

**Past, Present and .  
Future of the . . .  
School for Advanced  
Medical Studies of  
University College .  
London . . . .**



**RICKMAN J. GODLEE**

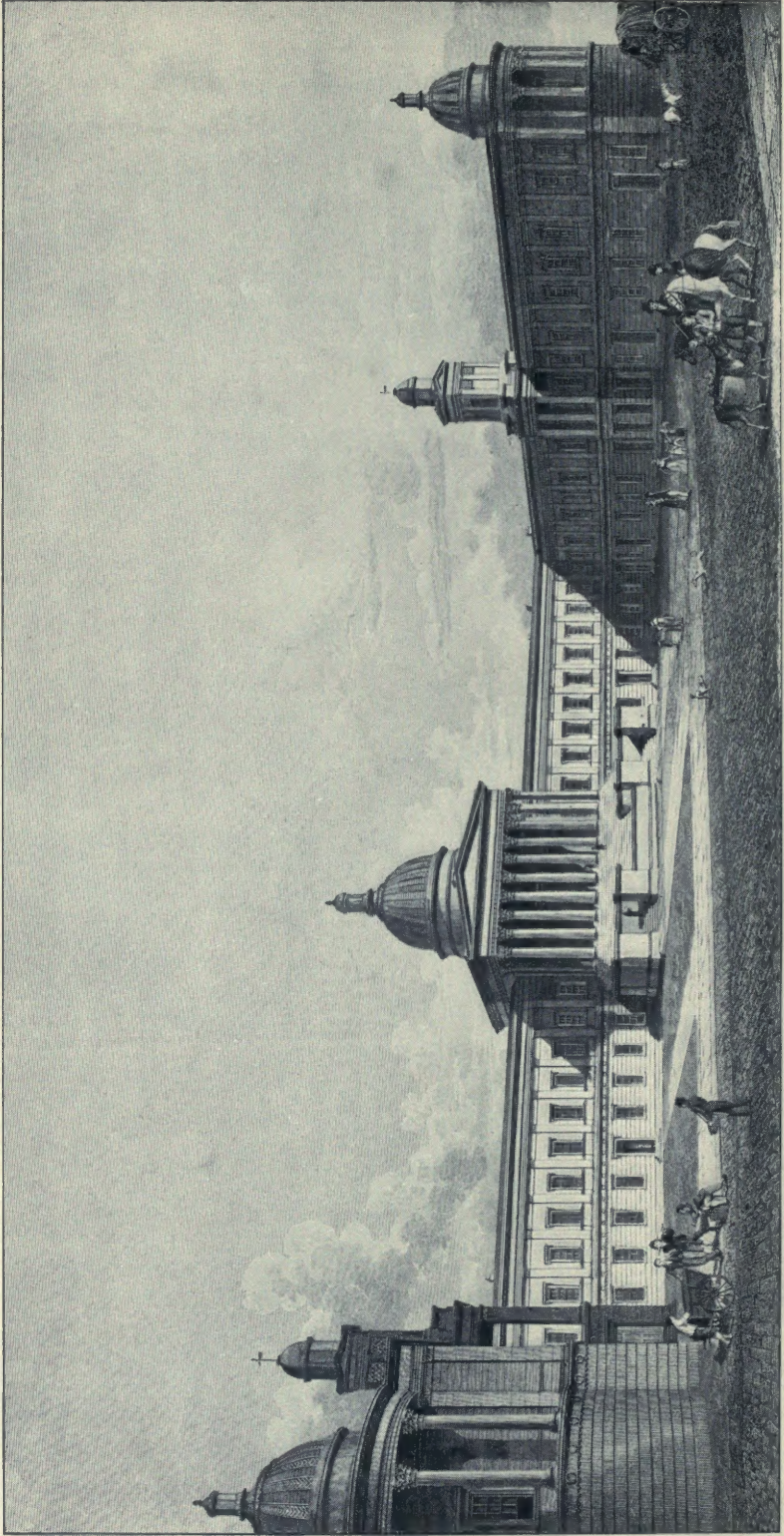
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Professor Collie  
with the author's kind regards  
July 1917





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THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

*Thomas Highton, sculp.*

THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE  
OF THE  
School for Advanced Medical Studies  
OF  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

*Being the Introductory Address at the Opening of the  
Winter Session, October, 1906*

BY  
RICKMAN JOHN GODLEE  
*Holme Professor of Clinical Surgery; Surgeon in Ordinary  
to H.M. the King*

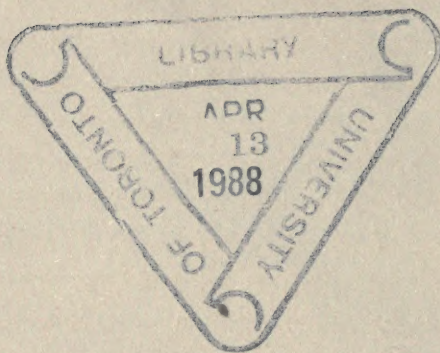
JANUARY, 1907

London:  
JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.  
OXFORD HOUSE  
GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.



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## PREFACE.

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IN apologising for the publication of such a transitory paper as an Introductory Address two explanations may be given. First it is an attempt to describe in a concise and readable form the educational difficulties on account of which University College was founded, and to show how from this beginning the University of London, the Hospital and the School of Advanced Medical Studies came into existence. These matters, which were keenly exciting only eighty years ago, are now rapidly passing into oblivion and may well soon be completely forgotten. Secondly it is thought that this short History of our School may interest many who did not hear it, and to whose notice there seems no other method of bringing it. It appears best to preserve the text almost exactly as it was delivered and to add in notes a number of facts upon which some of the statements are founded. They are of equal if not greater importance, but were too long to read in the short time at the disposal of the lecturer. The illustrations, it is hoped, may make the story more real. I am sorry they are not more complete; but it is not easy to obtain portraits of all the men whose names one would have liked thus to honour. I am under great obligation to many kind friends who have helped me in collecting material.



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

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- Frontispiece: "The University of London," a Fancy  
Portrait.
- Tottenham Court Road Turnpike and St. James's Chapel,  
from an old print by Ackermann, 1812.
- Jeremy Bentham.
- Joseph Priestley.
- Thomas Campbell.
- Henry Brougham.
- George Grote.
- David Ricardo.
- John Stuart Mill.
- Joseph Hume.
- Map of the District from Horwood's Plan of London, 1799.
- The Old Adam and Eve Public House.
- Sir Thomas Watson.
- The Old Hospital.
- Sir Charles Bell.
- Old Burlington House.
- Lord Lister.
- Bust of Sir John Blundell Maple.
- The New Hospital.
- Ward 13.
- Basement of New Hospital—Plan.
- First Floor of New Hospital—Plan.
- Sir Donald Currie.
- The New Medical School.
- Ground Floor of New School—Plan.
- Second Floor of New School—Plan.
- Fourth Floor of New School—Plan.
- Suggestion for Coat of Arms.







*N. Ackermann, 1812.*

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD TURNPIKE AND ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL.



## The Past, Present and Future of the School for Advanced Medical Studies of University College, London.

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In this year 1906 we are sick and tired of the word *Education*. It is enough to make one shut his ears and close his eyes. But unfortunately it is Education that must form the subject of my discourse.

To-day we see the Established Church, in the face of signs that seem to threaten its very existence, at daggers drawn with more or less religious sects and no-sects; the point of discussion being the quantity and quality of the moral and religious instruction which shall be compulsorily given or withheld from the children of what we call the lower classes. It is not an edifying spectacle. It will not improbably end in purely secular education in primary schools.

I have to take you back eighty years:—to a time when a somewhat similar battle was raging; but then it was over the higher education of the middle classes, and, to some extent, that of the upper classes also. In 1826 there were in England only the two ancient Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and their portals were guarded by the expensive character of their wares and by the necessity which was imposed of subscribing

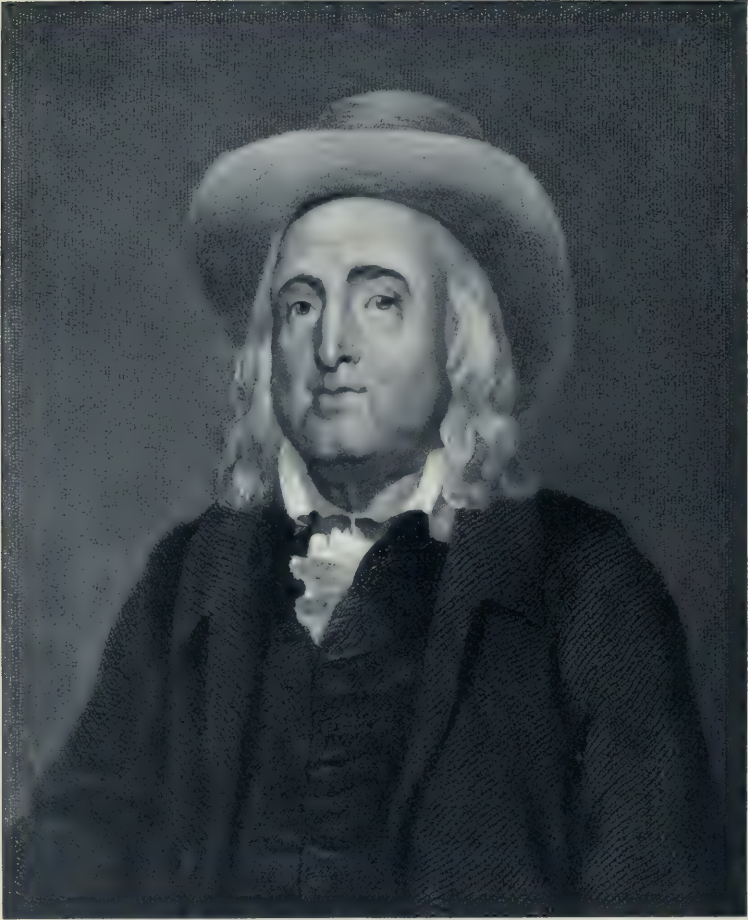
to certain religious tests. Doubtless, these oaths were lightly taken and little thought of, but they formed an impassable barrier to those young men whose consciences were tender, or whose parents were the victims of the same troublesome emotion. A dissenter could, indeed, obtain his *education* at Cambridge — not at Oxford—but there was little temptation to take advantage of the privilege, as he was prevented from any recognition of his acquirements in the form of a *degree*.\*

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\* There was no subscription before the time of James I. It was instituted in 1603 at the University of Cambridge, but abolished in 1640. The abolition was only temporary. Agitation to do away with subscription took place in 1772. It was followed by the adoption of this revised form: "I, A.B., do declare that I am *bonâ fide* a member of the Church of England as by law established." The original form was: "We, whose names are underwritten, do willingly and *ex animo* subscribe to the three Articles before mentioned (namely, the Articles in the 36th Canon), and to all things in them contained" (see "Thoughts on Subscription to Religious Tests particularly that required by the University of Cambridge, of Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts." Wm. Friend, M.A., St. Ives, printed by T. Bloom. Merrill and Bowtel, Cambridge, 1788). The declaration "I, A. B., &c.," continued to be imposed on all persons proceeding to any degree (except a degree in theology, for which other tests were provided) until the passing of the Cambridge University Act, 1856 (Royal Assent, July 29), by which it was provided, chap. 45 (Statutes, Ed. 1904, p. 137). "No person shall be required upon matriculating, or upon taking, or to enable him to take any degree in Arts, Law, Medicine, or Music, in the said University to take any oath, or to make any Declaration or Subscription whatever." The Test Act, June 16, 1871, reaffirmed the above clause, and extended the relief to colleges. There were many efforts before 1856 to get relief for medical students, but they were all unsuccessful.







*J. Watts, pinx.*

**JEREMY BENTHAM.**

*J. Poppelwhite, sculp.*

Religious tests were finally abolished in the Universities, Halls, and Colleges of Oxford, Cambridge and Durham, on June 16, 1871, by the Act 34 Vict., Ch. 26.

The unfairness and the un wisdom of the thing had struck many serious thinkers ; and had especially been

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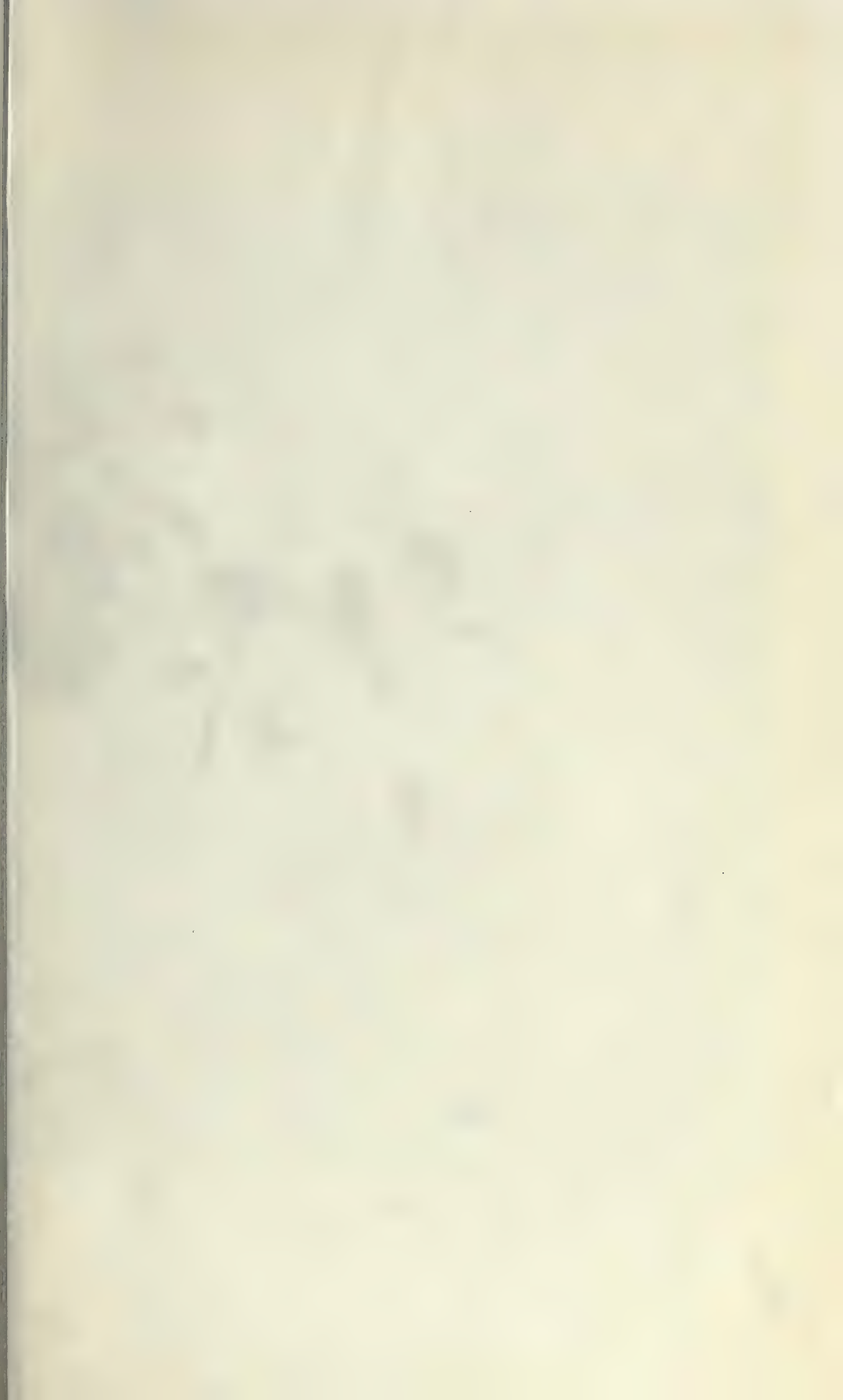
The history of the imposition of tests at Oxford is similar to that of Cambridge. There were none before the time of James I. Laud procured the publication in 1616 of a stringent order from the King, by the advice of the clergy in convocation, for the subscription of the three articles in the 36th Canon by every candidate for a degree, for strict attendance on university sermons, and for the enforcement of other safeguards against heterodoxy. Before this time several Regius Professors of Divinity in succession were of the Puritan school. During the Commonwealth these tests were replaced by others equally obnoxious: the Solemn League and Covenant, the Negative Oath, involving abjuration of all connection with the King, his council, or his officers (1648), and later (1649) an "Engagement" to support a Government without a King or House of Lords. Things were made more easy towards the end of Cromwell's life. But after the Restoration there was a return to the methods of the Stewarts. "In 1662 a Royal letter re-established all the statutes and regulations in force before the usurpation, including the oaths introduced under James I., and this letter, coupled with the Act of Uniformity passed in 1662, must have rendered the positions of many Puritans at Oxford practically untenable. By a clause of that Act it was for the first time required that every person elected to a college fellowship should make a declaration of conformity to the liturgy of the Church of England in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor. Such a provision had a sensible effect in making Oxford once more a seminary of the clergy and country gentry" ("A History of the University of Oxford," by Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L. London: Longmans, 1886). The following quotation is from an interesting book by H. A.

