

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK.

THIS institution, formerly known as Queen's College, Cork, is one of the constituent colleges of the National University. It holds examinations for all the faculties of that university, in addition to continuing the work which it has hitherto performed—namely, that of providing education adapted to the needs of medical students at all stages of their career. Its first aim is to fit students for the degrees of the new university, but students proceeding for the examinations of the Conjoint Board of England, Scotland, or Ireland, the Society of Apothecaries of London, or the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, or London University, can arrange the courses of lectures which they attend, and the order in which they attend them, to meet the requirements of those bodies. Certificates of attendance at the college courses are also accepted by the University of Cambridge. Clinical instruction is given at the North and South Infirmarys (each 100 beds) and at the Cork Union Hospital (1,200 beds). Students can also attend the Mercy Hospital (60 beds), the County and City of Cork Lying-in Hospital, the Maternity, the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children, the Fever Hospital, the Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, and the Eglinton Lunatic Asylum. The session extends from October to June.

There is a Dental School in which the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery of the National University of Ireland can be obtained. There is a large well equipped dental hospital in connexion with the school.

Scholarships.—Over £4,000 is available annually for scholarships in the College. Particulars as to each of them can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Fees.—The fees for the lectures and hospital attendances required by the National University of Ireland course, including examination fees, come to about £150.

Further information can be found in the college regulations or obtained on application to the Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY.

THIS institution is one of the constituent colleges of the National University of Ireland, and includes Faculties of Art, Science, Law, Celtic, Engineering, Commerce, and Medicine. The college buildings are well lighted and well ventilated, and contain dissecting rooms, an anatomical theatre, and laboratories for the study of physiology, chemistry, physics, and other departments of medical science. For pathology and chemistry new laboratories are now provided. It has good grounds surrounding it, and there are many arrangements, such as a library, a college union, and an athletic union, for the benefit of those belonging to the Medical Faculty, as well as for students in other departments of the college. The clinical teaching, which is recognized as qualifying not only for the degrees of the National University, but for those of London University and the diplomas of the various colleges in the three kingdoms, is carried on at the Central Hospital, Galway County Hospital, the Galway Fever Hospital, and the Galway Dispensaries. The Galway Central and County Hospitals are general hospitals, and at the other two hospitals and at the dispensaries students have ample opportunities of studying zymotic and chronic diseases. The Central Hospital has a special ward for diseases of children. Each year the governing body offers about £1,500, and the County Councils of Connaught offer about £3,500, in scholarships. These scholarships are tenable in any faculty. Additional information regarding these scholarships can be obtained on application to the Registrar, and to the Secretaries of the Connaught County Councils.

CLINICAL HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND.

MANY hospitals in Great Britain and Ireland, though not connected with any medical school, open their doors either to those who have yet to be qualified, to those who are doing post-graduation work, or to both. The facilities they offer for gaining practical clinical experience are very great, and should not be overlooked. Their honorary staffs commonly make a point of giving such instruction as opportunity offers, and at those situated in the larger towns there are often appointments as clinical assistants to be

obtained. In addition, they all have to offer, at shorter or longer intervals, appointments for resident medical officers, house-physicians, and house-surgeons. These are usually paid offices, which may be held for periods varying from six months to a year. Some of those situated in the great medical centres in the provinces, and in Scotland and Ireland, have already been mentioned in speaking of the medical schools in these localities; but it should be added that there are many other provincial hospitals where admirable work is done, and at which much valuable experience can be gained by both senior and junior students, and by those already qualified. Cases in point are the Royal Infirmary, Bradford; the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton; the Royal United Hospital, Bath; the Kent and Canterbury Hospital; the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary; the Royal Albert Hospital and Eye Infirmary, Devonport; the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital; the West of England Eye Infirmary, Exeter; the Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary and Eye Institution; the Royal Infirmary, Leicester; the County Hospital, Lincoln; the General Hospital, Northampton; the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; the General Hospital, Nottingham; the Royal Portsmouth Hospital; the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading; the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital; the Staffordshire General Infirmary, Stafford; the North Staffordshire Infirmary at Hartshill; the Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester; the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital; the County Hospital, York; and the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

London Clinical Hospitals.

