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MUSEUMS
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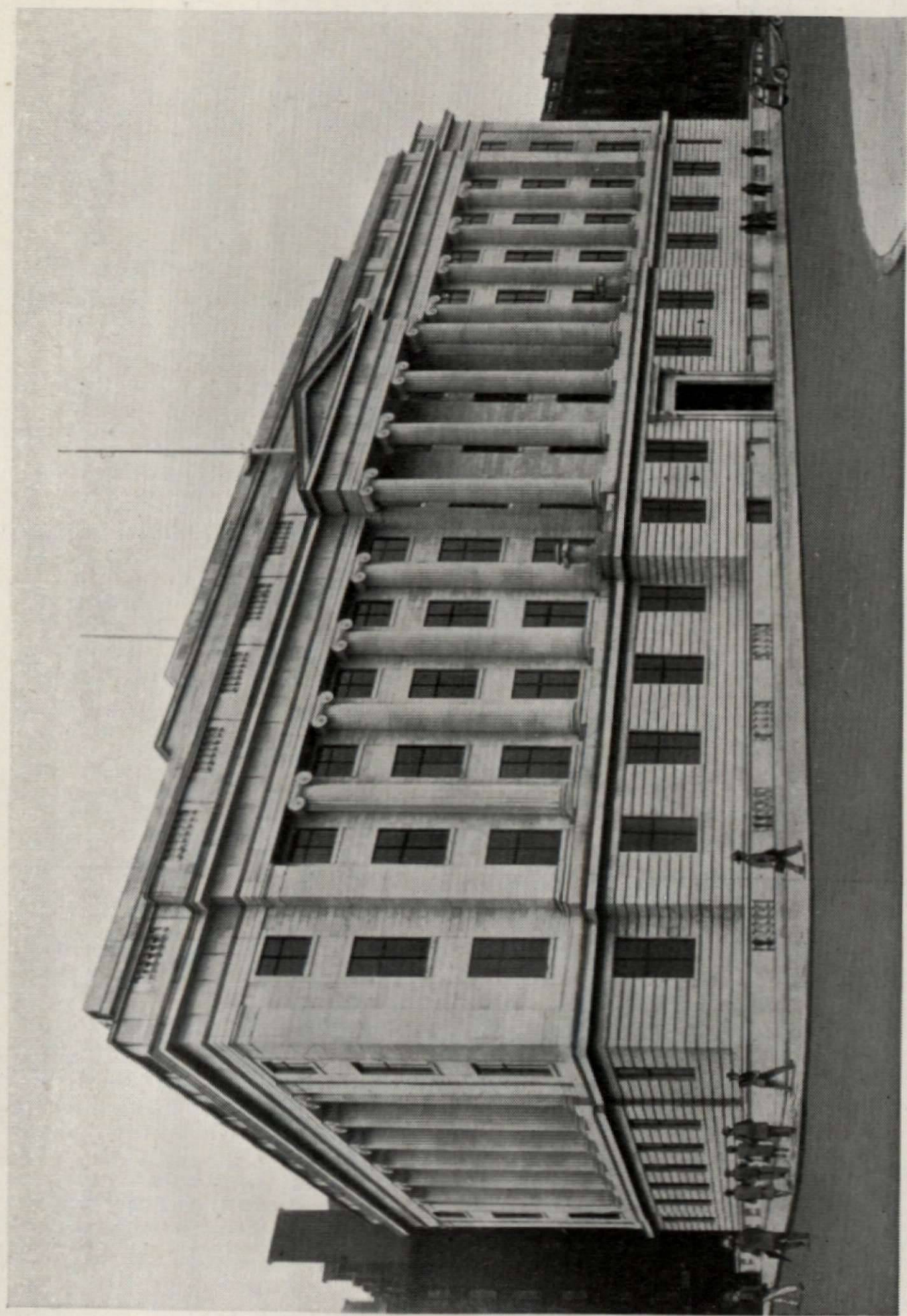
THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.
LONDON

"THE ASSOCIATION OF
MUSEUMS WITH RESEARCH
INSTITUTIONS IS AN IM-
PORTANT FEATURE OF
MODERN SCIENTIFIC
WORK."

“SANS LABORATOIRES LES
SAVANTS SONT DES SOLDATS
SANS ARMES.”

—*PASTEUR.*

“Men of science without laboratories
are as soldiers without arms.”



THE WELLCOME RESEARCH INSTITUTION
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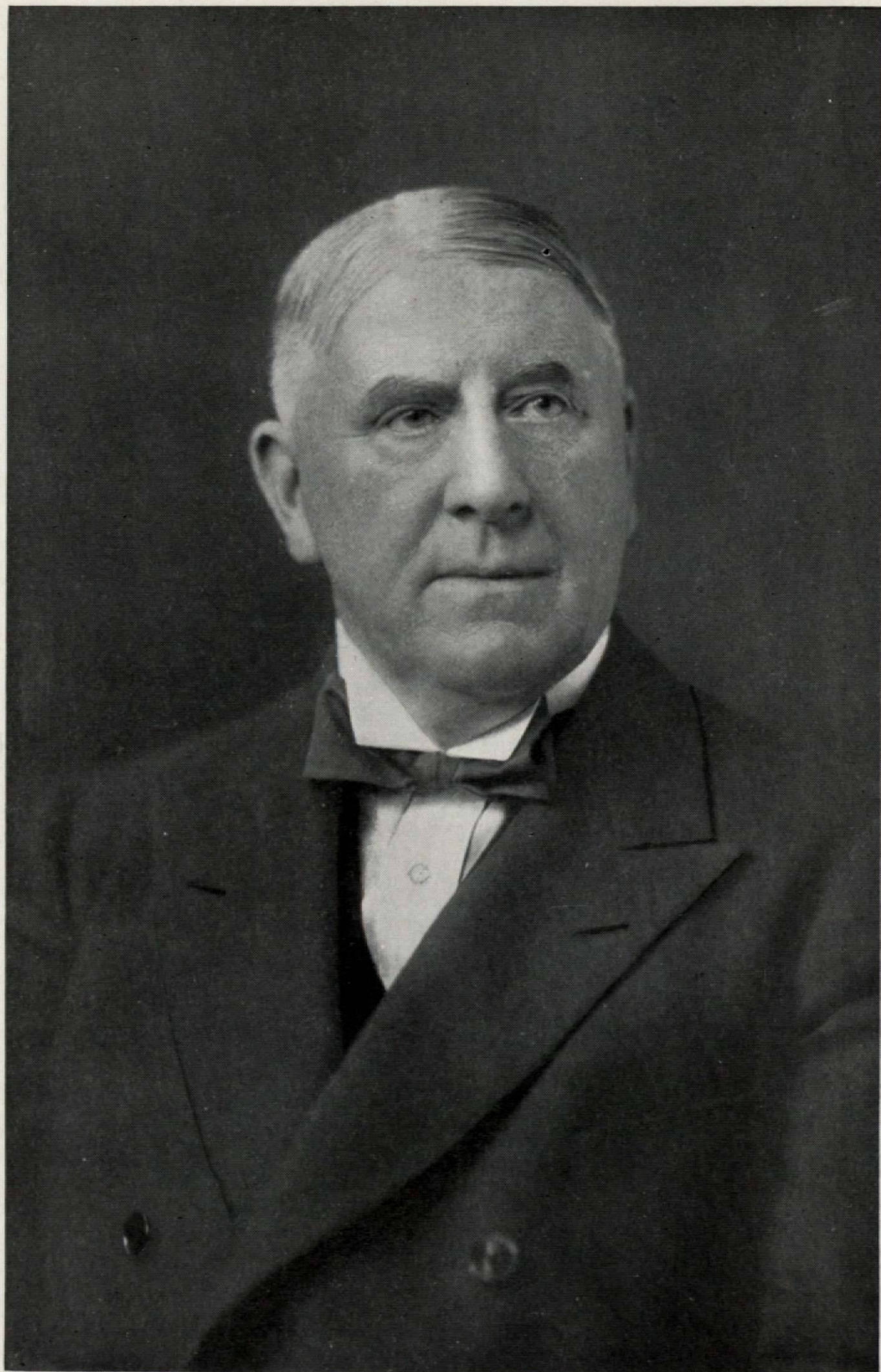
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THE WELLCOME
RESEARCH INSTITUTION
AND THE AFFILIATED
RESEARCH LABORATORIES
AND
MUSEUMS
FOUNDED BY
HENRY S. WELLCOME



THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.
LONDON
1932





THE RT. HON. LORD MOYNIHAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.S., LL.D.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England

THE WELLCOME RESEARCH INSTITUTION

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE

November 25th, 1931

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By the Founder, Henry S. Wellcome, LL.D., F.S.A.

BRONZE CASKET

Containing historical records of The Wellcome Research Laboratories and Museums, inserted in the Corner Stone by Dr. Wellcome and Mr. George E. Pearson.

SILVER TROWEL

Presented to Lord Moynihan by the Architect, Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE

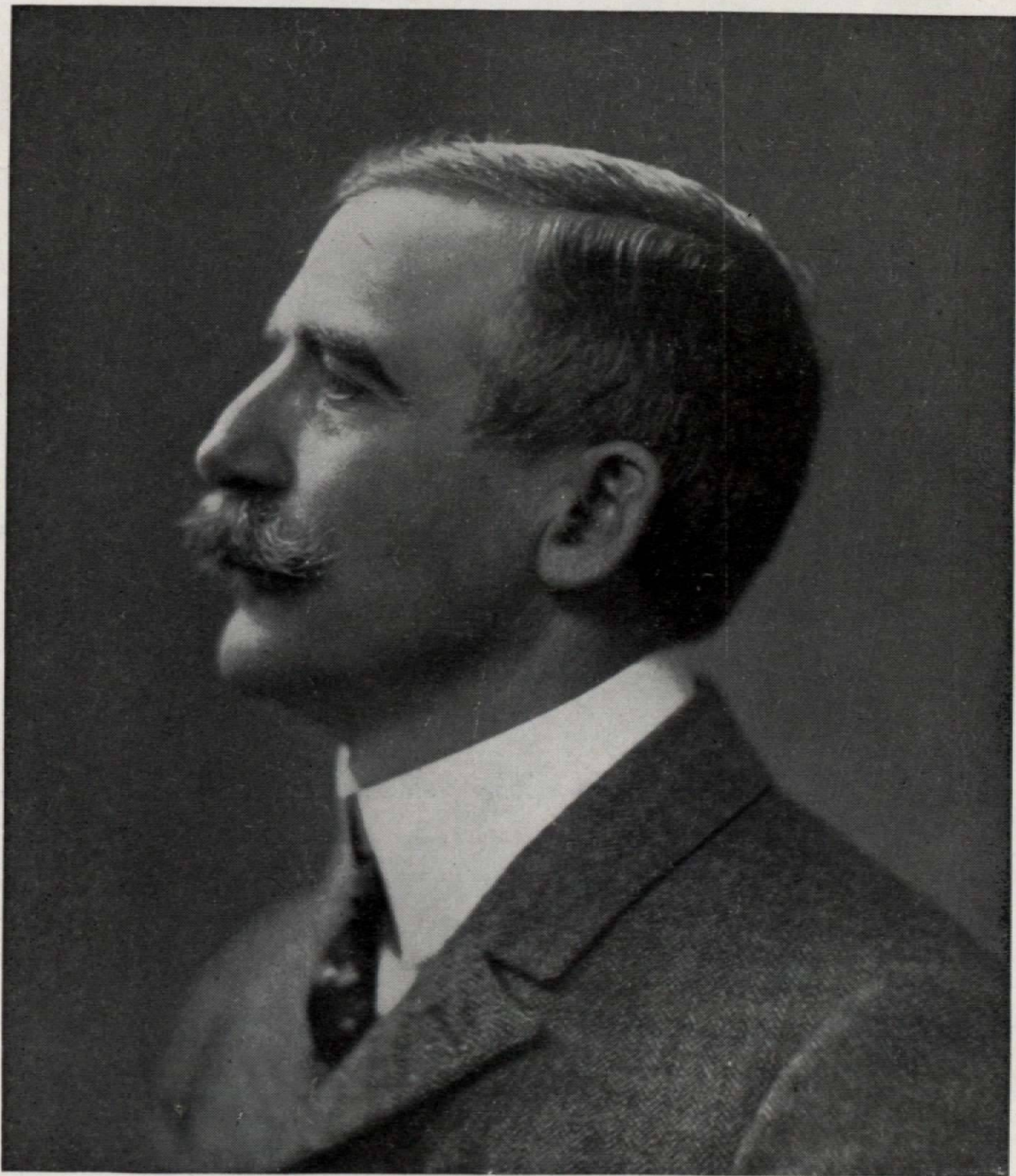
By The Right Hon. Lord Moynihan, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.S., LL.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

MAUL AND LEVEL

Used in the construction of the Building, presented to Dr. Wellcome by the Managing Director of Messrs. Trollope & Colls.

ADDRESS

By Lord Moynihan.



HENRY S. WELLCOME, LL.D., F.S.A.

CEREMONY
OF
LAYING THE CORNER STONE
OF THE
WELLCOME RESEARCH INSTITUTION
LONDON
BY
THE RT. HON. LORD MOYNIHAN OF LEEDS
K.C.M.G., C.B., M.S., LL.D.
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
OF ENGLAND

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1931

[*Extract from Press Report*]

The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of The Wellcome Research Institution was performed by Lord Moynihan on Wednesday, November 25th, in the presence of a large and representative company.

DR. HENRY S. WELLCOME, in his Introductory Remarks, said : Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen : The project of constructing this building has long been studied and planned by me. I have been very fortunate in finding a master mind in Mr. Warwick, the famous architect. His architectural ideals correspond with my own, and his sense of the essential features and adaptations of a building for the purposes of the various departmental laboratories and museums complied with our needs.