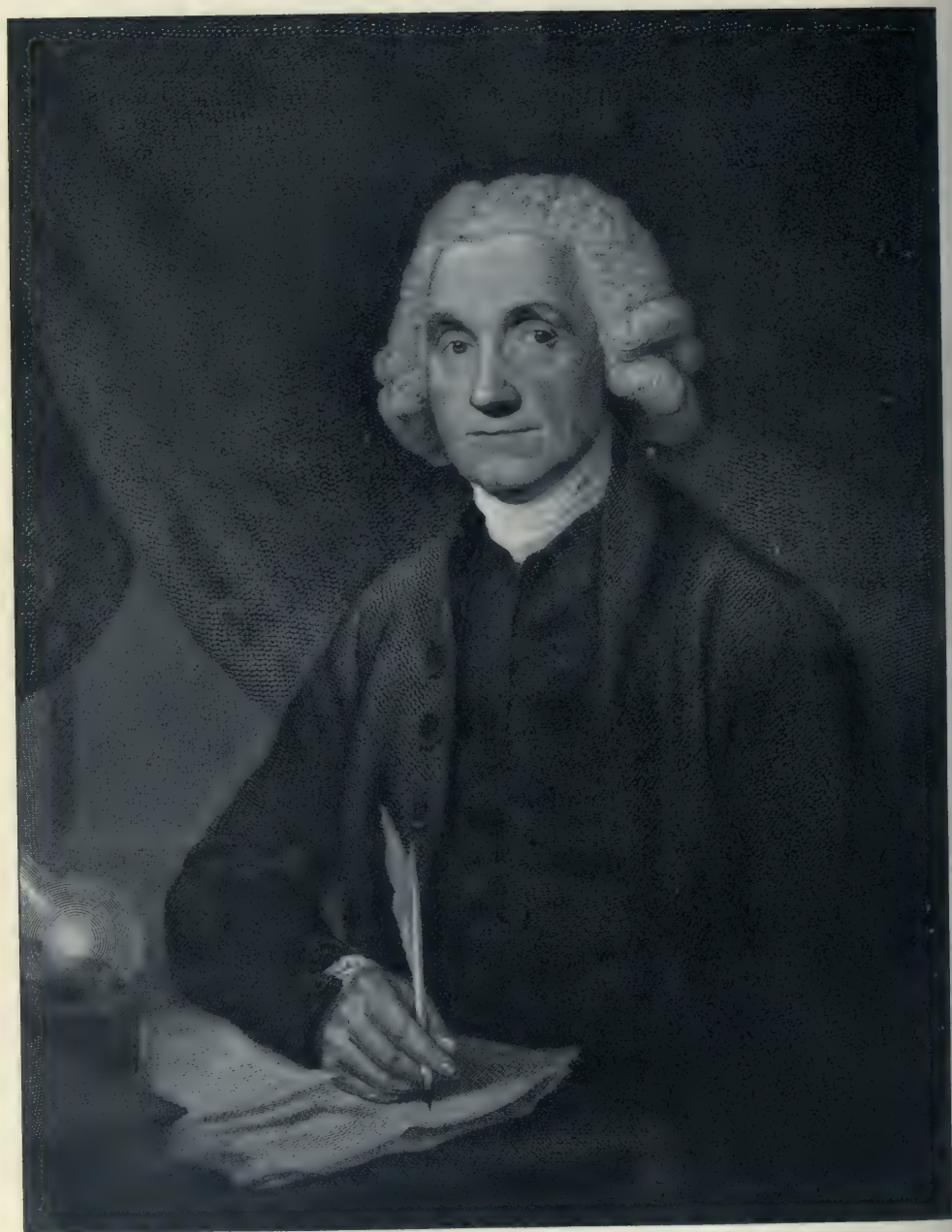
borne in upon the minds of the Whigs and Dissenters and the followers of Jeremy Bentham. Jeremy Bentham is still with us. His skeleton, surmounted with the simulacrum of his face, and clothed in his own brown coat and wig and broad-rimmed hat, may

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Pottinger, M.A., "University Tests," (London: W. Ridgway, 1873). "Up to the year 1837 all students above 16 years of age were required to sign the Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England, to take the Oath of Supremacy, and the Oath to observe the statutes. Students above 12 and under 16 were *only* required to sign the Thirty-Nine Articles. In the year 1837, in consequence, no doubt, of Act 5 and 6, William IV. c. 62, our statutes were altered. The oath to observe the statutes was abolished and a monition substituted for it. Students above the age of 16 were to subscribe the Articles and take the Oath of Supremacy, those above 12 and under 16 were *only* obliged to sign the Articles. Such was the law until 1854."

In 1854 was passed an Act for reforming the University and Colleges of Oxford (17 & 18 Vict. c. 81). This was the sequel of a Commission appointed in 1850, which failed to extract the required information from the authorities of the University. The Act of 1854 was not stringent enough to prevent these authorities from evading it, *e.g.*, though they were supposed not to enquire about the religious belief of a student, a candidate at the divinity part of the B.A. had to produce this certificate:—*Ego A.B. testor M.N., quum extra Ecclesiam Anglicanam sit, petere ut ab examinatione in rebus theologiacis excusetur, A.B.* Also divinity examinations were still made essential for honours and higher degrees, so that those who did not undergo these examinations could not be admitted to Convocation. Finally, as at Cambridge, everything was set at rest by the Act of 1871, and the contests of the middle of the nineteenth century, which were conducted with astonishing acerbity, are now almost forgotten.





*W. Artaud, pinx.*

**JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D., F.R.S.**

*T. Holloway, sculp.*

still be seen by any of you, sitting in a glazed mahogany case in the gallery of the anatomical museum of this college; but, like John Brown of Ossawatomie, "his soul goes marching on." This quaint prodigy, who went to Oxford at the age of 12, and graduated B.A. at 15, was the founder of a school of thought; he embraced the utilitarian principle, and adopted and popularised the celebrated watchword of Priestley,\* "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." He advocated going to the root of things. He might be termed the first of the Radicals and the inspirer of the so-called "Philosophical Radicals." It is not surprising that he seemed to think, in the innocence of his heart and in his strange ignorance of the ways of the world, that he could introduce the millennium with a stroke of the pen. In this, of course, he was disappointed, but many of his suggested reforms have been carried out since his day, and others will, no doubt, follow in the fulness of time. One of them, advocated in a pamphlet "Swear not at all" (London, Hunter, 1817), shows the tendency of his mind on the question of university oaths.† Bentham was a member

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\* An essay on the first principles of Government; and on the nature of Political, Civil and Religious Liberty, by Joseph Priestley, LL.D., F.R.S. p. 17. (London: J. Dodsley. 1768).

"It must be necessarily understood, therefore, whether it be expressed or not, that all people live in society for their mutual advantage; so that the good and happiness of the members, that is, the majority of the members of any State, is the great standard by which anything relating to that State must finally be determined."

† Bentham is very severe about the oaths of obedience exacted from undergraduates, and points out that it was almost impossible for any undergraduate who was not ill in

of the provisional committee which met to discuss the situation.

It is not easy to say who first started the idea of founding a *Secular University* in London. Some trace its origin to James Mill's association for the purpose of setting up a *Chrestomathic School*, in 1815, "to give a sound education of proper utilitarian tendencies to the upper and middle classes."\* Mrs. de Morgan, in the Life of her celebrated husband, Augustus de Morgan, who for many years held the chair of mathematics at this college, and who, though an Unitarian, fought bravely for the secular principle, hints that the suggestion was first made by her father, Mr. Frend, in some letters signed "Civis," published in a monthly periodical, edited by Mr. John Shelwall, somewhere about 1819, which did not survive a third number.† The matter was, however, actually brought to a head by a proposition which came from a rather unlikely quarter. Thomas Campbell, the poet, originally a somewhat precocious classical student in Glasgow, had long been settled in London, where he moved in the best literary circles and gained a precarious livelihood by a good deal of anonymous prose writing, and a rather small output of verse appearing over his own name. He had travelled more than once in Germany, and was much struck by the system of the German

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bed, to escape the sin of perjury for more than a few hours. His pamphlet, which is a very crabbed one, deals with the whole subject of judicial and other oaths.

\* Brougham, Mackintosh, Ricardo, William Allen and Place were all interested in the undertaking. See "The English Utilitarians," Leslie Stephen. London: Duckworth. 1900.

† *Memoirs of Augustus de Morgan* (p. 23). Longmans. 1882.





*T. Lawrence, del.*

*S. Freeman, sculp.*

THOMAS CAMPBELL.



universities. It was from this point of view, as much as from that to which I have already referred, that he talked to several of his friends and ultimately wrote a letter to Mr. Henry Brougham—afterwards Lord Brougham, which appeared in *The Times*, February 9, 1825.

It is a long rambling letter. The leading article of the day said, not untruly, that it was flippant and indefinite. It advocated the formation of a great London University “for effectively and multifariously teaching, examining, exercising, and rewarding with honours in the liberal arts and sciences, the youth of our middling rich people between the age of 15 or 16, and 20, or later if you please.”\*

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\* The following extracts from the letter are interesting :—

“The plan which I suggest is a great London University, not a place for lecturing to people of both sexes (except as an appendage to the establishment) but for effectively and multifariously teaching, examining, exercising, and rewarding with honours in the liberal arts and sciences, the youth of our middling rich people, between the age of 15 or 16, and 20, or later if you please. By the middling rich, I mean all between mechanics and the enormously rich. There is a class beneath regular industry, which is called the worst, and one above considerable wealth which is courteously denominated the best rank. But there is sometimes a similarity in the frailties of those highest and lowest superlative classes, which seems to verify the proverb that extremes meet.

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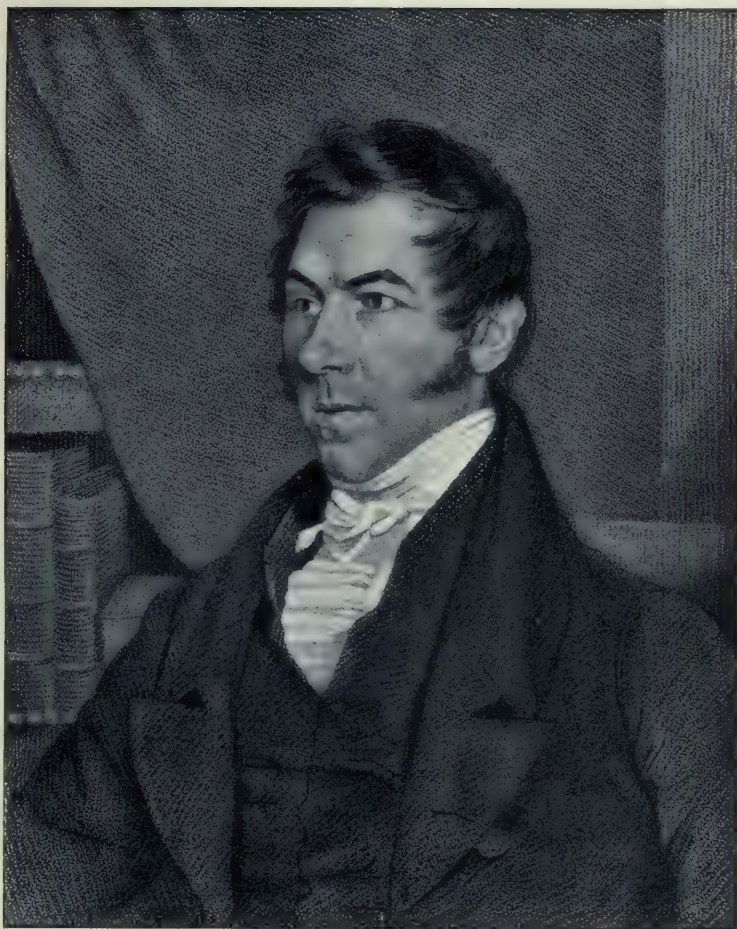
But as to their health, supposing a Metropolitan University to exist, and that the youths studied five days in a week, a whole holiday on Saturday, and a ramble into the country, methinks, would recruit them quite as well as if they were sent

Whether Campbell has received more or less credit for the movement than he deserves, it is now hard to say. For my part I think he has his full share. The matter had undoubtedly been much discussed and was ripe for settlement. The Provisional Committee consisted of: Henry Brougham, Thomas Campbell, Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, George Grote, the historian and banker—in later years the President of the College,

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to Cambridge itself to recruit their appetite for food and virtue. On the days of study they might breakfast early at home and return after receiving instruction for several hours, always by daylight to their parents' houses. As they could not study for six hours at College without intermission, the chief difficulty would be to find a place for their resort during the intervals; and this circumstance would require the university to have roomy and therefore expensive premises. But if public spirit were once awakened, all difficulties and expenses would be surmounted. All that would be necessary would be to have some porticos and large halls independent of the lecture-rooms, to which they might resort for relaxation, and although these were close to the places of teaching, yet by proper means all noisy recreations might be prohibited. They would thus have to perambulate London only twice a day, and that during daylight. Their parents might know how every minute of every day of their life was employed. Evening lectures might be given on popular subjects to people of maturer age. The Germans had at one time a strong prejudice against the existence of an university in a capital town, but they now find the students of Berlin and Vienna the most regular living youths in all Germany.

To build and endow a London University would cost, I imagine, £100,000. It might contain thirty professors or more, the most of whom would maintain themselves by small fees from the students, though a few professorships would require salaries. Two thousand families subscribing £50 apiece would raise that sum. A youth could surely travel daily two miles



