

by members of the Council, she said that generally the heads of institutions got all the credit, but it was by the subordinates, if she might use the term, all doing their "bit" and working amicably together that success was attained.

Dr. Thres, the Medical Officer of Health, spoke in terms of high praise of Miss Barling and her staff. He said it would be impossible to have a better Matron, and the cases under her care did very well; indeed, he knew of no place where they did better. He announced that before long they would be building a large county sanatorium. The new block accommodates twelve male patients, and consists of small wards holding some one some two beds. These open by French windows on to the veranda, so that the beds can be easily wheeled out. The veranda and the wards are painted white, giving them a light, cheerful effect. The lockers are of white enamelled iron with glass tops. One portion of the corridor is fitted with locked numbered cupboards, of which each patient has his own key where his clothes and other possessions are kept. Every article in use by the patient, including his deck-chair, bears his own number. The feeding utensils are all boiled at least once a day. In the linen cupboard we noticed the precautions taken to keep the linen, &c., in use for this block distinct from that of the other part of the building. In the laundry great care is exercised to prevent the spread of infection from the various diseases nursed in this hospital. By the courtesy of the Matron we were enabled also to see the spacious wards allotted to the other various complaints.

The nurses' quarters give striking evidence of the care and thought by their Matron for their comfort. We consider the staff is to be congratulated for having the privilege of working under so able and considerate a chief.

A delightful tea was spread on little tables on the lawn, and the guests were most hospitably entertained by the nursing staff.

The staff consists of the Matron, assistant matron, four staff nurses, and twelve probationers. There is no resident medical officer, although the beds number a hundred. There is a well-trained band of volunteers for the fire brigade, and we were informed that on a recent occasion the equipment was in perfect order two and a half minutes after the whistle had sounded.

Miss Barling, the Matron, is a member of the Territorial Force Nursing Service, although she has not so far been called up.

H. H.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA AND THE WAR.

A friend writes from India: "It is really wonderful the work the Indian women are doing on account of the war. I wish you could come out and see it for yourself. In the meantime you will gather from the report I send of the recent public meeting held in the Town Hall, Bombay, of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, to what heights of devotion to the Empire they have risen."

The Hall was packed, and crowds watched the coming of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, who read letters of apology, amongst them one from Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who stated that she was extremely disappointed to be unable to attend the anniversary meeting of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund, but she felt convinced that the womanhood of India would rise to the occasion and would do all that lay in its power in response to the call of the Empire which was engaged in the most stupendous conflict in the history of the world.

Lord Willingdon gave a report of the marvellous activities of the Women's Branch, which had contributed tens of thousands of boxes of various sorts to our troops in the various parts of the field of battle; had materially assisted in the equipment not only of the Bombay and Alexandria Hospitals, but also of the Colaba and the Marine Lines Hospitals. They had worked for the ambulance trains which take out troops from time to time from various depots to different parts of the country. Three lakhs of yards of cloth had passed through the Branch's depot; and it was calculated that between three and four hundred thousands of garments had been made by the women of Bombay for our soldiers in the field. Generals in the field had required their help, and His Excellency ended his speech by saying, "I consider that the women have shown a spirit of co-operation unexampled in the history of India—Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis, all combining together in what, I think, I may truly call, a great imperial endeavour. They have shown a magnificent organisation, an enthusiastic zeal, and a business capacity which is an example to all of us and which is a credit to the Presidency."

Mrs. Laurence, the wife of the Commissioner of Southern Division, described the work of the women of Belgaum. Mrs. Laurence said that phoenix-like, from the vast conflagration fired by the German Emperor, there had arisen wonderful sympathy between the women of all classes, of all communities, of all creeds—a sympathy and a co-operation which a year ago one would scarcely have deemed possible. To appreciate the force of the feeling one must realise that the orthodox view was tenaciously held that women should live entirely for their husbands, their homes and their children. But such a view of life did not take into consideration the fact that if our enemies were able to wage war in India, the

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