I have a strong belief in the inspiring influence of graceful, symmetrical architecture, and I have found by experience that artistic environment is not incompatible with the practical operations of scientific research, but, on the contrary, stimulates the mind and facilitates the solution of difficult problems. Whenever I enter the British Museum I feel stimulated by the sublime architectural expression of that noble building. Special





DR. HENRY S. WELLCOME OPENING THE PROCEEDINGS

tribute should be paid to Mr. Septimus Warwick for his achievement in creating this stately building. Great credit is also due to Messrs. Trollope & Colls, the builders, who have carried out the work of construction with the utmost precision and fidelity.

I have made my remarks very brief, as we are anxious to hear the address of The Rt. Hon. Lord Moynihan, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, who has kindly consented to lay the Corner Stone.

Mr. George E. Pearson, the Deputy-Governing Director of The Wellcome Foundation, will now assist me in placing this casket within the Corner Stone.

(A bronze casket containing historical records of the Wellcome Research Laboratories and Museums was then placed within the stone.)

THIS CASKET, INSERTED IN THE CORNER STONE OF THE WELLCOME RESEARCH INSTITUTION ON THE 25TH NOVEMBER 1931 LAID BY LORD MOYNIHAN OF LEEDS K.C.M.G. C.B. M.S. LL.D. PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, CONTAINS HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE AFFILIATED RESEARCH LABORATORIES AND MUSEUMS FOUNDED BY HENRY S. WELLCOME, LL.D., F.S.A. GOVERNING-DIRECTOR OF THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED. LONDON

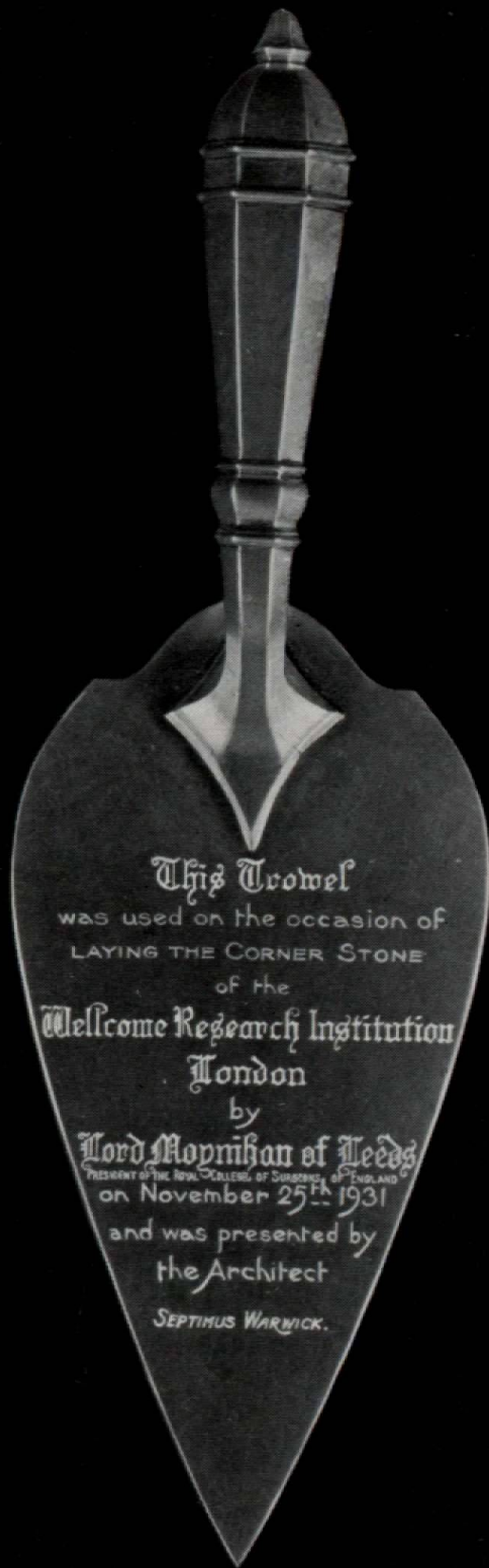
INSCRIPTION ENGRAVED ON LID OF BRONZE CASKET

Mr. SEPTIMUS WARWICK: Lord Moynihan, I have much pleasure in presenting to you this silver trowel for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone.

(The Corner Stone was then placed in position.)

LORD MOYNIHAN, having duly laid the stone and tested it with the level, announced: I declare this Corner Stone well and truly laid.

Mr. WALLACE ELLIOTT (Managing Director, Messrs. Trollope & Colls): Dr. Wellcome, I ask you to accept this maul and level, which have been used by Lord Moynihan



THE SILVER TROWEL
Used by Lord Moynihan in laying the Corner Stone

in laying this Corner Stone. These tools, which are symbols of the ancient and honourable art of masonry, have served their purpose in bringing into existence this building which is a monument of the magnificent services you have rendered to science and humanity, and I hope that you may for many years continue to live and prosper in your good works.

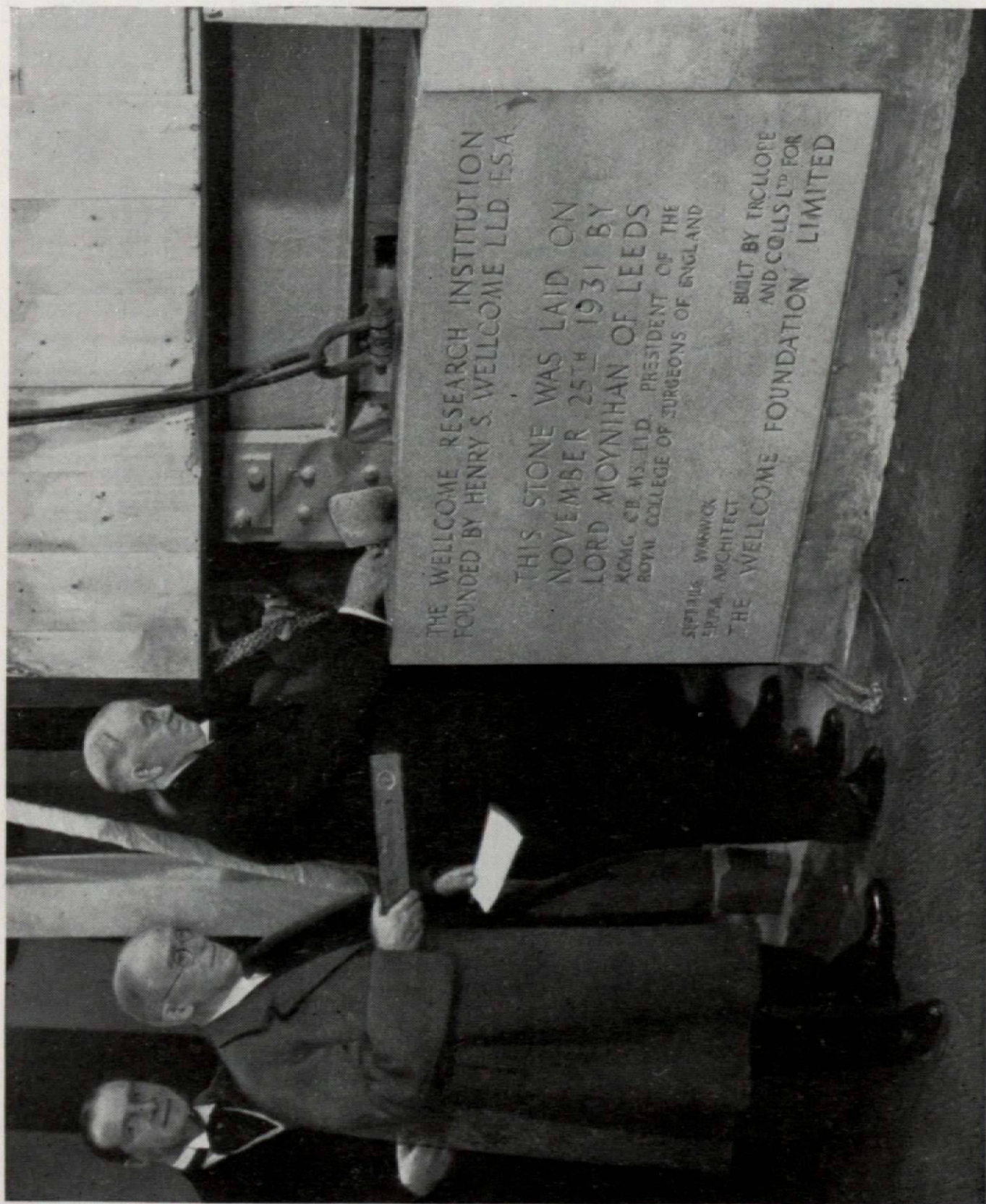
THE ADDRESS

LORD MOYNIHAN: Dr. Wellcome, your Excellencies, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen: To-day we lay the corner stone to a life's work. For 40 years Dr. Wellcome has devoted his best energies, and has bestowed his most lavish gifts, with the intention of creating a great research organisation and founding this institution for medical research. May I briefly recite to you some of his activities during that time. In the year 1894 he founded in London his laboratory for physiological research, which was followed two years later by his laboratory for chemical research.

On the recapture of the Sudan by Kitchener, Dr. Wellcome was one of the first civilians to visit that country, and he there saw, and for some time studied, conditions as they then were; and he found great opportunities for public service. It was in the year 1900 that he founded The Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in connection with the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. The first Director of these Laboratories was Sir Andrew Balfour, who served there for ten years. Attached to that research institution Dr. Wellcome equipped a floating research laboratory, which cruised through the waterways of the Nile and its tributaries in the Sudan, giving the opportunity for continuous research, and for carrying the benefits of medical research to the people who live in far distant parts of that country.

Dr. Wellcome's activities continued also in this country. In the year 1913 he founded in London the Bureau of

LORD MOYNIHAN
LAYING THE
CORNER STONE



RIGHT TO LEFT—LORD MOYNIHAN, DR. HENRY S. WELLCOME
MR SEPTIMUS WARWICK

Scientific Research, and the Historical Medical Museum. In 1914, he founded the Museum of Medical Science, including Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and in 1920 he founded the Entomological Field Laboratory.

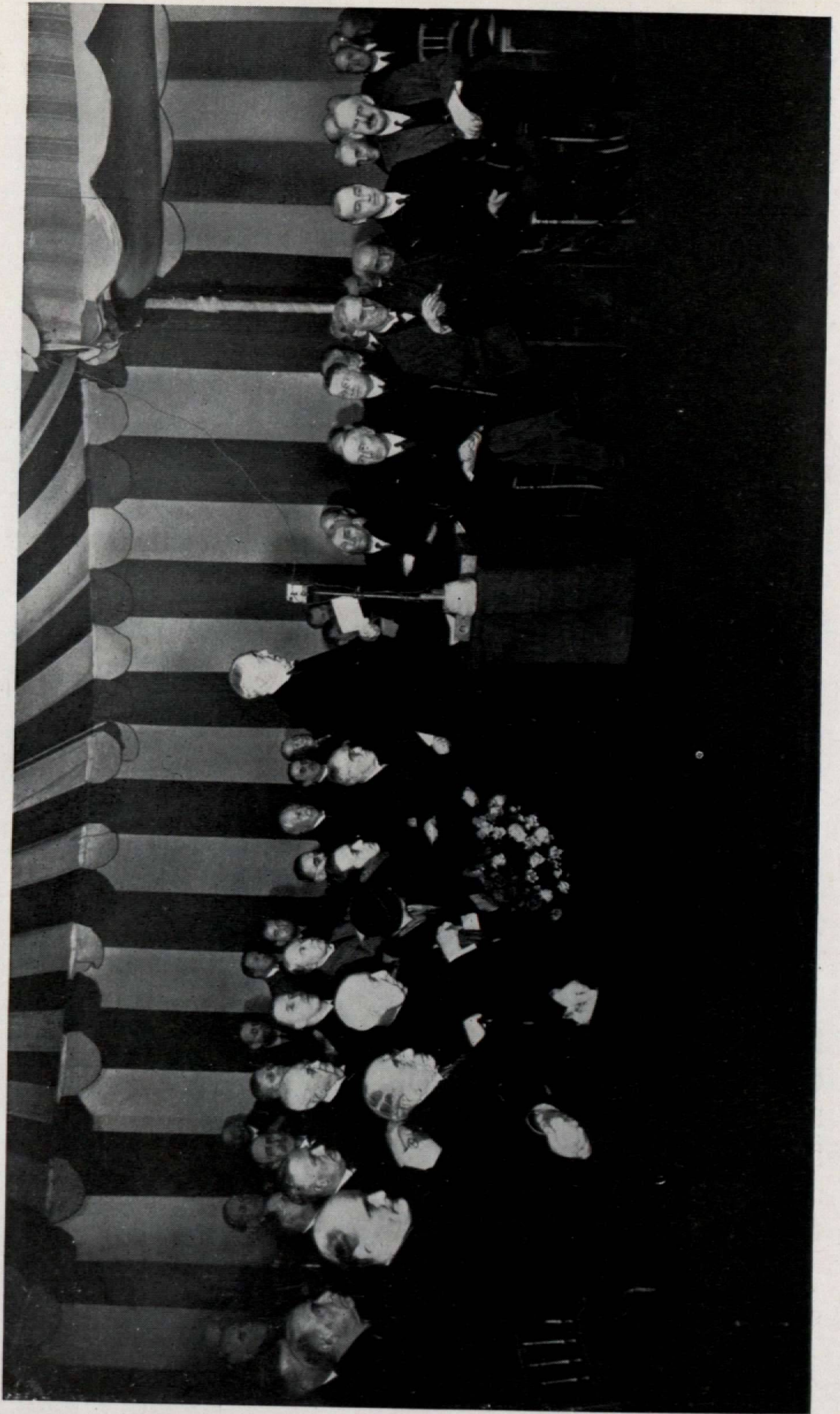
All these affiliated Research Institutions suffered, however, under one great disadvantage, which all research students will at once appreciate: they were separate from one another, giving no opportunity for that hour-to-hour, or minute-to-minute, consultation which is one of the great advantages of having collective research under the one roof; but from to-day we see the possibility of that difficulty being overcome. Under the roof of this building the following subjects are to be studied: tropical medicine and hygiene, medical zoology, entomology and parasitology; there will be twenty-four or more laboratories, including physiological, chemical and various other laboratories. In addition, there will be the Historical Medical Museum, and a Museum of modern Medical Science.