*A. Wivell, del.*

**HENRY BROUGHAM.**

*J. Poppelwhite, sculp.*





*S. P. Denning, del.*

**G. GROTE.**

*H. Robinson, sculp.*



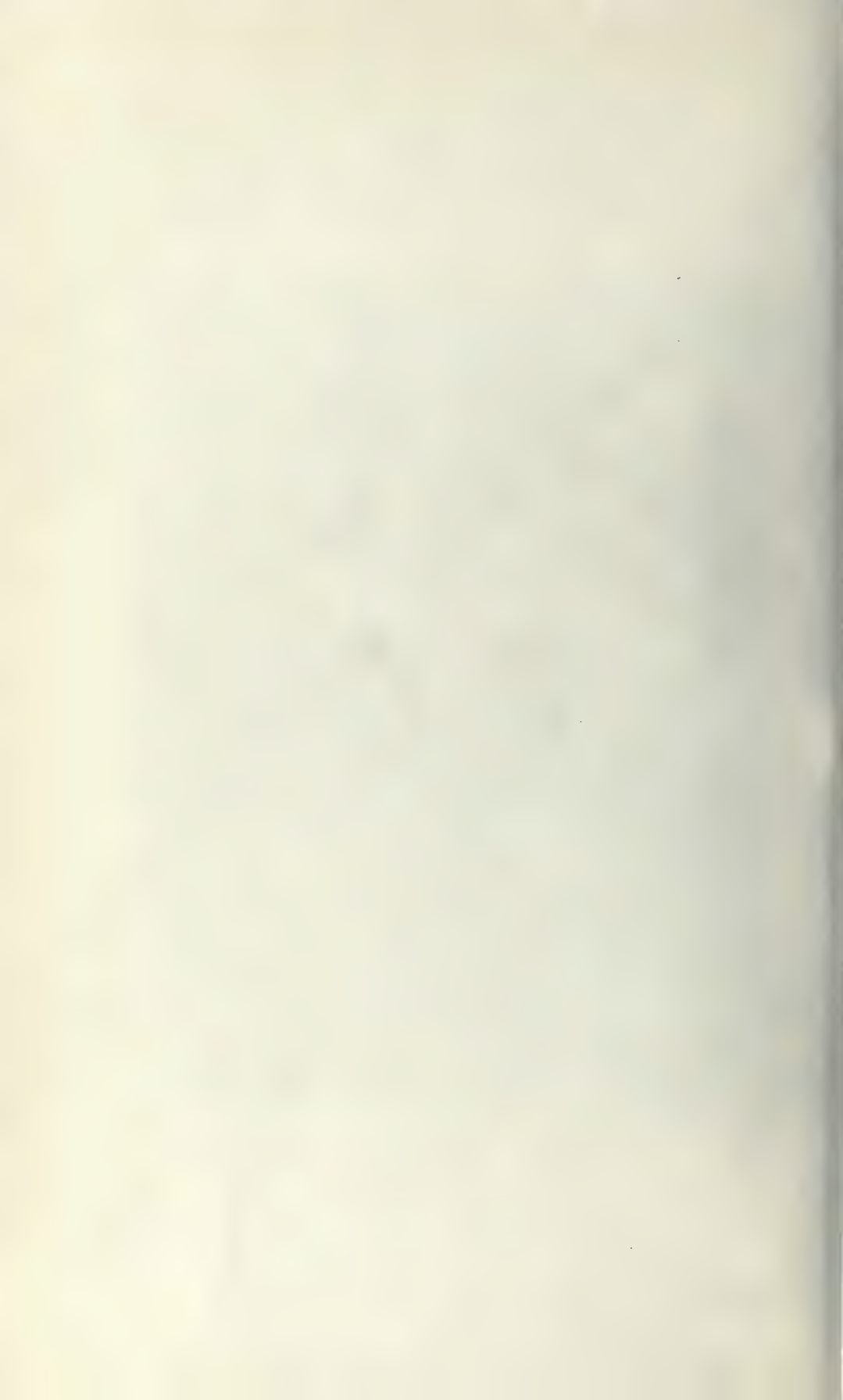


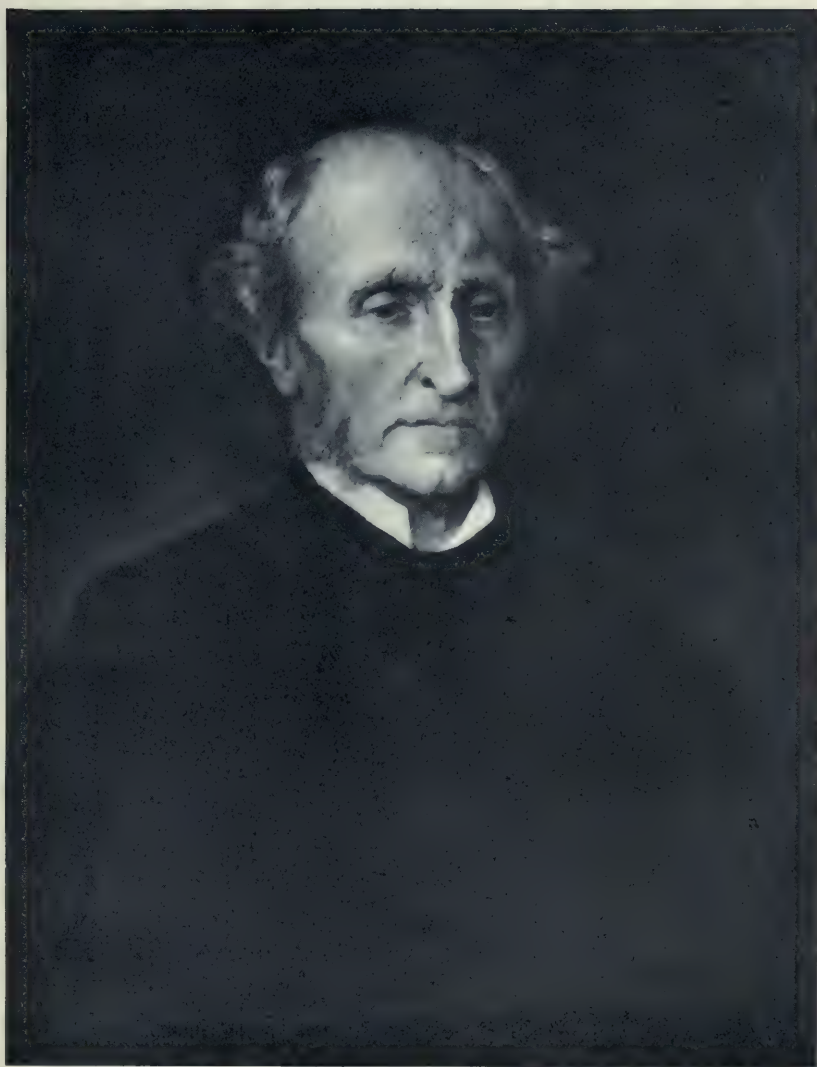


*Painted by T. Phillips, R.A.*

**DAVID RICARDO.**

*Engraved by T. Hodgetts.*



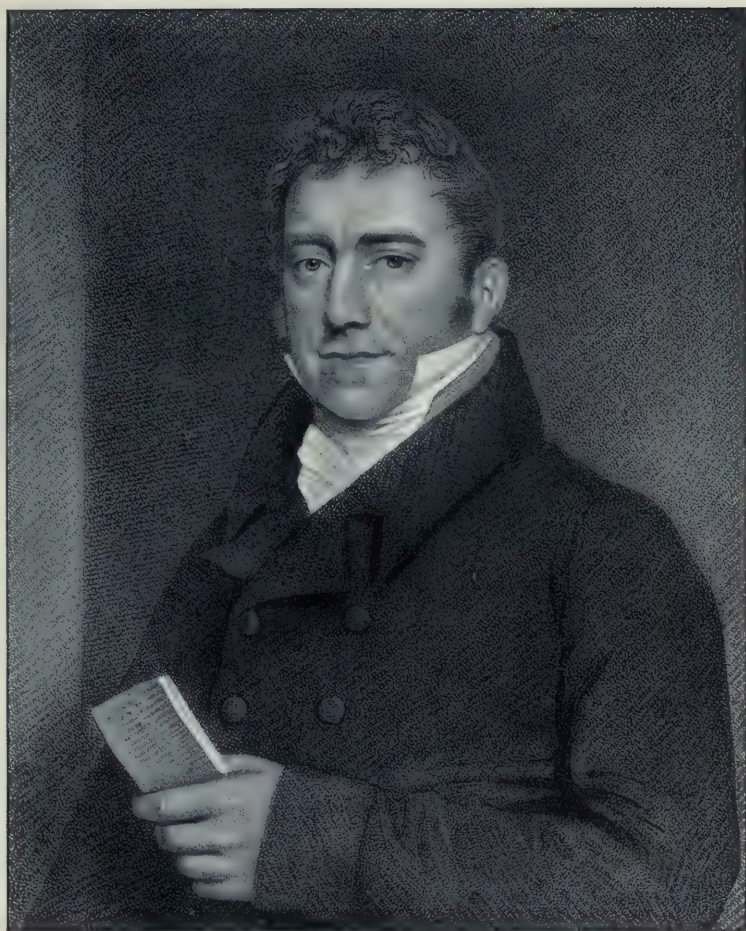


*G. F. Watts, pinx.*

**JOHN STUART MILL.**

*Photo by F. Hollyer.*





*A. Wivell, del.*

**JOSEPH HUME.**

*Scriveen, sculp.*



Jeremy Bentham, David Ricardo, James Mill, the economist, John Stuart Mill, his distinguished son, John Black, John Austin, and John Romilly. Amongst the prime movers it is right to add to the names already mentioned, that of Joseph Hume and that of Crabb Robinson, the diarist and conversationalist.

The question of funds was at first a difficulty ; but Campbell was sanguine and energetic, and when once

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to his studies. Place the university centrally, and you would thus give it a surrounding circle of London population four miles in breadth and twelve in circumference. How many families in that space would patronise the scheme, remains to be tried ; but deducting largely for houses who have no sons for universities, and still a large number would be found willing to postpone sending their boys to business or professions for the sake of some years of good education.

Instead therefore of discussing what Oxford and Cambridge are, or ought to be, the people of London should settle what sort of university they wish for, and it will be their own fault if it does not exist. It may be said that £50 is a serious sum for a middling circumstanced family to give away as the price of a mere privilege. It is for men of influence to inspire the people with different sentiments. What incomparably larger sacrifices are made every day to objects less important than intellectual character. I beg pardon if I make an error in so grave a matter of history as the price of the periwigs of our forefathers ; but I think I have heard that a full-bottomed British periwig once cost £50. Revive the fashion, and £100,000 would instantly leap from the pockets of middling gentility, in order to save cast, by investing the "human head divine" in those absurdities. But fashion has now happily altered to decorating the inside more than the outside of the skull.

People have talked to me of the difficulty of establishing discipline in an university. I declare, I think I can speak of Glasgow College impartially, though I was an alumnus ; for I

it was made clear that no religious tests would be applied, either to teachers or pupils, the money was subscribed. A vacant piece of ground including—or almost including—the celebrated “field of the forty footsteps” above the north end of Gower Street (which did not then nearly reach the Euston Road) was purchased, and upon it was erected, in chaste classical style, the building in which we are met to-day, after plans by

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know that it had many imperfections. But I was there seven years, and an insubordinate student or a tyrannical professor, I never saw. In some few classes, slight fines prevented lateness, absence and bad behaviour; in others decorum and silence seemed to come of their own accord; and the Irish were among the most orderly students. I care not what the powers of the professors of that university may be according to old statutes, I argue upon the power which they really needed to exercise, and that was nothing more than to summon an offending student before the *Senatus Academicus*, to mulct him in a very trifling fine, or to rebuke him; if that failed he might be expelled—but expulsion was a punishment unknown in my recollection.

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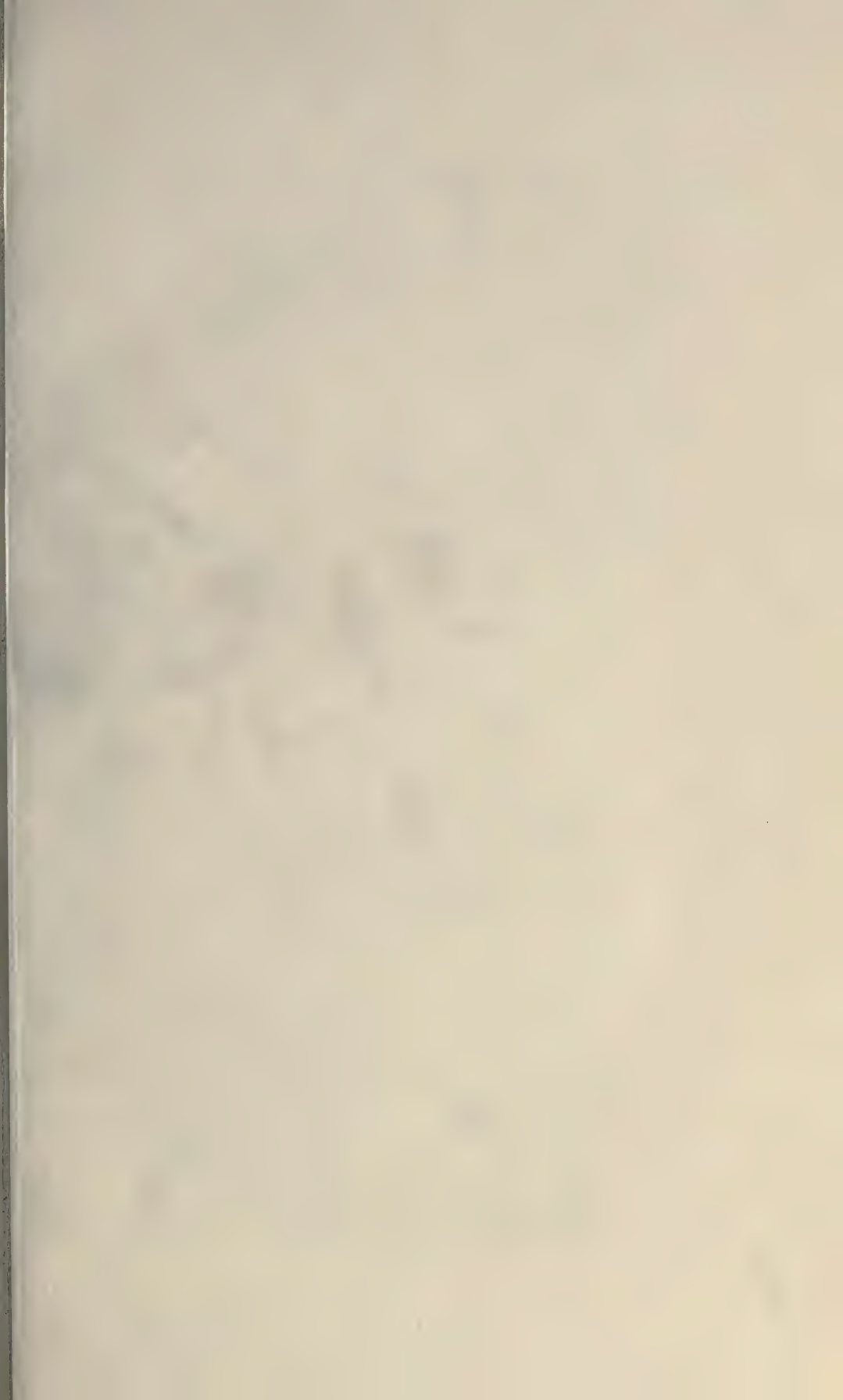
I had thought much of this project before the last time that I had the pleasure of seeing you. It gave me unspeakable satisfaction, when I mentioned it, to learn that you and other enlightened men who were present had often considered it to be a design both desirable and attainable. How soon it may be fit for yourself and other men of strong influence to propose it to the public, I leave to your and their determination; but in the meantime I cannot think that I shall have injured the cause by offering the mite of my suggestion before you and they have brought forward the fund of potent opinions.

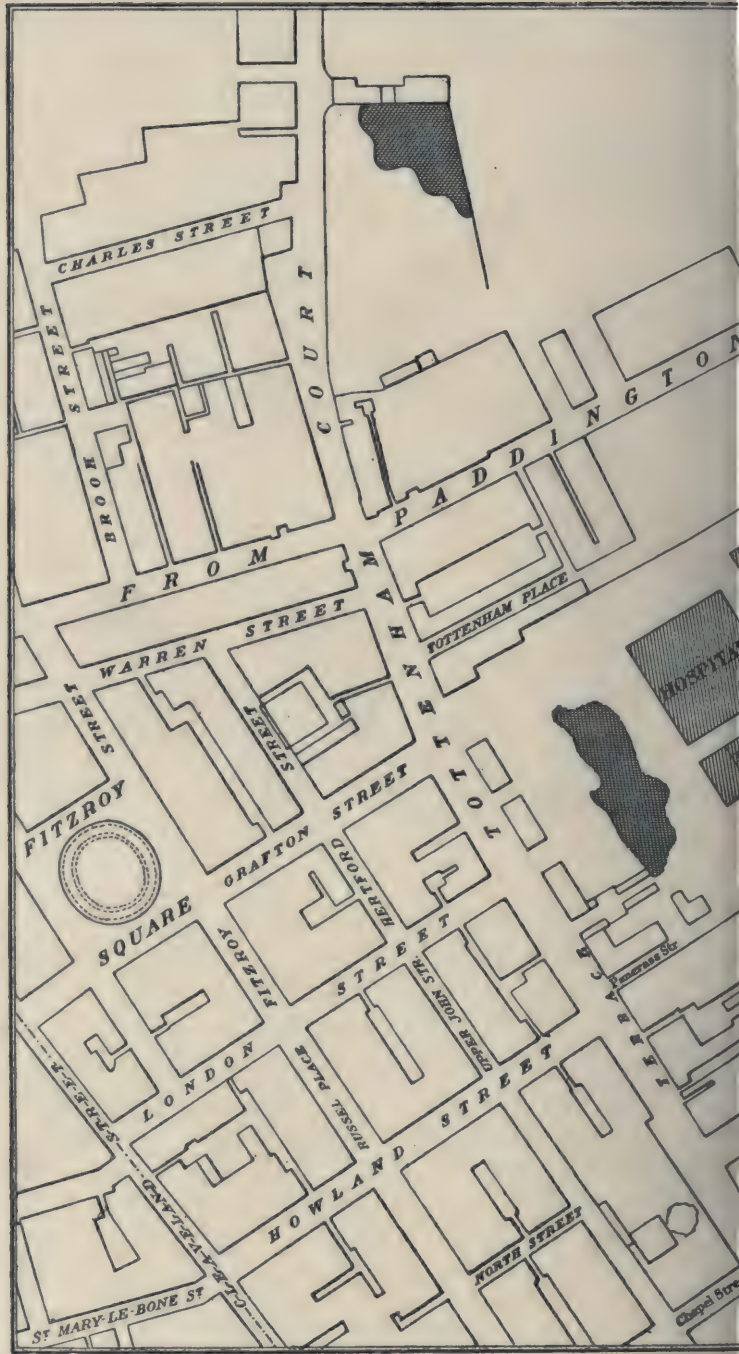
I am, my dear Brougham,

Yours very truly,

T. CAMPBELL.”

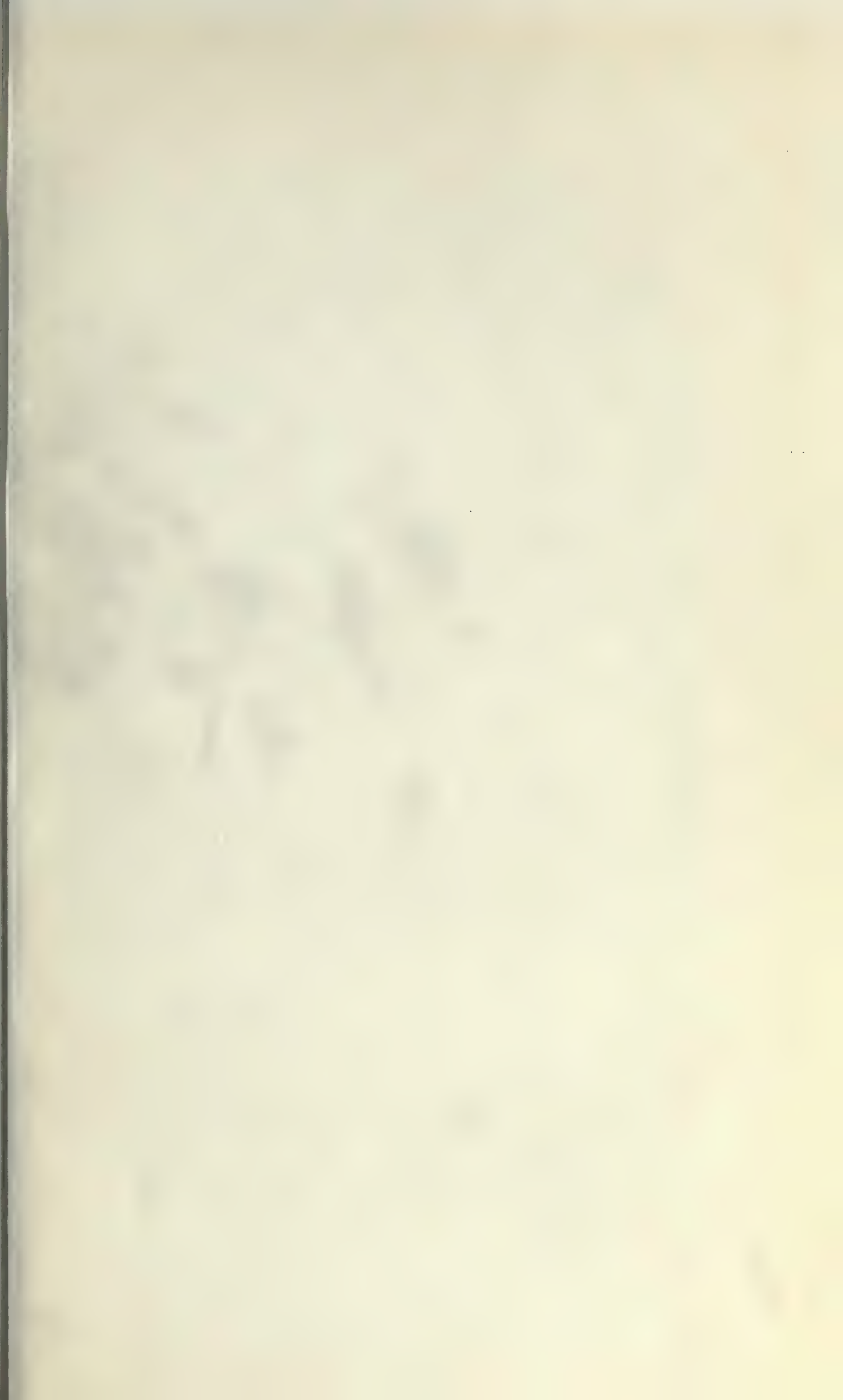














*Shephard, del*

*Wise, sculp.*

REMAINS OF THE MANOR HOUSE, DENOMINATED "THE LORDSHIP OF TOTTEN-HALL,"  
NOW VULGARLY CALLED TOTTENHAM COURT, AND OCCUPIED BY THE ADAM AND EVE  
TEA HOUSE AND GARDENS, 1813.

