It is perhaps, on the whole, a matter of congratulation that the London Hospitals are more eminent as schools of medicine and surgery than for their influence as social institutions. In Paris one-third of the deaths (9338 out of 28,294, in 1840) occur in the hospitals, but in London the proportion is only one in nineteen (2358 out of 46,281). The domestic feeling, or prejudice, if we like to call it so, of the English people is, generally speaking, believed to be adverse to that public association which is inevitable in an hospital. This is true to a great extent; but, on the other hand, it is also the limited capacity of the London hospitals which restricts the proportion of persons dying there to one in nineteen. In ten general hospitals there does not exist accommodation for more than three thousand persons at one time, and every "taking-in day" a large number of persons are unable to obtain admission.

There is scarcely a district of London which is without its hospital of one kind or another; but we shall first notice the three great hospitals, two of which are of ancient foundation, and are historically interesting. The most ancient of these is St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Rahere, the minstrel of King Henry I., not content with founding the priory of St. Bartholomew, annexed to it an hospital, about the year 1122, for the relief of poor and sick persons. Alfune, who, among other charitable works, built the church of St. Giles-without-Cripplegate, and was the first "hospitaller," used daily to beg for the relief of the poor under
his care at the adjoining market and shambles of Smithfield. Four centuries after the foundation of the hospital, the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of London prayed the King to commit the order and governance of both this hospital and St. Thomas's to their hands. The hospital, however, was not transferred to the city until 1546, eight years later, during which period the Crown continued to enjoy its revenues, which at the dissolution were of the gross annual value of 371l., of which sum 292l. was from rents in London and the suburbs. In 1544 the hospital was newly incorporated, but its revenues were not re-granted; and it does not appear that the new constitution ever came into operation. At length, two years afterwards, in 1546, the king consented to re-found the hospital, for the reception of one hundred poor and sick persons, and to endow it with five hundred marks from its former possessions, on condition that the citizens raised yearly other five hundred marks for its support. This they agreed to do; but Stow says that the houses which formed the bulk of the property granted by the King were either in such a decayed state or leased out at such low rents, that great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the required income, and various expedients were adopted to raise this sum. In 1548 there were three surgeons, with salaries of 18l. each, appointed to be in daily attendance on the sick; and in 1552 the expenditure, including the payment to the ministers of Christ's Church and St. Bartholomew's, and the diet of the one hundred poor at 2d. per day each, amounted to about 856l. per annum. In 1557 this hospital, with St. Thomas's, Christ's, Bridewell, and Bethlem, were united for purposes of administration, and their affairs were managed by one general board until 1782, when an act was passed under which, with the exception of Bridewell and Bethlem, each of them was placed on its present footing and under separate government.

The income of the hospital at present exceeds 30,000l. a-year. The bulk of the real estate is in London, and the London rents amount to 17,011l. a-year; landed estates in different parts of the country produce 6187l.; dividends on stock in the funds, 5236l.; rent-charges and annuities, 1087l.; and the benefactions and legacies for ten years averaged 440l. a-year. The pecuniary donations and bequests to the hospital, received up to 1836, amounted to 236,019l., including 40,978l. appropriated to building the four wings between 1729 and 1748.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital is situated on the south-east side of Smithfield Market. The principal entrance is through a large arch, ornamented with a statue of Henry VIII., and two figures representing Lameness and Sickness. The main buildings consist of four separate elevations of three stories in height, faced with stone, standing detached on the four sides of a quadrangle. They were completed from the produce of voluntary subscriptions raised between 1729 and 1760. On the first floor of the north wing there is a very handsome hall, 90 feet by 35, and 30 feet high, which is appropriated to general court meetings and the annual dinners of the governors. The grand staircase was painted gratuitously by Hogarth. The four several stories of the south wing contain fifteen wards, and the west wing contains fourteen wards. The wards in the east and west wings are 52 feet by 21½; and their height varies from 10 to 15 feet. In the south wing the wards are 60 feet in length, and the heights are the same on each floor as in the east and west wings. To every ward an apartment for the sister in
attendance is annexed. In the roof of each wing is a tank for water, containing from 1800 to 2000 gallons, supplied by a steam-engine; and a continual supply from the New River Company is carried all through the hospital by force-pumps. Besides the quadrangle, the area of the hospital comprises buildings, almost as extensive, for the residences of the different officers, &c. There is also the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, rebuilt about sixteen years ago, at a cost of 6035l. out of the hospital funds. At the back of the western wing is a range of buildings containing the Lecture-Room for Materia Medica, the Medical Theatre, Pathological Theatre, Chemical Theatre, the Anatomical Museum, Dissecting-Rooms, rooms for lecturers, professors, and curators, pupils' room and library, laboratory, apothecary's shop, surgeon's and physician's rooms. The treasurer's house and garden, the burial-ground of the church, and the vicarage-house, occupy the space north-east of the western wing; and between it and the south-western gateway are houses for the steward, the matron, and the apothecary.