I think you will agree that that is a formidable and very impressive list. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Wellcome's activities, however, have not been confined to this country; for I have recently been reading an account of the proceedings when he gave great help towards securing the foundation of the Gorgas Memorial Tropical Research Laboratories on the Panama Canal.

One of the conspicuous features of Dr. Wellcome's life-work has been at once its relevance and its opportunism. In all his investigations of tropical diseases he begins in an almost virgin country, and the harvest gathered has been such that not only have many lives been saved and much suffering spared, but vast tracts of country have, for the first time, been made fit for human habitation.

The great need of medicine to-day lies in the direction of increasing the opportunities for medical research, and



LORD MOYNIHAN DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS

not less, I think, in the opportunities for creating those competent to undertake medical research.

Physical observation alone—from the time of Hippocrates through our great students, Sydenham, Addison and James Mackenzie—has revealed many secrets which have been so long hidden in connection with diseases that lay within the orbit of pure investigation, and the conquests of mere observation have been innumerable and of a value beyond all reckoning. Upon it a virile and beneficent art has been built, to the infinite advantage of mankind.

It is within living memory that this most exquisite art has found its opportunities extended and its thought affected by the encouragement and adoption of methods which are seeking to change a practical art into an applied science. Difficulties, of course, have been found all along the way, but experiment in medicine is for ever inevitable.

As a result of experiment in medicine, we are happily gradually replacing anatomy by physiology, and if disease is, in many respects, merely altered function, then we are about to create a science new to humans, of comparative function in health and in disease. But experiment has done even more for us than that. I think it has strengthened the arm of medicine, and it has made the tests more severe for the acceptance of evidence which has been derived by the methods of observation.

Medicine depends, of course, not only for its present stability but for its future advance, upon a large number of ancillary sciences. Those sciences are to be studied in this building. The effect, therefore, on medicine will be considerable, but I hope something better even than that will come out of the work done in this Institution and similar institutions; that is, to create in the minds of the leaders of the profession what my friend

THE WELLCOME RESEARCH INSTITUTION
FOUNDED BY HENRY S. WELLCOME LLD. F.S.A.

THIS STONE WAS LAID ON
NOVEMBER 25TH 1931 BY
LORD MOYNIHAN OF LEEDS
KCMG CB. MS. LLD. PRESIDENT OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

BUILT BY TROLLOPE
AND COLLS L^{TD} FOR
FOUNDATION LIMITED

SEPTIMUS WARWICK
ERIBA ARCHITECT
THE WELLCOME

THE CORNER STONE. "Well and truly laid"

Sir Walter Morley Fletcher would like to call "The Religion of Research."

I hope the day is not far distant when those who are to serve upon the teaching staffs of hospitals throughout this country will be permeated by "The Religion of Research," and, in time to come, all members of the teaching staffs will themselves have undergone, in institutions similar to this, a discipline of research.

To-day, in your name, I would like to offer our homage to the man who has made this Institution possible (applause), and by his constant thought, and by his most lavish generosity has done as much, I think, as any man has ever done in this or any other country, to make it possible for those who work within our profession to advance both the science and the art of medicine. Dr. Wellcome, for myself and in the name of us all, I offer you our most grateful homage.

Dr. WELLCOME: Lord Moynihan, I am deeply moved by your generous expressions regarding the success of my pioneer efforts and life-work in the field of Medical Research. With grateful heart and deep appreciation I acknowledge your kind tribute. Great credit for the success of my various undertakings is due to the expert chiefs and staffs who have faithfully carried out my plans and purposes. I want to say that I have been fortunate throughout in securing the services of talented young men with good technical education, who with fidelity and zeal have entered heart and soul into the work and developed under the guidance of the highly qualified Directors of my several Research Institutions.

I want especially to express my sincere thanks to you, Lord Moynihan, for having honoured us by your presence to-day and by performing the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of this Institution.

GUESTS

Among those present were :

The Rt. Hon. Lord Moynihan, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.S., LL.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England ; Lady Moynihan ; Mrs. Wynn Parry.

His Excellency The Chilean Ambassador, Señor Don Enrique Villegas ; The Greek Minister, M. Demetrius Caclamano ; The Egyptian Minister, Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha ; The Cuban Minister, Señor Dr. Don Guillermo Patterson ; Dr. Hugo Rast, representing the Swiss Minister ; The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, The Hon. J. W. Downie, C.M.G. ; The Acting High Commissioner for Newfoundland, Mr. D. James Davies, C.B.E., J.P., B.Sc., F.I.C. ; The Agent-General for South Australia, The Hon. Sir Newman Barwell, K.C.M.G., LL.B. ; The Agent-General for British Columbia, The Hon. F. P. Burden, B.A., B.C.L.S. ; The Agent-General for Alberta, Mr. Hugh M. Baker ; The Agent-General for Ontario, Mr. W. C. Noxon ; The Agent-General for Quebec, The Hon. L. J. Lemieux, M.D. ; The Agent-General for Victoria, Mr. Walter Leitch, C.B.E. ; The Acting Agent-General for Queensland, Mr. H. L. Pike ; The Acting Agent-General for Tasmania, Mr. H. W. Ely, I.S.O.

General Sir Reginald Wingate, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., formerly High Commissioner for Egypt, and Sirdar and Governor-General of the A. E. Sudan ; The Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan, P.C., K.C., M.A., LL.B., F.R.S.E., LL.D., Chairman of the Court, University of London ; Sir E. T. F. Crowe, K.C.M.G., Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade ; Sir Thomas Little Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Sc.D., D.Sc., Litt.D., F.R.S. ; Col. Sir Courtauld Thomson, K.B.E., C.B., M.A., Vice-Chairman, University College Hospital ; Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain, I.M.S., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.A., M.B., LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.Z.S., M.R.I.A., F.R.S., Chairman, Advisory Council, Plants and Animal Products, Imperial Institute ; Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Government Chemist, Treasurer, Royal Institution ; Sir Robert A. Hadfield, Bt., J.P., D.Sc., D.Met., M.I. Mech. E., M.I.E.E., Mem. I.S.I., F.Phys.S., F. Inst. P., M. Inst. C.E., F.I.C., F.R.S., Vice-President, Federation of British Industries ; Sir Andrew Taylor, J.P., F.S.A., R.C.A., F.R.I.B.A., Member of Senate, University of London ; Sir Sidney Low ; Sir Howard D'Egville, K.B.E. ; Sir Robert W. Hamilton, M.A., F.R.G.S., M.P., Member of Council of African Society.

Sir St. Clair Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Ex-President, Royal Society of Medicine ; Sir William Henry Willcox, K.C.I.E.,

C.B., C.M.G., B.Sc., M.D., F.I.C., Medical Adviser to Home Office ; General Sir H. B. Fawcus, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., K.H.P., Director-General, Army Medical Services ; Sir Charles Gordon-Watson, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., Member of Council, Royal College of Surgeons.

Sir John W. Thomson-Walker, D.L., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., President-Elect, V. Congress of Société Internationale d'Urologie ; Sir Leslie MacKenzie, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., General Medical Council ; Sir Robert A. Bolam, O.B.E., M.D., LL.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., General Medical Council, Ex-Chairman, British Medical Association ; H. Morley Fletcher, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., President, Section of Medicine, Royal Society of Medicine ; Lt.-Col. S. P. James, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer and Adviser, Tropical Diseases, Ministry of Health ; V. Warren Low, C.B., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ; Professor W. W. Jameson, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Dean, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine ; Professor R. T. Leiper, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director, Division of Medical Zoology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

G. Carmichael Low, M.A., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P., President, Royal Society Tropical Medicine and Hygiene ; Lt.-Col. H. B. G. Newham, C.M.G., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Warden of Studies and Curator of Museum, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine ; Professor Warrington Yorke, M.D., M.R.C.P., Professor of Tropical Medicine, University of Liverpool ; T. Carnwath, D.S.O., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., Senior Medical Officer, Ministry of Health.

A. T. Stanton, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Chief Medical Adviser to Secretary of State for Colonies ; A. W. G. Bagshawe, C.M.G., M.B., M.R.C.S., Director, Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases ; N. G. Horner, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Editor, *British Medical Journal* ; C. W. Gordon Bryan, M.C., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Hon. Secretary, Royal Society of Medicine ; Professor W. Bulloch, LL.D., M.D., C.M., F.R.S., Hon. Librarian, Royal Society of Medicine ; F. E. Fremantle, O.B.E., M.P., J.P., M.A., M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.L., Member of Council, Royal College of Physicians ; Wing-Commander H. E. Whittingham, C.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. ; H. Tilley, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., Member of Council, Royal Society of Medicine ; Rev. W. J. Webb Anderson, M.D., Ch.B., Secretary, Medical Missionary Association ; H. S. Stannus, Ph.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H., Councillor, Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene ; E. P. Poulton, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., President, Section of Therapeutics, Royal Society of Medicine ; W. E. Miles, T.D., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Member of Council, Royal Society of Medicine.

G. L. Crimp, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. ; N. Hamilton Fairley, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., Councillor, Royal Society

of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; J. T. Duncan, F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., Lecturer and Milner Fellow, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Lt.-Col. E. M. Cowell, D.S.O., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.A.M.C. (T.A.), President, United Services Section, Royal Society of Medicine; Professor G. Elliot Smith, M.A., Litt.D., D.Sc., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Vice-President, Royal Anthropological Institute; J.C.G. Ledingham, C.M.G., D.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Director, Lister Institute; Alfred Cox, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., M.B., B.S., Medical Secretary, British Medical Association; M. B. Ray, D.S.O., M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E.; Capt. L. D. A. Hussey, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; D. F. Fraser-Harris, D.Sc., M.D., C.M., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.C., L.M.C.C.; J. D. Benjafield, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.; Lt.-Col. F. S. Brereton, C.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; T. Wilson Parry, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; S. Forrest Cowell, M.A., Secretary, Royal College of Surgeons; Mr. H. K. M. Troy, Accountant, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Sir W. Morley Fletcher, K.B.E., C.B., Sc.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Secretary, Medical Research Council; Sir Arthur Keith, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Conservator of Museum, Royal College of Surgeons of England; The Hon. Hugh Fletcher Moulton; David Hooper, LL.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., Economic Botanist for India; Professor F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, University College, London; Professor J. L. Myres, O.B.E., D.Sc., D.Litt., General Secretary, British Association for the Advancement of Science; Percy G. H. Boswell, O.B.E., D.Sc., M. Inst. M.M., A.R.C.S., F.G.S., F.R.S., General Secretary, British Association for the Advancement of Science; Lt.-Commander L. C. Bernacchi, O.B.E., F.R.G.S., Member of Council, Royal Geographical Society; C. W. Hobley, C.M.G., Member of Council, Royal Geographical Society; R. T. Gunther, M.A., LL.D., F.L.S., Curator of Lewis Evans Collection of Scientific Instruments, Old Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Edward Hindle, M.A., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., Beit Memorial Research Fellow in Tropical Medicine; F. L. Griffith, M.A., LL.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., Professor of Egyptology, University of Oxford; Ernest Woolley, F.S.A., Council, Society of Antiquaries; M. H. Spielmann, F.S.A.

G. F. Hill, C.B., M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A., The Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum; Reginald A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A., Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum; R. E. M. Wheeler, M.C., M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., Keeper and Secretary, London Museum; C. Tate Regan, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director, British Museum (Natural History); J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A., Keeper of the Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History); W. P. Pycraft, F.L.S., Assistant Keeper, Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History); J. L. Douthwaite, Librarian and Curator, Guildhall Library and Museum, London.

H. A. Gwynne, Editor, *Morning Post*; W. J. M. Lefroy, Editor, *Canada*; Owen Clough, C.M.G.; Rev. T. Gear Willett, Deputation Secretary, China Inland Mission; Alderman A. C. Bossom, L.C.C.; Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, Wellcome Research Institution; Wallace Elliott, Managing Director, Messrs. Trollope & Colls; J. M. Firth, Director of Trollope & Colls.

A. R. Melhuish, Ph.C., President, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; The Hon. George Peel, D.L., J.P., Member of Council, Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum; B. S. Harvey, Member of Council, Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum; G. K. Menzies, M.A., Secretary, Royal Society of Arts; Lt.-Col. Claud Bryan; Capt. Denziel Stanley; G. Hudson Lyall, M.B.E.; Mr. W. Blake; Mr. C. P. Sinclair; Frank Bowcher, R.B.S.; Mr. H. O. Leach; Mr. J. R. McInerey; Mr. W. J. Webb; Mr. F. C. Thomson, Mr. A. A. Tindall.

C. M. Wenyon, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B., B.S., B.Sc., F.R.S., Director-in-Chief, Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research; S. H. Daukes, O.B.E., B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director, Wellcome Museum of Medical Science; Major H. C. Brown, C.I.E., M.B., B.Ch., D.T.M. & H., I.M.S. (retd.); M. E. MacGregor, M.A., D.Sc., Entomologist, Wellcome Field Laboratory; C. A. Hoare, D.Sc.; G. W. M. Findlay, O.B.E., Sc.D., M.D., Ch.B.; J. C. Broom, M.D., Ch.B.; P. R. Colwill, F.C.I.S.

R. A. O'Brien, C.B.E., M.D., B.S., D.P.H., Director, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories; J. W. Trevan, M.B., B.S., B.Sc., M.R.C.P.; A. C. White, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; H. J. Parish, M.D., M.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.; A. T. Glenney, B.Sc.; C. G. Pope, B.Sc.; H. Antrobus, M.A.

T. A. Henry, D.Sc., Director, Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories; H. Paget, M.A.; W. H. Gray, M.Sc.; T. M. Sharp, M.Sc.; J. A. Goodson, F.I.C.; W. Solomon, B.Sc.

