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EDITORIAL.

**THE LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
FOR WOMEN.**

A unique and most interesting ceremony was the Luncheon which took place at the Fishmongers' Hall, by permission of the Prime Warden and the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, on Tuesday last, in support of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. One hundred representative women invited one hundred representative men to be their guests, the chair being taken by Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E., Hon. Treasurer of the School, and on his right, as the Guest of Honour, was Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who has always taken a keen interest in the medical education of women.

The grand old Hall was a charming setting for the banquet, and a distinctive note was given to it by the girl medical students in cap and gown acting as stewards. If all the 500 now studying in the School and Hospital are as charming, then a race of medical women are arising who should conquer the last prejudices against the adoption of medicine as a profession for women.

The loyal toast, "Our Most Illustrious Doctor, His Majesty the King," was duly honoured, accompanied by the singing of the National Anthem by Dame Clara Butt, D.B.E. The Chairman further proposed the toast of "Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family."

A telegram from the Queen stating that she had followed with great interest for many years the work of medical women, and another from Queen Alexandra conveying her sincere good wishes, were received with applause, and departing from precedent, a letter, not a telegram, signed by the hostesses, was sent to

Queen Mary, conveying to Her Majesty their dutiful and affectionate greetings.

The Chairman, who is a son of the late Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, elicited applause by the statement that the Nation wants every man and woman to put out his and her best work, and they cannot do so unless trained. That was the reason for the appeal for help. He agreed that the School ought to be financed out of the students' fees, but said that at present the cost was greater than the fees received.

One result of revolution and war was that old things were burnt up, and we were burning up the principle of indiscriminate charity. Those who had been accustomed to give were poorer, those who were accustomed to receive were richer. It was proposed to add 100 new beds to the hospital, of which the patients should pay the full cost of £4 per week.

A ground on which he claimed support for the School was that the Royal Free Hospital was the only Medical School admitting women to its teaching staff. The authorities desired that young women should have a chance of the same posts as were the goal of ambitious young men. It was in accordance with the sense of justice to women in their long struggle.

The Chairman was supported by Mrs. Scharlieb, C.B.E., J.P., M.D., M.S., who said that medical women owed all they had to the Royal Free Hospital, and it was the only hospital which appointed women on to its senior staff. The School had waxed strong, and its graduates were distributed over the globe.

It is evident that the future prospects of medical women are very bright, and every effort is necessary to secure for them the best professional education possible. We wish all success to the effort inaugurated so auspiciously to obtain increased financial support for the London School of Medicine for Women.

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