examinations will take place, at which the Student is expected to attend, as affording to the Lecturers opportunities to impress upon the mind the substance of the Lectures, to elucidate the more difficult portions of the subject, and to explain parts which may have been misunderstood.

MUSEUMS.

Connected with the School are Museums of human and comparative Anatomy, containing upwards of two thousand Preparations, to which the Student will be admitted from eleven o'clock until two, daily. Under certain regulations and restrictions, he, for the purposes of study, will have access to an extensive Museum of Zoology, Geology, and Mineralogy.

LIBRARY.

The Library has been recently extended, and contains upwards of Thirteen Hundred Volumes; the Monthly and Weekly periodicals lie upon the table. The Library will be open three days a week.

PRIZES IN FAVOUR OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

1. THE WARNEFORD PRIZE.—The Interest of £1,000, to be applied for the Institution of two Prizes, either of equal or unequal amount, as may seem to the Trustees most likely to advance the great ends in view, which are to combine religious with scientific studies and pursuits, to make Medical and Surgical Students good Christians, as well as able Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery. The compositions written for these Prizes to be of a religious as well as scientific nature. This year's subject, AORTIC CIRCULATION.

2. **THE JEPHSON PRIZE.**—Twenty Guineas are offered by Dr. Jephson to the Student who may pass the best Public Examination in all the branches on Medicine and Surgery, and who can produce testimonials of good conduct, regularity, and diligence.

3. **TWO GOLD MEDALS** are offered by the Governors of the School for Regularity and Good Conduct; to be certified by the Professors and Gentlemen with whom they may be pupils.

4. **SILVER MEDALS** are annually given by the Professors, on a public examination, for proficiency in the respective departments of Medical Science, at the conclusion of the Session.

5. **CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR.**—The Student who may, after examination, be placed by the Professor next to the Medalist, will receive a Certificate of Honour, signed by the President and Vice-President.

PRIZES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

6. **THE UPFILL PRIZE.**—Ten Guineas—On the Capillary Blood Vessels.

7. **THE ALLPORT PRIZE.**—Twenty Guineas—On the following animal, vegetable, and chemical Poisons:—

Animal—Resulting from diseases of animals, occasioned by epidemic causes, over-driving, excessive rage, &c.

Vegetable—Resulting from diseases to which grain and other esculent roots are liable from mildew, blight, &c.

Chemical—The changes which take place in dead animal matter and vegetable substances, owing to their being kept too long.

THE WEBSTER PRIZE.—Ten Guineas—On the Pathology and Treatment of Burns.

The Rev. J. P. Lee, Head Master of King Edward's Grammar School, has very obligingly undertaken to examine such of the Students as may offer themselves at the end of the Session, 1839-40, in the Classical authors required by the Medical Authorities, and to present three Prizes to the most proficient of the Class.

No. IX.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PLAN OF AN HOSPITAL TO BE ERECTED AT BIRMINGHAM FOR EDUCATIONAL AS WELL AS CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

PRESIDENT.—EDWARD JOHNSTONE, M.D.
VICE-PRESIDENT.—THE REV. CHANCELLOR LAW.

THE President, Vice-President, Council, and Trustees of the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, earnestly beg to call the attention of their Patrons, the Clergy, Gentry, and the Public in general, to the importance of affording to the Students of their School practical instruction at the bed-side in Medicine and Surgery.

The plans of the Institution, now twelve years established, have been from time to time so extended, as to enable the Student to complete within its walls the whole *curriculum* of study prescribed by the Medical Authorities of London and Edinburgh, with the exception only of adequate Clinical Instruction.

Upwards of two hundred Students, since its first foundation, have obtained their diplomas, and are actively engaged in the discharge of their professional duties in this town, in the neighbouring counties, and in the public service, with credit to themselves.

Within the last few months, the privilege of educating for the higher degrees in Medicine, without any residence elsewhere, has been conferred on the Institution.

To render the system pursued in the School perfect, and to enable it to compete successfully with the Metropolitan and other Provincial Schools, the connection of Wards, affording practical Instruction at the bed-side, as now required by the Medical Authorities, is absolutely indispensable.