L. W. G. Malcolm, M.Sc., F.R.S.E., Conservator, Wellcome Historical Medical Museum; Capt. P. Johnston-Saint, M.A., F.R.S.E., Foreign Secretary, Wellcome Historical Medical Museum; S. Moorat, M.A.; A. L. Dean, F.C.I.S.; A. D. Lacaille, B. ès L., F.S.A. Scot.; Mr. G. Pender-Davidson; Major J. S. Uribe; A. W. Haggis, F.R.M.S.

H. A. D. Jowett, D.Sc.; Leslie Moore, A.C.A., Secretary, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.; E. F. Linstead, Ph.C.; C. Gordon Oakes, M.P.S.; J. Dowdeswell, Ph.C.; S. Smith, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.; F. H. Lees, F.I.C.; E. W. Garnham, L.R.I.B.A.



EXTRACTS FROM PRESS REPORTS
OF PROCEEDINGS

The Times (London):

“ In his address, Lord Moynihan paid tribute to the 40 years' work of Dr. Wellcome in promoting medical research. Dr. Wellcome's work (he said) had always been notable for its relevance and its opportunism. To advance both the science and the art of medicine, Dr. Wellcome had done as much as any man in this or any other country.”

The Morning Post (London):

“ Striking tribute to the work of the medical research institutes founded by Dr. H. S. Wellcome was paid by Lord Moynihan, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, when he laid the corner-stone of the Wellcome Foundation Building, which will contain the three research institutes and two museums founded in London by Dr. Wellcome. The outstanding achievements of these research institutes include important discoveries concerning the organisms responsible for tropical dysentery, methods of immunisation against diphtheria, and indications of a possible method of preventing yellow fever.”

Daily Telegraph (London):

“ Lord Moynihan, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, laid the foundation-stone of the Wellcome Foundation Research Centre in Euston Road, which, when completed, will be one of the largest research centres for medicine in the world.”

British Medical Journal (London):

“ The stone-laying ceremony took place in the presence of a large company, including representatives of several foreign Legations, High Commissioners for the Dominions, representatives of various bodies having imperial interests, of public health authorities and of London University, and members of the medical profession. The building will be a noteworthy piece of London architecture.”

The Lancet (London) :

“The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Wellcome Research Institution was performed by Lord Moynihan in the presence of a large and representative company. The building is of a severely classical style exteriorly, while inside it is to contain all the accommodation and amenities necessary for complete research laboratories and museums. Mr. Septimus Warwick, the architect, has already won warm approval for the design, which was exhibited this year in the Royal Academy.”

Nature (London) :

“As Lord Moynihan remarked, in laying the corner-stone of the Wellcome Research Institution, the ceremony might well be regarded as referring to the corner-stone of a long life's work. By placing the Museum of Medical Science, including tropical medicine and hygiene, and the Historical Medical Museum under one roof, there is no doubt that in London there will be a combination which will be unequalled in the world.”

Tropical Life (London) :

“For those living in this country or elsewhere, with the ever-watchful police, with ambulances, hospitals, etc., refusing to allow you to remain ill if they can help it, the work carried out by the now amalgamated activities of Dr. Wellcome's various ‘children,’ under the name of the Wellcome Research Institution, is wonderful enough, but you must go into the unknown and uncivilised places abroad, or even on tropical estates and stations where help is not at hand to pounce on you if you totter, to realise fully what good the work of these various laboratories can do and are doing.”

The Medical Press (London) :

“At the ceremony a bronze casket containing the historical records of the Wellcome Research Laboratories

and Museums was inserted in the corner stone, and Lord Moynihan paid tribute to the forty years' work of the founder, Dr. Henry S. Wellcome, in promoting medical research. In 1894, he founded a laboratory for physiological research here, followed by one for chemical research. When Khartoum was captured by Kitchener, Dr. Wellcome founded a research institute there for tropical diseases ; in 1913, he opened in London the Bureau of Scientific Research and the Historical Medical Museum ; in 1914, the Museum of Medical Science ; and in 1920, the Entomological Field Laboratory."

Medical World (London) :

" Still another fine building is rising to grace the Metropolis for the advancement of our art by way of research, all through the munificence of a private benefactor—Dr. H. S. Wellcome. For over forty years he has made the profession his debtor in countless ways ; this latest evidence of his interest in everything pertaining to physic is intended to house nearly all the institutions in and about London that have sprung from his scientific and antiquarian enthusiasm."

Pharmaceutical Journal (London) :

" The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Rt. Hon. Lord Moynihan, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.S., LL.D., laid the corner stone of the new building, which will furnish the additional accommodation which is required owing to the recent extensive development of these research laboratories and museums, and will provide facilities further to co-ordinate their activities. It will be provided with the most modern scientific research equipment."

Chemist and Druggist (London) :

" The corner stone of the new building in course of erection for the Wellcome Research Institution at the

corner of Gordon Street and Euston Road, was laid by Lord Moynihan, President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Lord Moynihan, after declaring the stone well and truly laid, said that for forty years Dr. Wellcome had devoted his best energies, and had bestowed his most lavish gifts, with the intention of creating a great research institution, and founding an institute for medical research."

Chemical Age (London) :

"It is intended to maintain the Wellcome Museum of Medical Science, with its special exhibits covering tropical medicine and hygiene, upon the ground floor of the new building, with administrative offices and lecture-rooms on the basement floors. University classes have made constant use of the old Museum together with many general practitioners and consultants, and the extension has been made principally to enable the teaching facilities of the Museum and the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, which it serves, to be extended."

Chemistry and Industry (Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, London) :

"Lord Moynihan, in the course of his address, said that on behalf of those present he would like to offer homage to the man who had made that institution possible, and by his constant thought and by his most lavish generosity, had done as much as any man had ever done in this country to make it possible for those who worked within this profession to advance both the science and art of medicine."

West Africa (London) :

"The recent laying of the corner stone of the new Wellcome Research Institution building by Lord Moynihan, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, marks a further stage in the great work carried out for scientific research by Dr. H. S. Wellcome."

THE WELLCOME RESEARCH INSTITUTION

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE

The Wellcome Research Institution embraces the following affiliated Research Laboratories, Museums, etc.

BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES
CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES
HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM
MUSEUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE
ENTOMOLOGICAL FIELD LABORATORY

The Wellcome Foundation Ltd. is constructing a new research building at the corner of Gordon Street and Euston Road, London, on a site measuring 225 feet by 135 feet, previously occupied by their Bureau of Scientific Research and Museum of Medical Science. This building will provide accommodation for the various Wellcome Research Laboratories and Museums, except the Physiological Research Laboratories, which are located at Langley Court, Beckenham, Kent, with grounds of more than 100 acres of park land, and the Entomological Field Laboratory, which is situated in open country at Claremont, Esher, Surrey.

During many years the Foundation has maintained medical and chemical research laboratories and museums, but recent extensive developments in their operations have made it necessary further to extend and co-ordinate their activities.

The new building will furnish the additional accommodation required, and will be provided with the most modern scientific equipment.

Details and illustrations of the Wellcome Research Laboratories and Museums, as they existed prior to the foundation of the Wellcome Research Institution, will be found on pages 31-59.

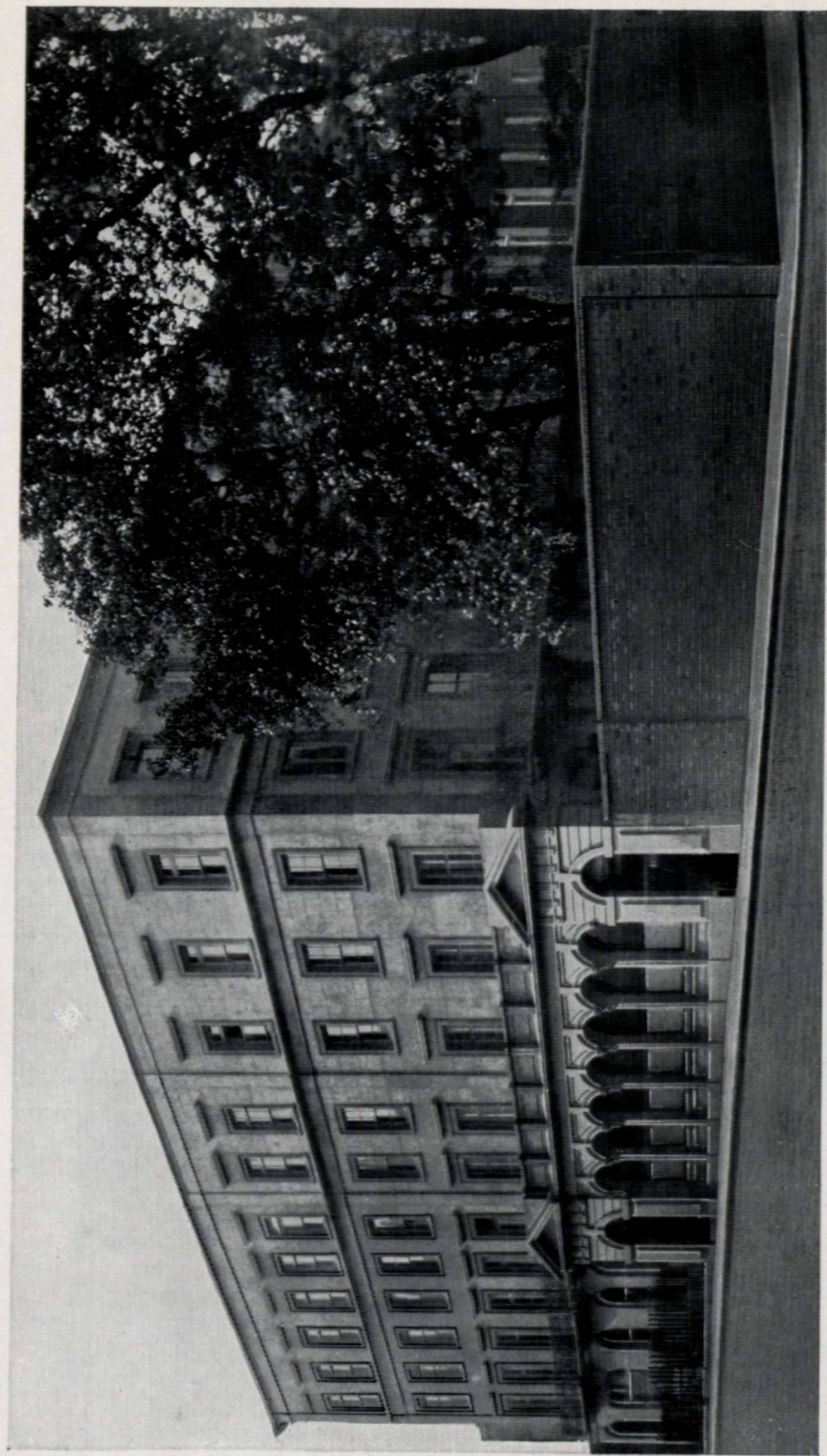
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

The architecture of the new building is of the Grecian-Ionic Order. On the Euston Road façade there are twelve massive Ionic columns. The central four columns are free standing and are surmounted by a pediment, from each side of which extends a balustrade. Behind the pediment and balustrade is a two-floor tower, recessed some 30 feet. The facings are of Portland stone. The Gordon Street elevation is treated in a similar manner. The elevation to Gower Place is treated simply. There are nine floors in all.

The building is a steel-framed structure. The main entrance doors, vestibule doors and those between the galleries on the upper floors are all of bronze, as are also the balustrade railings and gates, lift cars, garage doors, windows, electrical fittings, door frames, hand rails and radiator grilles. The stairways are all of ferro-concrete, the main staircase being faced with marble.

The internal appointments have been designed to afford every facility for efficient working. The heating and ventilating systems are of the most scientific and modern types, maintaining adequate ventilation and uniform room temperature. The auditorium, with a seating capacity of 500, has been designed to attain a high acoustic efficiency and has its own ventilating plant.

British Empire materials have been used throughout with the exception of some Italian marble. During the construction the number of workmen employed has averaged more than 500.



THE BUILDING AND SITE PREVIOUSLY OCCUPIED BY THE WELLCOME BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND MUSEUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, ENDSLEIGH COURT, 33, GORDON STREET, LONDON, W.C.1., BEFORE ITS DEMOLITION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW RESEARCH INSTITUTION BUILDING

FOUNDED IN 1913

* THE WELLCOME
BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
(THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.)

C. M. WENYON, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B., B.S., B.Sc., F.R.S.
DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF

Formerly at
Endsleigh Court, 33, Gordon Street
LONDON, W.C.1

ALL THE RESEARCH LABORATORIES AND MUSEUMS
HEREIN REFERRED TO ARE AFFILIATED TO THE
BUREAU

The Bureau, which was reconstructed and enlarged in 1926, will now be greatly extended in the new building, and will include a large number of research laboratories devoted to the study and investigation of medical problems more particularly in their relation to tropical medicine and hygiene. In addition to research laboratories the Bureau comprises an art studio, photographic department, and a number of auxiliary rooms devoted to the preparation of specimens for research, sterilisation and other purposes.

* The late Sir Andrew Balfour, distinguished authority on tropical medicine, was Director-in-Chief of The Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research for 10 years from the time of its foundation in 1913. For 10 years prior to 1913 he was Director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. Extensive reports of the work of these Laboratories at Khartoum were published. As chief health officer, Sir Andrew sought and destroyed the breeding-places of mosquitoes, wiped out malaria and made Khartoum the most healthy city in Africa. The death-rate was reduced from 70 to 7 per mille. The Governor-General of the Sudan reported that no words of his could adequately express Sir Andrew Balfour's services to the country.

Sir Andrew Balfour was succeeded at Khartoum by the late Dr. A. J. Chalmers and later by Major R. G. Archibald, the present distinguished Director, who has been associated with the Laboratories with great distinction for 20 years.

