

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	<i>986</i>	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated	<i>13 - 8 -</i>	18 <i>68</i>

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Fort St. George, 31st July 1868.

From

Inspector General, Indian Medical Department,

Fort Saint George,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government, Public Dept.

Fort Saint George.

SIR,

From the Under
Secretary to the
Government of India
To the Chief Secretary
to the Government
of Fort St. George
Home Depart.
Public
N^o 2436 of 5 June 1868.

With adavance to the letter marginally noted, referred to me for remarks under your letter of the 27th June 1868. I have the honor most respectfully to express my conviction, that the scheme for the introduction of trained female nurses into the Hospitals at Madras will inevitably fall to the ground, if it be made in any degree dependent, - at starting, - on local contributions.

2. The charitable institutions of this town are already too numerous to be adequately supported by its comparatively small and not very wealthy population; and many of them are consequently in a languishing and even precarious state.

3. There is therefore no prospect of an appeal on behalf of the scheme under reference being responded to now; - but, were the proposed institution once fairly established by Government, and its results apparent, - I do not doubt that the

the Public would, in its own interest, come
forward to aid in training Nurses for em=
ployment in private families.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant.

W. MacKenzie

Inspector General

Indian Medical Dept.

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Public 1888 Receipt
Box of Car S.
James
Receipt to General
and dated Sept 24/9

1891
1896 Aug

Box 1441

1896 Aug

Specimen regarding supply
and 1896 Aug. 1. 1896 Aug
and 1896 Aug. 1. 1896 Aug
and 1896 Aug. 1. 1896 Aug
and 1896 Aug. 1. 1896 Aug

Read the following papers :—

No. 95. From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public,) to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Simla, 5th June 1868, No. 2436.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 567, dated the 8th ultimo, with enclosures, submitting for general sanction a proposition for the introduction of trained female nurses into the hospitals of the Town of Madras.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe that the Calcutta plan by which private charity, aided by a monthly grant of Rupees 700 from the State, supplies female nurses both to the General and Medical College Hospitals, appears to the Governor General in Council to be both more efficient and economical than the scheme proposed in your letter.

3. I am accordingly directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, copies of the papers marginally noted, showing how the Calcutta institution is worked and its source of supply of nurses; and to suggest, for the consideration of the Government of Madras, the possibility of adopting a similar scheme in that Presidency.

[No. 78]. From the Honorable A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Simla; dated Darjeeling, 18th May 1866, No. 577T.

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of the correspondence noted on the margin, relative to the nurses now employed in the Medical College Hospital and the General Hospital. It will be perceived that these nurses are supplied, and entirely paid, by the Hospital Nurse Institution, the Ladies' Committee of which has, through the Honorary Treasurer, addressed Government

Letter from the Honorary Treasurer, Hospital Nurse Institution, dated 28th February last.
Letter to Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, No. 1571, dated 15th March.
Letter from Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, No. 1106, dated 16th ultimo, with enclosed letter, No. 445, dated 9th idem, from Officiating Principal, Medical College.
Letter from Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, No. 1136, dated 26th idem, with enclosures, viz.—
Letter from the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, No. 100, dated 25th idem.
Reports by Dr. Brougham, No. 64, dated 23rd idem; and No. 423, dated 18th October 1864, and one Statement.
Joint Reports by Drs. Beatson and Palmer, No. 422, dated 14th October 1864.
Report by Dr. Palmer, dated 31st ultimo.
Letter to Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, No. 576T, dated this day.

for aid, representing that, if no support be given, the state of the funds will necessitate a reduction in the number of nurses hitherto kept up.

2. The services of these nurses are most important and their introduction into the hospital has been of very great benefit to the patients. The Lieutenant Governor therefore, for the reasons given in my last letter to the Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, dated this day, is of opinion that the time has now arrived when such nurses should be borne on the regular staff of the Medical College Hospital, to be employed and paid for by Government instead of being a burden on the resources, and dependent on the existence, of a charitable institution. Dr. Green has accordingly been requested to draw up a scheme, showing the cost of the measure, as well as taking up the question of obtaining a supply of nurses; but, in the meantime, I am to submit the correspondence for the favorable consideration of the Government of India.

3. The case of the General Hospital seems to have already come before His Excellency in Council.

[No. 79]. From Captain E. C. S. WILLIAMS, R. E., Honorary Treasurer of Hospital Nurse Institution, to the Honorable A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated 28th February 1866.

The Ladies' Committee of the Hospital Nurse Institution desire me to address you, in order that the claims of the institution to support from the Government, based more especially upon the services of their nurses in the Medical College Hospital, may be urged upon the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for his favorable consideration.