St. Thomas's Hospital was originally a religious establishment, founded by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, in 1213. In 1538 its possessions were valued at 266l.; and in the following year they were surrendered to the King. Before the middle of the century the suppressed hospital was purchased by the City of London; and a charter from the crown having been obtained in 1551, and the building repaired and adapted for the reception of poor, lame, and diseased people, it was opened for their admission in November, 1552. For some time the funds of the hospital were insufficient; and in 1562 the lands late belonging to the Savoy Hospital, and some other property, which had been granted to the three hospitals united, were granted for the sole use of St. Thomas's, with a view, perhaps, of equalising the revenues of the several hospitals. Notwithstanding this assistance, in 1564 the treasurer was obliged to advance 100l., and in 1569 a sum of 50l. was obtained by pawning a lease; but it soon afterwards emerged from its difficulties. The rents of property in London and the suburbs at present realise 13,962l. a-year; the rental of estates in the country 9930l.; and the dividends on stock 671l. From 1693 to 1836 the pecuniary gifts to the hospital amounted to 184,378l. The gross annual income applicable to the general purposes of the institution is nearly 26,000l.

St. Thomas's Hospital is situated in the borough of Southwark, not far from the foot of London Bridge. It consists of several courts or squares, in two of which are statues: one, in brass, of Edward VI. by Scheemakers, and the other one, of stone, of Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor in 1680. A large part of the hospital buildings was rebuilt in 1693, and additions were made to them in 1732. A new north wing was completed in 1836, at a cost of 18,000l.; the south wing in 1842; and it is intended to rebuild the centre on an adopted plan, when the whole building will present a very imposing appearance. The site of the new north wing and a portion of ground north of the old north wing were purchased of the City for 40,850l., which was at the rate of 54,865l. per acre! The Museum, Anatomical Theatre, Demonstrating Theatre, Lecturing Theatre, Dissecting-Room, and other appropriate offices attached, cost 8443l., and are built on a site formerly covered by slaughter-houses, brothels, and miserable tenements. The Museum and Dissecting-Room are 45 feet by 25; the Lecturing Theatre is circular and 30 feet in diameter. The Museum contains about 6000 prepara-
tions. The parish church of St. Thomas stands within the area of the hospital, besides which there is a chapel. The whole parish is the property of the hospital. There are nineteen wards, three of which are 107 feet by 28, and vary in height from 12½ feet to 14½ feet. They are well ventilated, kept at a uniform and agreeable temperature by two fires, and in cold weather by hot-water apparatus, and are generally quite free from offensive smells.

The founder of Guy's Hospital was neither minstrel nor priest, and though claimed by booksellers as one of their body, his property was acquired by stock-jobbing rather than by literature. At any rate he was a man of great benevolence, and had long been a munificent supporter of St. Thomas's Hospital when he determined himself to be the founder of a new hospital. At the age of seventy-six he commenced the erection of the present building, on which during his lifetime he spent nearly 19,000l. He died on the 27th of December, 1724, and on the 24th of January following sixty patients were received into the hospital. In 1732 the sum of 220,134/. 2s. 7½d. was carried to the account of his executors, as the residue of Mr. Guy's estate. This magnificent bequest has been laid out at different times in the purchase of real estates in the counties of Essex, Hereford, and Lincoln. The hospital has also been benefited by the enormous bequest of Mr. Hunt, who in 1829 left it a sum amounting to 186,675l., besides other property which made the total amount 196,115l., on condition of enlarging the hospital and providing one hundred additional beds. This legacy has also been invested in estates. The other benefactions received from the foundation of the hospital to the present time amount to about 10,000l. The gross income is now above 30,000l. a-year, and about 21,000l. a-year is directly applicable to the purposes of the charity. The rental of the hospital estates is 24,732l. a-year, of which 2298l. is derived from the Southwark estates, and the dividends from funded property average about 4600l. a-year.

The entrance to Guy's Hospital is in St. Thomas's Street, by an iron gate opening into a square, in the centre of which is a statue, in brass, of Mr. Guy, by Scheemakers, the pedestal on which it stands bearing on one side an inscription recording Mr. Guy's benevolence, and on the other sides are relievos of Mr. Guy's arms, Christ healing the Impotent, and the Good Samaritan. The main building consists of a centre and two wings, containing residences for the Treasurer, Chaplain, Steward, Apothecary, Butler, Porter, and the "Dressers;" a chapel, in which there is a statue, by Bacon, of Mr. Guy; the "taking-in" and examination rooms, surgery, and waiting-rooms for out-patients, apothecary's shop, medical store-room, laboratories, medical and operating theatres, the electrical room (containing apparatus necessary for electrical and galvanic operations), a room for post mortem examinations, and several wards for patients. Behind this is the Lunatic House, which is peculiar to this hospital. The number of lunatics is twenty-four, the number provided for by Mr. Guy having been twenty. They have a tolerably spacious airing-ground in the rear of the building appropriated to their use, and a garden for their recreation adjoins it. The south side of the hospital ground comprises a mass of buildings, some of which are sick wards; and here are also the museum, theatre, and dissecting-room, and the museum of comparative anatomy, the residences of servants of the hospital, and various offices and store-rooms. The anatomical theatre and the larger theatre
in the main building afford accommodation for about 300 persons. The operating theatre is of smaller size. At the eastern extremity of the area, bounded on the north by St. Thomas’s Street, is the Botanic Garden, which is occasionally used by the students, but its chief value consists in the improved ventilation which it secures to the whole establishment. The wards are all spacious and airy, and are warmed by means of stoves.