In the research laboratories investigations are conducted in various branches of medical science, medical zoology, parasitology, bacteriology, pathology, chemo-therapy, and other subjects.

The research library in the building contains representative standard works, reprint files and current medical literature dealing more especially with the research departments mentioned above.

Routine teaching is not undertaken at the Bureau, but, when practicable, individual research workers who wish to follow any particular line of investigation may be given accommodation and facilities for their studies.

Information is supplied gratis to medical men, health officers and others at home and abroad, with a view to assisting them in their work and investigations.

The results of the researches carried out at the Bureau and at the affiliated Laboratories mentioned below are published for the most part in various current scientific periodicals and transactions. In addition, publications dealing with special subjects are issued from time to time by the Bureau.

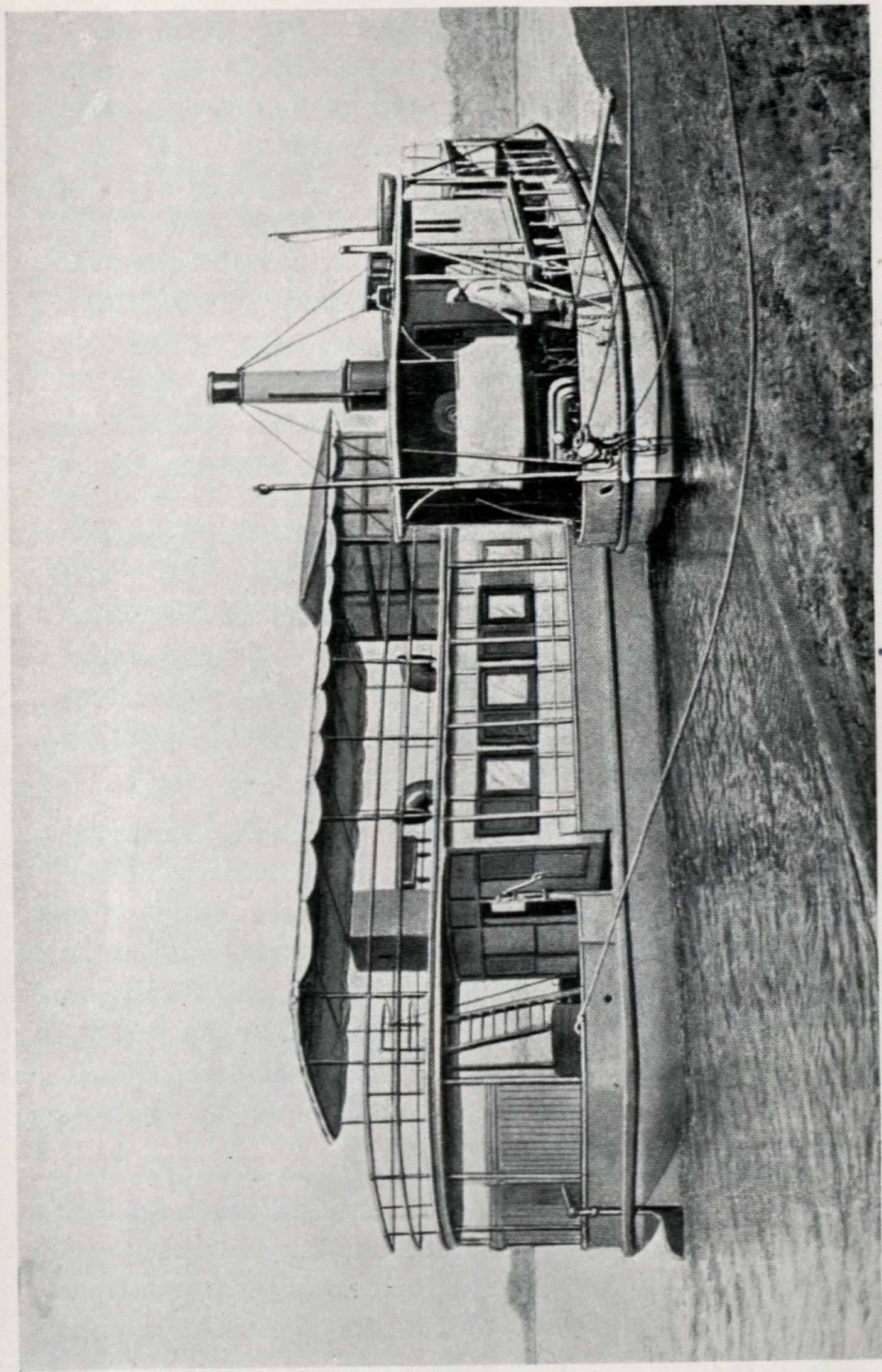
In 1913, Dr. Wellcome placed the services of Dr. Louis Sambon, a member of the staff of The Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, at the disposal of The Pellagra Investigation Committee, in order that the investigations, commenced with Dr. Wellcome's assistance in Italy in 1910, might be continued.

In 1914, Dr. Wellcome sent Sir Andrew Balfour, then Director-in-Chief of the Bureau, on a mission to the West Indies and the South American tropics for the purpose of investigating certain local problems in tropical diseases.

Sir Andrew visited Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Venezuela, where, after travelling up the Orinoco River to Ciudad Bolivar, he worked his way back to the coast and visited Caracas and the island of Curaçao, thence proceeding to Maracaibo and subsequently to Port Colombia. He travelled south on the Magdalena River to Mariquita and thence, partly by steamer and partly by mountain railway, to Bogotá, the capital of Colombia. The return was made by trekking westwards by mountain, forest and valley, to the Rio Atrato and then northwards to Carthagená. Sir Andrew next visited the Panama Canal Zone, Jamaica and Cuba. In Panama he conferred with General Gorgas, by whose genius results almost precisely like those obtained by Sir Andrew Balfour in Khartoum were achieved. Malaria and other tropical diseases were exterminated and the death-rate reduced from a similar high figure to 7 per mille. Sir Andrew published the results of his investigations in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and in "War Against Tropical Disease," published by the Bureau.

Dr. Wellcome placed the Bureau of Scientific Research and its staff and resources wholly at the disposal of the British War Office throughout the great World War (1914/1918), and the members of the Bureau staff were appointed to various official positions in connection with the Army Medical Hospitals in England and in the various fields of action, especially in tropical and sub-tropical areas. The work included the training of Army Medical officers for service in tropical regions.

In 1915, Sir Andrew Balfour was sent to France for the purpose of studying and advising on the possibility of improvements in ambulance equipment, and in connection with the sanitary problems of the army. Later in the



THE WELLCOME FLOATING RESEARCH LABORATORY ON THE NILE
WITH ITS TENDER S.W. "CULEX"

Fitted and equipped with the most up-to-date scientific technical appliances

same year, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was appointed a member of the Army Medical Advisory Committee in the Near East, serving in Gallipoli, Macedonia and Egypt.

In 1916, as President of the Army Medical Advisory Committee, Sir Andrew proceeded to India and Mesopotamia. The Medical Advisory Committee in the Near East and Mesopotamia inspected in detail every organisation concerned with the health of the troops, and reported its findings, with recommendations, not only to the War Office, but also to the local commanders, who were able immediately to take advantage of the advice and to effect a great improvement in the health of the forces.

In 1917, Sir Andrew Balfour accompanied the Inspecting Major-General as his Scientific Adviser to East Africa, where again his unrivalled experience was the means of bettering the health and sanitary conditions of the army. In 1918, he was appointed President of the Egyptian Public Health Commission to formulate a plan for the reorganisation of the public health service in Egypt.

On the completion of that work Sir Andrew Balfour visited Palestine on the invitation of General Allenby. During the war he wrote "The Medical Entomology of Salonica" and "Memoranda on Some Medical Diseases in the Mediterranean War Area." Both these publications proved of much value, the latter especially being constantly used by practically every medical officer in the tropical and sub-tropical areas.

In accordance with Dr. Wellcome's offer and at the request of the War Office, in 1915, Dr. Wenyon,* the present

* Prior to his connection with The Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, Dr. Wenyon had been in association with Sir Andrew Balfour at The Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartoum. In 1907, Dr. Wenyon was appointed in charge of the Wellcome

Director-in-Chief, was appointed to conduct at The Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research tutorial classes in the diagnosis of protozoal infections for medical officers who were destined for service in the tropical and sub-tropical war areas. Late in 1915 he also lectured to troops on the principles of protective vaccination against typhoid fever and other diseases.

In 1916, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Dr. Wenyon joined Sir Andrew Balfour on the Medical Advisory Committee, and in Egypt conducted investigations into the amœbic dysentery and other intestinal protozoal infections.

These researches led to the discovery of new organisms, the method of spread of dysentery by flies, the most efficacious mode of administration of emetine for amœbic dysentery, and the identification of large numbers of amœbic dysentery carriers, not only amongst troops resident in Egypt, but also amongst those just arriving from England. The last observation saved a large amount of detention in hospital of apparently healthy men, and prevented the establishment of many unnecessary diagnostic centres. The conclusion reached was that a clinically healthy man was fit for service whether he were a carrier or not. The results of the investigations are described in detail in "Human Intestinal Protozoa in

Floating Laboratory by means of which he was able to carry out researches in pathology, protozoology, etc., on the Nile and its tributaries from Khartoum as far south as six degrees north latitude.

This Floating Research Laboratory is believed to be *the first* in the world. It is a two-decked vessel equipped by the founder of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, operating as efficiently as any modern scientific research laboratory on land.

As an auxiliary to the chief Laboratories at Khartoum it enabled valuable research work to be done in remote parts of the country otherwise difficult or impossible of access to the research worker.

the Near East," by Dr. Wenyon and his collaborator, Dr. F. W. O'Connor.

Later in 1916 Dr. Wenyon proceeded with the Committee to India and Mesopotamia. In 1917, he was appointed consultant in malaria to the Salonika Expeditionary Force, and, in charge of the Malaria Enquiry Laboratory, carried out and organised researches into the method of spread, incidence, treatment and prevention of malaria.

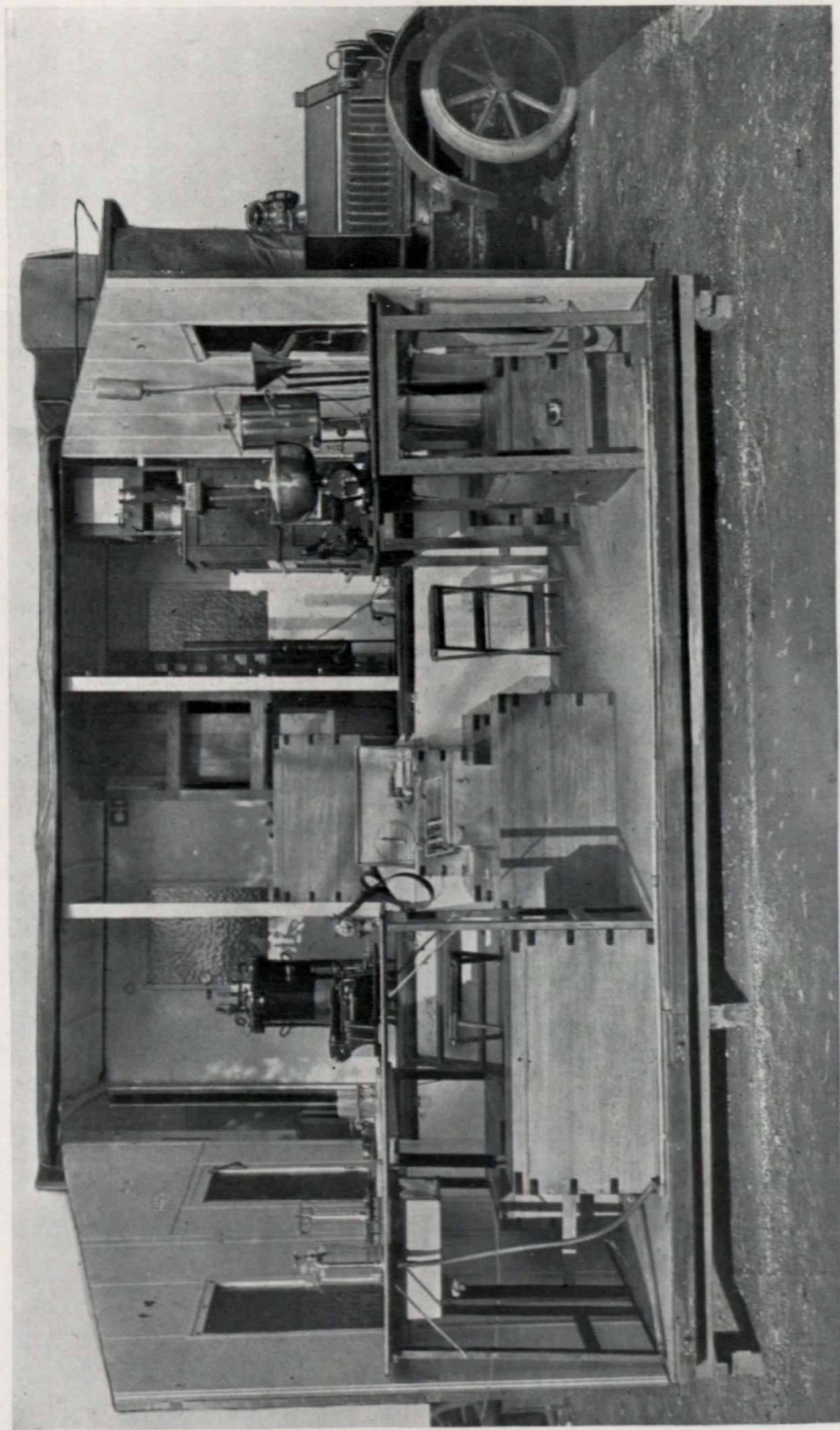
A full account of the work Dr. Wenyon carried out is given in "Malaria in Macedonia," published in the Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and in the "Medical History of the War," the latter embracing malaria as it affected troops in all the War areas. In the post-war period 1918-1920, with the rank of Colonel, he was appointed consultant pathologist to the Army of the Black Sea, serving in Turkey and the Caucasus.