2. The institution was originated in 1859 for the purpose of supplying female nurses to the Medical College Hospital wards very soon after, or early in 1860. The staff of nurses employed there cost Rupees 450 monthly. Later in that year the nurses were extended to the General Hospital, and early in 1861 the total number of nurses in both hospitals was 12, costing Rupees 900 monthly. Throughout 1862-63 there were 15 nurses in both hospitals; and the following table gives the particulars for that and the following years for each hospital:—

Periods.	Medical College.		General.		Total.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Year... { 1862-63	7	4,130	8	5,700	15	9,830
1863-64	9½	6,000	9½	7,720	19½	13,720
1864-65	13	8,600	11	7,270	24	15,870
1865	14	9,600	10	6,700	24	16,300

3. Regarding the appreciation in which the services of these nurses are held, the Committee consider it unnecessary to do more than draw attention to the way in which their numbers have, at the request of the Medical Officers, been, from time to time, increased as shown by this table. It may be accepted that nurses are now fully recognised as essential auxiliaries in the hospitals, and that their withdrawal would be deplored on all sides, whether by the medical staff or the patients.

4. At present the Medical College Hospital looks for 16, and the General Hospital for 10 nurses, including the matrons; and the Committee are compelled to represent that their income—depending as it does entirely, with the exception of a Government grant of Rupees 200 monthly, upon the uncertain source of private donations and subscriptions—has become inadequate to meet an annual expenditure, which is now nearly Rupees 6000 in excess of what it was three years ago, and which, it is desirable to remark, has not been caused by out-goings of a miscellaneous character in which more economy might have been practised, but simply by the pay and support of an increased number of nurses who have been supplied at the direct request of the medical staff. Already, to meet a monthly deficit, the Treasurer has had to draw upon the small Reserve Fund which accumulated when the expenses were small, and the support afforded to the new institution was liberal. It is almost superfluous to remark how undesirable and temporary this expedient is.

5. The charges must either be brought within the present income, and that speedily, or the income must be so increased as to maintain the operations of the institution on their existing scale. The first of these courses would be most unfortunate, for it would mean nothing less than a return to that state of heartless and inefficient "ward coolie" attendance, from which it was the first aim of the promoters of the institution of female nurses to rescue the numerous classes of hospital patients.

6. The Committee will use every endeavor to increase the interest of the public, and enlist, therefore, active sympathies in behalf of the institution; but they feel that the time has come when they may fairly appeal to the Government for more liberal support. Hitherto the nurses in the Medical College Hospital have been kept up at the sole expense of the institution, (the

monthly grant received from the Government of India being more particularly for the nurses supplied to the General Hospital); and the Committee trust that the Lieutenant Governor will obviate the necessity for any reduction in the number of nurses there employed by granting a monthly sum towards the support of an establishment which may be considered as essential in this noble hospital as any other part of the establishment already recognized and paid by the State, and without which it must be considered to be deficient in one of the main and acknowledged requirements of hospitals in the present day.

7. The urgency is so pressing that, unless the Committee receive a favorable reply at an early date, they will be compelled to take measures for the reduction of their nurses in both hospitals by the 1st May. They think it right to mention that they will also address the Government of India, in the hope of obtaining an increase of the grant for the General Hospital.

From the Honorable A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to W. A. GREEN, Esq., M. D., Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department; dated 15th March 1866, No. 1571.

I am directed to forward, herewith, copy of a letter dated the 28th ultimo, from the Honorary Treasurer, Hospital Nurse Institution, applying for an increased grant from this Government in aid of its objects, and to request that you will favor the Lieutenant Governor with a full report on the subjects of the assistance afforded to the hospital staff by the institution, as well as upon the administration of the Lady Canning Fund.

2. His Honor desires to be informed whether a certain number of trained nurses should not be brought on the regular staff of both the Medical College and General Hospitals, to the relief of the private funds from which they are now supported.

From W. A. GREEN, Esq., M. D., Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to the Honorable A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated 16th April 1866, No. 1106.

In reply to your letter, No. 1571, of the 15th March 1866, I have the honor to forward a Report* upon the subject of the Bengal Government letter above quoted. Dr. Francis, the Principal of the Medical

College, speaks of the incalculable services afforded by the female nurses within the sick wards of the hospital. Fourteen nurses are now provided by the Hospital Nurse Institution, and are paid entirely by that institution, besides the payment of a portion of the monthly salary of one of the matrons of the Medical College Hospital.