A not less strong recommendation for an additional Hospital arises from the fact, that in this great central metropolitan district, intersected in all directions with railway communications, embracing within its range upwards of a million of people, employed amidst the deleterious effluvia incident to many of the manufactures, hourly exposed to accident and disease from powerful machinery assisting the labour of man, and from mining operations, there exists only one Hospital, opened in 1779^a, when the population did not exceed fifty thousand ; and the fact is too certain, that numerous applicants are refused admission into it for the want of the necessary accommodation.

The establishment of a second Hospital, in another quarter of the town, affording to the suffering poor that Medical and Surgical assistance which Hospitals alone can supply, will be a most important addition to the general good, and is therefore imperatively called for. At Bristol, Liverpool, and other large towns, to meet the increase of population, additional Infirmaries have been erected.

A few months ago, the establishment of a Clinical Hospital, in connection with the Medical department of King's College, London, (although this College is within the range of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Charing Cross Hospital,) was brought forward, and ably advocated

^a " In the year 1778, Birmingham, exclusive of appendages, contained 8,042 houses, 48,252 inhabitants." *Hutton's History of Birmingham*.

by the Primate of England and the Bishop of London, and the amount of Donations already presented exceeds eight thousand pounds.

The Council have the gratification to state, that through the munificence of their generous benefactor, the Rev. Dr. Warneford, and other Patrons, they have been enabled to commence the accomplishment of this object, and have secured a valuable site of land^b in a densely populated district, on a spot preeminently healthy, and so far removed from the only existing Hospital, as to preclude the possibility of any interference.

Under these circumstances, the President, Vice-President, Council, and Trustees, earnestly appeal to their Patrons, the Clergy, Gentry, and Merchants; to the wealthy Inhabitants of the neighbourhood which will be more immediately benefitted; and to the Public at large; for their cordial and liberal support, to enable them speedily to carry into effect so benevolent and useful a design—benevolent, as it is calculated to relieve the wants of a sick and suffering poor; and useful to the Public at large, as affording to the Council the means of perfecting the professional education of a large number of Students both in Medicine and Surgery.

^b At Bath Row.

No. X.

FUNDAMENTAL REGULATIONS

Adopted by the Council of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery at Birmingham, for a Hospital in union with that Institution, to be established and maintained by Voluntary Contributions.

NAME AND PURPOSES.

This Establishment shall be known and distinguished by the name of "THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL AT BIRMINGHAM," for the relief of sick and lame poor, from whatsoever county recommended; and shall be open for the reception, maintenance, and treatment, not only of those Patients whose cases are judged fit to be received into the house, but also as a Dispensary for home-patients and out-patients, who shall enjoy the advantages of Medical and Chirurgical assistance, and shall be supplied with Medicines.

TRUSTEES.

The Property shall be invested in the PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, and HONORARY SECRETARY, of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, and the REV. VAUGHAN THOMAS; and such trust shall be renewed as often as the number of Trustees is reduced to Three.

QUALIFICATION OF GOVERNORS.

All Benefactors of Twenty Guineas and upwards, at one payment, shall be Governors for life.

All Subscribers of Two Guineas or upwards shall be Governors during payment.

PRIVILEGES OF BENEFACTORS AND GOVERNORS.

Benefactors and Governors shall have the privilege of recommending patients annually, according to the following Scale:—

Benefactions.	Subscriptions.	In-Patients.	Home-Patients.	Out-Patients.
£.	£. s. d.			
15	1 1 0	.. 1	1	1
20	2 2 0	.. 2	2	2
30	3 3 0	.. 3	3	3
40	4 4 0	.. 4	4	4
50	5 5 0	.. 5	5	5
60	6 6 0	.. 6	6	6
70	7 7 0	.. 7	7	7
80	8 8 0	.. 8	8	8
90	9 9 0	.. 9	9	9
100	10 10 0	.. 10	10	10

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The General Business of the Hospital shall be transacted by a Committee, called, "The Committee of Council," to consist of the President and Vice-President and the Honorary Secretary of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, and two of the Professors, together with not more than twenty nor less than twelve Governors, to be elected annually, by printed lists sent to each Benefactor and Subscriber.

All the Boards of the Hospital shall be open to every Governor, and the proceedings of every Board shall be fairly registered and signed by the Chairman.