The constitution of the London Hospitals is not uniform, though in all of them the ruling body consists of the governors; but the powers of the various officers to whom the immediate management and superintendence of the hospital is entrusted are exercised under less control in some cases than in others. Since 1792 there have been two classes of governors at St. Bartholomew’s, the chartered or corporation governors and the donation governors.

At St. Thomas’s there are three kinds of governors. The corporation of London is represented by the lord mayor and aldermen and twelve common councilmen, as at St. Bartholomew’s; and they do not derive their authority from the other governors, but from the charter of the hospital and the Act of 1782. The special governors consist almost entirely of retired officers, and the executors of benefactors are occasionally appointed. This class of governors is not required to contribute towards the funds of the Hospital, and it is this only which distinguishes them from donation governors. It has invariably been the practice to admit as donation governors any person willing to pay 50l. who can procure governors to propose and second them.

The government of Guy’s Hospital was settled by the founder. The number of governors must be at least fifty and not exceed sixty, with a committee of twenty-one, to whom the immediate management of its affairs is entrusted, and of this number one-third retire annually. The governors are chosen from a list presented at a general court by the president and treasurer, and no division has ever taken place on their admission: no donation is required, and the appointment is for life.

The next important department of the hospitals consists of the medical and surgical establishment, including the “sisters” and nurses. At St. Bartholomew’s there are three principal physicians and three assistant physicians, three principal surgeons and three assistant surgeons, who are appointed by the General Court: they do not reside in the hospital, but there are in addition three house-surgeons and an apothecary, for whom apartments are provided. One or other of the physicians and surgeons visits the hospital every day in the week, and one physician and surgeon attends the almoners in rotation on the weekly admission-days for the purpose of examining patients. The physicians receive a salary of 105l., but their principal emolument is derived from the fees paid by the pupils attending the medical practice of the hospital, which are fifteen guineas for eighteen months and thirty guineas for the perpetual right. These pupils, two or three of whom are in constant attendance on each principal physician, prescribe simple remedies in his absence. The physicians have also the opportunity of becoming lecturers to the students attending the hospital school. The salary of the assistant physicians is 100l. per annum, but they are not allowed to take pupils, though they may become lecturers to the medical classes. The stipend of the principal surgeons is 40l., besides a gratuity of 30l. each voted to them by
the general court, and the fees paid by the hospital pupils are divided equally among them. Each of the principal surgeons has the privilege of nominating six dressers, who, in addition to the ordinary fee of twenty-five guineas for attending the surgical practice, pay a further fee of twenty-five guineas each. Out of these one is named as his house-surgeon for the year, for which a further fee of fifty guineas is paid. In going through the wards the principal surgeon of the day is attended by the pupils, frequently from sixty to eighty in number, or even a hundred. The assistant-surgeons only act for their respective principals, and have neither salary nor any participation in the fund arising from the pupils’ fees; but they usually succeed to the office of principal surgeons. The house-surgeons superintend and direct the dressers in the absence of the surgeons, perform minor surgical operations, and receive a salary from the hospital of 25l. a-year. The services of the eighteen “dressers” are highly useful in extending the advantages of the hospital. They attend to casual injuries of minor importance in cases where there is no necessity for the patient either being received into one of the wards or admitted as an out-patient, and they contribute to the comforts of the in-patients by watching the symptoms of their disease. On a patient being admitted into one of the wards, the dresser writes on the paper hung up at the head of each bed the name and age of the patient, the name of the complaint, the date of admission, and his own name, with a minute of the diet, medicines, and local applications ordered by the surgeon. They are required to collect a history of each new case, to report the progress of old cases, and to take down a full history of such cases as may be pointed out to them. They dress fractures, wounds, ulcers, and all cases that require local applications. The “sisters” of the wards are twenty-nine in number, one superintending each ward and one attending upon the casualty patients. They have usually been persons who have received some education and have lived in a respectable rank of life. Recently they have been at times selected from some of the most active and trustworthy among the nurses. The majority of the sisters receive from 14s. to 20s. a-week, the four seniors from 22s. to 31s. 6d., and on Sundays a dinner is provided for them at the cost of the hospital. The duties of a sister consist in a general superintendence of the ward to which she is attached, in carrying into effect the directions of the medical officers, taking charge of and administering the medicines, reporting to the cook the daily diet required for the patients, and giving information to the medical officers of any change of symptoms in the patients. The nurses, seventy-five in number, act under the sisters, two of them being attached to a single and three to a double ward. They perform the usual duties of servants, in waiting on and cleaning the patients, the beds, furniture, wards, and stairs; and are paid 7s. a-week, and partly dieted at the expense of the hospital.

