

in the States. As Osler insists, John Hunter and St. George's Hospital especially influenced American medicine. One finds very few Macs among the earlier leaders of American medicine. I can only recall Ephriam MacDowell, the first ovariotomist, and he gained his inspiration, it may be added, in Edinburgh, but he was an isolated worker and for long a prophet in the wilderness, and Scotch influence was largely wanting. After 1820, came the period of French influence when Louis and the great French clinicians drew men to Paris; and only during the last third of the century has German influence been supreme. And neither in France nor in Germany even to the present moment is systematic ward work by students who are not graduates, regarded with favour.

Now, as Timothy Holmes points out in his life of Benjamin Brodie, himself one of the great names at St. George's Hospital, during the latter half of the 18th century and the first years of the 19th, there was nothing in London which deserved the name of a hospital school, or in fact was so regarded. When Pott taught surgery at St. Bartholomews, or John Hunter at St. George's, or Abernethy anatomy at St. Bartholomew's, their lectures were attended by scholars from all parts of London and elsewhere. It is true that in 1808 Wilson and Brodie entered into that partnership in the Windmill St. School—a private venture—which in '31, or more truly '36, developed into a complete school of medicine and surgery in direct connection with St. George's Hospital. It is true that from 1808 onwards the connection of the school with St. George's was very close, but it was not absolute until the latter year. It is true that London medical students "walked the hospitals long before the beginning of the century, but I cannot learn that any regular instruction was given in the wards until about 1808. Now from the middle of the 18th century there had been a well-developed medical school in Edinburgh with university professors in different subjects.

To give you an idea of how little could be gained in London bearing upon the conduct of a medical school, I would point out that Brodie and Keate in 1808 were the first hospital surgeons to attend daily and super-tend all the cases in the wards taking notes of cases and discussing them freely with the students, and about the same date came the appointment of clinical clerks and the delivery within the hospital walls of clinical lectures. Herein, though Mr. Timothy Holmes does not mention it and speaks of Brodie as a great road-breaker in these matters, London was years behind Edinburgh, nay was copying the northern capital. In short, Edinburgh was years in advance of London in the most important matters of medical education.

I will not here enter into the development of the Edinburgh school and the Edinburgh methods, indeed I have not as yet worked this point