ELECTION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS AND THE CHAPLAIN.

In order to preserve the union between the Queen's Hospital and School of Medicine and Surgery, the power of appointing the Chaplain and the Medical and Surgical Officers of the Hospital, as vacancies arise, shall be vested in the Council and Trustees of the Royal School, subject to the confirmation of the Governors of the Hospital at their annual general meeting.

Each Physician and Surgeon shall be elected for a limited period of ten years, but at the expiration of that period he shall be eligible for reelection once.

Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital, distinguished by merit or long service, may be appointed, in case of resignation, "Consulting Physicians and Surgeons."

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The Medical Officers to consist of Three Physicians and Three Surgeons, One Assistant Physician and One Assistant Surgeon.

THEIR DUTIES.

The Physicians and Surgeons and Assistant Medical Officers shall undertake equally the care of the In-Patients, the Home-Patients, and the Out-Patients; but one Physician and one Surgeon shall be specially appointed each week to receive Patients.

The Physicians and Surgeons shall visit their respective In-Patients in rotation twice in every week, at EIGHT o'Clock in the morning in the summer, and at NINE o'Clock in the winter; and at such other times as the cases may require.

To prevent any doubts or discussion respecting the punctual attendance of the Medical and Surgical Officers,

and to obviate the necessity of frequently interrogating the Patients, a "Medical Officers' daily Attendance Book" shall be kept in the Board Room, in which each Physician and each Surgeon, on returning from the Wards, shall sign his name against the previously written or printed day of the month.

The Physicians and Surgeons shall keep a systematic Register of the cases under treatment; and such Books shall be the property of the Hospital, and be preserved for statistical purposes.

With a view to encourage the minuting of cases, their nature, treatment, progress, and result, it shall be at the discretion of the Committee of Council to publish annually, in an economical form, a detail of such cases, together with other statistical Reports.

The Physicians and Surgeons shall, from time to time, be required to deliver, in the Lecture Room of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, Clinical Lectures upon the cases in the Wards to the Students.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

The respective offices of House Students, Physicians' Clerks, and Surgeons' Dressers, shall be filled up by the Medical Officers from the Students of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, after public Examination and the production of Testimonials of good conduct, in the following manner:—Students of the first year will be only permitted to follow the visits of the Medical and Surgical Officers in the Wards; and no one under the age of sixteen shall be admitted. Students of the second year shall be eligible to the appointment of Physicians' Clerk or Surgeons' Dresser: and Students of the third year to the office of resident House Student.

Upon the admission of every Student a copy of the Rules shall be presented to him, and he shall subscribe a declaration made by him in the presence of the Medical Officers, that his conduct will be in conformity with what is therein enjoined.

The Medical Officers shall hold themselves responsible for the conduct of the Students.

All fees from Students, from Physicians' Clerks, Surgeons' Dressers, and Resident Students, shall be given up by the Medical and Surgical Officers towards the support of the Hospital.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

The Physician and Surgeon of the week shall attend daily at nine o'clock, for the purpose of examining the cases sent to the Hospital as In-Patients, Home-Patients, and Out-Patients; and to receive under their care such as shall be admitted.

SELF-SUPPORTING WARD.

A Private Ward in the Hospital shall be set apart for the reception of female servants and other females with respectable recommendations, who shall be willing to pay on their admission the sum of seven shillings, and the like sum at the end of every week, as long as they remain in the house.

FREE OUT-PATIENTS.

To encourage a laudable spirit of independence and self-respect by enabling the provident and industrious to procure for themselves or their families the benefit of regular Medical and Surgical advice; and also to prevent loss of time by applying for relief in cases of sudden illness:— Any artizan, labourer, servant, or other poor person, being unable to pay a Physician or Surgeon, may be admitted as

a "Free Out-Patient" on producing a recommendation from a Subscriber, and, on the payment of five shillings, he shall be entitled to receive advice and medicines for the ensuing six weeks.

LYING-IN PATIENTS.

Besides the ordinary advantages derived from the Hospital, a Midwifery Department will be added for the benefit of poor lying-in Married Women, on the production of a Home-Patient's Ticket, who shall be attended at their own homes. This Department will be under the superintendence of the Teacher of Midwifery of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery.

