

The King's Medical Household.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
March 29.

The King has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty.—Sir William Henry Broadbent, Bart. K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir James Reid, Bart. G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir Francis Laking, K.C.V.O., M.D.

To be Physicians Extraordinary to his Majesty.—Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart. K.C.S.I., M.D.; Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart. K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir Edward H. Sieveking, M.D.; Sir Felix Semon, M.D., John Lowe, Esq., M.D.

To be Physician to his Majesty's Household.—Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.

To be Honorary Surgeon to his Majesty.—Frederick Treves, Esq., M.V.O., F.R.C.S.Eng.

To be Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary to his Majesty.—Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S.Eng.; Alfred Downing Fripp, Esq., M.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.Eng.; Rickman John Godlee, Esq., M.S., F.R.C.S.Eng.

To be Surgeon to his Majesty's Household.—Herbert William Allingham, Esq., F.R.C.S.Eng.

To be Surgeon Apothecary to his Majesty and Apothecary to his Majesty's Household.—Sir Francis Laking, K.C.V.O., M.D.

To be Honorary Surgeon Oculist to his Majesty.—George Anderson Critchett, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.

To be Honorary Surgeon Dentist to his Majesty.—Henry Bell Loughurst, Esq.

To be Dentist to his Majesty's Household.—Edwin Thomas Truman, Esq.

To be Honorary Anæsthetist to his Majesty.—Frederick William Hewitt, Esq., M.D.

To be Chemist and Druggist to his Majesty.—Mr. Peter Wyatt Squire.

To be Surgeons Apothecary to his Majesty's Household at Windsor.—William Fairbank, Esq., M.D.; William A. Ellison, Esq., M.D. (jointly).

To be Surgeon Apothecary to his Majesty's Household at Sandringham.—Alan Reeve Manby, Esq., M.V.O., M.D.

IRELAND.

To be Honorary Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty in Ireland.—Sir John Thomas Banks, K.C.B., M.D.; William Moore, Esq., M.D.

To be Honorary Surgeons to his Majesty in Ireland.—Sir Philip Crampton Smyly, M.D.; Sir William Thomson, M.D.

To be Honorary Surgeon Oculist to his Majesty in Ireland.—Charles Edward FitzGerald, Esq., M.D.

SCOTLAND.

To be Honorary Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty in Scotland.—Sir William Tennant Gairdner, K.C.B., M.D.; George William Balfour, Esq., M.D.

To be Honorary Surgeons to his Majesty in Scotland.—Patrick Heron Watson, Esq., M.D.; Alexander Ogston, Esq., M.D.

To be Honorary Surgeon Oculist to his Majesty in Scotland.—Douglass Argyll Robertson, Esq., M.D.

Professional Review.**CONSIDERATIONS SUR LES INFIRMIÈRES DES HÔPITEAUX.***

By ANNA EMILIE HAMILTON,
Doctor of Medicine.

(Continued from page 276.)

ARTICLE III.**LAY SCHOOLS OF NURSING.**

Having discussed the nursing arrangements in French and other Continental hospitals cared for by the Religious Orders, we will now proceed to consider those which have been established on lay lines. The first mentioned by Dr. Hamilton is that of *La Source*, 24, Chemin Vinet, Lausanne, founded by the Count and Countess Agenor de Gasparin. This school was established for the purpose of training capable and religious nurses. They are bound by no rule at the end of their training, wear no special costume, and no rule of celibacy is imposed; the training period is eight months, during which time they have an hour's theoretical teaching daily. When the school was first started the pupils received their practical instruction in the wards of the hospitals in the town. But it was found that the nursing staff did not find time to give them adequate instruction, regarding them as rivals rather than pupils. They are now trained in a private hospital of nine beds, and as district nurses. Diplomas and certificates of aptitude are awarded. The latter at the end of the probationary period, and the diploma of nursing at the end of two years further work in private families, hospitals and institutions, performed to the satisfaction of the governing body of *La Source*.

Ecole de Bordeaux (21, Rue Cassagnol), founded by Dr. Demons and Madame Momméja. The objects of this school are: To afford to doctors and private families capable and devoted nurses, to open to women an honourable and lucrative profession, to destroy popular prejudices, to spread useful knowledge, to teach women of all classes to care for the sick and to bring up children. The pupils must belong to the Protestant religion. When on duty they wear a white dress with sleeves to the elbow, leaving the fore-arm bare, and an apron with a bib. The course of instruction lasts for two years, during which time lectures are given by the medical staff, and two practical courses by the directress. There are several examinations during the probationary period, and at the end of the second year there are three practical examinations, three preparatory, and finally an examination for the diploma of nurse. These examinations which are all public are passed before one or more professors of the school, the last taking place before a jury formed of three professors of the Faculty of Medicine of Bordeaux.

Ecole de Nîmes. The Protestant Hospital of 100 beds in this town might, as many others, be an excellent Nursing School if it were better organised. As long ago as 1880 it received a donation for the purpose of founding a school, but owing to lack of pupils this scheme has fallen through. This is scarcely to be wondered at when we read that the nurses are only allowed to go out on Sundays, and then only if the work permits of it. Night duty is provided for by requiring the nurses to sleep in the wards in turn, and those thus on duty have no subse-

* Montpellier. Imprimerie Centrale du Midi. (Hamelin Frères.)

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)