The majority of persons received as patients into the London Hospitals are mechanics, labourers, reduced tradesmen, or servants. There are, however, numerous admissions of individuals of both sexes, and particularly females, of the very lowest class of society and the worst character. The most common offences against the regulations are smoking, swearing, gambling, and fighting, and refusals to attend to the directions of the medical officers. Instances have occurred in which the lives of the sisters or nurses have been threatened by
patients of the lowest and most abandoned class. In all ordinary cases it is necessary that an applicant for admission should obtain the recommendation of a governor by his signature to a printed petition, of which forms are procured at the hospital. Many are admitted without any other recommendation than the urgency of their case. Cases of accident are admitted on all days, at any hour whatever; but at every hospital one day in the week is set apart as the regular day of admission, when the applicants attend in the patients' waiting-room one hour before the meeting of the board. Small-pox is the only disease against which the doors of the hospital are absolutely closed. The admissions average between fifty and sixty on the regular days, which is also the average number of the accident admissions and others which take place on other days. The out-patients consist of such as, being in want of medical aid, either do not apply for, or from the nature of the case or the want of room cannot obtain, admission into the hospital; or of convalescents, who, when partially cured in the hospital, are removed to make room for others. The casualty patients include all who apply on any day in the week between ten and twelve for surgical assistance. They are seen by the dresser in attendance, and the case is treated and a record of it entered under the direction of the house-surgeon. The number of beds at St. Bartholomew's is 533, and the number of in-patients is between 5000 and 6000 a-year, of out-patients between 8000 and 9000, and of casualty patients upwards of 20,000. The deaths amongst in-patients are about one in eighteen, or about 360 a-year.

At St. Thomas's and Guy's the general medical economy, arrangement, and regulations are of much the same nature as at St. Bartholomew's, and it is unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of them. At St. Thomas's there are nineteen wards, each of which is superintended by one of the sisters, who were formerly selected from the nurses, but are so no longer. There is always one candidate for the office in training. The nurses are divided into day-nurses and night-watchers, the latter of whom enter upon their duties at eight in the evening and remain until ten the next morning. It is found very difficult to get persons fitted for either of these offices, as the duties are onerous and disagreeable, and the stipend small. The total number of in and out-patients to whom relief was administered in 1836 was 46,674, classed as follows: Physicians' out-patients 14,404, surgeons' out-patients 19,870, midwifery out-patients 1451, apothecary's out-patients 5965; and of in-patients there were 3025 discharged during the year and 298 died. The remainder were under cure on the 31st day of December. When a patient dies, the body is laid out, and, after remaining in the bed about four hours, is taken to the dead-house; the bed and bedding are thoroughly washed and cleansed; the bed is entered as a "dead bed," and remains unoccupied about a week.

At Guy's the number of beds which can be made up on an emergency is 600. The average number of applications for admission on the regular day is 100, of whom on an average 43 are admitted and 57 rejected. The deaths are about 6 per week. On the death of a patient, a screen is placed round the bed; but it is rarely possible to conceal the circumstance from the others in the ward, and within three or four hours the body is removed to the undertaker's room. The out-patients of this hospital amount, perhaps, to 40,000 a-year. About 60 sur-
gical tickets are issued per week; 80 surgical casualties per day; 30 eye-cases per week; 90 physician's tickets per week; 6 cases per day relieved at the apothecary's shop; 20 obstetric cases per week, and 30 ordinary lying-in cases; or taking three weeks as the average of attendance of each class of cases, there is an average of above 100 persons in the daily receipt of medicine or attendance, independently of slight casualties relieved.

The importance of the great London Hospitals as schools of medicine is well known. Nearly every medical and surgical practitioner has "walked the hospitals," as the phrase goes; and though the recognition of provincial medical schools renders it no longer absolutely necessary that a medical student should have attended a London hospital, yet the number who "come up" for this purpose is but little diminished. The vicinity of the hospitals swarms with these incipient Galens; and they are so thick on the ground in some quarters, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Borough hospitals, as to give the district a distinctive character. Certainly the "medical students" are entitled as a class to figure amongst the social lights and shadows of this great metropolis.

There are thirteen schools of medicine in London, but the most important are those connected with the great hospitals, though it is chiefly within the last twenty years that they have attained their pre-eminence over the private schools of medicine. The lectures of John Hunter, in Windmill Street, about 1768, were the first complete course ever delivered in the metropolis; and in 1749 all the dissections carried on in London were confined to one school, that over which John Hunter's brother presided. But even at St. Bartholomew's Hospital the introduction of lectures is of very recent date. Mr. Percival Pott, a distinguished surgeon of this hospital nearly eighty years ago, was in the habit of delivering occasional instruction in this manner; but the late Mr. Abernethy, about twenty-five years ago, may be said to have been the father of the system as it at present exists. The institution of a medical school in connexion with an hospital adds to the emoluments of the medical officer; furnishes, through the medium of the pupils, additional and gratuitous attendance on the hospital patients; and, lastly, imparts a medical education to the pupils themselves by lectures, illustrated during their personal attendance on the patients, by observation of the progress and symptoms of disease, the mode of treatment adopted, and the results. The governors of this hospital have since expended above 5000l. in buildings intended to facilitate the acquisition and communication of medical science. The museum was built so recently as 1835.