No fundamental rule of the Hospital shall be altered or abrogated without the concurrence of the Council of the Queen's School of Medicine and Surgery.

The Council have the gratification to state to their Noble Patrons, the Clergy, Gentry, Merchants, and the Public at large, that they have commenced the erection of the intended Hospital, on a valuable site of ground, in a densely populated district, on a spot preeminently healthy, and so far removed from the only existing Hospital as to prevent the possibility of any interference. The Building will consist of two principal wings—the "Victoria" and the "Adelaide"—and will contain upwards of 150 beds.

Under these circumstances, they appeal to their Friends and the Public for their cordial and liberal support, to enable them to complete so benevolent and useful a design: benevolent, as it is calculated to relieve the wants of sick and suffering poor; and useful to the public at large, as

affording the means of perfecting the professional education of the Students of the Queen's School of Medicine and Surgery.

And lastly, to further the benevolent views of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, the Council entertain reasonable hopes, that the day is not far distant when they will be enabled to effect arrangements for placing their Students under Collegiate discipline.

In the mean while, the Council beg to express a hope, that those whose attention may be given to this subject, and who are willing to aid in the object of it, by benefaction or subscription, will give their names to the President, Vice-President, Members of the Council, the Honorary Secretary, 24, Temple Row, or to the Lecturers of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signed)

EDWARD JOHNSTONE, PRESIDENT.

JAMES THOMAS LAW, VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FOLLOWING BANKS HAVE HANDSOMELY CONSENTED
TO RECEIVE BENEFACTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

ATHERSTONE. Branch of Coventry Union Banking Company.

ALCESTER. Branch of Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banking Comp.

BILSTON. Jones, Foster, and Co.

BIRMINGHAM. Attwoods, Spooners, and Co. Moilliet and Co. Taylors and Lloyds. Birmingham Banking Comp. Birmingham and Midland Banking Comp. Branch Bank of England. National Provincial Bank of England. Town and District Banking Company.

BROMSGROVE. Rufford, Biggs, & Co.

COVENTRY. Little and Woodcock.

DUDLEY. Dixon, Dalton, and Co.

EVESHAM. Gloucestershire Banking Company.

KIDDERMINSTER. Wakeman and Turner.

LEAMINGTON. Warwick and Leamington Banking Comp. Leamington Priors and Warwickshire Banking Company.

LICHFIELD. Palmer and Greene. National Provincial Bank of England.

STOURBRIDGE. Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banking Company.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON. Old Bank.

TAMWORTH. National Provincial Bank of England.

WEST BROMWICH. Dudley and West Bromwich Banking Company.

WOLVERHAMPTON. Holyoake and Co. Richard and William F. Fryer.

WEDNESBURY. Samuel Addison.

WARWICK. Greenway and Greaves.

^αΗν γὰρ παρῇ φιланθρωπίῃ πάρεστι καὶ φιλοτεχνίῃ.

Hippocratis Præceptiones sub initio, tom. i. p. 81.

ed. Lips. 1825. 8vo.

The love of man is ever accompanied by the love of that
art, which serves to help and heal his sickness.

APPENDIX.

No.	Page
I. <i>On the Registration of Cases.</i>	47
II. <i>On the Medical and Surgical Statistics of Hospitals.</i>	50
III. <i>Surrender of Fees.</i>	52
IV. <i>Self-supporting Patients.</i>	53
V. <i>Patients said to be incurable are to be admitted into Guy's Hospital, even though they have been rejected by St. Thomas's and other Hospitals.</i>	54
VI. <i>Carriages on springs for the easy conveyance of sufferers from accident or disease.</i>	55
VII. <i>Sketch of a History of Professional Education in England.</i>	56
VIII. <i>Prospectus of the Lectures of the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery for the year 1839—1840.</i>	62
IX. <i>Prospectus of the plan of an Hospital to be erected at Birmingham for Educational as well as Charitable purposes.</i>	69
X. <i>Fundamental Regulations adopted by the Council of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery at Birmingham, for a Hospital in union with that Institution, to be established and maintained by Voluntary Contributions.</i>	72