the celebrated architect Wilkins, who also designed the National Gallery.\*

The University of London, as it was called, was established by a deed of settlement dated February 11, 1826. It was described as "a proprietary institution in the neighbourhood of Gower Street," and its object was said to be "the advancement and promotion of literature and science, by affording to young men residing in or resorting to the cities of London and West-

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\* The precise position of "The Field of the Forty Footsteps," cannot now be ascertained. John Thomas Smith states ("A Book for a Rainy Day," 1845. New Edition, by Wilfred Whitten. Methuen, 1905), that Mr. Martin's Chapel, Keppel Street, was built upon it. Dr. Rimbault ("Notes and Queries," February 2, 1850), says it was at the extreme north east end of Upper Montague Street. Miss Jane Porter in her novel "The Field of the Forty Footsteps" (Longman, Rees and Co., 1828), quotes a letter from a friend, who described accurately how he used to walk to the footsteps about the year 1800, when they were plainly visible. Following these instructions she convinced herself in 1827 that the college was built upon the precise spot. The extensive fields which occupied this district were apparently a common place for duels, and there were a number of traditions connected with them. To one of these reference is made later on in the text. All agree in the statement that there were bare spots on the field on which grass never grew; they were said to be the footsteps of two brothers measuring the paces for a duel in which both fell, and their subsequent barrenness was supposed to indicate the disapproval of Providence of the practice of duelling. At the top of Tottenham Court Road stood two ancient taverns and gardens, the Adam and Eve now replaced by a modern public-house of the same name, and the King's Head, which has within the last few weeks given place to modern improvements. Both are immortalised in Hogarth's picture of the March to Finchley, now in the Foundling Hospital.

minster, the borough of Southwark and the counties adjoining, adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense."

Great, however, was the outcry, and great the opposition which the movement raised. It is thus commented on in a slashing article in support of the University which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* (February, 1826, vol. xliii., p. 315), "Few things have ever appeared to us more inexplicable than the cry which it has pleased those who arrogate to themselves the exclusive praise of loyalty and orthodoxy, to raise against the projected University of London. In most of those publications which are distinguished for zeal for the Church and Government, the scheme is never mentioned but with affected contempt or unaffected fury. The academic pulpits, have resounded with invectives against it; and many even of the most liberal and enlightened members of the old foundations seem to contemplate it with uncomfortable feelings."

And yet as the article pointed out there was no hostility in the new institution to Oxford and Cambridge. "No mysterious seal of degrees, no permission to search houses, or take books without paying for them, no melodramatic pageantry, no ancient ceremonial, no silver mace, no gowns either black or red, no hoods either of fur or of satin, no public orator to make speeches which nobody hears, no oaths sworn only to be broken."

And the article continues:—"But an university without religion, softly expostulates the *Quarterly Review*. An university without religion, roars *John Bull*, wedging in his pious horror between a slander and a *double-entendre*. And from pulpits and visitation-dinners and combination-rooms innumerable the



cry is echoed and re-echoed, An university without religion !”

I cannot refrain from quoting one other paragraph from this entertaining article, which deals with the objection that had been raised on account of the multifarious temptations to which the student would be exposed. It says: “Many thousands of young men will live in London whether an university be established there or not, and that for the simple reason that they cannot afford to live elsewhere. That they should be condemned to one misfortune because they labour under another, and be debarred from knowledge because they are surrounded with temptations to vice, seems to be a not very rational or humane mode of proceeding.”

It is strange to think that such an enlightened man as Dr. Arnold, whilst grieving at the sectarian position of Oxford and Cambridge, which made an unsectarian university necessary, disapproved of the non-inclusion of the Christian religion, both at this time and later when he was a member of the Senate of the present University. He thought an examination might be devised to which neither dissenters, catholics, nor unitarians would object, and he saw no injustice in excluding Jews and other non-christians from graduation in arts, if not from university education in general in England.

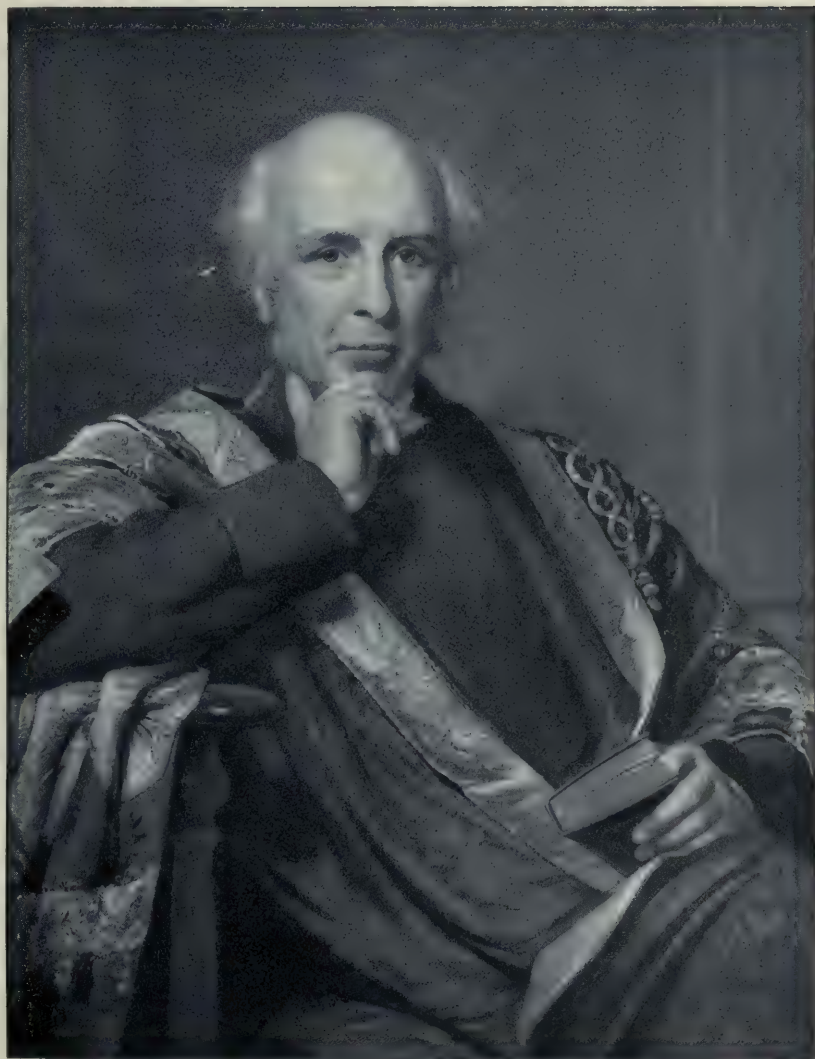
The new University possessed a Faculty of Medicine, but it was not dignified by the name of Faculty till some time afterwards (1832). It was the first to be opened, and a very active part of the college it was; 165 students entered the first year. In 1833 they numbered, old and new, 297; in 1835, 369; and in 1836, 418. Classes were held in Chemistry, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology

and Clinical Surgery, the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Clinical Medicine, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, and *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy.

You will observe that there was no class on systematic surgery. Charles Bell (afterwards Sir Charles Bell), the celebrated physiologist and surgeon, whose name recalls neurology, the "Anatomy of Expression" and the Bridgewater treatise upon the hand, held the chair of physiology and clinical surgery. Dr. Thomas Watson, afterwards Sir Thomas Watson, occupied that of clinical medicine. Both of them were on the staff of the Middlesex Hospital, and it was there that the students had to obtain their principal clinical instruction. Afterwards when Sir Charles Bell opposed the building of our hospital, the *Lancet* took him very roundly to task, with the sprightly amenities common to the journalism of that day, and accused him of very low motives in so doing; in these articles they say that the Middlesex Hospital at that time was a very poor place indeed. I know not how much, if any, truth there may be in the assertion.

The following extract from the first "Statement" of the University shows the ordinary terms for admission to a hospital at that period, and the special arrangements that were made with the University. Usual terms of admission to the Middlesex Hospital: Physician's pupil, six months, 10 guineas; twelve months, 15 guineas; perpetual, 21 guineas. Surgeon's pupil, six months, 15 guineas; twelve months, 20 guineas; perpetual, 50 guineas.

"The pupils of the University are to be admitted to the benefit of attendance at the Middlesex Hospital for the following fees: Medical practice, academical session



*George Richmond, R.A., pinx.*

*S. Cousins, sculp.*

**SIR THOMAS WATSON, BART.**



of nine months, 12 guineas ; second session, 12 guineas. After which the pupil will have free admission. A fee of 21 guineas at one payment, or of 9 guineas in addition to the first 12 guineas, if paid before the conclusion of the first session, will also entitle the pupil to free admission. Entrance fee to the apothecary, 1 guinea. To the secretary, 5 shillings. Surgical practice, same as above."

The clinical lectures were held, from 6 to 7 p.m., *twice a week medical*, and *twice a week surgical*; and the following prospectus of the lectures on clinical surgery may not be without interest. "The student will take his case-book round the hospital with him, and there he will have the history and symptoms of the case and the prescriptions dictated to him. The Professor's book of cases will lie in a convenient place in the University that the student may transcribe the cases or compare his own notes with the authentic record. At the lecture the case or a succession of cases will be read, and such observations made as the subject may demand, &c."

It was recognised that this method of obtaining clinical instruction, in an altogether independent institution at some distance from the University, was unsatisfactory, and accordingly the University Dispensary, which may be looked upon as the parent, or grandparent of the present hospital, was started at No. 4, George Street, in 1828. It was managed by a committee of the proprietors of the University in conjunction with the Council and Warden and four professors. Four of the professors and the demonstrator of anatomy formed the staff, and it was intended to supply, in a limited degree, the deficiency in clinical teaching. But it was obviously a make-shift arrangement, insufficient

for the needs of a young university, which was pioneering the cause of scientific medical education. So after some opposition, and considerable difficulty in obtaining funds, the first stone of the "North London Hospital," was laid on May 22, 1833, and on November 1, 1834, the central part of the original building, which has now completely disappeared, was opened for the reception of patients. The hospital was built upon some land belonging to the University and, when completed, occupied the north eastern half of the ground upon which the present building stands. It was intended, when complete, to accommodate 230 patients, but the part first built only contained 130 beds. Gower Street, as I said before, did not at first cross the property of the University, and until within the last few years no traffic passed between the college and hospital. It was crossed by a bar, and their rights over it were asserted annually by closing it completely to pedestrians, with huge hoardings on Ascension Day, to the great annoyance of passengers, and to the consequent amusement of the lighter spirits amongst the residents at the hospital. These rights were ultimately parted with for a round sum of money (£15,000) in 1892.

In order to grasp the nature of the reforms which the University of London made in medical education, we must try to gain an idea of what the usual training for a doctor was at the time we are discussing. The common portal was by means of apprenticeship about the age of 14 to an apothecary or medical man, most likely in the country, for a period of five years; after which the student "walked the hospitals" for a year or two in London, and if he went to Bartholomew's or Guy's, or some others, he could attend lectures on anatomy (including physiology), botany, medicine,



THE OLD HOSPITAL.





surgery and midwifery, and he had or could have two courses of dissections.

It may be conceded that the system of apprenticeship gave the student a considerable knowledge of the details, so to say the tips of private practice, which he now has painfully and shamefacedly to pick up after his mind is fully charged with theoretical knowledge. But it was beginning at the wrong end, and I know (for some of my own fellow-students began in this way) that the apprentice came puffed up with his knowledge of practical details, and moreover, past the prime of the assimilative period which is best adapted for making use of systematic instruction. These defects were in my day, no doubt, accentuated by the fact that they had to mix with younger men fresh from the schools or the universities.

The lecturers were few and the competition slight, they formed a limited oligarchy, and the commodity they supplied was not always of a high order, if we are to credit the early numbers of the *Lancet*.

It will be seen, therefore, that the scientific part of medical education was in a chaotic state, and that for the majority of doctors, at all events, there was not the slightest attempt to make it one of the learned professions. What wonder indeed! considering the position occupied in the past by the barber surgeon and the village apothecary.

The medical student has been held up as the type of what is rowdy and unruly, and there is little doubt that, as a class, they were far from being the most respectable members of society. Pickwick is supposed to refer to 1827. I am not suggesting that Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen are true portraits, but I suppose the fact that such caricatures could be

drawn and accepted, is an indication that the models from which they were copied were not very uncommon. You remember Bob Sawyer "who was habited in a coarse blue coat, which without being either a great coat or a surtout, partook of the nature and qualities of both, had about him that sort of slovenly smartness, and swaggering gait, which is peculiar to young gentlemen who smoke in the streets by day, shout and scream in the same by night, call waiters by their Christian names, and do various other acts and deeds of an equally facetious description. He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large double-breasted waistcoat ; out of doors he carried a thick stick with a big top. He eschewed gloves, and looked upon the whole something like a dissipated Robinson Crusoe."

It was common to take the Licentiatehip of the Apothecaries' Hall as the *only qualification*, but a certain number took the diploma of the College of Surgeons, and a few that of the College of Physicians, any one of which alone was a sufficient qualification to practise prior to the passing of the Medical Act of 1886.

The *minimum study* required for admission to the L.S.A. in 1820, was :—

Apprenticeship to an apothecary for five years.

Evidence of apprenticeship.

Testimonial of moral character.

Attendance on Lectures—

Two Courses of Anatomy and Physiology.

Two Courses Theory and Practice of Medicine.

One Course Chemistry.

One Course Materia Medica.

Hospital attendance, six months at a recognised school.

This does not amount to very much and it is unlikely that the *examinations* were very severe.

The requirements of the College of Surgeons in 1824 were much greater. The only schools of surgery recognised by the Court were London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen. A recognised hospital had to contain 100 patients. Certificates had to be produced from the appointed Professors of Anatomy and Surgery at the recognised schools, or from persons teaching in a school acknowledged by the medical establishment of one of the recognised hospitals, or from persons being physicians or surgeons to any of these hospitals. Candidates for the diploma were required to produce, prior to examination, certificates—

(1) Of having been engaged six years at least in the acquisition of professional knowledge.

(2) Of being 22 years of age ;  
and according to the above regulations,

(3) Of having regularly attended three winter courses at least of anatomical studies ; and also, one or more winter courses of chirurgical lectures.

(4) Of having performed dissections during two or more winter courses.

(5) Of having diligently attended during the term of at least one year, the chirurgical practice of an hospital.

Some exceptions were made in favour of graduates of certain universities, and candidates were directed to observe that tickets of admission only would not be received as certificates or evidence of attendance.