From 1760 to 1825 the schools of surgery of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals were united, and the fees paid by the surgical pupils of both hospitals were put into one common fund, and divided equally amongst the surgeons and apothecaries of the two establishments. Medical lectures only were delivered at Guy's Hospital, while surgery, together with anatomy, was taught at St. Thomas's. For many years the late Sir Astley Cooper, who was surgeon at Guy's, filled the office of anatomical lecturer at St. Thomas's. This union was dissolved in 1825, in consequence of the governors of the two institutions differing respecting the appointment of a lecturer on anatomy; though we believe there is still some traces of the old connexion to be found in existing regulations. In 1825 it was resolved that the means of surgical education should be provided within the pre-
The building which contains the anatomical schools, museum, &c. was erected at a cost of about £8000. Sir Astley Cooper was appointed principal lecturer in surgery, his nephew succeeding him as surgeon. On this occasion Sir Astley was desirous of presenting to Guy's Hospital his anatomical models and preparations, when the governors of St. Thomas's refused to surrender them, but ultimately gave him £1000 for his interest in them. A few years ago, in consequence of some offence given by them, the privileges of the students of Guy's, in being admitted to see the practice of St. Thomas's, was restricted to some extent by the authorities of the latter establishment, when a most serious riot took place. The refractory students were indicted for the offence, and a slight punishment was awarded by the court. The fees paid by pupils entering the medical and surgical practice of this hospital are about £3000 a-year, which is divided amongst the principal physicians, principal surgeons, and apothecary. The pupils admitted yearly to the house-practice vary from 100 to 130, and an attendance of three years is required by the Apothecaries' Society.

We can scarcely do more than mention the names of the other hospitals. The Westminster Hospital, opposite the Abbey, was established in 1719, and was the first institution of the kind supported by voluntary contributions. It contains accommodation for 200 patients. St. George's Hospital was established in 1733, by a dissentient party in the management of the Westminster Hospital, and Lanesborough House was at first engaged for the purpose. The principal front of the present building is 180 feet long, faces the Green Park, and is of rather imposing design. It contains a theatre for the delivery of lectures and an anatomical museum, and the number of beds is 317. The London Hospital was established in 1740, and in 1759 was removed to its present situation in Whitechapel.
LONDON.

Road. The patients are chiefly watermen, and labourers employed in the docks and on the quays in the east parts of London. In this quarter we have also the Dreadnought, a large man of war which lies off Greenwich, and is fitted up as a hospital for sick and maimed seamen of every nation. This floating hospital is in every way a very admirable institution, and we regret that we have not space to notice it more fully. On the north side of London we have first the Middlesex Hospital, established in 1740, and subsequently enlarged by two additional wings. The number of beds is 300; and, through the munificence of the late Mr. Whitbread, provision is made here for patients afflicted with cancer, who may remain in the hospital for life if they wish. The ordinary expenditure is nearly 8000L. a-year. The Small-pox Hospital was originally established in 1746 by public subscription, and opened at a house in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road; but in 1767 was removed to its present situation at King’s Cross. Adjoining it is the London Fever Hospital, established in 1802, which contains beds for about 150 patients. University College Hospital was founded in 1834, and already ranks high as a medical school. The number of students attending the practice of the hospital is usually about 120, and nearly one-half of the income of the institution consists of the fees paid by them. Proceeding to another part of the metropolis, we find the Charing-Cross Hospital, established in 1831, and combining the two plans of a dispensary and an hospital for in-patients. In Portugal Street, near Lincoln’s Inn, is King’s College Hospital, established in 1839. It has an income of about 4000L. a-year. There is also the Royal Free Hospital for the Destitute, first established in Greville Street, in 1828, and removed to Gray’s Inn Road in 1842, supported entirely by voluntary contributions. We subjoin the population of the principal general hospitals of the metropolis on the day when the census was taken:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Hospital</th>
<th>Number of Patients, June 7, 1841</th>
<th>Number of Persons employed in the Establishment or Resident on June 7, 1841</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
<th>Deaths in 1839</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. George’s</td>
<td>178 M, 134 F, 312 Total</td>
<td>10 M, 46 F, 56 Total</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>68 M, 75 F, 143 Total</td>
<td>6 M, 22 F, 28 Total</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>109 M, 103 F, 212 Total</td>
<td>9 M, 36 F, 45 Total</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charing Cross</td>
<td>43 M, 46 F, 89 Total</td>
<td>6 M, 13 F, 19 Total</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s College</td>
<td>56 M, 45 F, 101 Total</td>
<td>6 M, 20 F, 26 Total</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>56 M, 45 F, 101 Total</td>
<td>9 M, 15 F, 24 Total</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>14 M, 15 F, 29 Total</td>
<td>1 M, 10 F, 11 Total</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-pox</td>
<td>15 M, 10 F, 25 Total</td>
<td>2 M, 7 F, 9 Total</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>265 M, 108 F, 313 Total</td>
<td>11 M, 60 F, 71 Total</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Bartholomew’s</td>
<td>191 M, 192 F, 386 Total</td>
<td>22 M, 125 F, 147 Total</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy’s</td>
<td>231 M, 192 F, 413 Total</td>
<td>49 M, 101 F, 210 Total</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas’s</td>
<td>123 M, 116 F, 241 Total</td>
<td>22 M, 81 F, 103 Total</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dreadnought</td>
<td>184 M, 184 F, 368 Total</td>
<td>17 M, 9 F, 26 Total</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 1482 M, 1081 F, 2563 Total 170 M, 605 F, 775 Total 3338 2231

New institutions of this nature are every year springing up, especially those intended for the reception of special classes of disease,—as consumption and the diseases of the chest, cutaneous diseases, diseases of the eye and ear, &c. &c.—though some of these new establishments are dispensaryes rather than hospitals.
The ‘Sanatorium,’ in the New Road, opened in 1842, is an especially interesting institution, and calculated to be of most essential service to a particular class, as governesses, clerks, and other persons of respectable station who are without friends in London; but we cannot here do more than refer to the interesting Annual Report.