Dr. Francis is anxious for the services of a still larger number of nurses, the present 14 being insufficient for the requirement of the hospital. The value of the labors and services of this class of hospital attendants is now an established fact in this country, and they afford inestimable comfort to the sick.

I fully concur with Dr. Francis in his recommendation, that a certain number of these nurses should be entertained and paid solely by Government, thus relieving the Nurse Institution of the charge; and that they should, with the rest of the establishment, be considered to be on the hospital staff, and solely belonging to the College Hospital, and under the orders and control of the Principal. The question of the increase of nurses brings with it the necessity for more rooms for their accommodation being allotted in the College Hospital.

Please return the enclosure when no longer required.

From C. R. FRANCIS, Esq., M. B., Officiating Principal, Medical College, to Surgeon Major G. SAUNDERS, Officiating Secretary to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department; dated 9th April 1866, No. 445.

In reply to your letter, No. 1028, dated the 22nd ultimo, with enclosures, I have the honor to state that the assistance afforded to the hospital staff of the Medical College Hospital by the Nurses' Institution is incalculable. The nurses are most valuable auxiliaries to the Physicians and

Surgeons, and they very materially tend to promote the general efficiency of the hospital. The difference between the wards presided over by nurses and those in which coolies only are employed, is very striking.

Fourteen nurses are now supplied by the institution, which is so far from being sufficient that four Native male wards can have none, and only one relieving nurse can be detailed to take care of the four long European male wards upstairs, and another to take care of the three female wards downstairs at night. More nurses are required, although, at present, there are no quarters available for more. The quarters now occupied are already over-crowded.

With regard to the administration of the Lady Canning Fund, I beg to refer, for information, to the trustees. It is intended to build a house for the nurses from this fund, and it is not, I believe, intended to assist in the support of nurses.

With regard to the question asked by His Honor in the 2nd paragraph of letter, No. 1571, dated the 15th March last, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, I am inclined to think that, in the case of the Medical College Hospital, if a sufficient number of nurses were brought on the regular staff of the hospital establishment, it would be a decided advantage. If, however, certain numbers were supplied by Government, and the remainder by the institution, I venture to infer that the scheme, owing to the divided authority, would not work well. The same remark would probably apply to the General Hospital. There is this great advantage in the hospitals having their own regular staff of nurses—that the prospect of private nursing would be withdrawn. I fear that this prospect may tend to impair the efficiency of the nurses for hospital purposes. It is unsettling to the women; and I question whether they would return to their hospital work, after fulfilling private engagements, with the same energy and pleasure as before. I believe that it is the intention of the Committee of the Nurses' Institution to separate hospital from out nurses; but, in the event of the supply of the latter failing, it would be open to the Committee to draw from the hospital. I am not aware whether this has ever been done; and I am bound to say that, in my own experience, the hospital authorities have always been consulted when changes of any kind have been contemplated. At the same time there is a manifest advantage in the hospital having its own regular staff under the direct control of the Principal. The arrangement of nurses for General and Civil Hospitals has succeeded well both at Allahabad and in Calcutta, and the time would appear to have arrived when they may now be entertained by Government as a permanent Hospital Institution. In reply to the 2nd paragraph of your letter, I beg to state that the nurses are paid by the institution, with the exception of the matron, Mrs. Frost. She is essentially a Government servant, and receives a portion of her pay with the other servants borne on the regular staff of the hospital. She receives another portion from the institution for performing the duties of matron. There is also a matron, whose duty is especially to superintend the Native nurses in the Midwifery wards. She is also on the hospital staff, and is paid by Government.

From W. A. GREEN, Esq., M. P., Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to the Honorable A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 26th April 1866, No. 1136.

With reference to your letter, No. 1571, of the 15th March, concerning the working of the Hospital Nurse Institution and upon the administration of the Lady Canning Fund, and in continuation of this office letter, No. 1106, of the 16th April, with enclosure, I have the honor to report further that Dr. J. Anderson, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals at the Presidency, and all the Medical Officers of the General Hospital, (Dr. Francis' Report on the Nurses of the Medical College Hospital has been already submitted,) cordially comment upon the usefulness of the Hospital

Letter No. 100, dated 25th April 1868, from the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, to the Officiating Secretary to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, with enclosures.

Nurse Institution originated by Lady Canning—
Vide papers as per margin. They speak of the value of the nurse attendants in hospitals, and of the solace they afford to the sick.

