

(3) HOWARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE. Organized 1869. An integral part of Howard University.

Entrance requirement: A high school course or its equivalent.

Attendance: 205, most of whom are working their way through. Practically all the students are colored.

Teaching staff: 52, 22 being professors, 30 of other grade.

Resources available for maintenance: The school budget calls for \$40,000, of which \$26,000 are supplied by student fees, most of the remainder by government appropriation. Though the school has been changed from a night to a day school, the fees raised from \$80 to \$100, and the admission requirements stiffened, the attendance has nevertheless increased.

Laboratory facilities: The laboratory equipment includes anatomy, pathology, histology, bacteriology, and chemistry. There is no organized museum, though the school possesses a number of specimens, normal and pathological, charts, models, etc.

Clinical facilities: Clinical facilities are provided in the new, thoroughly modern, and adequate government hospital of 278 free beds, with its dispensary, closely identified with the medical school. A pavilion for contagious diseases alone is lacking.

Date of visit: January, 1910.

(4) ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL. Organized 1822. Offers laboratory courses, covering eight months, to candidates who have passed their preliminary examinations as army surgeons.

Attendance: 57.

Teaching staff: 10 instructors, detached from the army for the purpose.

Laboratory facilities: Excellent teaching and working laboratories in cramped quarters are provided in the building occupied by the great library and museum of the Surgeon-General's office.

Date of visit: January, 1910.

(5) **NAVY MEDICAL SCHOOL.** Offers laboratory courses, covering six months, to candidates who have passed preliminary examinations as navy surgeons.

Attendance: 20.

Teaching staff: Several instructors, detached from the service for three years or less.

Laboratory facilities: Good teaching and working laboratories are provided in the building formerly used for the naval observatory.

Date of visit: January, 1910.

General Considerations

OF the medical schools in Washington, Howard University has a distinct mission—that of training the negro physician—and an assured future. The government has to some extent been the patron of the institution, and has done its medical department an incalculably great service by the erection of the Freedman's Hospital. Sound policy—educational as well as philanthropic—recommends that this hospital be made a more intimate part of Howard University, so that students may profit to the uttermost by its clinical opportunities. Its usefulness as a hospital in its immediate vicinity will be thereby increased; and its service to the colored race at large will be augmented to the extent to which it is used to educate their future physicians.

The other two schools lack adequate resources as well as assured prospects. They are surrounded by medical schools—those of Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia—whose competition they cannot meet. Finally, the District of Columbia has relatively more physicians than any other part of the country. Should the District require, as it ought, a higher basis, or even enforce an actual four-year high school standard, both would suffer seriously. Neither school is now equal to the task of training physicians of modern type.