Besides the institutions just enumerated, there are numerous lying-in hospitals in different parts of the metropolis: none of them are as yet a century old, the earliest (the British Lying-in Hospital in Brownlow Street) having been established in 1749. Comparing the first ten years of its existence with the first ten years of the present century, it appears that the deaths of mothers had fallen from 1 in 42 admitted to 1 in 288, and the deaths of children from 1 in 15 to 1 in 77. Dispensaries, for supplying the poor with medicine and advice gratis, are also found in every part of London. Some of them have been in existence about eighty years; but they originated at the close of the last century, and led to those medical squabbles which made the subject of Garth’s poem. These institutions are often made use of by persons of a very different class from those whom they are more particularly intended to benefit.

The Lunatic Hospitals and Asylums, though widely differing in most respects from the medical and surgical hospitals, are still institutions of the same class. Above 3200 lunatics and idiots are in confinement within the limits of the metropolitan Lunacy Commissioners, above half of whom are confined in 34 licensed houses, about 300 at Bethlem, above 200 at St. Luke’s, 24 at Guy’s, and nearly 1000 at Hanwell. Bethlem and St. Luke’s only come within our province on the present occasion.

Bethlem Hospital, or the House of Bethlem, as it was originally called, was founded as a convent by Simon Fitz-Mary, a citizen of London, in 1247. The founder directed, that in token of subjection and reverence, one mark sterling should be paid yearly at Easter to the Bishop of Bethlem or his nuncio. The date of this house being converted into an hospital is not known, but in 1330, less than a century after its foundation, it had acquired this designation. In 1346 the brethren of the house were dispersed abroad collecting alms, and an application on their behalf was made to the mayor and aldermen to be received into their protection. The earliest notice which can be found of lunatics having been received at Bethlem is 1403. There were then in the house six men deprived of reason, and three sick persons, as appears by an inquisition taken at the above date. The purchase of Bethlem by the city took place in 1546. In 1555-6 it was for a short time, along with the other hospitals, under the same government as Christ’s Hospital; but in 1557 it was placed under the control of the governors of Bridewell, one treasurer being appointed for both houses. This union still subsists, and was confirmed by the act of 1782, for regulating the royal hospitals. The affairs of the two hospitals are transacted at the same courts, and the proceedings are recorded in the same books, as if the two houses were one foundation; but the accounts are kept in separate ledgers.

In 1555, it appears, by an account rendered to the Governors of Christ’s Hospital, that the ‘yerely issues and profittes’ of Bethlem Hospital were 43l. 8s. 4d., arising almost entirely from houses. A valuation of the real estates was made
in 1632, and it appears that, if then out of lease, they would have produced about 470l. per annum. For many years the funds were inadequate to the maintenance of the hospital; and in 1642 the preachers who were to preach at Easter at the Spittal were desired to make an appeal to the people in its behalf. In 1644, it appears there were 44 lunatics constantly maintained in Bethlem, and the revenues only defrayed two-thirds of the charges. The endowments of the hospital are now very ample, and the greater part of the property is applicable to the general purposes of the institution; but one portion (under the will of Mr. Barkham) has been given exclusively for incurable patients, and consists of 3736 acres of land in Lincolnshire, which, with the tithes, produce 5790l. a-year, of which only one-fourth is realised, applicable to the purposes mentioned in the will. The total income of the real and personal estate of the hospital for the year ending Christmas, 1836, was 15,864l., of which above 12,000l. was derived from houses and land, and 3600l. from stock invested in the public funds. The gross income of the hospital from all sources (the profits made by the reception of criminal lunatics excepted) averaged 16,263l. for the ten years ending in 1836.

Stow says that the church and chapel of Fitz-Mary's Hospital were taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and houses built instead by the governors of Christ's Hospital. The Charity Commissioners give an extract, made in the muniment book in 1632, which is the earliest description of the hospital they could find. The old house contained "below stairs a parlour, a kitchen, two larders, a long entry throughout the house, and twenty-one rooms wherein the poor distracted people lie, and above the stairs eight rooms more for servants and the poor to lie in, and a long waste room now being contrived and in work, to make eight rooms more for poor people to lodge where there lacked room before." Besides this, there was "one messuage newly builded of brick, containing a cellar, a kitchen, a hall, four chambers and a garret, being newly added unto the old rooms." Ten years later the question of enlarging the hospital came under consideration, and a committee of view being appointed, it was reported that the ground on which two old ruinous tenements stood would allow of space for a new building to contain twelve rooms on the ground floor, and eight over them for lunatics, and garrets for servants, and another yard for lunatics. This addition to the hospital was effected, but it appears that altogether not more than fifty or sixty patients could be accommodated.

