

whereabouts. The Matron of the Hospital gave evidence as to the deceased being engaged as assistant nurse under the name of Madeline Crane Rush. Arthur Clark, porter at the Long Acre Dispensary, said he became acquainted with Mrs. Crane when she visited the dispensary with some of the children. Subsequently, she wrote to him. He saw her once at the hospital, and last week met her accidentally in Stephenson Street, and walked a little way with her. She complained of not feeling well, and, subsequently, became worse, and fell down in an unconscious condition. She died in about two minutes, and was taken to the General Hospital. He did not know anything was wrong with the condition of the deceased woman. Dr. F. R. Ryland, who made a post-mortem examination, having stated that there were signs of attempted abortion, the Coroner said that he did not propose to conclude the case, as it had, in his opinion, assumed a very grave aspect, and demanded further investigation. It was, therefore, adjourned.

How came such a woman to be admitted into a hospital as a nurse? Surely the public must soon awake to the necessity for keeping women of the above description out of the nursing profession, in self-protection. Compulsory registration of trained nurses is becoming imperative, as a matter of public urgency. It must always be remembered that no class of stranger is taken so intimately into the public confidence as the nurse who enters the house in time of sickness. The interests of the community should, therefore, be protected.

THE nursing arrangements in Indian Army Hospitals are commented on in the following words by the *Times of India*:—"It is a regrettable circumstance, though patent to all who have even a superficial acquaintance with the matter, that the so-called station hospitals for British troops in India are far from being what they could be, and, in the interests of the sick soldier, what they ought to be." Though, through the efforts of Lady Roberts the Indian Nursing Service was established, and, consequently, a few trained Sisters are posted at some of the larger hospitals, yet, even here, the good effected by the Sisters is minimized by the inefficiency of their subordinates, while to the large majority of hospitals no Sisters are attached, and the patients are attended by the Army Hospital Corps, consisting of ward servants, cooks, water carriers, and sweepers. These are, we are told, drawn from the lowest classes, ill-paid, ill-fed, ill-clothed, for the most part densely ignorant, puny in physique, and often venal.

THE Indian authorities, recognizing, as they were compelled to do, the unreliability of the Army Hospital Corps, supplemented the nursing staff of the hospitals by permitting a few men in each regiment to be detailed as hospital orderlies. This arrangement, though perhaps a degree in advance of the other, can in no way be regarded as satisfactory, for the men are constantly liable to be changed, and are ill-trained. (Who trains them, by the way?) Further, not having enlisted for the work, they have seldom any aptitude for it, their sympathies and associations being bound up with the regiment and not with the hospital.

THE remedy suggested for this condition of things, by the *Times of India*, is that the Army Hospital Corps should be re-organized, and a proportion of the Royal Army Medical Corps should serve on the Indian Establishment. This plan, however, if adopted, would but repeat the defects of our own military hospitals. Moreover, nursing is essentially woman's work, and there is no doubt that if it is to be performed in the best manner, it must be placed largely, if not entirely, in her hands. We are of opinion, therefore, that the staff of the Indian Nursing Service should be largely increased, and that immediately. The state of the nursing arrangements in Indian Army Hospitals, as revealed by our contemporary, is a scandal. We hope that some Member of Parliament will question the Secretary of State for India on the subject, and suggest that experienced women be placed on all Boards which deal with nursing.

THE Training School for Nurses in connection with the Coloured Home and Hospital is the only institution in New-York State for the education of coloured nurses. The first pupil entered the school as a probationer in May, 1898, when the hospital was in its old quarters, at Sixty-fifth Street and First-ave. There are now twelve nurses in training. There is ample work for a larger nursing staff in the hospital wards of the main building and in the two detached pavilions for consumptives and maternity cases. The nurses are well educated and refined young women, and they appear to be devoted to their work. It is not expected that after graduation they will confine themselves to work among their own race; it is believed that they will find employment also in white families of small means. No matter how urgent the need for the skilled care of a trained nurse, families with moderate incomes cannot afford to pay \$25 a week for such service. It is expected that the coloured nurse graduates will take positions at \$10 or \$12 a week.

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