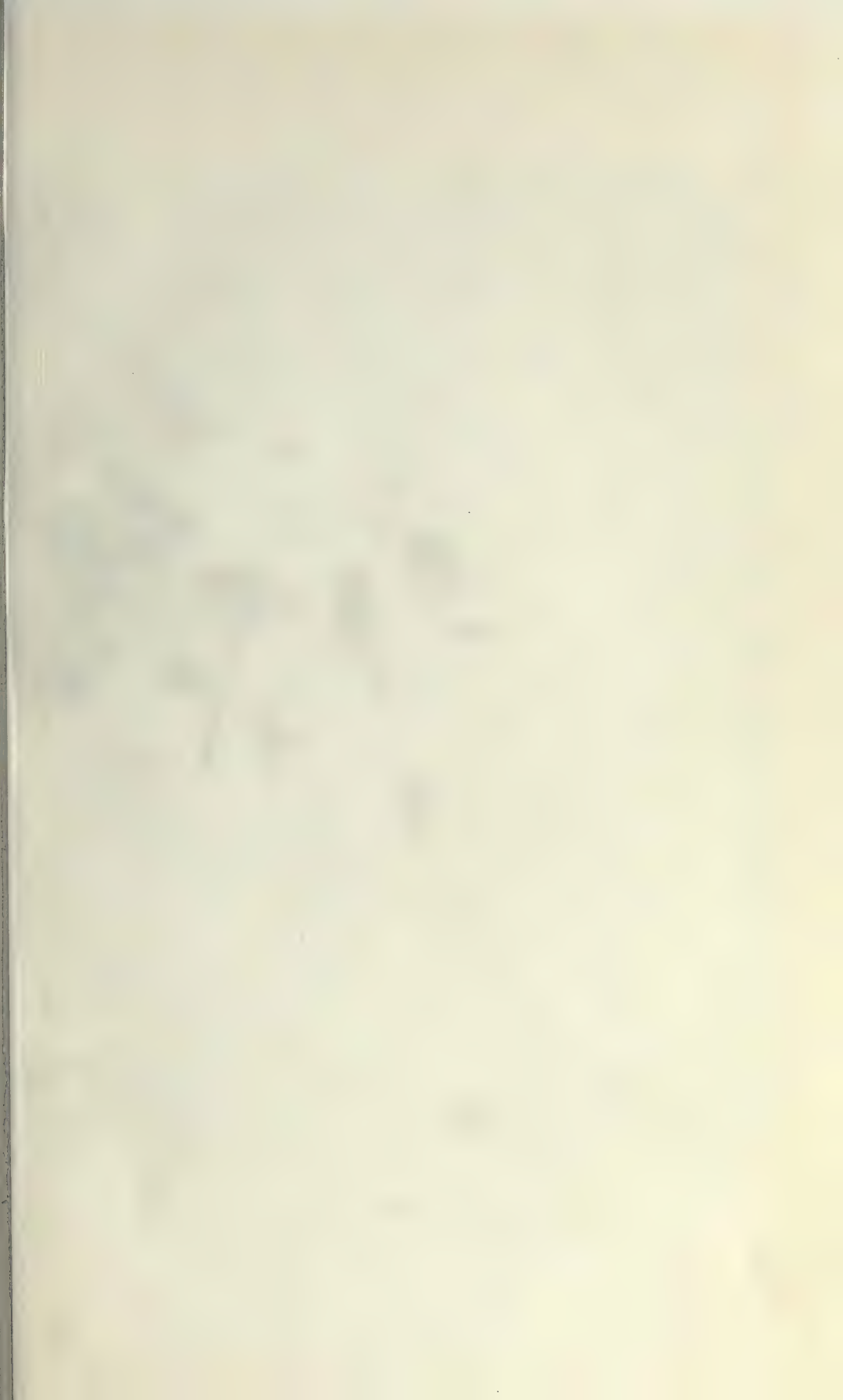
The College of Physicians had no curriculum of professional study laid down before the year 1844-5. There are some Latin bye-laws dated about 1811, which merely state the subjects of examination and the con-

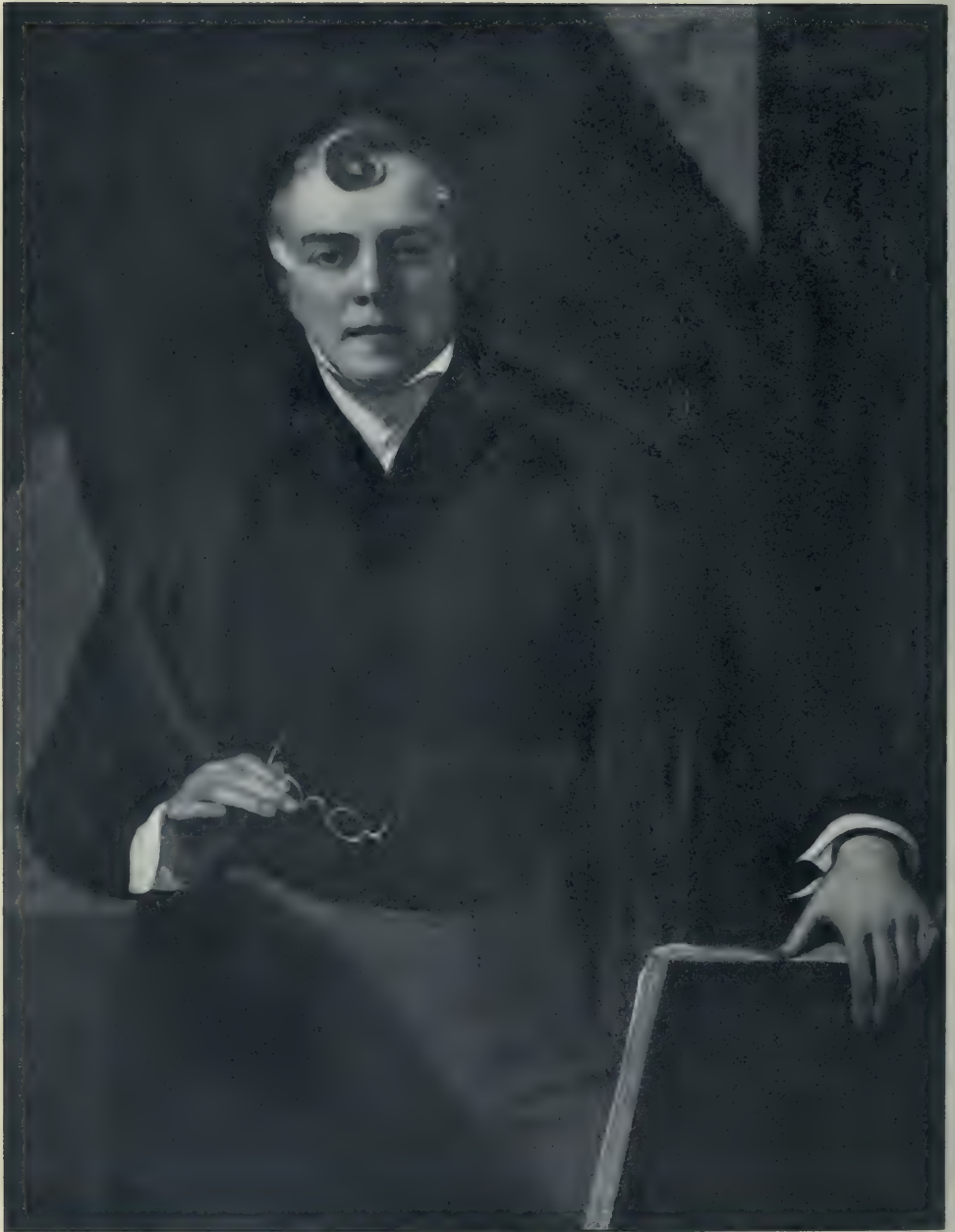
ditions under which the candidates are to be examined. As, however, all candidates had to possess the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and as in the three parts of the examination (the *Pars physiologica*, the *Pars pathologica* and the *Pars therapeutica*) they had to translate selected passages from Latin and Greek authors, the matter does not really affect the present discussion.

The degrees of Oxford and Cambridge were only available for the well-to-do, and for those who would subscribe to the articles of the Church of England. But it must be added that Edinburgh was a flourishing school, and that many resorted to it both for education and qualification. I have vainly endeavoured to ascertain what tests, if any, were demanded of students at the Scottish Universities, but I believe that at the time of which I am speaking they had all been abolished. The London student, if a dissenter, often resorted to Paris or some Continental University, if he wished to obtain a degree.

This state of things is well illustrated by the following extract from the original statement of the University of London, 1827: "It has been stated that about one hundred only of all the physicians now practising in England have been educated at Oxford and Cambridge, while there are more than three hundred licentiates of the College of Physicians, besides as many hundreds of country practitioners who have never been candidates for the privilege of licentiate. There are now six thousand members of the College of Surgeons, not six of whom, it has been stated, have graduated at the universities."

Another interesting fact is that in 1826-7 Oxford and Cambridge together averaged 6 medical graduates





*J. Stevens, R.S.A., pinx.*

*Photo by Walker & Boutall.*

**SIR CHARLES BELL.**

a year, while 100 to 120 emanated from Edinburgh alone.

The "University of London" aimed at modifying the course of education by making the attendance at systematic lectures the primary object of the earlier years, and by rendering this part of the instruction thorough and sound. It was hoped that the student might be induced to go through a course of instruction in arts before taking up medicine, as was done at Oxford and Cambridge and in Germany. With the five years' curriculum in view, parents would no doubt now consider this a counsel of perfection, but no one will deny that it is an excellent introduction to the study of Physic. The student might, and to some extent did, watch the hospital practice during his first two years, but he was encouraged to postpone the serious attention to clinical work till the later years of the curriculum.

Sir Charles Bell put the matter in a capacious nutshell in his Introductory Address at the opening of the University: "With respect to our students, the defects of their mode of education are acknowledged on all hands. They are at once engaged in medical studies without adequate preparation of the mind; that is to say, without having acquired the habit of attention to a course of reasoning; nor are they acquainted with those sciences which are really necessary to prepare for comprehending the elements of their own profession. But in this place this is probably the last time they will be unprepared, for example, for such subjects as we must touch on to-day. In future, they will come here to apply the principles they have acquired in other class rooms to a new and more useful science."

Some wag gave the College the offensive nickname of "Stinkomalee," and the soubriquet caught on and is

now hardly forgotten. But the other medical schools were obliged to follow the example that had been set, and, as often happens, the imitators outstripped their leader. Their laboratories and class-rooms became as good as ours, and as their hospitals were mostly larger and often better, we began to fall behind in the race. Moreover, by this time the old universities were open to all; and the Cambridge School was developing. Oxford and Cambridge men naturally chose the best *hospital* in London. But all this took a considerable time. I entered the medical school in 1868, and those were palmy days. During one of my years the number of entries was greater than that at any other school, and it was then recognised that the best place to train for the University of London was in Gower Street, and a far greater number of M.D.'s and M.B.'s came from University College than from any other school.

The next chapter in our history must deal with the foundation of the University of London as we know it, that is, the degree-giving body in favour of which the College resigned the name by which it had been at first known.

Stimulated by the example of our founders, and shocked at the existence of "a godless college," the Tories and Churchmen had started King's College, which was run upon similar but quite orthodox lines. This naturally interfered with the desire of our Council to obtain the power of granting degrees. Indeed, it does not now seem reasonable that they should have expected such a privilege if it were withheld from King's College. They did, however, petition for a



Charter in 1831; but the project fell through in 1833, although it had been approved by the law officers of the Crown, and had actually passed the House of Commons, and a petition in favour of it had been presented by the City of London. The fact is that it met with strong opposition from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the College of Surgeons and some of the London medical schools. This failure to obtain a Charter was followed by prolonged negotiations between Government and the Council of the College, which ended in the resignation by the latter of its original name and a part of its ambition, and the establishment of the purely examining and degree-giving University of London.

So in 1836 the "Preparatory Institution in Gower Street" was incorporated by Royal Charter under the name of University College, London, and became, like King's College, one of the principal affiliated colleges of the University of London.

I think myself that a mistake was made. It would have been better, in my opinion, either to make the University really a local University for London, or else to give it another name, say the Imperial University. Had either of these courses been followed we might not have had to wait so long for what we have at last obtained; and when we did obtain it, it would have been a homogeneous body, unhampered by the irregular army of external students who have nothing in the world to do essentially with London. For while this examining abstraction did recognise various institutions and courses of study, and while these were essential for some of its degrees, *private study* afforded an easy access to many of its examinations.

An Imperial University was probably a good thing,

and its domicile, if it required one at all, was naturally in London, but a genuine local University of London was at least equally needed, and if it had then been started we should by this time have got well into our stride, instead of having scarcely finished our first erratic attempts at progression.

The University had at first no certain dwelling place. The examinations were held—at least they were in my earlier days—at Burlington House, Piccadilly, a great stone building, standing in front of its old garden, to the grimy lawns of which we used to retire between the examinations, and—fond youths—read our text-books beneath its ancient trees. It served a variety of other purposes, as does the present Burlington House, which was built in 1870, when the University was for the first time provided with a house of its own in Burlington Gardens. Here it remained till quite recent times, 1899, when the present renovated University was accommodated in the Imperial Institute.

We have now clearly in mind the fact which the public find it impossible to comprehend, that there are two bodies, the University of London and University College, so we may leave them for a time and say a few words about the growth and development of the Hospital. Its name was changed in 1837 to University College Hospital, in recognition of the fact that the site and a large part of the funds had been provided by the Council and Professors of the College, the latter having from the commencement handed over their fees for the benefit of the charity. This fact must not be forgotten, though it is, of course, a case of "he that watereth shall be watered also himself." It was not



R. Green sculp.

*Burlington House.*

S. W. M. del.

till 1875 that any part of the clinical fees was retained by the teaching staff.

In 1851 the name was again changed, I believe in order to avoid confusion with the North London Consumption Hospital,\* to North London or University College Hospital, by which it is known at the present day, and it has been publicly suggested that we should never be allowed—under what penalty was not stated—to use one half only of this cumbrous title without the other!

The old hospital had a central block and two wings; the south wing occupied three years in building, and was completed in 1840. The north wing was finished in 1846. The hospital was now for the first time complete, medical and surgical patients were separated, a ward was devoted to the diseases of women, an ophthalmic department was started, and the arrangements for out-patients were much improved. No great changes were made in the structure of the building after this date, though numerous alterations and additions were carried out from time to time in order to obtain further accommodation, and in the endeavour to adapt it to the increasing demands of improved hospital hygiene. But the period was now approaching when those improvements, due in great measure to the introduction of the antiseptic system of treatment by our distinguished alumnus Lister, and the development of the science of bacteriology, made the arrangements which were looked upon as almost perfect in 1850, stink in the nostrils of the surgeon of 1880. Time

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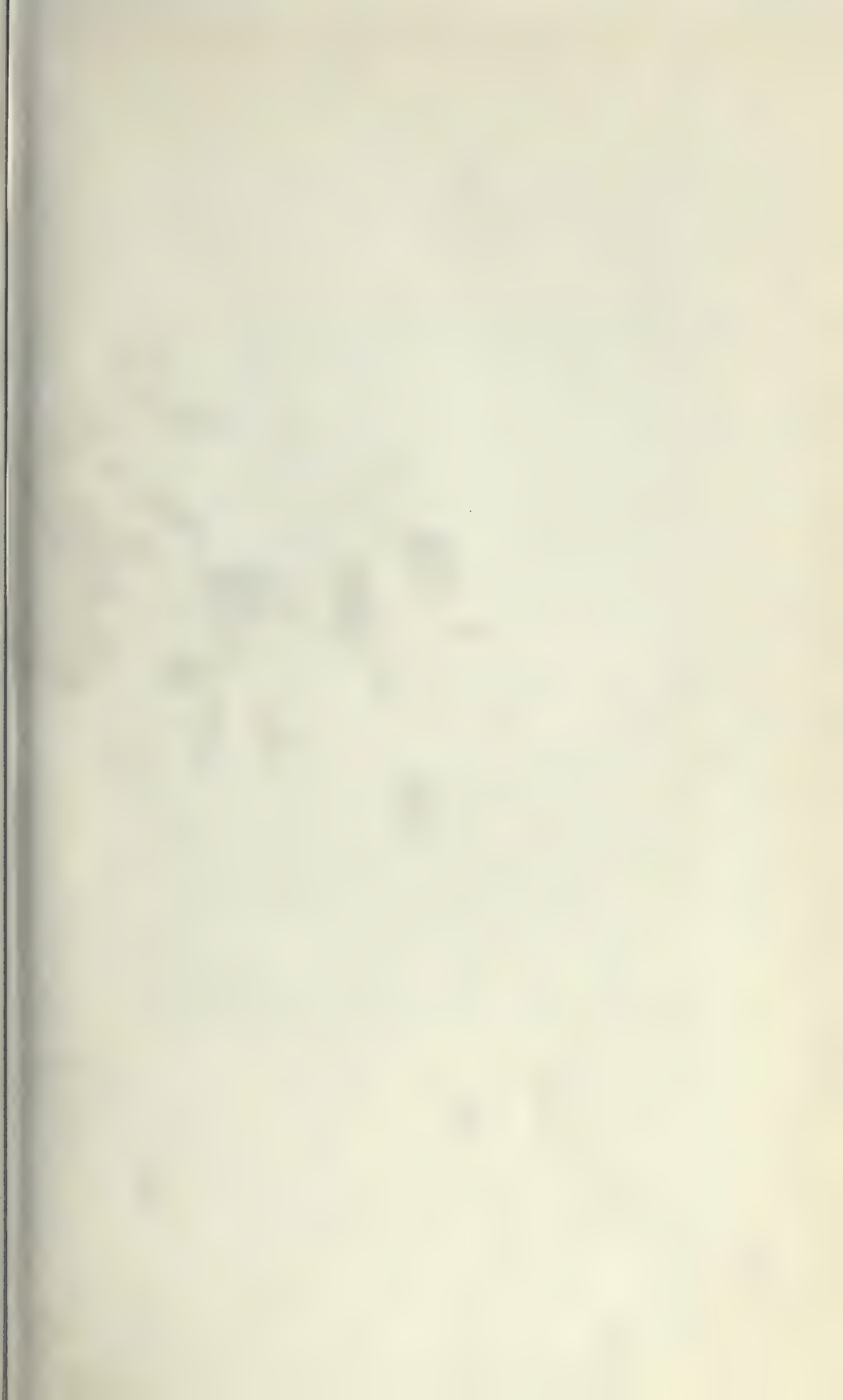
\* Now the Mount Vernon Hospital. There was at one time actually a dispute about a legacy which the courts did not give in our favour.