On the departure from the Wellcome Bureau of Sir Andrew Balfour and Dr. Wenyon on war service, Dr. Stevenson was appointed Acting-Director of the Bureau, and the tutorial classes were continued there by Mr. Clifford Dobell. Dr. Stevenson and other members of the staff of the Bureau carried out important investigations on amoebic dysentery and other protozoal infections amongst troops invalided from abroad, particularly in the Dominion and Colonial hospitals in this country.

In 1915, Dr. Wellcome organised a special Ambulance Construction Commission and provided a prize fund for the purpose of securing improvements in motor ambulances for service field work, etc.

The Commission consisted of :

Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.,
Chairman British Red Cross Society.



MEDICAL MOTOR FIELD LABORATORY

Presented to the War Office, 1918

Interior view after removal of one end of annexe. The whole can be put together or packed for transport in two hours

Major-General Sir John Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O., Quartermaster-General to the Forces.

Surgeon-General Sir Arthur May, K.C.B., Director-General, Medical Department, R.N.

Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., Acting Director-General, Army Medical Service.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Claude MacDonald, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., St. John Ambulance Association.

Sir John Furley, C.B., St. John Ambulance Association.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., M. Inst. C.E., M.I.Mech.E., F.R.S.

John Robertson, Esq.

Sir Andrew Balfour acted as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Commission.

Two hundred and thirty-three designs were submitted and considered by the Commission, who as a result were enabled to bring many improvements to the notice of the Admiralty, War Office, British Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association and other bodies.

The best designs submitted were by service competitors, who, unfortunately, according to regulations, were not permitted to accept the awards. Dr. Wellcome therefore diverted the prize fund of £2000 to the construction of a Medical Motor Field Laboratory which he presented to the War Office early in 1918, through the Bureau of Scientific Research.

This Mobile Laboratory was attached to the British Army in Palestine and carried out the bacteriological work of the Egyptian, Indian and Prisoner of War Hospitals within a radius of 10 miles of the headquarters at Ludd. The work covered blood films for malaria and relapsing fever, blood cultures, fæcal examinations for dysentery and cholera, agglutination tests for typhoid,

paratyphoid and typhus. During the final advance the mobility of the Laboratory greatly extended its field of utility. The malarial work increased greatly, and as many as 600 blood films were examined daily. After the Armistice the Laboratory was detailed to work on the widespread influenza epidemic. In 1919, it proceeded to Egypt, and subsequently was transferred to India, having been handed over to the Government of that country.

After the war Dr. Wellcome placed the services of Sir Andrew Balfour at the Government disposal for the purpose of investigating conditions and making recommendations for improving the health of Mauritius. The results of Sir Andrew's investigations are given in a series of seven detailed Government reports, each one dealing with sanitary matters in a particular district. Recommendations were made for improvements in relation to water supplies, refuse destruction, ankylostomiasis, schistosomiasis, dysentery, plague and malaria, while it was shown that there was scope for the reorganisation and extension of the sanitary and hospital services, including laboratory facilities.

Subsequently (1922) Dr. Wellcome placed the services of Dr. MacGregor, Entomologist to The Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, at the disposal of the Colonial Office for the purpose of studying the mosquitoes of Mauritius. Dr. MacGregor discovered the presence in the island of a second malaria-carrying mosquito and determined the distribution of the mosquitoes and the factors favouring their development. A scheme of control was elaborated and recommendations for the development of anti-malarial work were given. A full report of Dr. MacGregor's investigations was published by the Bureau under the title "Mosquito Surveys."

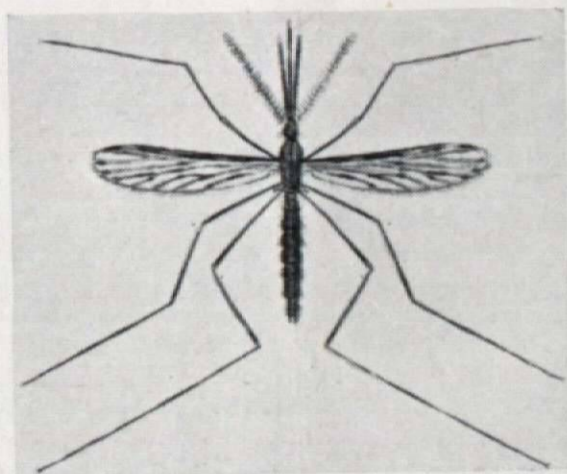
*More than 220 Scientific Publications and Reports issued
from this Research Bureau*

ESTABLISHED IN 1920
THE WELLCOME
ENTOMOLOGICAL FIELD LABORATORY
OF
THE BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
M. E. MACGREGOR, M.A., D.Sc.
ENTOMOLOGIST

The Entomological Field Laboratory, a department connected with the Bureau, was originally located at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Wisley, Surrey, where, through the courtesy of the Society's Committee and the Director of the Gardens, facilities have been granted for the study of the insect pests harboured by the plant life in the gardens.

It has now been transferred to more commodious premises at Claremont, Esher, Surrey.

This Laboratory carries on researches into the life-history and habits of such noxious insect pests as mosquitoes, etc., etc., a careful study of which in the field affords the surest means of discovering methods for their control and extermination.

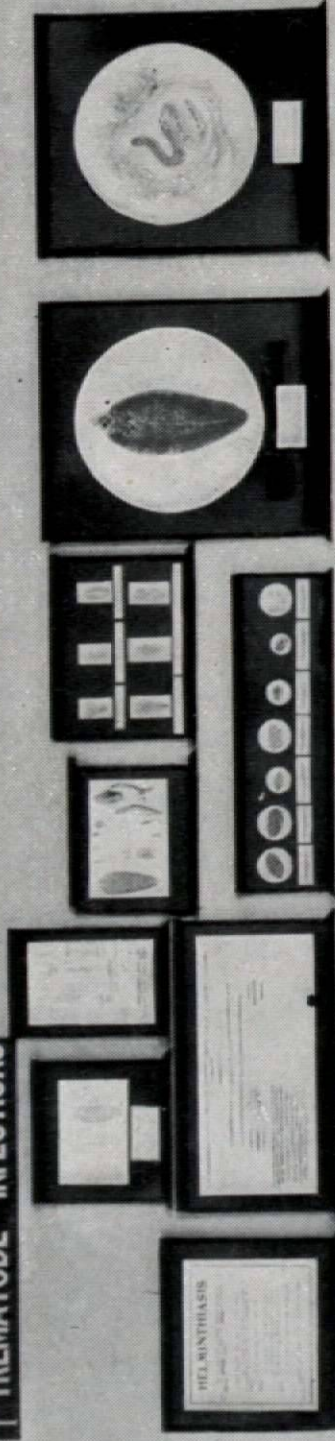


HELMINTHIC DISEASES(1)

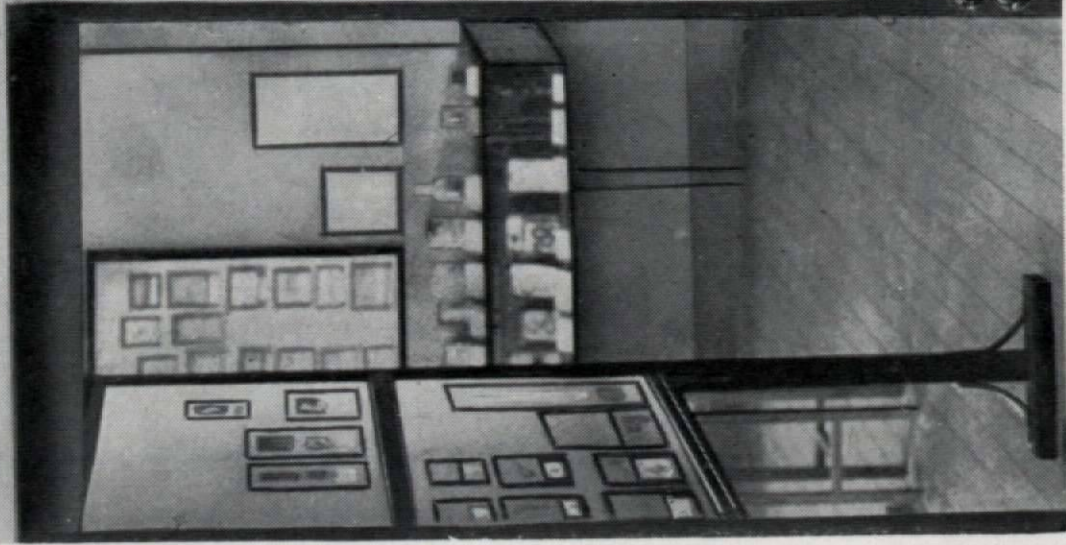
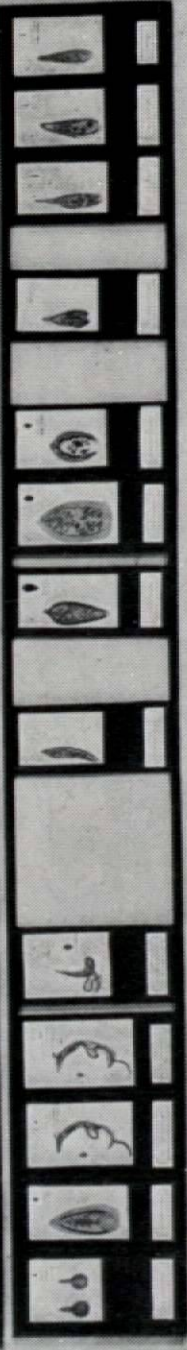
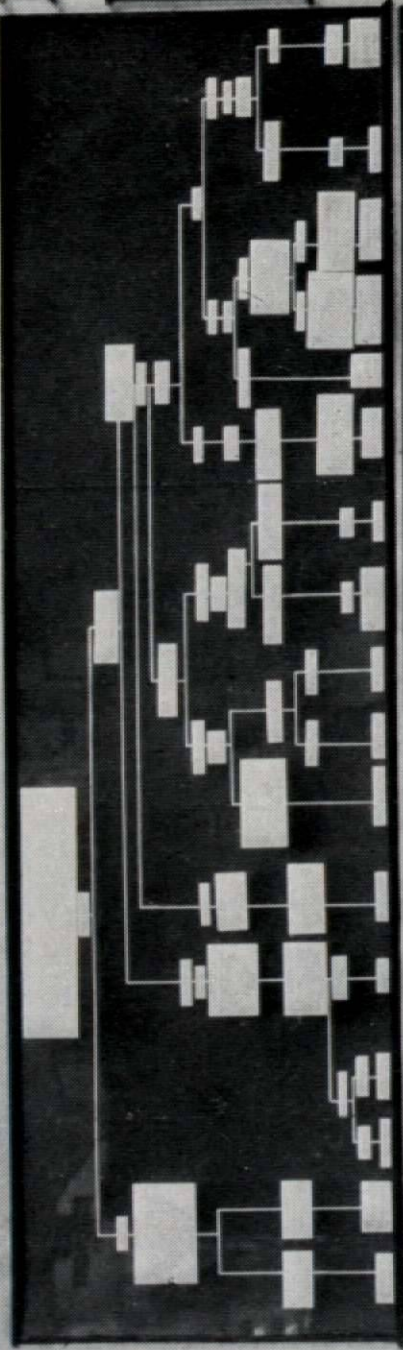
GENERAL HELMINTHOLOGY



1 TREMATODE INFECTIONS



HELMINTHIASIS



COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECTION ON HELMINTHIC DISEASES
THE WELLCOME MUSEUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, LONDON
Before demolition and the construction of the new Research Institution Building

FOUNDED IN 1914

THE WELLCOME
MUSEUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

INCLUDING TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE

S. H. DAUKES, O.B.E., B.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
DIRECTOR

Formerly at
Endsleigh Court, 33, Gordon Street
LONDON, W.C.1

This Museum was originated in 1914 as a section of The Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, then located at 10, Henrietta Street, W.1. In the course of time it was greatly developed and extended in scope and transferred to Endsleigh Court. The Museum of Medical Science, after a period of further development and reconstruction, was reopened in 1926 by the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, then Minister of Health.

The Museum of Medical Science presents an entirely new system of visual teaching.

The purpose and plan of this Museum is to give a general survey of human disease from every aspect. The causation, pathology, symptomatology, treatment and prevention of disease are demonstrated by means of pathological specimens, models, paintings, photographs, etc., in such a way that they convey a graphic picture of the more important features.

Associated with each disease a short summary is set forth of the important points; also there are files containing abstracts with regard to all the more recent work.

A museum demonstration of the microscopic side of morbid anatomy presents certain difficulties; an effort

has been made to overcome these by means of colour photo-micrography. In many of the sections these photographs are shown in special illuminated cases. Thus an attempt has been made to provide a continuous demonstration of disease which will fix itself on the attention and memory of those who visit the Museum.

The Museum of Medical Science is a Research Museum and is open to all Medical Men, Health Officers and Students, also to laymen interested in medicine, if introduced by a registered Medical Practitioner.

Many Teachers of Medicine, Surgery and Hygiene have found this Museum helpful to them in effectually illustrating the various branches of Medical and Surgical Science to their Students, and they are cordially invited to continue such use. Arrangements can be made in advance for teachers to give their classes demonstrations at the Museum.

During the last 8 years The Wellcome Museum of Medical Science has participated in many Health Exhibitions at the request of the British Government.