The creation, as well as support of a Hospital Nurse Institution, is carried on under great difficulties in this country. The sources of supply of suitable women for the work are scanty. The

changes in the occurrences of life, and in domestic arrangements in this country, are so frequent and variable that the permanent continuance of the women employed as nurses at their duties is unavoidably precarious, and the changes amongst them have been shown by Dr. Brougham to be so constant as to interfere a good deal with efficiency, and to interrupt the training during the period necessary to educate women to become really good nurses.

Other sources whence to obtain women for the purpose might be sought for, such as from amongst the respectable women of European Regiments, as alluded to by Dr. Brougham; a roll of all such candidates being kept by Commanding Officers, or else from religious houses at Home, as suggested by Drs. Beatson and Palmer.

To the Lady Managers of the Lady Canning Nurse Institution, according to the concurrent testimony of the Medical Officers of the General Hospital, much thanks are due for the admirable management of its affairs and for what has been really effected by them. All the women, however, have not turned out well, which could scarcely be anticipated. The kind offices of many of these nurses in the hospitals have become real benefits and blessings to the sick. A continuance of their services is warmly advocated and solicited, as well as their supply in greater numbers. But it is pointed out, in the way of improvement, that more lengthened training is required to perfect them in their work; and as a means of rendering the institution more useful and enduring, and satisfactory in its details, it is highly advisable that a certain portion of the women should understand that they are engaged and trained for employment as hospital nurses solely, and to be totally separate body from those who may look for employment as out-door nurses.

I strongly advocate that all the support possible should be afforded by Government towards maintaining, upon a permanent footing, Lady Canning's Institution of Hospital Nurses, by employing them at the General and Medical College Hospitals as paid servants on the establishment.

Nothing more is known of the administration of the Lady Canning Fund than what is set forth in the letter of the Honorary Treasurer, Captain Williams, of date the 28th February 1866.

Towards the payment of these nurses employed at the General Hospital, the Government contribution of Rupees 200 monthly to the fund, I am informed, only partially meets this expense.

The Surgeons at the General Hospital require nine nurses and one matron for the full duties of the hospital. A building is required for these nurses to afford them suitable and respectable accommodation; at present they occupy space in the hospital subordinate's quarters, and in the female wards of the hospital, which is required for other more purely hospital purposes. I understand that there are funds ready to be appropriated for the erection of such a building, which should be proceeded with at once.

Please return the enclosures when no longer required.

From J. ANDERSON, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, to Surgeon Major G. SAUNDERS, Secretary to the Principal Inspector General, Presidency Circle, dated 25th April 1866, No. 100.

In reply to your Memorandum, No. 3546, of the 10th instant, to my address, with accompaniments from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and the Honorary Secretary to the Hospital Nurse Institution, regarding the working of the Lady Canning Fund, I have the honor to enclose the Report called for from Surgeon Major Brougham, in medical charge of the Presidency General Hospital, and to state that Dr. Francis forwarded his views on this subject to the Secretary to the Principal Inspector General on the 9th instant.

There is no doubt that the Ladies composing the Committee of the Hospital Nurse Institution have had great, almost insurmountable, obstacles to overcome, in consequence of much difficulty experienced in retaining the services of some of their best nurses, and the limited source from

From the Assistant Surgeons of the General Hospital, to Surgeon Major J. P. BROUGHAM, in charge, dated 14th October 1864, No. 422.

With reference to Dr. Anderson's Memorandum, No. 439, dated 4th instant, requiring information from us regarding the nurses doing duty at the General Hospital, we have the honor to submit the following report:—

We consider that the system of nursing lately organized for, and now in force in our wards, will, if properly carried out, provide efficiently both for the care of the sick and the training of the nurses; but we must observe that its success will mainly depend upon the fitness of the women employed, and the discipline under which they are kept.

After having joined our appointments some time, and having had opportunities of observation, our first conclusion was that the full amount of good was not effected by the nurses in our wards. They were insufficient in number, were seldom at hand when wanted, and very generally unable to give us any information as to the state in which the patients had been during our absence. Undivided attention was often given with the best advantage to severe cases; but there seemed to be no idea of the general duties of a nurse, and training was impossible owing to frequent changes, and no nurse being ever permanently attached to a specific routine of duty.

A clear definition of duties has now been laid down, and we trust that the system of appointing a nurse to work with each Medical Officer permanently will, if not interfered with by unnecessary change or removal, overcome those evils.

Much, however, will depend on the women themselves. Some of those hitherto employed have seemed to us unsuitable, and sometimes quite unfitted for their posts.

We make no reflection on the body of nurses, when we say we have known some who have displayed more fondness for dress and jewellery than for work, and who have refused or hesitated to perform the most obvious duties of nurses.