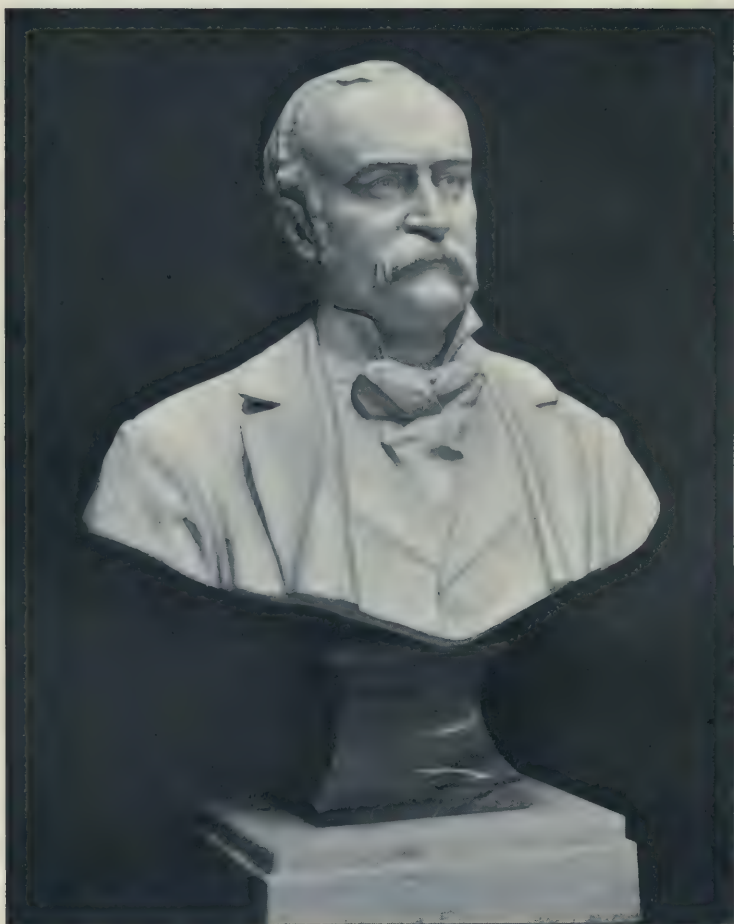


*Photo by Elliott & Fry.*

**LORD LISTER.**







*Photo by Bale & Danielsson, Ltd.*

**SIR J. BLUNDELL MAPLE, BART.**

From the bust by Derwent Wood in the entrance of  
the New Hospital.



will not allow me to illustrate the defects of our old hospital. It has often been done by others, and I myself dwelt upon them pretty fully when I last had the honour of giving the introductory address in 1889. If I were to do so probably some of you would accuse me of romancing. It became, however, quite clear that the whole building was antiquated and insanitary, and that no amount of tinkering could make it satisfactory.

For ten years—1886 to 1896—the question of re-building was discussed; plans by the late Dr. G. V. Poore were drawn up, funds were collected, and the enlarged site was acquired. But there seemed little hope of securing money enough to allow of the erection of a suitable building. Then Sir John Blundell Maple, Baronet, the head of the well-known furnishing company in Tottenham Court Road, which was begun by his father, and had, under his skilful management, developed into an enormous concern, stepped into the breach by offering to defray the expense of re-building—or rather to spend £100,000 upon it. His offer was eagerly accepted, and the new hospital was completed in 1905.

This new hospital is in every sense modern. The plans are by the late Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A. It represents the most advanced ideas of the medical profession at the end of the nineteenth century, and is perhaps nearly as perfect a building for the purpose as could have been erected on a limited site in the centre of a populous district. It cost nearly twice as much as Sir John Blundell Maple had bargained for, but he most generously supplied almost the whole of the difference.\*

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\* The hospital is built upon a model never before, as far as I know, employed for such a building though it has been utilised

In these two buildings, the hospital of 1833 and the hospital of 1898, the clinical teaching has been carried on, not unsuccessfully, for nearly seventy years; and it appeared as if, with an absolutely up to date hospital, a period of repose and increased prosperity might be

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for other purposes. It consists of a central block, and four wings radiating to the four corners of the square site. The whole of the square basement, or rather half basement, is occupied by outpatient and casualty rooms, baths, dispensary, electric and X-ray department, dining rooms for the resident and nursing staff, kitchens and laundry. But above this level accommodation is only provided in the central block and in the wings, each of which communicates with the former on each floor by means of bridges, between which there is a free passage of air, and the windows of which are supposed to be always open. The idea is that it should be impossible to go from the central block to any ward without practically passing through the open air. The end of each wing contains the sanitary and domestic rooms, and is in the same way joined to the main part by a series of bridges.

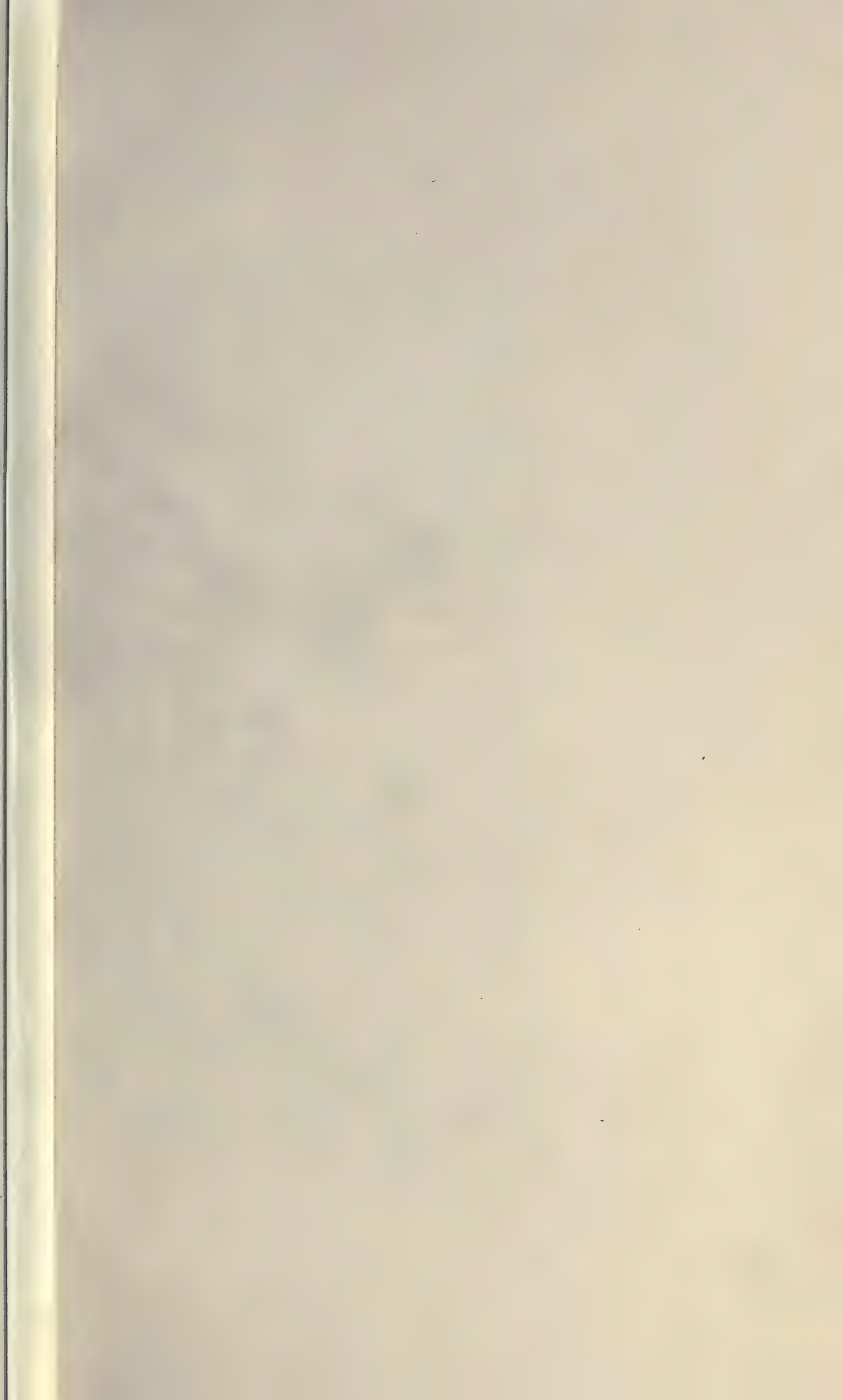
The central block contains the board room and three operating theatres, one above the other; there are also a few dwelling rooms, the sterilising room and two lifts which pass from the basement to the top of the building.

One wing, that over the kitchen, is devoted to the residents who occupy one floor, and the sisters and hospital nurses who inhabit the rest of it. The other wings are for the most part devoted to wards, but the top floor of one wing contains the clinical theatre, pathological rooms and the *post-mortem* room, while the lower part of another forms part of a large waiting hall, the floor of which is on the basement. This hall thus occupies two floors; it was a feature to which Sir J. Blundell Maple devoted particular attention. It is lined throughout with coloured marbles and can be used for meetings and entertainments.

Speaking generally, each ward is in the form of a cross, and contains twenty-four beds. The cruciform shape was



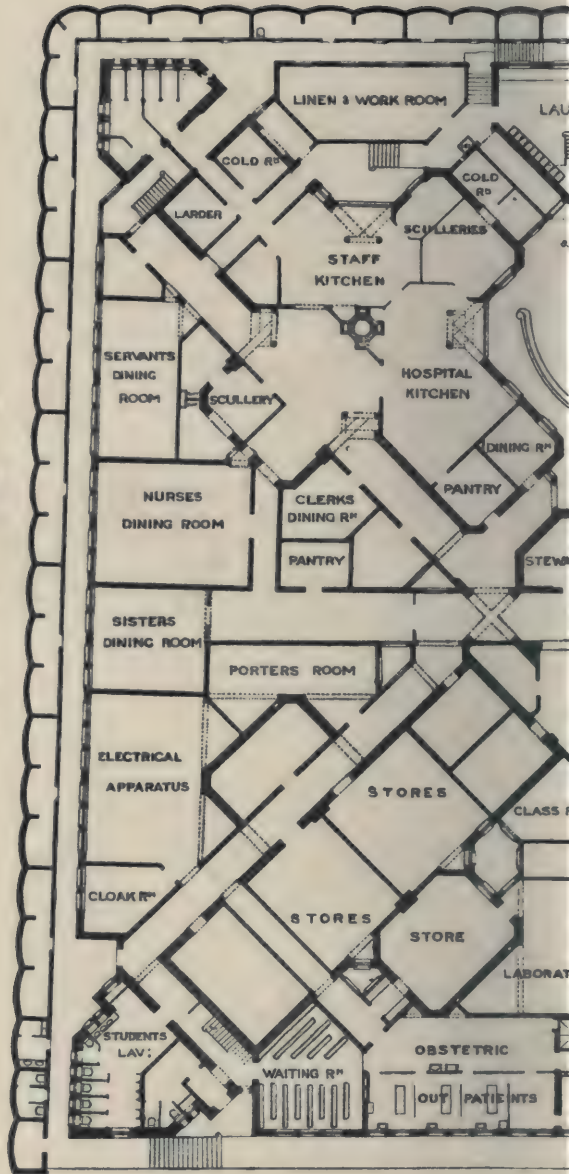




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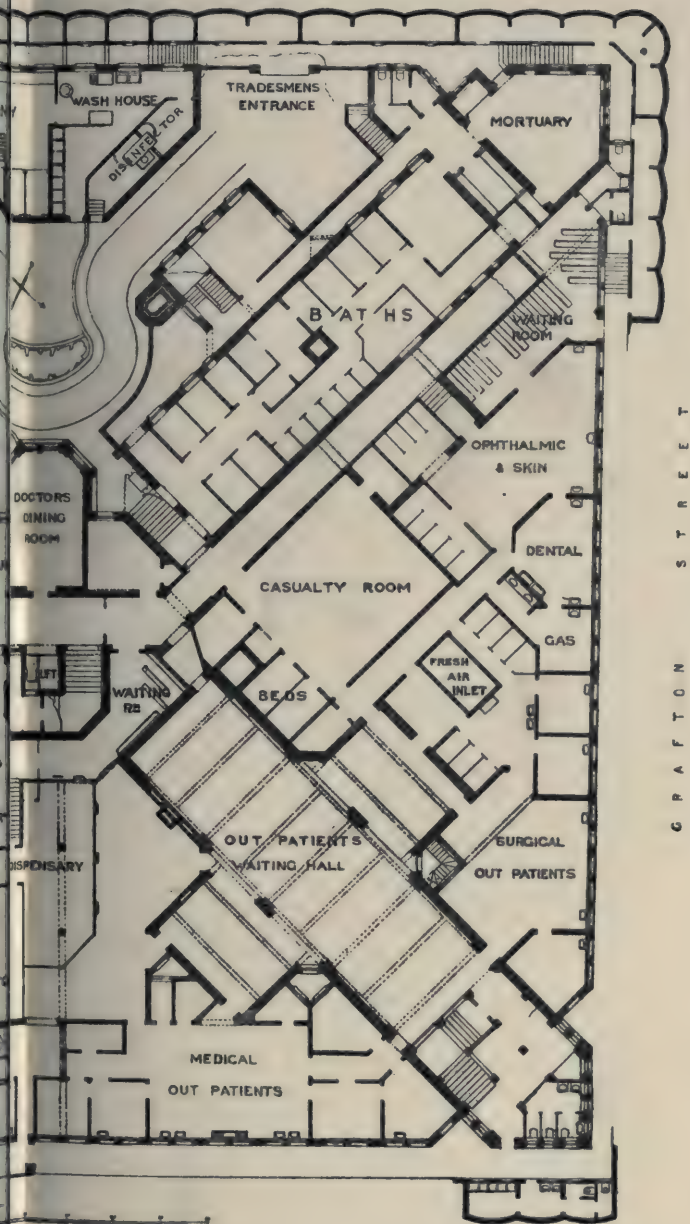
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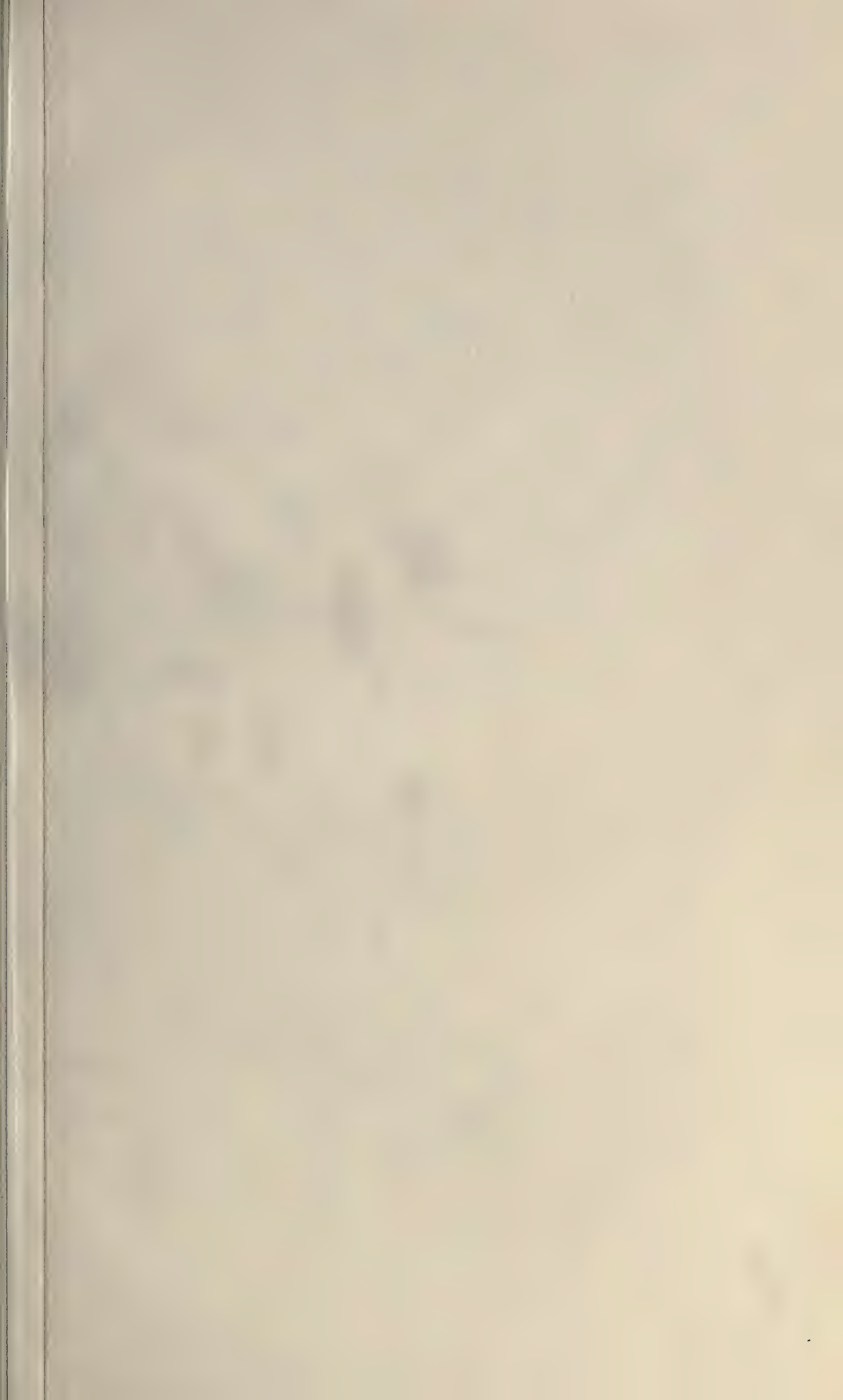