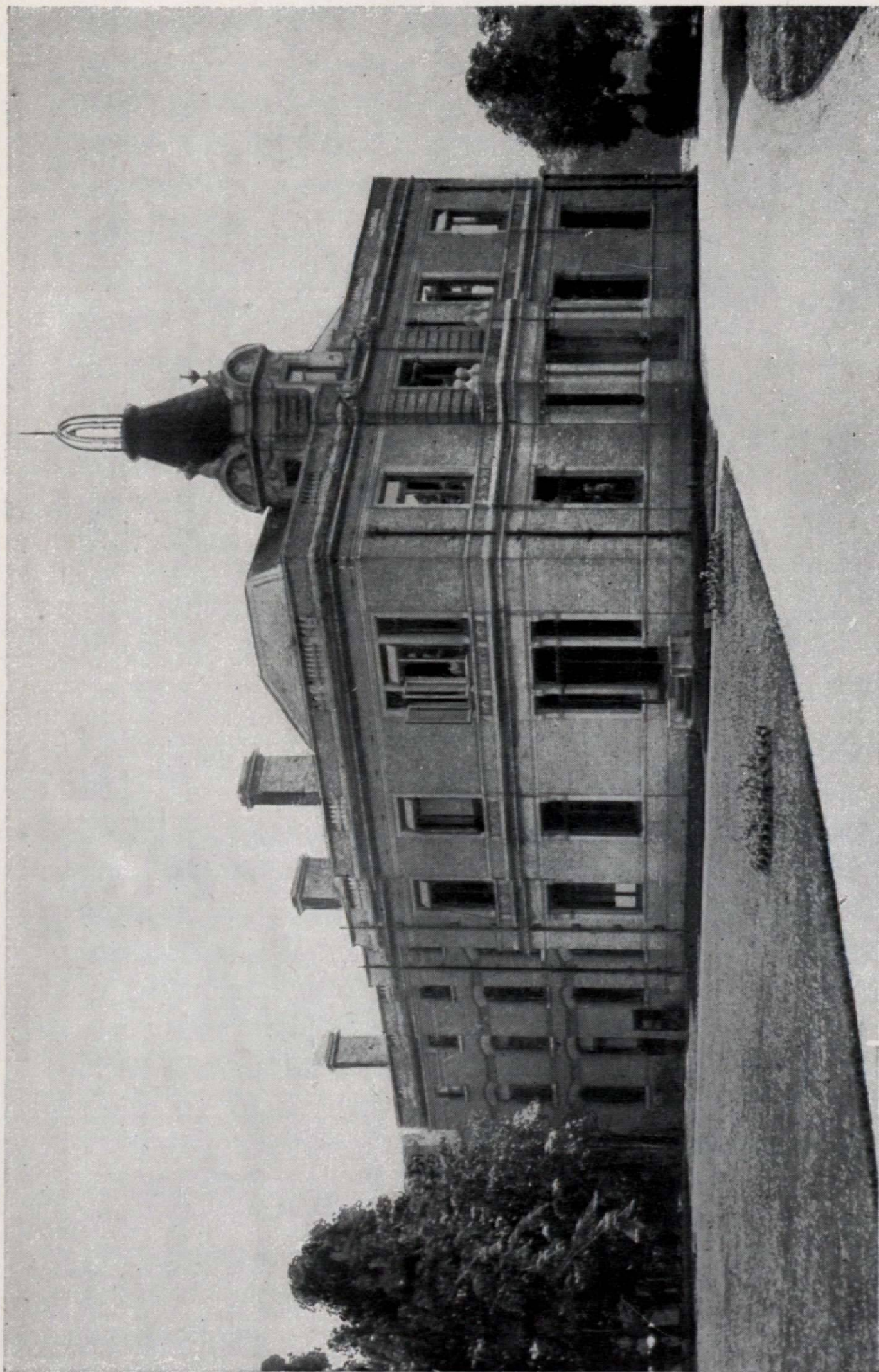
In 1924, at the Wembley Exhibition, it was responsible for organising and installing the Tropical Diseases Section in the Government Pavilion and, in addition, for supplying many important exhibits.

In the 1925 Wembley Exhibition, at the request of the Ministry of Health, the Director of The Wellcome Museum of Medical Science organised and supervised a Hygiene Demonstration in the Government Pavilion, in which all departments of the Ministry participated. Here, too, much material was lent by the Wellcome Museum. A large part of this exhibit was subsequently displayed at Dunedin. Further assistance was given to the New Zealand Government.

In 1931, at the request of the Department of Overseas Trade, The Wellcome Museum of Medical Science undertook the organisation of the Tropical Health Exhibit in the British Pavilion at the Maritime and Colonial Exhibition, Antwerp. The materials and specimens were supplied mainly by The Wellcome Museum of Medical Science and the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. So successful was this exhibit that it was subsequently transferred to Buenos Aires and then to Dresden.

The entire organisation of the British Health Section of the Paris Colonial Exhibition in 1931 was undertaken by The Wellcome Museum of Medical Science at the request of the Department of Overseas Trade. For this section, which was designed on a very large scale and embraced practically all the important diseases which affect our Colonies, the scientific exhibits were devised entirely from the resources of the Wellcome Museum.

PROGRESS AND ARRANGEMENT. At the present time, whilst many sections of the Museum are complete and well supplied with material, some sections, which have only recently been organised, are in an early stage of development. Much of the success of the Museum depends upon its completeness and the continued co-operation, help, advice and generous contribution of specimens and information by Medical Men and other Scientists interested in this field of work in various parts of the world. Indebtedness for such help is most gratefully acknowledged.



MAIN PERMANENT RESEARCH BUILDING
THE WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES
LANGLEY COURT, BECKENHAM, KENT. FOUNDED IN 1894

Affiliated to The Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research
These Laboratories will continue to occupy the present buildings

FOUNDED IN 1894

THE WELLCOME
PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH
LABORATORIES

Langley Court, BECKENHAM, KENT

R. A. O'BRIEN, C.B.E., M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
DIRECTOR

The development of Therapeutics from a largely empirical code into an experimental science is one of the most striking and significant results of the world-wide scientific activity which has characterised the past half-century. The change has been brought about by the immense advances in the contributory sciences of Pathology, Bacteriology, Physiology and Pharmacology, which, indeed, may all be said to date their history as experimental sciences from within the same period.

A recognition of this development, and a desire to promote original research in these fields, led to the foundation, in 1894, of The Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, the activities of which cover a wide field of therapeutic investigation in Bacteriology, Physiology with Pharmacology, Serology and Veterinary medicine. These Laboratories are located at Langley Court, Beckenham, Kent, and occupy an estate of more than 100 acres of park land.

There are eight main buildings and approximately 90 laboratories and auxiliary offices.



A SECTION OF ONE OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES
AT THE WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, LANGLEY COURT

The production of anti-sera and of bacterial preparations for specific inoculation, and the researches in bacteriology and the mechanism of immunity arising from the development of this Department of Therapeutics, have been an important part of the work of these Laboratories from the time of their foundation. During the late world-war several million doses of Tetanus Antitoxin Serum were supplied to the troops, and this great achievement saved a vast number of lives.

The Laboratories also took a prominent part in the research development and production of gas-gangrene antitoxin, of which also very large quantities were supplied to the military authorities in the various war areas. Since the war, this antitoxin has been widely employed in abdominal surgery, puerperal septicæmia, and in grossly infected wounds.

These Laboratories were pioneers in the production and introduction of anti-diphtheritic and other sera, and by original research have done much to raise the standard of this group of medicaments and to maintain production at a high level of concentration and efficiency.

The Pharmacological Department carries on investigations into the mode of action and the nature of the active principles of drugs of vegetable, animal and mineral origin, and the production by synthesis of substances identical with, or related to, the naturally occurring active principles, both in structure and in physiological action. Many medicinal agents have thus been investigated from all points of view in The Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, and many others have there been physiologically examined.

As an example, the discovery and isolation of ergotoxine, now admitted to be the active therapeutic constituent of ergot, was carried out in these Laboratories in 1906, during the directorship of Dr. H. H. Dale.* This was followed by the isolation of the associated amines 'Tyramine' and 'Ergamine' (Histamine), which were found also to possess definite physiological activity.

Incidental to this pharmacological work has been research on the purely physiological problems which it suggests and involves.

These Laboratories were pioneers in the physiological standardisation of medicinal preparations, and have done much original work, particularly in regard to the standardisation of sera, ergot, strophanthus and digitalis. Methods have also been originated and developed for controlling and standardising by physiological experiment the activity of these and other organic medicinal agents to which chemical methods of assay are not applicable.

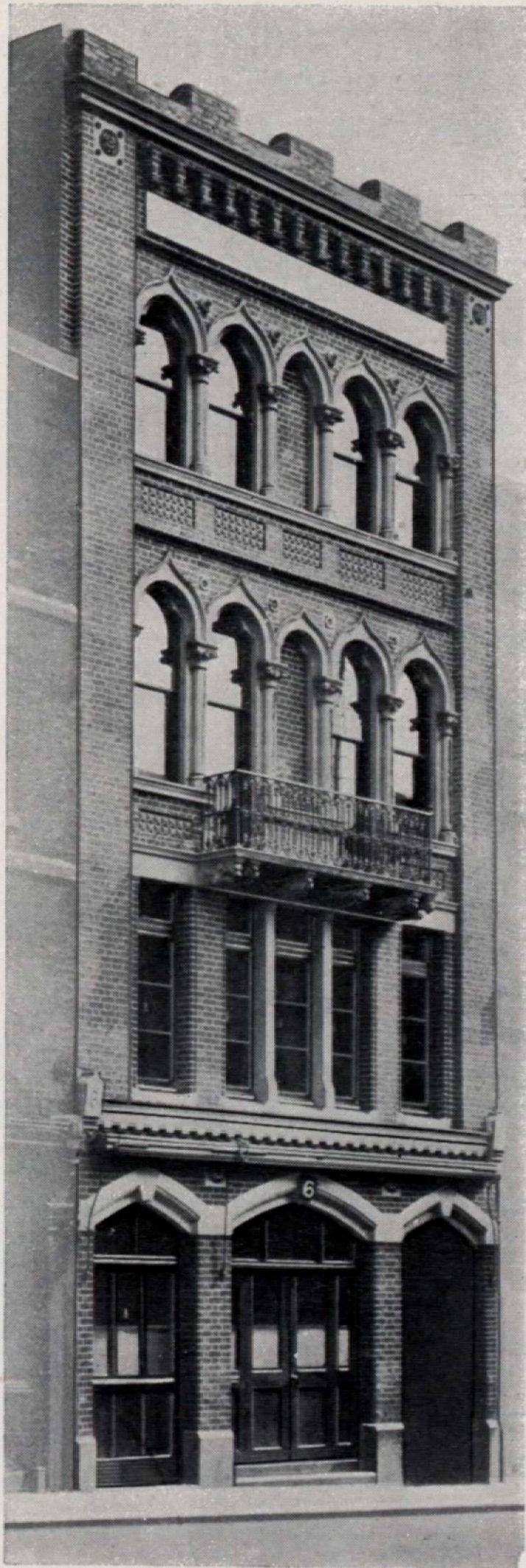
Amongst many departments of research, the Veterinary Section has carried out numerous valuable investigations into the ætiology, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases of domestic animals. Already notable contributions to knowledge regarding prophylaxis and treatment of lamb dysentery, braxy, epizootic abortion, canine jaundice and distemper, swine erysipelas, and diseases of poultry, have been made as the results of specialised investigations by research workers in this department, and suitable prophylactic sera and vaccines have been issued for use

* Journal of the Chemical Society, Vol. 91, p. 337.

by the veterinary profession. This work forms a very important part of the Laboratories' activities and is being developed progressively.

While devoted primarily to original research, the results of which appear from time to time through the ordinary channels of scientific publication, the Laboratories have performed much valuable work of a utilitarian nature.

More than 260 Scientific Publications and Reports issued from these Physiological Research Laboratories



THE WELLCOME CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES
FORMERLY AT 6, KING STREET, LONDON. FOUNDED IN 1896
Before construction of the new Research Institution Building at
the corner of Gordon Street and Euston Road

FOUNDED IN 1896

* THE WELLCOME

CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

T. A. HENRY, D.Sc. (Lond.)

DIRECTOR

—
Formerly at
6, King Street, London

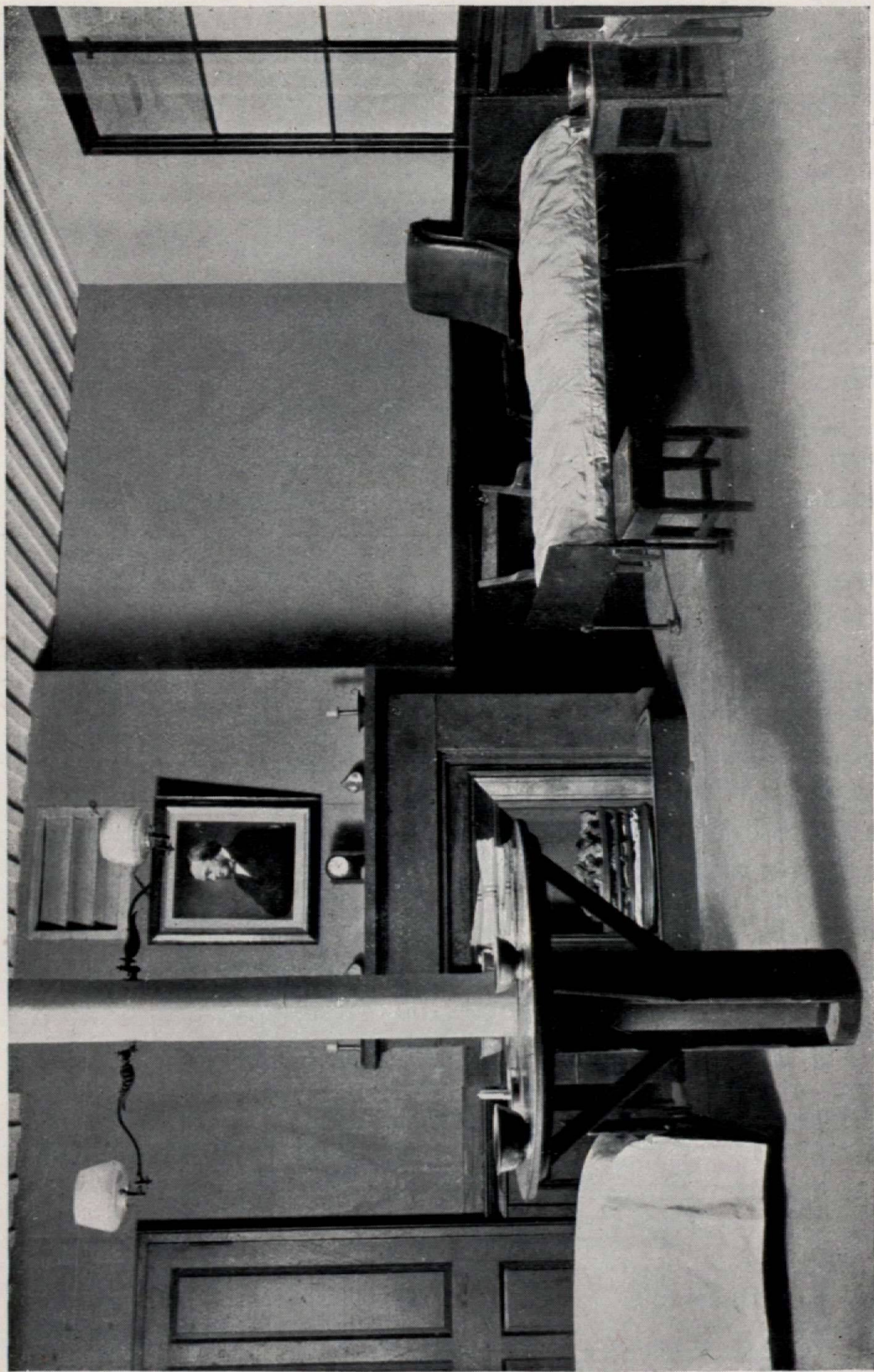
When these Chemical Research Laboratories were established more than thirty-five years ago, little was known regarding the composition of many of the natural drugs in common use, the production of synthetic drugs was just beginning, and few chemists had the temerity to work at such biological problems as the isolation of hormones.