We have heard of cases of light and improper conduct, and cases of intemperance, and violent display of temper have been brought to our notice. Under these circumstances, we think that the character of the women employed should be very carefully looked into prior to their engagement.

We believe that one woman was engaged as a nurse, with a view to the reform of an evil habit, another on account of her large family and want of means. Fully recognising the charity and benevolence of such a method of selection, we cannot consider it to be a wise one.

A good character, especially as to sobriety and general fitness, as far as it can be ascertained, should be the first qualifications required for a nurse. We are aware that it may be urged that women of unexceptionable character cannot be obtained for nurses, but we are unwilling to believe this, hoping that the cases we have mentioned are the exceptions, and that the respectable sober and willing women already engaged are not the sole representatives of their class.

Should it, however, unfortunately be proved that women suitable for nurses cannot be found in India, should none be forthcoming but those who desire only the monthly wage, and have no heart in their work, whose sensitiveness or false delicacy forbid their performing the necessary and often repulsive duties required from the nurses of sick men and women, as in the instances we have mentioned above; should *real* nurses in fact not be obtainable, we see no advantage to be gained by the engagement of women who only keep up appearances.

We would submit that it is not impossible that trained nurses might be procured from the numerous religious sisterhoods, which are now rapidly rising up in all directions in England, and which are composed of women who have devoted their lives to the care of the sick, and who seek not for gain but only for fields of usefulness.

We would further observe that the Medical Officers, although vested with the power of dismissal on certain occasions, have not, and cannot have entire control over the nurses. We think that those having the power should enforce a stricter discipline than has, perhaps, yet been exercised.

Discipline and duty are, moreover, we think much interfered with by the residence in the female hospital of nurses not attached to the institution, but working occasionally as out-nurses. These being frequently unemployed, and earning more during the time they are occupied, are

causes of discontent to those working in the wards, while they add to the noise which is said to prevail in the rooms, and to prevent the night nurses taking rest in the day.

We think also that out-door nurses should be selected from those who have undergone a certain period of training, and that hospital nurses should not be allowed to resign only to be immediately re-engaged as out-nurses.

Nurses who have been employed in the General Hospital, from 1st September 1863 to 13th October 1864.

Names.	Engaged.	Resigned, discharged or transferred.	Cause of discharge.
Miss Ware, Matron.	April 1863 ...		
Mrs. Mackejohn ...	Jan. 1862 ...		
„ Norton ...	Sept. 1864 ...		
„ Mathews ...	July „ ...		
„ Whitehead ...	Sept. „ ...		
„ Dewyer... ..	„ „ „ ...		
„ Jackson ...	Nov. 1863 ...		
„ Young ...	April 1864 ...		
„ Brown ...	May 1863 ...		
„ Sheah ...	March 1864 ...		
„ Reilly ...	April „ ...		
„ Brown ...	May „ ...		
„ Allison ...	Feb. „ ...		
„ Tartis ...	June 1863 ...		
„ Campbell ...	April „ ...		
„ McDougal ...	March 1861. ...		Transferred to Medical College.
„ Bennett ...	„ „ „ ...	January „ ...	
„ Tabern ...	Dec. 1863 ...	April 1864 ...	Could not read.
„ Urquhart ...	March 1864 ...	June „ ...	Considered unfit.
„ Best ...	Jan. „ ...	Discharged Feb. 1864.	Too giddy.
„ Moore ...	June „ ...	August 1864 ...	Accused of drinking.
„ Fitzgerald ...	July „ ...	„ „ „ ...	„ „ „
„ Gonsalvez ...	June „ ...	June „ ...	Too weak.
„ Munrow ...		August „ ...	Accused of drinking.
„ Hart ...	June „ ...	June „ ...	Did not work.
„ Doran ...		Resigned Dec. 1863...	To go with husband.
„ Gee ...	May 1864 ...	June 1864 ...	„ „
„ Howell ...	Dec. 1859 ...	Resigned Feb. 1864...	To leave India.
„ Wingrove ...	Aug. 1864 ...		„ „
„ Blamy ...	May 1863 ...		„ „
„ King ...	April „ ...	Resigned Nov. 1863...	„ „
„ Farrar ...	May 1864 ...	„ May 1864...	From ill health.
„ Morris ...	Jan. „ ...	„ „ „ ...	To make a home for daughter.
„ Bryan ...	„ 1861 ...		Entered as Mrs. Baxter.
„ Green ...	„ 1862 ...		Tempers.
„ Fitzmoris ...	March 1863 ...	Dismissed ...	Accused of drinking.
„ Syers ...	Sept. „ ...		Tempers.
„ McMahon ...	March 1864 ...	Resigned ...	Accused of drinking.
„ Denathorn ...		„ October 1864...	Became Work Mistress at School.
„ Miller ...		„ „ „ ...	To go with husband.
„ Churcher ...	Feb. 1864 ...	March 1864 ...	Did not like the work.