After the Fire of London the governors resolved to build the house on a larger scale, and the City granted them a lease of some ground, 740 feet long by 80 deep, adjacent to London Wall, for the site of their new building, which it was intended should be capable of accommodating 120 lunatics. The lease was granted for 999 years, subject to a rent of 1s. if demanded, with a provision that the lease should be void in case the building was devoted to any other purpose. The new hospital (as it was recorded on an inscription over the entrance) was commenced in April, 1673, and completed in July, 1676. This was the centre of Old Bethlem Hospital, and it was similar in design to the Tuileries. Its length was 540 feet, and breadth 40 feet, besides the wall which enclosed the gardens before it, "which were neatly ornamented with walks of freestone round about, and a grass-plot in the middle, beside which garden there was another at each
M E D I C A L  A N D  S U R G I C A L  H O S P I T A L S  A N D  L U N A T I C  A S Y L U M S.

end for the lunatic people, when they were a little well of their distemper, to walk in for refreshment." Two wings were added to the hospital in 1733, for the reception of incurable patients under the provisions of Mr. Barkham's will. In an edition of Stow, published in 1754, the hospital is described as consisting "chiefly of two galleries one over the other, 193 yards long, 13 feet high, and 16 feet broad, not including the cells for the patients, which were 12 feet deep. These galleries were divided in the middle by two iron gates, so that all the men were placed in one end of the house, and all the women at the other, each having their proper conveniences, as likewise a stone room where, in the winter, they had a fire to warm them, and at each end of the lower gallery a larger grass-plot to air and refresh themselves in the summer, and in each gallery servants lay to be ready at hand on all occasions; besides, below stairs there was made of late a bathing-place for the patients, so contrived as to be a hot or cold bath as occasion required." Towards the close of the last century the hospital had become insufficient for the number of patients requiring an asylum; and in 1793 the City granted a lease for an adjoining piece of ground which would have enabled the governors to enlarge the hospital; but the bad state of the old buildings seems to have prevented any use being made of the space thus acquired. In the Report of a committee, dated April, 1799, it is stated that the whole building was dreary, low, and melancholy, and that the interior arrangements were ill-contrived, and did not afford sufficient accommodation, and the close and confined situation precluded the advantages of air and exercise. In consequence of this Report it was resolved not only to rebuild the hospital, but to transfer it to a new site. Great and unexpected difficulties occurred to delay the erection of a new hospital, and as the eastern wing had been rather too hastily pulled down, a reduction in the number of patients became unavoidable. The discovery of the true bearing of the old lease (by which the lease granted by the City became void, if the site were not used for a lunatic asylum), again protracted the negotiations. Four different sites were fixed upon at Islington; the end of St. John's Street was thought of; and at one period it was in contemplation to improve the site of the Old Hospital and the approach through Old Bethlem to Moorfields. Finally the 2½ acres on which the old hospital stood were exchanged for the present site, containing about 11 acres, the condition of the lease requiring that the new hospital should be capable of accommodating 200 patients, and that not less than eight acres of the land should be appropriated to their use, while the governors were to be at liberty to employ the rest for the general purposes of the hospital and in augmentation of its revenues. The Act for effecting the settlement of this affair was passed in 1810.

A site being thus provided, premiums were offered for designs for the intended building, and thirty-six plans were sent in. The surveyor of the hospital and two architects selected three from this number, and on the basis of these, but with such alterations as he might consider necessary, Mr. Lewis was directed to form a plan for a building to contain accommodation for 200 patients, but with offices on a scale sufficient for twice that number. Further steps were taken to obtain the necessary funds, for the governors had commenced, in 1804, to reserve a portion of their revenues for building purposes. Grants of public money were also obtained to the amount of 72,819l; the benefactions of public bodies amounted
to £405l., including 3000l. from the corporation; 500l. from the Bank of England; and various sums from several of the city companies; the amount contributed by private individuals was 5709/. 23,766l. were contributed from the funds of the hospital; and a sum of 14,873l. accumulated as interest during the progress of the work. The first stone of the new building was laid in April, 1812, and in August, 1815, it was completed and ready for the reception of patients. The total cost was 122,572l. It consists of a centre and two wings; the centre is surmounted by a dome, and the entrance is by an Ionic portico of six columns, supporting the royal arms. In the hall are the two figures of Raving and Melancholy Madness, executed by Cibber for the old hospital, and repaired in 1820 by Bacon. The wings, for which the government advanced 25,144l., are appropriated to criminal lunatics, who are supported at the public expense at a cost of 38l. 6s. 8d. each. In 1837 the male criminal wing was enlarged, and there have been considerable additions made to the hospital since that time. The first stone of some additional new buildings was laid July 26th, 1838, on which occasion a public breakfast was given, at a cost of 464l. to the hospital; and a narrative of the proceedings was drawn up and printed with several documents, at a cost to the charity of 140l. The length of the building as it now stands is 569 feet. There are galleries, 219 feet 8 inches long, for male and female patients, both in the basement, on the ground-floor, and on the first and second floors. There is a fifth gallery, on the third floor of the central building, which is appropriated to incurable patients, and differs considerably from the other galleries. The sleeping-rooms are partitions divided from each other, and from a passage in front, by bulk-heads about seven feet high, which do not reach to the ceiling. The passage faces the south, and is more lively and cheerful than any of the others. The patients are divided into three classes: the furious and mischievous, and those who have no regard to cleanliness, being placed in the basement; ordinary patients, on their admission, and those who are promoted from the basement, are on the first floor; and the second floor is appropriated to patients who are most advanced towards recovery: and there are two other galleries for the incurable patients.