The advance in therapeutics made since then has been mainly in these three directions, and the work done in these Laboratories has been of the varied character necessary to keep in touch with these lines of progress. Many natural drugs have been exhaustively investigated and their active principles isolated and characterised.

In association with The Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories these have been examined pharmacologically, and, as a result, the use in medicine of many natural drugs has been placed on a sound scientific basis.

In some instances alkaloids and other active principles of plants have for the first time been made available to the physician in a pure condition.

* Frederick B. Power, Ph.D., LL.D., especially distinguished for his researches in plant chemistry, was Director of these Laboratories for 18½ years from the date of their foundation, and left a remarkable record of scientific achievement.



A SECTION OF THE ORIGINAL LISTER WARD AT THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM
LONDON

Before construction of the new Research Institution Building at the corner of Gordon Street and Euston Road

The information gained in these investigations has suggested new lines of work for the production of synthetic drugs, and many new substances of this kind have been prepared and tested.

With the co-operation of The Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research and The Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, much attention has been given to work on organo-metallic compounds for the treatment of specific protozoal diseases.

These varied investigations have involved the solution of many purely chemical problems, and have therefore led to valuable additions to our knowledge of pure chemistry, as well as to results of practical therapeutic value.

*More than 260 Scientific Publications and Reports issued from
these Laboratories*

FOUNDED IN 1913

THE WELLCOME

HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

HENRY S. WELLCOME, LL.D., F.S.A.

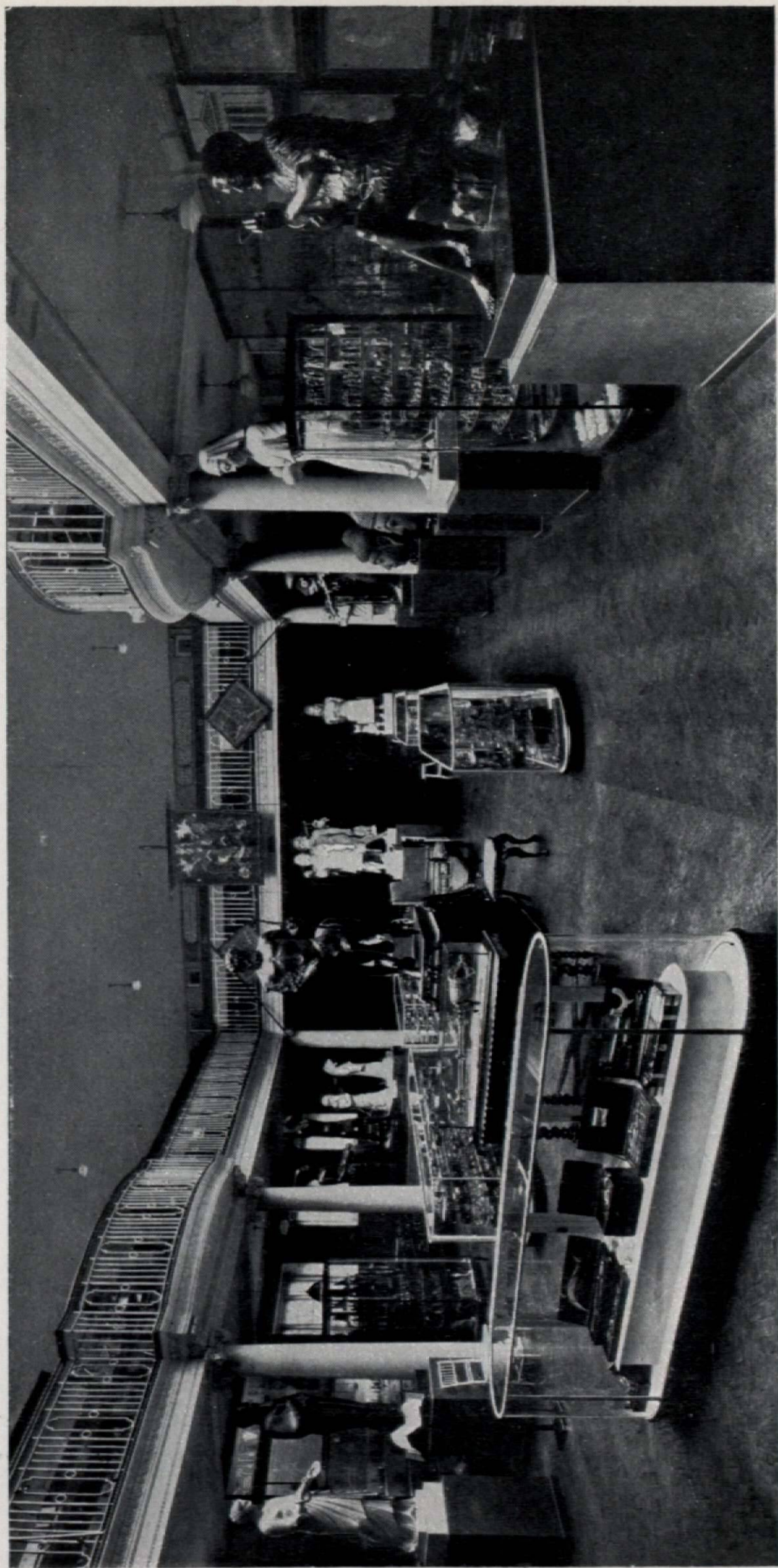
DIRECTOR

L. W. G. MALCOLM, M.Sc. (Cantab.), F.R.S.E.

CONSERVATOR

LONDON

This Museum contains extensive collections of rare instruments, appliances and other objects, also pictures, sculpture, manuscripts, early printed books, etc., etc., illustrating the evolution and practice of medicine, surgery and allied sciences throughout the world from prehistoric



HALL OF STATUARY AT THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, LONDON
Before construction of the new Research Institution Building at the corner of Gordon Street and Euston Road

times, and includes a section dealing with primitive medicine and surgery amongst the savage and semi-civilised peoples of to-day.

One of the central aims of the Museum is to connect the links in the chain of human experience and living things from the very beginning and to trace the genesis of the many branches of the healing art and their development, this undertaking being illustrated by instruments, appliances and other objects connected therewith.

MEMORIAL COLLECTIONS. It is an important feature in the plans of this Museum to conserve the relics and other objects, manuscripts, drawings, etc., associated with workers who have made history by their discoveries, inventions and improvements in the various departments of medicine and allied sciences. It is the special aim and purpose to hand down to posterity the names and records of pioneers who in the course of time might be forgotten, thus rendering honour to whom honour is due. Such relics, etc., when placed in this Museum, will form a permanent memorial and tribute to the work and achievements of those who have distinguished themselves in various realms of science in past years.

Many of these collections have been presented to the Museum by the families, executors, friends and admirers of such workers. Gifts or loans of this description will always receive the greatest possible care and be permanently preserved. Special Sections are devoted to such **MEMORIAL COLLECTIONS.** Amongst these collections are the following :—

THE JENNER COLLECTION. An extensive collection of manuscripts, paintings, sculpture, drawings, instruments, personal relics, etc., of Dr. **EDWARD JENNER,**



SECTION OF PORTRAIT GALLERY AT THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM
LONDON

Before construction of the new Research Institution Building at the corner of Gordon Street and Euston Road

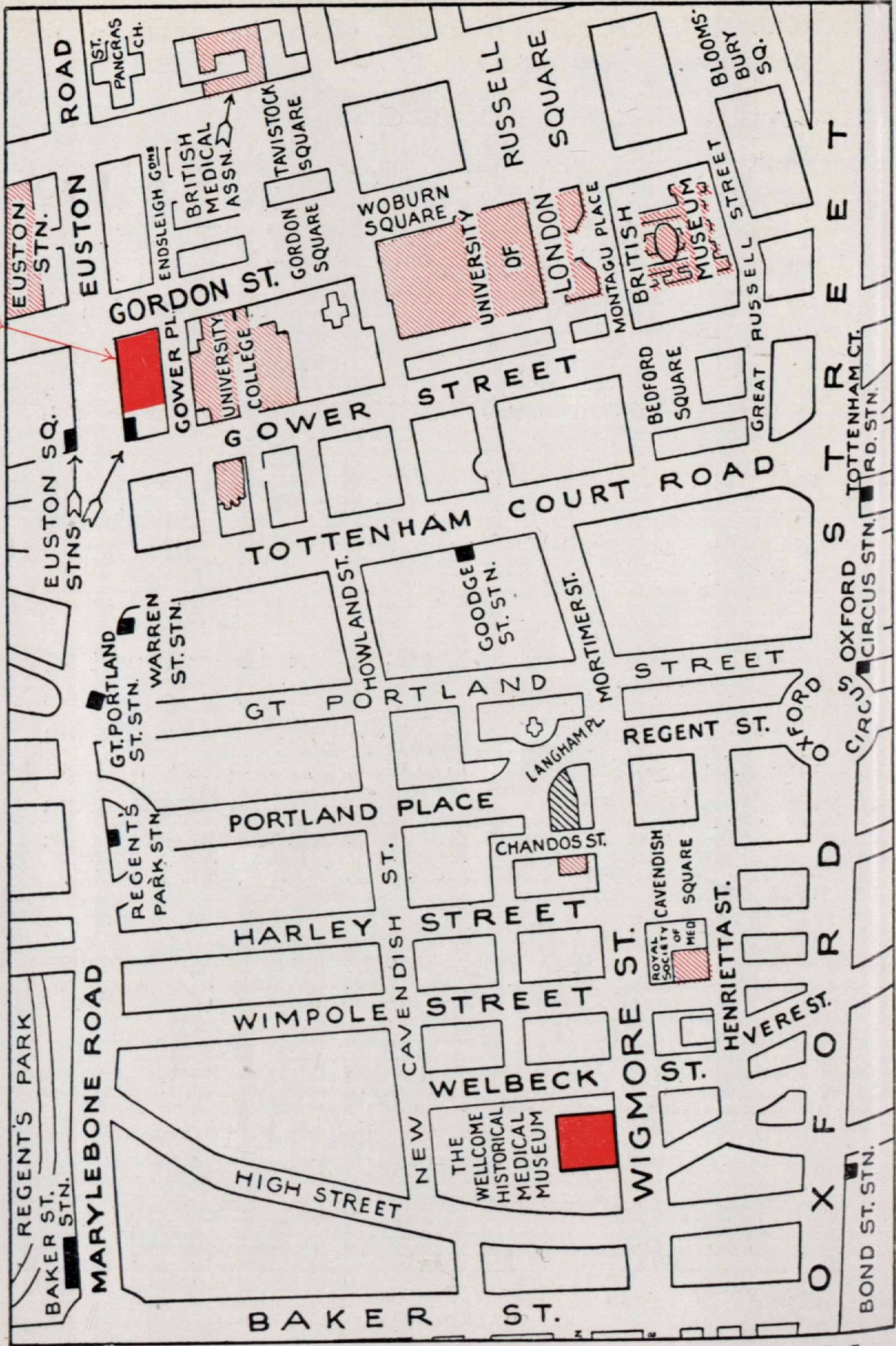
connected with his development of vaccine treatment of small-pox.

THE LISTER COLLECTION. An important collection of appliances, chemical reagents and apparatus, and various other materials originated and used by LORD LISTER in the development of his methods of antiseptic surgery, as practised by him in the Lister Ward of the GLASGOW INFIRMARY and elsewhere. A section of the actual ORIGINAL LISTER WARD, transferred from the Glasgow Infirmary when it was dismantled, is now erected in The Wellcome Museum, together with the fittings and equipment (all being of the original material), including Lister's original portable experimental research laboratory containing the remainders of his reagents with which he carried out his original antiseptic experiments.

The importance of Museums as an integral part of teaching is now being more fully recognised by physicians and surgeons, and by intelligent, scientific classification and systematic grouping of objects, it is the aim and purpose to make The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum of distinct educational value to research workers, students and others interested in the subjects with which it deals.

*Numerous Publications on the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences
have been issued from this Museum*

THE WELLCOME RESEARCH INSTITUTION
EUSTON ROAD, CORNER OF GORDON STREET



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