MEMORANDUM on the general working of the Hospital Nurses in the 1st Assistant's wards since the joint Report by Dr. Beatson and himself was submitted in October 1864; dated 21st April 1866.

The "new Rules," referred to in that report, have been carefully adhered to ever since, and found practicable; under them the work of the nurses is occasionally hard, but on the other hand it is frequently light and easy.

There can be no doubt that the attendance of women, as properly trained and good nurses, on the very sick people who are always to be found in this hospital is a source of comfort which cannot be replaced by any other means; mere regularity in the administration of medicines, and all other mechanical attentions, could be attained by ordinary male attendants; but the kind sympathy which perceives a want when the patient is too weak to express it; the soothing influence of an encouraging word—these cannot be so obtained, though they may not unfrequently, in critical periods in a patient's history, be of sufficient importance to decide whether he should recover or die. It appears, therefore, that women nurses should be considered an essential part of the establishment of an institution like this; if, however, they are to fulfil the high duties required of them they must be efficient—inefficiency will not only fail to save patients in the critical state supposed above, but will also be detrimental to those who, being less ill, might have been sufficiently well attended by the ordinary "coolie" agency of the hospital. A nurse establishment may be inefficient from several causes, as from deficiency in number. Nine nurses, and one matron or head nurse, is the smallest number with which the duties of this hospital can be carried on systematically; and system is so essential that the defective arrangements which existed before the nurses were introduced, appear preferable to an unsystematical application of the nurse scheme.

The nurse establishment may be inefficient from want of training. It is not difficult to perceive that women can seldom be efficient nurses until they have been trained by the Medical Officers. Changes of nurses have continued to be so frequent since the last report in October 1864, that serious inconvenience has been occasionally felt; this was in some cases unavoidable; in others it might, and should be prevented if the nurse establishment become permanent. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to detail in this place the disadvantages which arise from the existing connection between the "out-nurses" and those of the hospital; in case, however, the latter become permanent, a simple scheme might be submitted by which they could not only be maintained separately, but also with mutual advantage to each other.

(Signed) W. J. PALMER,
1st Asst. Surgeon.

To the Surgeon, General Hospital.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. P. BROUGHAM, M. D., Surg.-Major,
Surgeon, Genl. Hospital.

From the Honorable A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to W. A. GREEN, Esq., M. D., Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department; dated Darjeeling, 18th May 1866, No. 576T.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, No. 1136, dated 26th ultimo, with enclosures, and No. 1106, dated 16th idem; and, with reference thereto, to say that the Lieutenant Governor is decidedly of opinion that the Medical College Hospital should have its own staff of nurses. His Honor has no doubt that the attendance of nurses in the wards is an absolute necessity, if due regard is to be had to the comfort of the sick; and, indeed, the care and skill of the able medical staff of the Hospital would be nullified, to a very considerable extent, if the carrying out of their orders, as well as attendance on the patients, the supply of their minor wants, and the continual watching of changes in their condition, were to be left to ward coolies as they were before the establishment of the Nurses' Institution.

2. The Lieutenant Governor agrees with Dr. Francis in thinking that it is not expedient to attempt to have some of the nurses under the hospital and others under the Ladies' Committee; they should be either under the control and subject to the discipline of the College authorities, or should be altogether supplied from the Nurses' Institution, which should receive a grant of money equivalent to the service rendered. The Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that the former alternative is preferable.

3. Under this view I am to request that you will submit, for recommendation to the Government of India, a formal Proposition Statement, showing the expenditure which would be incurred in providing and maintaining an efficient staff of nurses for the Medical College Hospital. You

should also draw up a scheme for obtaining a supply of nurses from Regiments or elsewhere willing to undergo a thorough training, and to bind themselves to serve for a certain fixed period, and to subject themselves entirely to the discipline of the College authorities.

[No. 79A.] Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date Simla, 7th June 1867, No. 910.

Read again Financial Resolution, No. 1157, dated 25th March 1863, authorizing a grant of Rupees 200 monthly for the Calcutta Hospital Nurse Institution.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has had under consideration a statement from the Secretary of the "Lady Canning Memorial," showing that the Memorial Fund has strong claims upon Government, inasmuch as it is to be spent in erecting a house for the nurses of the Calcutta Female Nurse Institution.

