

College, involves the erection of new buildings for Anatomy and the closely allied sciences of Histology and Embryology, and for the extension of facilities for the teaching of Physiology and Pharmacology.

As regards University College Hospital and Medical School, the scheme necessitates the erection of a new Nurses' Home, the provision of 120 additional beds for the purposes of the Medical and Surgical Units, and 60 additional beds for the purpose of a new Obstetric Unit, with corresponding laboratory accommodation, and a special laboratory for Biochemistry.

For this comprehensive scheme, the Rockefeller Trustees have presented the munificent sums of £370,000 to the College and £835,000 to the Medical School from the funds placed at their disposal by Mr. John D. Rockefeller for "the promotion of the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

The Medical School and the College are deeply sensible of the responsibility involved in their acceptance of these gifts, but their record in the past, both in training medical men and women for the service of the State and in advancing medical knowledge and practice through scientific method, enables them to look with confidence to the discharge of the great new duties that will fall upon them.

In making their Gift, the Rockefeller Trustees realised that the increased accommodation entailed would impose an extra financial burden on the Hospital and very properly left to the people of this country the obligation of making provision for the additional expenditure. But by this scheme the Hospital will be able to render so much more effective service to the sick, especially in the Department of Obstetric Surgery, than has hitherto been possible, that the fullest reliance, it is thought, can be placed on those who believe in maintaining the system of Voluntary Hospitals to provide the funds annually required.

Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen have always taken such an intimate interest in all that concerns the welfare of Your people, that there is no need to enlarge further on the advantages that may accrue, not only to London, but to the Empire and indeed the whole world, from this munificent donation. There can surely be no more striking example of the painstaking care with which the Trustees appointed by Mr. Rockefeller give effect to the ideals that lie behind his great conception or of the fidelity to those ideals with which they execute the great Trust that has been laid upon them.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Hospital, the Medical School, and the College, we respectfully crave permission to express our grateful pleasure at the honour conferred upon us by the presence among us of Your Majesties, and to assure Your Majesties of our sincere and lasting loyalty and devotion.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer:—

On behalf of The Queen and Myself I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address. It gives Us much pleasure to come here to-day for the double purpose of laying the foundation-stones of the new Obstetric Hospital and Nurses' Home of University College Hospital and of opening the new Anatomy Building of University College.

We are all conscious of the significance of the occasion. This is no ordinary extension

of a hospital or a college. The vast scale of the new development which we are inaugurating would be enough in itself to render it remarkable. There can be but few instances on record in which any foundation has received, like this College and Medical School, £1,200,000 from a single benefactor in a single gift. And the magnificent generosity of the Rockefeller Trustees is the more impressive since it is bestowed by a citizen of the United States of America upon a College and Hospital in London and thus upon the people of Great Britain and the Empire. It has been said that science knows no frontiers, and, indeed, the declared purpose of the Trustees is "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." That they should have selected the University of London to receive this princely endowment is not merely a high and well-deserved compliment, and the creation of yet another bond to the ties of sympathy and friendship which unite us with the United States, but it is also the evidence and declaration of their conviction that the progress of science and the welfare of mankind are not delimited by national or racial boundaries, and that work done here in London for the relief of human suffering, the improvement of medical education, and the advance of science is a service to the whole world.

It is not, however, only the magnitude of the endowment which lends importance to this occasion. These buildings are designed for new and far-reaching developments in the traditional organisation of British medical education. I understand that this College and Medical School were selected by the Rockefeller Trustees for their benefaction, from among many equally distinguished institutions, partly because the situation is central and yet affords room for expansion, and partly because the close connection of the Hospital and Medical School with the College provides favourable opportunities for that intercourse between Medicine and other branches of learning which is the surest defence against the evils of a narrow specialism; but still more because the authorities of University College Medical School had already established what has come to be known as the "unit system" of medical teaching; and the Trustees, being convinced of the value of this reform, were desirous of supplying the resources for carrying it out in an English University on a scale worthy of its importance both to education and research.

The essence of the unit system, as explained in the memorandum on Medical Education in England, recently published by the Ministry of Health, lies in effecting the closest possible correlation between the science and the art of Medicine, between research and education; and between theory and practice; and as a means to this end in placing the chief branches of medical education each under the direction of a head who is free to devote his whole time to teaching, research and hospital practice. This is a substantial development of the traditional British system, which entrusts the clinical teaching of medicine to men of distinction who are actively engaged as private practitioners. No appreciation can be too great for the devotion with which eminent physicians and surgeons have given, and are giving, their services to the treatment of hospital patients and the training of students. But the advance of knowledge and the ever rising standard of