Under the Act of 1782 the united establishments of Bridewell and Bethlem are governed by a president and treasurer elected by the general courts; the court of aldermen and twelve councilmen; and an unlimited number of nomination governors. The number of governors at present is 343. Bethlem is exempt from the visitations of the Commissioners of Lunacy, a privilege which has not been of much advantage to it, for it has the demerit of having carried into operation, to a period of less than thirty years ago, the unenlightened and brutal system of treatment which distinguished the fifteenth century. In the inquisition of 1403 the iron chains with locks and keys, and the manacles and stocks there spoken of as belonging to Bethlem Hospital, indicate but too plainly the system of that day. There are several passages in Shakspere which show that bonds, darkness, and flagellation were the remedies adopted for the recovery of the lost reason! A passage in 'Lear' alludes to the custom of allowing lunatics whose malady was found to be unattended with danger to leave the hospital with an iron ring soldered about their left arm, and a permission to beg. In 1598 a committee appointed to view Bethlem reported that the place
was so loathsome that it was not fit for any man to enter. It contained only twenty inmates, who were termed prisoners, and of these six only were maintained at the expense of the charity. Coming down to a later period, we find that the Hospital used to derive an income of "at least 400l. a-year from the indiscriminate admission of visitants, whom very often an idle and wanton curiosity drew to these regions of distress."* Ned Ward's 'London Spy' shows, indeed, that the lunatics were visited just in the same way as the lions at the Tower. In 1770 the practice was put a stop to. In 1740 it appears that strangers, as well as the friends of the lunatics, paid 1d. on admission. The exposure of the wretched system pursued at Bethlem, which took place in 1814, in consequence of the investigation of a parliamentary committee, is probably still fresh in the recollection of most readers. The visitors thus describe one of the women's galleries:—"One of the side-rooms contained about ten patients, each chained by one arm or leg to the wall, the chain allowing them merely to stand up by the bench or form fixed to the wall or to sit down again. The nakedness of each patient was covered by a blanket-gown only. The blanket-gown is a blanket formed something like a dressing-gown, with nothing to fasten it in front: this constitutes the whole covering. The feet even were naked." One female in this room was found, who in lucid intervals talked most reasonably, and on being treated like a human being became an entirely different creature. Many women were locked up in cells naked and chained, on straw, with only one blanket for a covering, and the windows being unglazed, the light in winter was shut out for the sake of warmth. In the men's rooms, "their nakedness and their mode of confinement gave this room the complete appearance of a dog-kennel." The patients not being classified, some were objects of resentment to the others. The shocking case of William Norris, a lunatic confined here, excited a deep sensation, and by its exposure led eventually to improvement. At this period, for months together, the committee made no inspection of the inmates! The house-surgeon was often in an insane state himself, and still oftener drunk; and one of the keepers who was frequently in the latter state remained undischarged. Just at this time also the governors spent 600l. in opposing a Bill for regulating madhouses!

The improvements in the system of management at Bethlem began about 1816. Patients of both sexes are now set to do such little offices as they are capable of. They assist in household occupations; some employ themselves in knitting, tailoring, and mending the clothes of the other patients. Females find occupation in the laundry and in making up linen, all the ordinary needlework of the house being performed by them; and some are engaged in embroidery. In the airing-grounds many of the men play at ball, trap-ball, leap-frog, cricket, and other games; and the women are encouraged to dance in the evenings. Every case of restraint is now noted down, and must be at once reported to the medical officers, and brought under the notice of the committee.

St. Luke's Hospital for lunatics, in Old Street, was opened in 1751, and was intended for the reception of those who could not obtain admission into old Bethlem Hospital. It has always been favourably distinguished for its manage-

* Rev. Mr. Bowen's Account of the Hospital, 1783.
ment. The average number of inmates for 1842 was 209, and 242 were discharged during the year. The Hospital is a very substantial brick edifice, but it is to be regretted that it is not situated at least in the suburbs. The income (above 8000/. a-year) is derived from legacies and donations amounting to 159,956/. invested in the funds, and receipts on account of uncured patients.

The great Lunatic Asylum for the county of Middlesex, situated at Hanwell, a short distance to the left of the Great Western Railway, and about seven miles from London, is one of the most remarkable establishments in the country: and though it is somewhat out of our limits, we cannot pass it by without a brief general notice.* The Asylum is intended for one thousand inmates, and accommodation will probably be eventually provided for thirteen hundred. The present number of servants and officers exceeds one hundred. The grounds contain fifty-three acres, twenty of which are cultivated as a farm, four as a garden, two as an orchard, and nearly four are shrubberies. The airing-grounds and courts occupy a space of eighteen acres, and the asylum buildings cover above three and a half acres. The ancient bodily restraints, on which entire reliance was formerly placed, have been disused, and even severity of tone has almost ceased to be employed. We can here only say of the system, that it is in every respect precisely opposite to that which, until within a comparatively short period, was acted upon at Bethlem.

* We take the opportunity (as we have not space for details) to recommend all who are interested in the subject to the admirable Reports of Dr. Conolly, the physician at Hanwell, and also the Reports of the Visiting Justices, by whom his enlightened efforts have been supported in a most excellent spirit.