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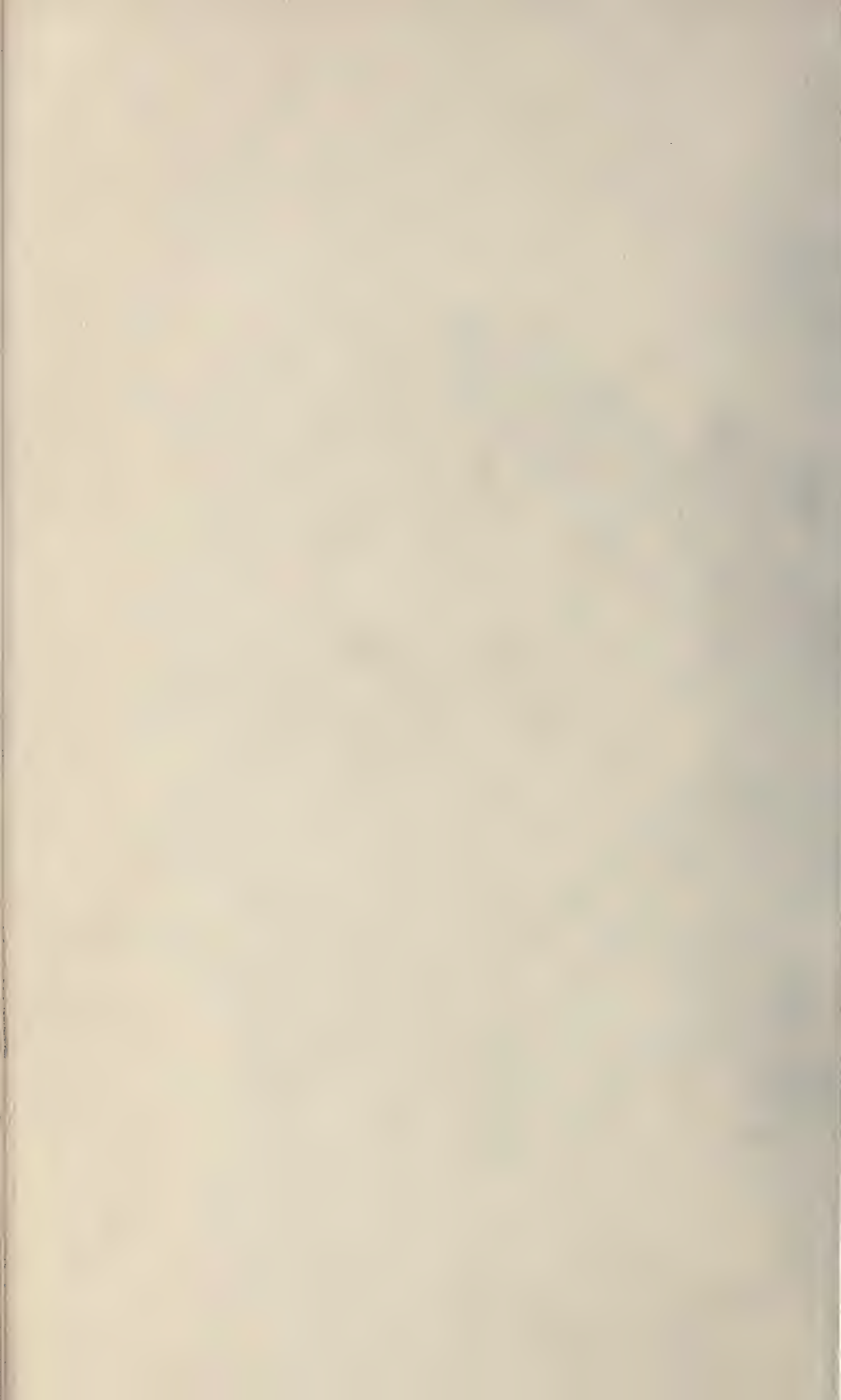


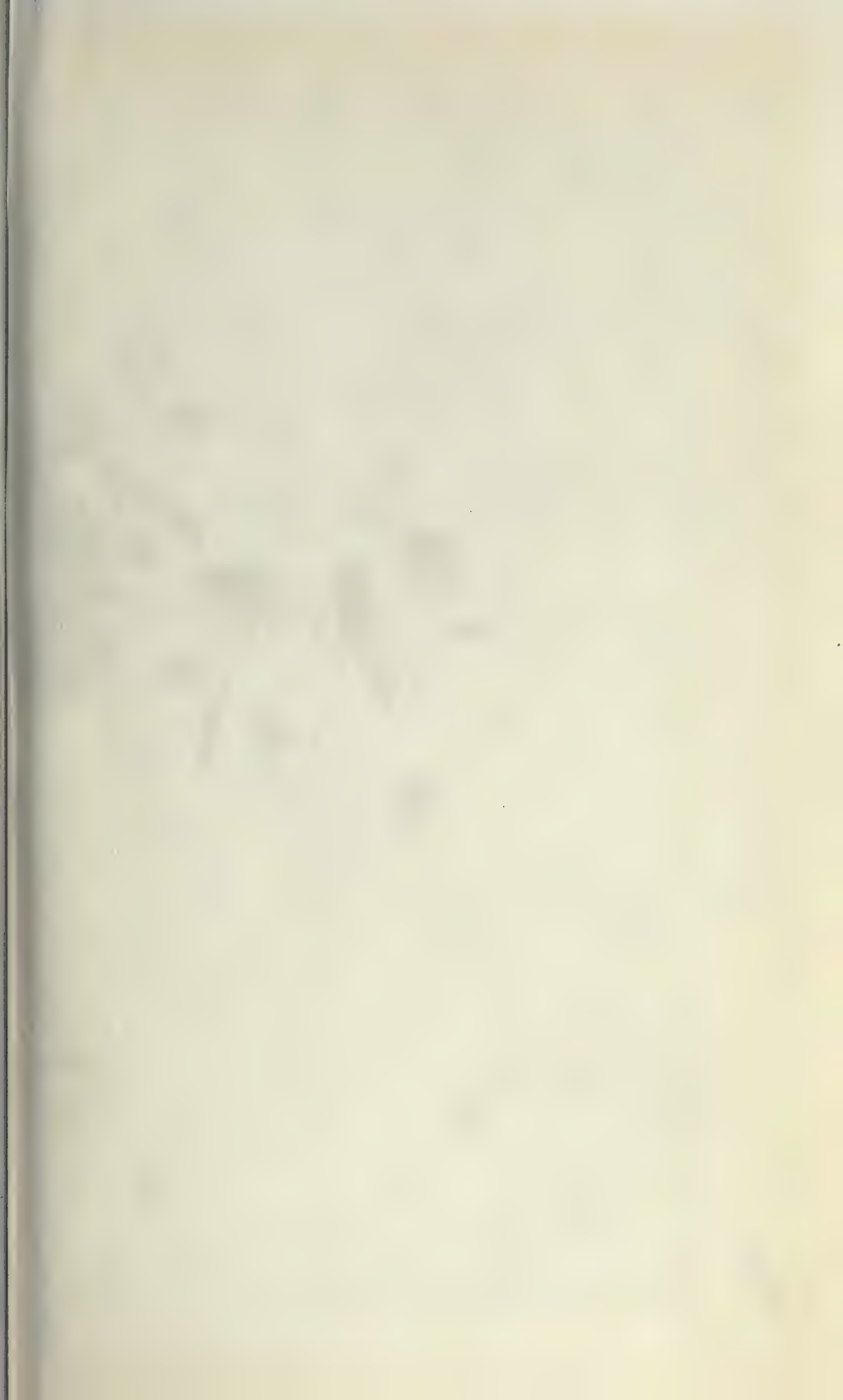
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LE HOSPITAL LONDON  
LOOR PLAN









fairly anticipated. But a great and fundamental change was destined to be brought about which has led to the formation of the School for Advanced Medical Studies, the history of which we are endeavouring to trace. It is an experiment, which as far as this country is concerned is unique, and the outcome of it will be watched

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devised in order to allow of the introduction of a sufficient number of beds; but it has the incidental advantage of making the wards graceful and light. A few of the wards are subdivided in order to supply separation wards for patients who need isolation, and to accommodate diphtheria, typhoid and septic cases.

Beneath the basement is a partial sub-basement where the furnaces and engines, &c., are bestowed.

The convenience of the arrangement is great. Necessity suggested it and the result is eminently satisfactory. Once arrived at the lift which is half a minute's walk from the front door, a fraction of a minute only is required to reach any room in the building. There are no lengthy corridors to traverse and keep clean, and only one staircase (excepting the four escape staircases at the ends of the wings) which winds up round the lifts.

In order to make this short description clearer, a plan of the basement and of a typical floor are inserted.

Opinions may, and do differ, as to the beauty of the building. When the utility of each nook and corner of the interior was a matter of vital importance, it was not possible to dwell too much upon the æsthetics of the outward appearance. The late Mr. Waterhouse was very fond of terra cotta, as is testified by several other buildings in London for which he is responsible, for instance, the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. For the hospital he employed red brick and pale buff and red terra cotta surmounted by a greenish slate roof. The materials are not likely to weather or to suffer much from the London atmosphere. The reader can form his own opinion as to the architectural effect from the accompanying photograph.

with much interest by those who are occupied with the question of medical education.

It is not my object to trace the history of the University of London, otherwise I should have to describe attempt after attempt, perhaps twenty in all, to start a real Teaching University. Some of these projects very nearly struggled into existence, but the presence of the original badly named examining body always stopped the way. It may be because I was an active mover in it myself, that I think the attractive proposal to start an altogether independent University of Westminster ultimately brought things to a climax. Be that as it may, however, we have now secured our Teaching University, for better for worse. Few, if any, will say that it is perfect, probably most will agree that it would have been better if we could have handed over to some other body our imperial examining functions. But that is now past praying for, and our obvious duty is to be loyal to our University and to make it as nearly perfect as we can.

One of its aims—its most important object—is to systematise and draw together the higher education in this city. It was felt by the Senate of University College—which included the Professors of all the Faculties—that no better means of favouring this object could be devised than that of handing over the College, body and soul, to the University. But it was held to be inexpedient, if not impossible, both from the point of view of the University and that of the other medical schools in London, that the whole medical school and the hospital should pass into the hands of, and be governed by, the University. There was indeed one suggestion, namely, the utilisation of



the hospital for post-graduate teaching only, which, if it could have been adopted, would have roused no jealousies, and supplied something which London was much in want of and did not at that time possess. But as, after prolonged and repeated consideration, no practical plan for carrying out this idea was suggested, the Faculty of Medicine unwillingly agreed that the teaching of the advanced medical subjects should no longer be carried on by the College, but by an altogether new Corporation, on the understanding that the University should undertake to conduct the teaching of the preliminary subjects, including anatomy and physiology, to all comers, in the College as before. I sometimes wonder whether, at some future time, the idea of having a post-graduate school belonging to the University on the other side of Gower Street may not be successfully revived.

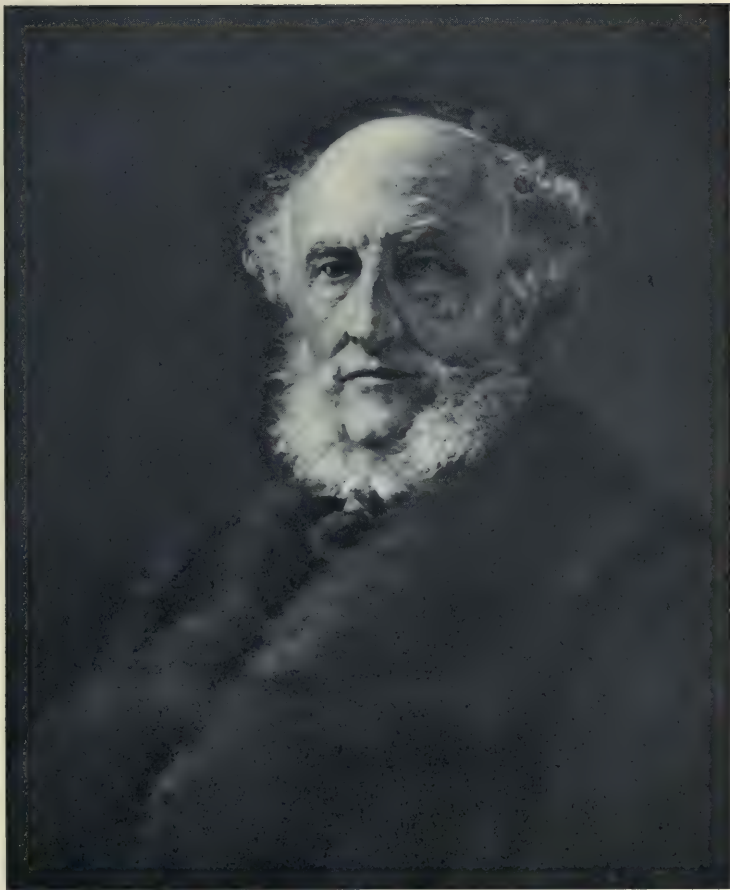
The legend of "The Field of the Forty Footsteps" is that two youths were in love with one maiden, who refused to indicate her preference, and quietly sat by while they fought a duel which ended fatally for both. Our situation was the reverse of this; both the College and the University would have nothing to do with us, or, at all events, did not desire so intimate a union. We sat by and watched our lovers fall into one another's arms. Still, though we wished, and wish them long life and much prosperity, we did not like to separate ourselves from the College; we felt that, in spite of certain drawbacks, it was a good thing for the medical school to be a part of a College formed of other Faculties. We valued the association with the teachers of these Faculties, and the wider atmosphere of such an institution as compared with the more restricted one of a mere medical school attached to a hospital. But there

seemed no other way of affecting the desired amalgamation, and so we were finally cut adrift.

Part of a suitable site for the new buildings on the south side of University Street had already been secured by the Hospital, and the remainder was purchased by the College with funds specially supplied for the purpose. But the problem of the cost appeared to be insoluble until, in 1905, another munificent donor came forward, Sir Donald Currie, the head of the Donald Currie and Castle Line of steamers, giving £100,000, which, it is hoped, will more than defray the cost of erection of the block of buildings now under construction. The plans are those of Mr. Paul Waterhouse,\* and it includes not only the habitation of the school for advanced medical studies, but also a home for private nurses, and a house to provide lodgings for those students who are engaged in the obstetric practice of the Hospital. Thus, the name of Sir Donald Currie is as closely associated with the new school buildings as is that of Sir J. Blundell Maple with the new Hospital.

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\* No attempt was made by Mr. Paul Waterhouse to assimilate the style of the building entrusted to him either to that of the Hospital or the College. As it is not yet finished, it is not possible to produce a picture of it complete. It is built of red brick and stone, with a slate roof. The main front is in University Street, but there is an imposing entrance to the Library in Gower Street, and another entrance to the Nurses' Home in Huntley Street. The building consists of three portions. The largest is devoted to the Medical School. At the east end are placed the Medical Society's Room and Gymnasium in the half basement, and above this in succession, the noble Library and Museum, and rooms for the teaching of operative surgery, and smaller workrooms. In



*After the painting by Oulless.*

**SIR DONALD CURRIE, G.C.M.G.**



*Photo by Pace and Davidson, Ltd.*

**THE NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL.**

The separation of the teaching of advanced medical studies from that of the preliminary studies marks a new era in medical education. There is a great deal to be said in favour of it, and a certain amount to be said against it. The principal objection to it is that it does away with the old ideal of our College and that of the old Universities — that the young man should find in one institution the opportunity of becoming educated in the humanities as well as acquiring the special training in the limited subjects of his own profession. It was hoped that the lawyer, the doctor, or the business man might in this way become a more complete person; might take a wider view of life, and grow into a more interesting, if not a more useful,

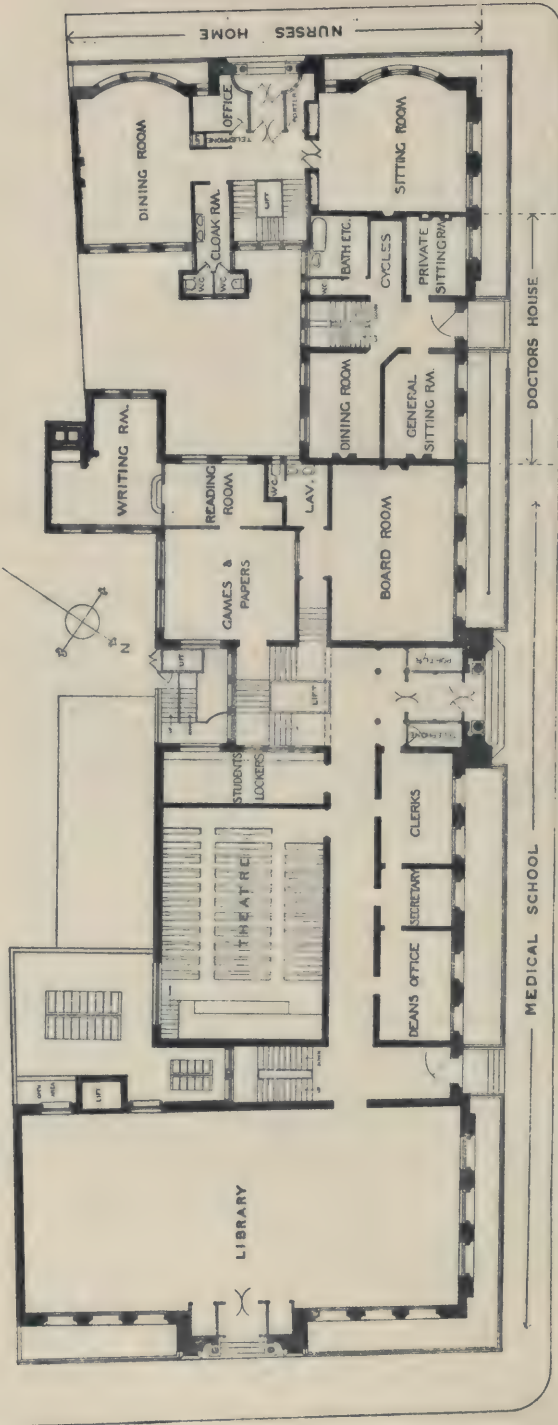
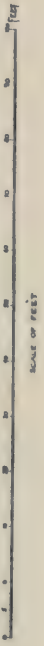
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the main block are two large lecture rooms and pathological class rooms, as well as rooms for the administration, and smaller rooms for teachers and original research. There will be two staircases and two lifts.