The institution provides nurses for the General Hospital, the Medical College Hospital, and private families; and its success in the past five years shows its adaptation to a pressing need.

The nurses of the institution when not employed have hitherto been inadequately provided for in one of the large hospitals; but, to systematize their organization and discipline, it is necessary that they should reside in a separate home under the supervision of a Lady Superintendent.

Recognizing this indispensable necessity of a Nurses' Home for the proper development of the Calcutta Female Nurse Institution, which is devoted to a work in which the late Lady Canning took a special interest both in England and in India, the subscribers of the Lady Canning Memorial Fund elected to spend their money in erecting a house for the institution.

The funds available for this purpose amount to Rupees 43,000. This sum might have nearly sufficed had the building been constructed when the money was subscribed; but owing to unavoidable delay from the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site, and from uncertainty for a while regarding the plans of the Nurses' Institution, and to an intermediate rise in the prices of labor and building materials, the money is no longer sufficient for building a suitable house.

Under the circumstances, and having regard to the useful public objects which are served by the Calcutta Female Nurses' Institution, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees 20,000 to the Lady Canning Memorial, in aid of the funds for constructing a proper building for the institution.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Home Department, (for communication to the Secretary of the Lady Canning Memorial Fund), and to the Comptroller General of Accounts.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Finl. Dept.

Nos. 1856 and 1857, dated Simla, 14th June 1867.

Copy forwarded to Captain Williams, and to the Government of Bengal, for information.

(By Order.)

(Signed) A. P. HOWELL,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[No. 80]. From the Honorable A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Simla; dated 10th July 1866, No. 3378.

In continuation of my letter, No. 577T, dated the 18th May last, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 167, dated the 26th ultimo, with enclosures, from the Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, submitting a protest from the Ladies' Committee of the Calcutta Nurses' Institution against placing the nurses under the control of the authorities of the Medical College Hospital.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
13th August 1868.*

Financial Resolution, No. 910, dated the 7th of June last, sanctioning a grant of Rupees 20,000 in aid of the funds for the construction of a building for the institution in question.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 3378, dated the 10th of July last, with enclosure, relative to a protest from the Ladies' Committee of the institution against placing the nurses under the control of the authorities of the Medical College Hospital.

Office Memorandum from the Financial Department, No. 444, dated the 25th of January last, inquiring, with reference to an order† of that Department, sanctioning an advance of funds to the Nurses' Institution for current expenditure, whether a decision may shortly be expected "on the questions now under consideration" with regard to the institution.

† Not communicated apparently to this Department.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 662, dated the 7th of February last, enclosing a Statement showing the increased expenditure which would be incurred "in providing and maintaining an efficient staff of nurses for the Medical College Hospital," and recommending the proposition, with certain modifications, for sanction.

Endorsement from the Government of Bengal, No. 996, dated the 26th of February, on a Memorandum by Dr. Green, indicating the terms circulated to the soldiers' wives, and stating that an alteration of them may occasion disappointment.

REMARKS.—The Hospital Nurses' Institution was established in 1859, and at first provided only a limited supply of nurses to the Medical College Hospital. In 1860 it extended its operations to the General Hospital, and from that time the number of nurses has steadily increased according to the requirements of the two hospitals—a few additional nurses being kept for the purpose of "out-nursing", i. e., supplying nurses to families on application. The out-nursing system has been a source of some profit.

2. The following figures are taken from the Report submitted in April 1866.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Receipts.....	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Government donation.....	2,400	2,400
	Private "subscriptions.....	3,122	2,933
	"Out-nursing receipts.....	6,088	3,242
	2,532	4,615	4,467
Total...	14,142	14,785	13,042
Charges....	General.....	12,723	18,388
	Out-nurses.....	874	1,621
	Total...	13,597	20,009

3. With reference to the above Statement of "charges," it is to be noticed that the monthly pay of the out-nurses has been included under the "general" head, as the item cannot be exactly eliminated. But the following may be taken as an approximate result :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Charges ...	RS.	RS.	RS.
	General... ..	12,023	16,088
	Out-nurses... ..	1,574	3,921
Total...	13,597	19,078	20,009

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
13th August 1868.*

4. From the above tables it appears that the net results of the out-nursing system are as follows :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Receipts.....	RS.	RS.	RS.
	2,532	4,615	4,467
Charges.....	1,574	2,896	3,921
Profit	958	1,719	546

Since November 1865 the charge for out-nurses has been raised from Rupees 3 to Rupees 5 per diem, so that the receipts may be expected to increase.

