

all necessities to the best of their ability. For Christ's sake they bear the filth and impurities of the patients and the annoyance of almost unbearable smells. He goes on to state that "there were several good hospitals that were a refuge to the poor, an asylum for the wretched, consolations for the mourning, nourishment for the starving, a kindness and diminution of suffering for the sick." In the rules governing these societies and hospitals there is frequent reference to the *sani* and the *infirmi*, showing that the sick as well as the poor were cared for. The states of the hospital of Angers, founded in 1175, order that messengers shall go twice a week through the town in search of the sick. Lying-in women were received. The hospital at Amiens ordained that patients may stay in the institution for seven days after they are convalescent if they wish.

In England there were hospitals devoted to a similar work. Some were restricted to a certain kind of poor persons, or to certain forms of sickness, as the leper houses. There are records that show that St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, has arranged on the same plan as the hospitals at Angers and Amiens. A husband and wife might be admitted. In the reign of King John, Ralph de Quatre-mares and his wife Albreda gave to St. Bartholomew's Hospital a holding which they held of Westminster Abbey, next the Church of All Hallows in Bread Street, with the house on it and all its contents, as well as an orchard which they held of the Church of St. Paul, in free and perpetual alms. They stipulated that if poverty should overtake them, they should be cared for by the hospital as if they were a brother and a sister of the hospital in their own house, and should be received into the society of the hospital. This is similar to the conditions found in connection with the hospital at the Hotel Dieu of Troyes. It thus appears that the conditions in the French and English hospitals were practically alike. Some of the institutions in England became merely refuges for the poor. On 5th March, 1341, in the reign of Edward III, there is an order to the effect that St. Bartholomew's Hospital should care for the sick as well as the poor. This order declares that the poor, the infirm, the pregnant women, and the child must receive care, if they resort to it. It is interesting to note that the same order enjoined the care of the child whose mother died during confinement.

In 1375, the will of Gilbert Chaumpneys mentions that there were patients in the hospital of St. Thomas the martyr in Southwark. He left one shilling to every leper in London. Three beds and linen to the hospital of St. Mary, three beds to St. Thomas's, and sixpence to every sick person in these hospitals.

In a very interesting book by John Mirfield, entitled *Breviarium*