As for the hospitals in the metropolis, so many of these take a share in the giving of clinical instruction that it is worth while to classify them.

General Hospitals.—These include the Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich, and its annexe at the Albert Dock, which form the headquarters of the London School of Clinical Medicine, and the London School of Tropical Medicine with its hospital at Endsleigh Gardens; the West London Hospital and the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, Tottenham, both of these being described in the article on post-graduate work; the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road, an institution containing 185 beds; and the Temperance Hospital in Hampstead Road.

Children's Hospitals.—There are at least seven of these, the leader among them being the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, which has 240 beds. There are also the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, with 124 cots; the Queen's Hospital for Children, Bethnal Green, with 134; the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, with 104; the Belgrave Hospital for Children, which has a considerable out-patient department, but in-patient accommodation for only 40 children; the Paddington Green Children's Hospital, an institution of about the same size; and the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, with 76 beds. The largest and the oldest of the hospitals for both women and children is the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

Hospitals for Women.—Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, Marylebone Road, with 70 beds and a residential college for students and practitioners, specializes in the teaching of midwifery. The Samaritan Hospital for Women, Marylebone Road, admits qualified practitioners as clinical assistants to both the in-patient and out-patient departments; demonstrations are given daily in both departments, the fees—payable in advance—being £3 3s. for three months; full particulars may be obtained from the secretary. In addition may be mentioned the Hospital for Women, Soho Square, whose teaching is confined to post-graduates in limited numbers; the Chelsea Hospital for Women, Arthur Street, Chelsea; and the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital for Women in Euston Road, the latter being in the nature of a general hospital so far as concerns the class of case treated.

Eye Hospitals.—The largest of these is the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields), City Road. At this hospital two complete courses of instruction are given during the year—October to February and March to July—comprising the following subjects: anatomy, physiology, and optics; ophthalmic medicine and surgery—(1) external diseases, (2) motor anomalies and squint, (3) ophthalmoscopic conditions (weekly classes), (4) pathology; practical refraction classes; methods of examination (practical); operative surgery; practical pathology; practical bacteriology; x-ray and radiotherapy; clinical lectures; discussion classes. A fee of 24 guineas entitles the holder to one full five months' course (with the exception of practical pathology and practical bacteriology), together with a permanent ticket for the practice of the hospital. Fee for the practice of the hospital (permanent), £5 5s.; for three or six months, £3 3s.; for two months, £2 2s.; for one month, £1 1s. Gentlemen are eligible, under certain conditions, for the posts of chief clinical assistant, clinical assistant, and junior assistant. Clinical work takes place every morning at 9 o'clock, and operations at 10. An additional special course in the preliminary subjects (namely, anatomy, physiology, and optics) for the D.O.M.S. and other examinations in ophthalmology will be held immediately preceding the date of the examination. The fees

for this course will be 12 guineas, or £5 5s. for any subject separately. Further particulars may be obtained from the Dean of the Medical School. Other eye hospitals are the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital near Charing Cross, the Royal Eye Hospital, Southwark, and the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, Judd Street, W.C.1, each with about 40 beds.

Fever Hospitals.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board has under its control a good many institutions in and around London for the treatment of the more serious zymotic disorders; it makes special arrangements for the instruction of students in this subject, and grants certificates at the end of the courses. Detailed information should be sought from the Clerk to the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

Chest Hospitals.—The largest of these is the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, which has 333 beds and a large sanatorium at Frimley with 150 beds. There is also the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, with 175 beds, and the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, now amalgamated with the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road.

Nose, Throat, and Ear Hospitals.—The institutions which confine their work to disorders of the throat, nose, and ear all make special arrangements for the benefit of senior and post-graduate students. They are the Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, Fitzroy Square; the Royal Ear Hospital, Dean Street; the Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road; and the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square—the last, which possesses 75 beds, being the largest of the four institutions.

Miscellaneous Special Hospitals.—Among these are the Bethlem Royal Hospital, St. George's Fields, S.E.1, which confines its work to the treatment of mental diseases, and includes a department for nervous and early mental disorders; St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and Urinary Diseases, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; St. Mark's Hospital, City Road, which devotes itself to the treatment of diseases of the rectum, including cancer and fistula; the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart in Westmoreland Street, W.1; St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, in Leicester Square; the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Stamford Street, Blackfriars; and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C.1, an institution possessing 200 beds and a world-wide reputation.

