

benevolent labours for the welfare of the sick British soldier, by doing a parting act of justice to their domiciled country-women, by opening the portals of the Indian Nursing Service for their admission and enrolment. This measure of justice is demanded as much in the interests of economy with a dwindling exchequer, as in defence of the just and righteous expectation of the domiciled community, to obtain the remunerative work which is to be found in the land which is both their birth-place and their home.

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To our mind, the importation of a supplanting element into the labour market is one of the cruellest and most damning blots upon the administration of this country by the British Indian Government, and demands the outspoken condemnation of the whole domiciled Indo-European community; for we find in such policy the great factor which causes and perpetuates the poverty of this community. In this question of the legitimate employment of Nurses in this country to fill vacancies in a service for which they are fully qualified, but from which they are excluded and debarred by the absolutely unnecessary and extremely costly importation of Nurses from England, we find an instance which clearly illustrates the cause of the existence of the so-called "Poor White Problem" and the poverty, distress, and degeneration of the descendants of Britons in this land. Here, then, is a well-grounded argument, and a clearly pointed illustration to serve the purposes of a united protest and appeal from the various Anglo-Indian Political Associations of the country.

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WITH this digression we would revert to the difficulties that Nurses realise in obtaining work in our large cities, and we would ask how can their condition be relieved and their position improved, in order that they may find a fairly assured livelihood? We would answer these questions by the following suggestions:—(1). Control and regulate the out-turn of Nurses by lengthening the period of tuition from one to two years' hospital training, and by demanding from candidates some small degree of preliminary education, say the sixth standard of the Government Educational Code, or some such equivalent. (2). To form an Association for Nurses and insist upon their being registered. Each large city might have its own register, with a small office to which the public could apply for the services of a Nurse, the register being faithfully over-run, so that each Nurse might have a fair and reasonable occupation of her time. In order to avoid injustice

or to disparage women who, though not duly trained and qualified, are at present practising as Nurses, these should all, in the first instance, be included in the register; subsequent registration depending upon a certificate of qualification. (3). Should funds be forthcoming for the purpose, it would be most desirable to organise Residential Homes in various centres of our large cities, where a number of Nurses could live together with rooms at moderate rentals. Such measures would not only offer protection and convenience to the public in time of real need, but would aid in the bettering of the social condition and comfort of a hard working, useful, and very deserving class of public servants."

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A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Prompted by a desire to see the contributions of the Homœopathic Hospital to the coming World's Fair, I spent a few afternoons ago, a short time in the well-known building in Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury. Spread on a table in a ward were a collection of dolls, upon which evidently much care had been bestowed. One doll, larger than the rest, looked charming in a Nurse's uniform of dark blue stuff, with white apron, cuffs, and collar. By her side hung a miniature chatelaine, and she was decorated with the pretty badge of the R.B.N.A. She held in her lap, a child, dressed for the operating room, in a kind of Red Riding Hood cloak, which formed a bright contrast against the Nurse's sober blue. The other dolls in the collection were lying on beds, and were arranged for the purpose of displaying the advantages of certain surgical appliances held in favour in the establishment. One little effigy, supposed to be suffering from a broken thigh, was practically suspended by its heels to the foot of the bed, little more than its head and shoulders resting on the pillows. Nurse, however, made it clear that this position was by no means uncomfortable, and the apparatus had proved to be very valuable.

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ANOTHER little one was elaborately fitted with Bryant's hip splint, for which it is claimed that the child need not long be kept in bed, and often so soon as a week after an excision of the hip can be taken for drives. On another bed, distinguished by having white curtains, bound with red hung round it, lay a poor little doll, supposed to be a "case" of tracheotomy. Another doll, also having on one of Bryant's splints, had so far progressed towards convalescence that she was allowed to lay on a kind of sofa, robed in a pretty blue gown daintily trimmed with fancy stitching.

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[previous page](#)

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