

fore my eyes, and all I could see was bright, pretty, young French girls, giving their innocent youth up to the service of the sick; and as I said good-night to them all, I could but add to them: "I am a worn out nurse, an old woman now, but it has made me feel young again to see you, and I am proud to think that I am your colleague."

I went up to bed, but I could not sleep. My bedroom faced the fine old church, with its immense dome. The square in which we stood was lighted with lamps like any street in Paris. It was only one of the many squares and enclosures of this immense place, with its 6,000 souls residing within its walls. I stood at the window, the wings of the school projected on both sides, and I could see the bedrooms of the pupils. I had seen the foundations (when I had come to the Salpêtrière 4-5 years previously to attend the lectures), and now I stood in the stillness of the night, a guest of the Assistance Publique of Paris, a guest at the first College in the world for nurses. Well done, well done, France!

Much remains to be done; but the uprising of this beautiful College of Nursing expresses the significant fact that Frenchmen value (which, so far, Englishmen do not) that systematic education in the theoretical principles upon which scientific, skilled nursing are founded must be provided; that if nursing is "only woman's" work it is worth something in the organisation of the educational forces at the disposal of those responsible for the health, and, therefore, the efficiency of the nation. And so to bed—and to dreamless and delightful sleep.

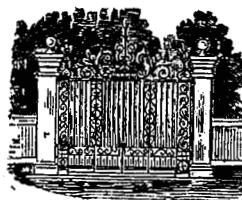
EDLA WORTABET.

The Annual Report of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution shows that though the income during the past year increased by 5,000 rupees, it is still quite insufficient for growing needs. Additional expenditure has been incurred in increasing the numbers, pay, and conditions of service of the Nursing Staff, the effect of which has been to attract a better class of nurse to the work. There is still, however, much difficulty in retaining the services of good nurses at the Medical College Hospital and the introduction of a form of agreement for three or four years, as is in force in Bombay and elsewhere, is under consideration. The Committee have arranged to hand over the duty of providing out-nurses for Bengal to Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association. The Canning Home nurses for maternity work will, however, be still maintained.

Miss Christlieb, speaking to the Nurses' Missionary League of the sad lives of the child widows of India, said:—Do we realise what it means to a child who has lost her husband never to have anything in life to look forward to again? Is it known that there are 10,000 widows in India under a year old, and 25,000 not yet five years old? The speaker told the story of a child of eleven who knew so well what widowhood meant that while other women were wailing for her lost husband she went through the fields to the village well, meaning to drown herself. She is now a most devoted missionary to her own people.

Outside the Gates.

WOMEN.



The Women's Exhibition, which is organised by the Women's Social and Political Union, opens at Prince's Skating Rink, Knightsbridge, on Thursday, May 13th, at 2.30, and will remain open daily

from 2.30 to 10.30 p.m. The entire rink is to be decorated with the colours of the Union—purple, white, and green—and there are to be many interesting special features, including an Exhibition of Prison Life, a Pictorial History of the W.S.P.U., and Political Cartoons in Model. There will also be a polling booth, where a vote will be taken each day on a question of current interest; and the Actresses' Franchise League, which has generously undertaken to provide the entertainments, will give five performances daily.

Hearty congratulations to Mrs. Hannah Maria Haslam, the veteran Irish educationalist and suffragist, upon attaining her 80th birthday, which has been commemorated quite recently in Dublin. Speaking at this function, Mrs. Haslam referred to the importance of the higher education of women, which she described as scarcely second to the movement for Parliamentary enfranchisement, and said: "We women must everywhere be raised to our rightful position in the social and political scale. Our claim for our appropriate part in the moral government of the world must be recognised. Every office for which we possess the necessary qualifications must be thrown open to us. Our remuneration for similar work must be raised to something more near equality with that of our brothers. Our education must be broadened in various directions, and be made more practicable, and, above all, the natural rights of wives, and mothers must be sacredly safeguarded."

It is a pity that when passing a by-law providing for the admission of women to the examinations of the Royal College of Physicians for qualification under the Medical Act of 1876, it should not have been generous and comprehensive. No one will accuse the College of Physicians of erring in this direction. The by-law provides:—"Women shall be eligible for admission as licentiates and members of the College, and for a grant of a diploma in public health on the same terms and conditions as men; and, so far as is necessary to give effect to this by-law, words in the by-laws and regulations importing the masculine gender shall include females, and all proper alterations shall be made in the forms of the letters, testimonials, and the license granted by the College. Provided always that women shall not be eligible for election as Fellows of the College or be entitled to take any part in the government, management, or proceedings of the College."

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