Detailed information as to the teaching arrangements of all these institutions may be obtained on application to their secretaries.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

The regulations of the General Medical Council and of the various universities and colleges set out in previous sections apply to women as to men.

Examinations.

Women are admitted to all the medical examinations of the following qualifying bodies: the Royal College of Physicians, London; the Royal College of Surgeons of England; the Society of Apothecaries of London; the Conjoint Boards in Scotland and in Ireland; and all the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland.

Medical Education.

The London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, which is one of the constituent schools of the Medical Faculty of the University of London, is the sole school for medical education which admits women only. All the resident appointments at the Royal Free Hospital, of which there are nineteen yearly, are held by women. Arrangements are made for students of the School to obtain clinical instruction at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street; the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases; the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields); the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital; the South London Hospital for Women; and the Cancer Hospital. Further particulars with regard to the London School of Medicine for Women will be found on page 423.

Women are also admitted to the following men's schools in London: University College Hospital (a limited number only); King's College Hospital; Charing Cross Hospital; the Westminster Hospital; and St. Mary's Hospital. Further particulars about these schools will be found in the article on London Medical Schools at page 418 et seq. The medical schools of Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, and Sheffield admit women. In Scotland, the medical schools of Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Glasgow admit women, although they do not in every case accord them equal facilities with men. The Irish Universities and Colleges are open to women.

Openings for Medical Women.

The London School of Medicine for Women celebrates its jubilee in October of this year. During the fifty years of its existence over 1,000 women have graduated from this school. At the present time most of them are engaged in active medical work. During the war the number of fresh students increased very considerably, and this has resulted in keen competition for appointments in recent years. During the last six months of 1923 sixty graduates of the School obtained appointments.

The Public Health Service, and especially its department of Maternity and Child Welfare, provides openings for women, but in this connexion heed should be paid to the notes of caution sounded in the paragraphs printed below. In addition nearly all the voluntary welfare centres in the country are officered by medical women. The rapid growth in recent years of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres has given women, to whom such work is peculiarly suited, an opportunity of participating in this important branch of preventive medicine. Under the Board of Education there are appointments for women as medical advisers and school medical inspectors. The London County Council has medical women as lecturers and examiners on the care of children, home nursing, health, and first aid. Many of the venereal disease clinics have at least one medical woman on the staff. A certain number of appointments as tuberculosis officer are held by women. An increasing number of women are engaged in private practice in England.

Appointments are held by women as residents in general hospitals, hospitals for women and children, sanatoriums, infirmaries, fever hospitals, and asylums.

Particulars of the Colonial appointments which may be held by women in British West Africa and the Malay States can be obtained from the Medical Branch of the Colonial Office. In India, both in private practice and in the various mission services, there is a large field, especially in obstetrics and gynaecology. Information regarding the women's medical service for India may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, United Kingdom Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, c/o General J. B. Smith, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Equal Pay for Equal Work.

The British Medical Association was the first of all professional organizations to lay down the principle that no distinction should be made on the ground of sex as regards the emoluments to women members of the profession. Attempts are continually being made by public authorities to obtain the services of women doctors at lower salaries than those paid to men, and the Association looks to all medical women to help it in resisting such attacks upon the solidarity of the profession. In its constant efforts to maintain this principle the Association works in close co-operation with the Medical Women's Federation (9, Clifford Street, New Bond Street, W.). In defence of the principle the British Medical Association has at various times fought—usually with success—Government departments and local authorities of all kinds. Where the authorities concerned have declined to recognize the justice of the claim that equal pay should be given for equal work the machinery, local and central, of the Association has been put into operation, and as a result the authority has generally seen fit to drop the proposed distinction between men and women practitioners or given up the attempt to fill the post. It is hardly necessary to add that the British Medical Association can only be successful in carrying out this policy if it receives the loyal support of all medical women.

Public Health Work.

In regard to the openings for women in the various branches of the Public Health Service, briefly mentioned above, it may be well to draw attention to an editorial article which appeared in the February issue of *Public Health*, the journal of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, and to an article on public health work as a career by Dr. Winniefred M. Gray, published in the *Medical Women's Federation News-Letter* for July, 1924.