

At a recent meeting of King Edward's Coronation Fund for Nurses, held at 86, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin, at which Sir William Thomson, C.B., M.D., presided, the Sub-Committee, appointed at the last meeting to consider how best to increase the funds of the Society, reported that they were issuing circulars to the general public, drawing attention to the fact that the Society had been established for the benefit of certificated and probationer nurses in Ireland, who, through ill-health, adversity, or old age had become incapacitated for work, and asking for generous support. Amongst those present were Miss Lamont, Lady Superintendent, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, and Miss MacDonnell, R.R.C., Lady Superintendent Richmond Hospital.

There is still trouble in the Banbridge Infirmary. The Superintendent Nurse, Miss Johnston, has complained to the Board that Nurse Norris has refused to carry out her instructions in regard to the care of some children, while the nurse asserts that since she went with the ambulance to Tandragee, which she did in the hours at her own disposal, she has found it extremely difficult to work in the Union Infirmary. No effort has been spared to make it unpleasant for her. It was agreed that Nurse Norris' letter should be referred to Miss Johnston, and that both nurses should be asked to appear before the Board that day fortnight.

We heartily agree with Mr. Atkinson who wishes to place a nurse in charge of the fever hospital of this infirmary under the supervision of the doctor and guardians only. He pointed out that, under the present arrangements of the Board, the Superintendent Nurse might walk straight from the fever hospital where she might have been in actual contact with a case, and assist perhaps at a case in the maternity hospital. We hope the subject will not be allowed to drop, as the present arrangements are evidently a danger to the sick.

Drs. Hall, McLeish, and Ignass have written to the Belfast Board of Guardians to recommend the following additions to the new nursing scheme with regard to the training in the maternity hospital:— That (a) the nurse who desires such training should make application to the nurse of the Workhouse; (b) inasmuch as only sixteen nurses can receive maternity training in the course of each year, the sixteen shall be those who obtain the highest marks at the examination held at the end of two years' training (as two examinations are held in the year the sixteen shall comprise the first eight obtaining the highest number of marks at each half-yearly examination. Should any of the sixteen not desire the training the next nurses on the examination list shall be given the opportunity of taking it; (c) all nurses who take this training must enter for the midwifery examination, otherwise they may not receive their final general training certificate,

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ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The *Practitioner*, in giving an account of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, its origin and progress, with illustrations, states that the earliest record of a medical school at the hospital is in 1662, when students used to attend the medical and surgical practice. Leave was granted in 1734 for any of the surgeons or assistant surgeons "to read lectures in anatomy in the dissection-room of the hospital," a great step in advance, for the Company of Barber Surgeons still held a monopoly of anatomical teaching, and it was only by especial favour that a licence for "private anatomies" could be obtained. The first surgeon to avail himself of this permission was Edward Nourse, whose course consisted of twenty-three lectures. These anatomical lectures were delivered for many years, and were followed in 1765 by lectures on surgery delivered by Percival Pott, who had been his pupil and prosector. These lectures became so celebrated as to attract men from all parts, and among others John Hunter. About the same time Dr. William Pitcairn, and afterwards Dr. David Pitcairn, gave lectures on medicine, though the lectures were probably only occasional. It was in one of these lectures that Dr. David Pitcairn first pointed out the relation between cardiac disease and acute rheumatism.

Further additions to the course of instruction were made by John Abernethy, who established the principal lectures of the present day in conjunction with Drs. William and David Pitcairn. The governors of the hospital built a lecture theatre in 1791, where Abernethy lectured with the greatest success, having among his auditors at different times Benjamin Brodie, William Lawrence, and the poet Shelley. So great, indeed, was the attendance that a new and larger theatre was built in 1822. At the same period Dr. William Austin, physician to the hospital, delivered the first course of lectures on chemistry. The anatomical museum was considerably enlarged in 1835 and 1854; new medical and chemical theatres and museums of materia medica and botany were built, the library was enlarged, and in 1865 the dissecting rooms were rebuilt. Various alterations and additions were made to the school buildings, until, in 1876, the increase in the number of students rendered the existing accommodation insufficient. The governors then decided to rebuild all the school buildings, a design which was completed in 1881, when the present block was opened by H.R.H. the President of the hospital, now His Majesty King Edward VII. In the building is a fine library and a museum, which contains a magnificent collection of pathological specimens. In 1843 the governors founded a college for the con-

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