The west end of the structure is occupied by the Nurses' Home. There are large dining and sitting-rooms, and bedrooms for about 80 nurses, beside the usual complement of bath rooms, bedrooms, &c. The upper part of the Home extends over the house for the obstetric students, and so comes into contact with the upper part of the school department. On the flat roof is a recreation ground.

It will be observed that this accommodation is for *private* nurses, and it is proposed that every nurse who enters for training at University College Hospital shall undertake to devote the end of her time to private nursing. It is hoped that most, if not all, of our nurses will thus be able to have the benefit of this most useful instruction, though it will probably be impossible to guarantee that this will always be the case. This is one object; but there is another of still greater importance, namely, that the members of the staff may be able to rely upon being supplied with nurses for their

UNIV : COLL : HOSP : MEDICAL SCHOOL & NURSES HOME



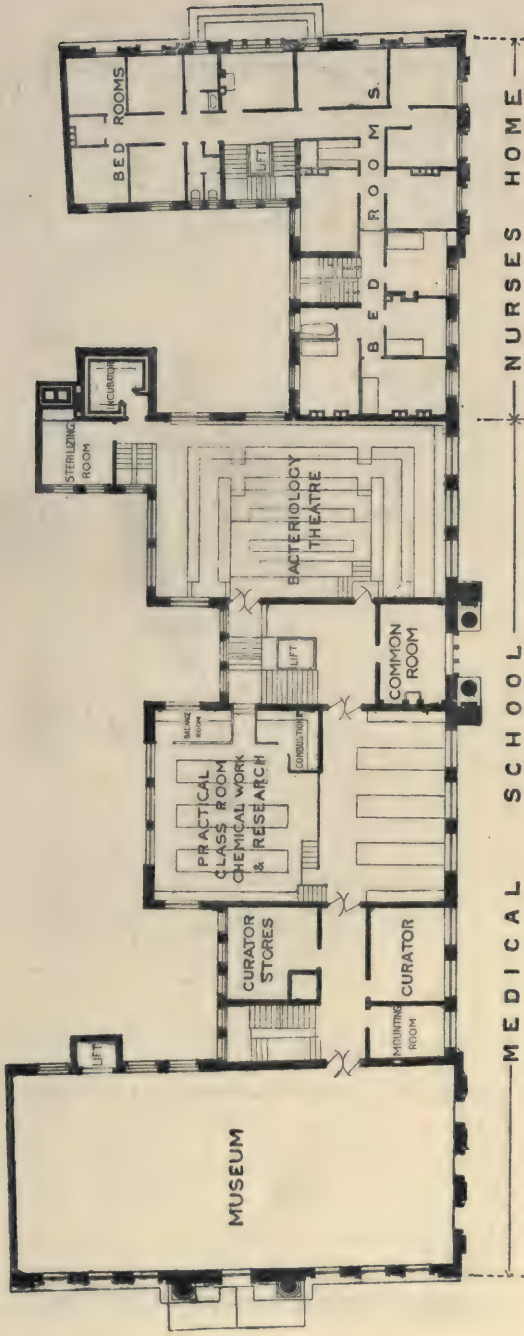
COVER STREET

HUNTLEY STREET

UNIVERSITY STREET

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

UNIV COLL HOSP MEDICAL SCHOOL & NURSES HOME

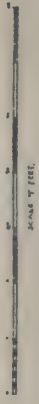


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

UNIV : COLL. : HOSP. : MEDICAL SCHOOL & NURSES HOME



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN





member of the community. But these old ideals have never been realised; the London student seldom goes in for an arts degree, and, as regards the Oxford and Cambridge students, we not only welcome them most heartily to London, but we venture to think that three years in London supply just those deficiencies which the cockney thinks he sees in the training of the "Provincial Universities."

The advantage of the new method is that it must tend to improve the teaching of the preliminary and intermediate subjects. I make this statement with some hesitation—not that there is any doubt about its truth, but because I cannot fail to recognise the sort of "improvement" which has taken place already, and to fear that, if it goes on much more, we may really

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private cases, in the training of whom they have had a personal share, and with the character of whom they are personally acquainted. And, besides this, the public will know that they can obtain nurses who have been thoroughly trained, and whom our reputation and our interests will make us endeavour to render in every way trustworthy.

The last feature to be mentioned is the house for the students on the obstetric "list." These young men have always a hard time while they are pursuing this arduous part of their career, and it has been rendered worse by the uncomfortable lodgings they have been forced to secure in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hospital. They will now have comfortable bed-sitting-rooms as well as a common room and a dining-room, and they will be under the supervision of one of the obstetric assistants. The smooth working of the department will also be thus secured, and it is anticipated that this most important part of their instruction will be not only rendered less irksome but more efficient.

The accompanying sections of the whole building will render this brief description more intelligible.

have "too much of a good thing." I seem to see the chemists contented to turn out doctors perfectly trained in chemistry, the physiologists satisfied with them if they know all about blood-pressure, and the anatomists if they can rattle off all the branches of the tympanic plexus; and yet I know our scientific friends do not, in their heart of hearts, think that such attainments would be any recommendation when they want a good practical medical man to stand by their own bedside or that of their wives and families.

In old days the requirements were few, and the teaching was, for those times, efficiently enough done by men who were engaged in practice. But those times are past, and never can return; and though I feel, *pace* my friend Professor Thane, that there is a useful sort of anatomy which only a surgeon can adequately and interestingly teach, I own that it will be better when the numerous small schools of preliminary and intermediate subjects are done away with, and when the teaching of these matters is concentrated at a small number of great institutions scattered at convenient distances about the metropolis. By this arrangement the number of teachers will be diminished, their livelihood will be secured, and their teaching will be more efficient.

Only we, and those who follow our example, must recollect that we shall now lose all control over the teachers of these subjects, and must take care lest they keep the student too long upon the "beggarly rudiments" at the expense of the essentials, lest, in fact, they completely monopolise this fifth year, as they seem at present almost to have succeeded in doing.

So then we are, on this occasion, perhaps almost

accidentally, again pioneers in the matter of medical education. Let us therefore take stock and see where we stand. We are a school whose objects and functions are distinctly limited, and we are unhampered by the distractions and hindrances which have been our lot hitherto, in common with all the other medical schools of the metropolis. I have said much, and hinted more, in praise of University College, but no one can have been connected with it as I have, man and boy, for forty years, without recognising that its machinery has been cumbrous in the extreme. What with Committees and Sub-Committees, the Senate and the Council, the jealousies of the different Faculties and the constant lack of pence, it has been heartbreaking work to strive for improvement or reform. "Whilst a man is free," cried Corporal Trim, giving a flourish with his stick which we all remember. Well, we are now free. Let us not use our freedom unwisely!

But although we have been cut adrift, we have one very great advantage. The "School of Advanced Medical Studies" is, of course, a School of the University, and the University has undertaken always to provide teaching, which it may be assumed means *efficient* teaching, of the preliminary and intermediate subjects, at the College. Our own students can thus always get instruction in these subjects there; and others who may not have originally entered at University College Hospital will, if they use their eyes and ears, not be ignorant of the existence of the Hospital and of the School on the other side of University Street.

I should bore you if I were to describe in detail what provision for study and entertainment is to be

made in this new and stately building.\* There will be lecture rooms and laboratories, a spacious library, recreation rooms and a gymnasium, so that the student may be able to keep his *corpus sanum* as a temple for his *mens sana*. All this you will find in the prospectus, and there also you will find the names and functions of the various guides, philosophers, and I hope I may say friends, about whom modesty compels me to maintain a judicious silence. And besides all this we have a hospital at the present time unsurpassed in London. We have been terribly handicapped in the past by the inefficiency of the hospital. Now it is all or almost all that we can desire. Not too large nor too small, and it will before long be connected with the school buildings by a couple of underground passages.

These are our assets and by their enumeration I am brought almost to the end of my task.

And now turning to the future, which in our case it must be owned, lies very much "on the knees of the gods," it might be interesting, but it would not be very wise, to speculate upon what may happen when, in the process of time, another turn or two has been given to our kaleidoscopic University. The wise thing is to imagine that we are reaching finality, and to shape our course on this supposition.

What then do we want?

I think the ideal thing is to have : (1) Just the right complement of first-rate students ; (2) Teachers also of

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\* The subjects taught in the new school will be Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Gynæcology, Bacteriology, Morbid Anatomy, Pathological Chemistry, Forensic Medicine, Practical and Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

the best quality, which implies their being adequately paid, and thus, if not contented, at least without reasonable cause of complaint. We do not want an enormous number of students. In the new school buildings there is accommodation for an entry of 80 students a year. This would mean a total number of between 450 and 550 (allowing for changes). To fill the Hospital appointments adequately an entry of about 50 students is necessary. This would not lead to over-crowding, and is about the number to which, I think, we should limit ourselves. It would indeed, in my opinion, be disastrous if the students were so numerous that the number of hospital appointments was insufficient, as it was in my student days, and as report says, is now the case in some schools north of the Tweed.

My ideal—I am afraid it will raise a sneer—is that there should be some competition for admission to the School. We cannot tell. I think it will depend very much on how the School is managed. It will be a fine building and there are great possibilities. It does not follow that we shall have to trust only to those students who have taken their preliminary and intermediate courses at University College. The Institute of Medical Sciences at South Kensington will probably spring into existence some day, and may prove to be as attractive as Gower Street, and the students who have started there without entering at a medical school, will have to look about for one on the completion of their intermediate studies. And so I could imagine that this school of ours might become more and more the home of University students, and our present separation from (may I say?) the most important affiliated college may in time lead to a closer connection with the University.

But in order to make our school attractive, and in order to make everybody happy—I mean of course to remove all just cause of complaint, it is sad to have to say that more money is required to support these two institutions—the Hospital and the School. The Hospital is like one of the vessels prepared for the punishment of the Danaïdes, and its benefactors may feel that the task of filling it is well nigh as hopeless:—*“inane lymphæ dolium fundo pereuntis imo.”* There is, I suppose, a limit to its requirements, but I for one am not able to state it in figures. A notion has become current that as so much has been given to it no more can be required. This, of course, is the very reverse of the fact. That sumptuous building requires much more to keep it going than the old hovel of our early days, and fresh improvements and modified ideals make it constantly more and more costly. Unless it be thoroughly well kept up, however, one of the most important elements of our school will be deficient, and I need not say that the necessitous sick will suffer in like proportion. Let me, therefore, appeal to all those who hear me, or read my words, and who feel an interest in the old place, or keep a warm spot in their hearts for a hospital as a charity, to do their best for us in this respect, and help to place the hospital in a sound financial position.

The financial position of the Medical School is quite as important from our present point of view, and as what we want is a limited amount, which some millionaire would hardly miss, I feel a sort of confidence that the appeal for help will not be made in vain. Perhaps one rich well-wisher will come forward so that we may unite his name with that of our present benefactor. We know of instances where laboratories and

schools thus hand down to posterity the combined names of two pious donors. I do not beg for an enormous endowment. Like Solomon I would say, "Give me neither poverty nor riches." Too rich a corporation might be open to the criticism once made of the Old Universities, "A chartered and endowed College, strong in its wealth and its degrees, does not find it necessary to teach what is useful because it can pay men to learn what is useless."

We have a certain amount of money: the trust funds adjudicated to us from those of University College by the Statutory Commission, whatever remains of Sir Donald Currie's donation when the building is completed, and the students' fees. The latter will probably be a varying quantity and it is clear that the fuller the school, the more satisfactorily will it be possible to conduct it. But it is certain that if we have to trust to these three sources of income alone, it will be a difficult thing to make both ends meet; it will be a difficult thing to adequately remunerate the secretarial department, upon the efficiency of which the success of a school very largely depends; and it will be impossible to justify us in asking for the large expenditure of time which we should like our Dean and Vice-Dean to devote to the supervision of the students, the organising of the classes and attention to the general welfare of the institution.

But there is one department of a school of advanced medical studies which cannot be carried on without much expense, which will probably be increasingly costly as years advance, and which, in my opinion, is a good object for a special endowment—I mean that of Pathology—I am old-fashioned enough (if it be old-fashioned—and, if it is, I expect, like old prints

and old china, it will come into fashion again) to think that the chair of pathology should not be divorced from clinical medicine, and I should like to see our Professor of Pathology provided with beds at the hospital. But I should also like to see him so well paid that he is independent of private practice, and I should say that if the public insist upon monopolising most of his time, and he prefers devoting it to the public, he ought to resign the placid enjoyments of the laboratory for the more exacting responsibilities of practice. I am not sure that it would not be a good thing to mildly discourage him from engaging in private practice at all. I think also that he should have some well-paid assistants, who are devoting the whole of their time to pathology; and I should like to see adequate provision made for acquiring all the best new apparatus that the cunning craftiness of man can devise, so that the teachers, senior students and post-graduates may always be able to carry out original researches on the spot.

If we had not to think of the pathological department, I believe we could keep our heads well above water. I shall be asked what sum I think is required. Well, I believe £100,000 is all that we ought to desire. I do not say that it could not be done for somewhat less; but that amount would, I think, make the school certain to go, that is, if all the teaching staff continue to look upon the welfare of the school as the primary business of their lives.

It is a good old custom on these occasions to give a few words of welcome, encouragement and advice to those students who are entering on their careers. This will now become obsolete, because all our students will have already been told about the pleasures and



dangers, the privileges and responsibilities, the high ideals and the sad shortcomings of our interesting and noble profession. But to-day we are all, students and teachers, so to speak, entering upon a new existence, and I may therefore be allowed, at the same time as I congratulate the former, to add one word to my colleagues and myself. Some of us are old stagers, fortunately many have still the dew of their youth. If our old friend and colleague, Marcus Beck were here to-day (and how keenly the occasion would have interested him), I can imagine him saying that our first duty should be to our school, and that we should not allow business, or pleasure, or boredom, or age to stand in the way of its best interests. And especially at this moment is it a word in season. The ship is launched, the machinery is in, the passengers are aboard; it now depends upon the individual and collective action of the officers and crew whether the voyage will be a success or a failure.

“Whither, O splendid ship, thy white sails crowding,  
Leaning across the bosom of the urgent West,  
That fearest nor sea rising, nor sky clouding,  
Whither away, fair rover, and what thy quest?”

Our quest is two-fold. We desire to find out the best way of completing the training of a doctor, and we aim at making pioneering expeditions of scientific discovery.

It has been suggested that we should so far follow old customs as to have a coat of arms and a motto. I have hinted at one reason why our badge should be a ship, but there are two more. Sir Donald Currie is himself a sort of Viking, and towering above the great house of Maple is that ship in full sail we all

know so well. If it be thought necessary to introduce the serpent in honour of Æsculapius, the sea-serpent is always with us; it is a suggestive object for research, and it would eminently adorn the foreground, and as for the motto, if it is not too forward of me, I should like to suggest a Greek one. It will remind us that we are an offshoot of this erudite college; I think it fits the occasion and illuminates the idea. It is this: *μη παυσάσθω ὁ ζητῶν*. Let not the seeker relinquish his search. It has another incidental advantage, for it is taken from the recently discovered *Logia*, and should thus remind us that in spite of our pronounced secular descent it behoves us always to keep a liberal, a respectful, and an open mind.\*

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\* λέγει Ἰησοῦς· μη παυσάσθω ὁ ζητῶν . . . . . ἕως ἂν εὔρη καὶ ὅταν εὔρη θαμβηθήσεται καὶ θαμβηθεὶς βασιλεύσει καὶ βασιλεύσας ἀναπάσεται.

“ Jesus saith: Let not him who seeks . . . . . cease until he finds, and when he finds he shall be astonished, and astonished he shall reach the Kingdom, and having reached the Kingdom he shall rest.”

Oxyrhynchus Papyri, Part IV., Egypt. Explor. Fund, 1904.

Translation by Editors Grenfell and Hunt.

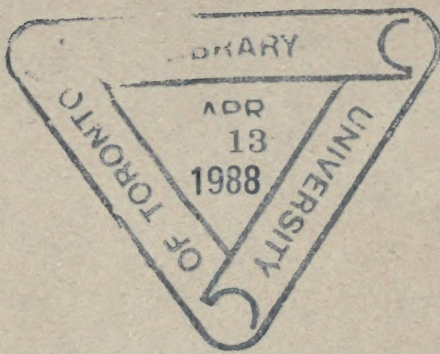
Also published separately in the *Logia of Jesus*, second series.



μη παυσάσθω ὁ ζητῶν.







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