5. The deficits in the two last years, 1864 and 1865, have been met from private sources accumulated in former years. The number of nurses in the several years is given as follows :—

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Monthly average.	Monthly average.	Monthly average.
For Medical College Hospital	7.2	9.7	12.9
For General Hospital.....	8.0	9.8	11.0
For Out-nursing	1.2	2.4	3.9
Total.....	16.4	21.9	27.8

6. The connection of Government with the institution appears to have been limited to a monthly grant of Rupees 200. But in June last a grant of Rupees 20,000 was sanctioned in aid of the "Lady Canning Memorial Fund," (Rupees 43,000), the object of which is to erect a suitable house for the Nurses' Institution.

7. In the report submitted in April 1866, the Committee of the institution asked Government to increase its aid. No definite request was made; but it would appear that the amount wanted was about Rupees 445 per month in addition to the existing grant of Rupees 200.

8. It was stated that more nurses were required to supply fully the wants of the two hospitals. The number supplied to the two hospitals in 1865 was 24; but some wards in the Medical Hospital were unprovided for, and to meet this want it was stated that the number of nurses (including matrons) should be as follows :—

For Medical Hospital	...	...	16
For General ..	...	...	10
Total..			26

The cost of these nurses, including contingencies, was estimated at Rupees 1465 monthly. The income during 1865 (omitting out-nursing profits) was only Rupees 715 per month; but it was stated that, "with the most ordinary exertions on the part of the Committee in collecting funds," the income might be expected to cover a monthly charge of Rupees 1020.

9. The difference between Rupees 1465 (estimated monthly cost of a proper establishment) and Rupees 1020 is Rupees 445, and this amount has been fixed upon as representing the extent to which the Committee wished the Government to increase its aid.

10. In the letters from the Bengal Government of 18th May 1866 and 7th February 1867 a somewhat different proposition is made. It appears that the Medical College authorities, while highly praising the management of the institution and fully recognizing its good results, would wish the nurses entertained for the Medical Hospital to be placed on the establishment of the

hospital, and to be completely under the orders and control of the College authorities—the institution being only used as an Asylum for such of the nurses so employed as might require rest or relaxation.

11. The College authorities estimated their requirements at 13 nurses and a matron; the increased cost involved in the arrangement being Rupees 736-4-0 per mensem.

12. It was proposed that the establishment of nurses should be drawn principally from European Regiments, where there were many soldiers' wives and widows obtainable, and a long list of women belonging to different Regiments and willing to serve as nurses was obtained from the Military authorities.

13. Against this proposal the Ladies' Committee of the Nurses' Institution strongly remonstrated. The Bengal Government, however, supported the Medical authorities in their proposition. The Lieutenant Governor suggested a slight modification of the terms on which nurses should be engaged. He proposed a scale of pay rising from Rupees 25 to Rupees 80, instead of from Rupees 35 to Rupees 50, as contemplated by the Medical College authorities.

14. It is inferred, however, from the communication from the Bengal Government, dated the 26th of February last, that the Lieutenant Governor was disposed to withdraw his modification on the representation therein made.

15. It has been ascertained that no action was taken by the Military Department on the Committee's communication, dated the 1st April 1866.

ORDERED that the above-mentioned* papers be forwarded to the Financial Department, with a copy of the above remarks, and with the observation that it seems desirable on the whole that

the nurses should continue, for the present at least, to be supplied, as hitherto, by the Nurses' Institution to the two hospitals. The Government has for many years enjoyed the services of a large number of nurses, towards the support of whom private resources have largely been made available. The Governor General in Council believes that the only way of enlisting public sympathy and aid in the undertaking is to continue the system under which the nurses have been engaged and looked after by the Ladies' Committee of the Institution.

2. If this be not done, the Government must apparently make up its mind either to break up the system of supplying nurses, or sanction a large additional expenditure estimated, for the Medical College alone, at Rupees 736 per mensem; while the institution, whose success hitherto has been so fully recognized, and for the erection of a building for which the Government has already sanctioned a grant of Rupees 20,000, would, it is feared, find its sphere of usefulness seriously contracted, and become probably an object of so little interest as to interfere with the obtainment of aid from the public.

3. Every facility might be given for obtaining the services of the women of European Regiments, as suggested by the Medical authorities, whose views would probably be further met to a great extent if the nurses entertained for the hospital were specially enrolled for that purpose, and were not permitted to be employed in out-nursing without the consent of those authorities.

4. In the absence, therefore, of any objection in the Financial Department, it is proposed that the Government grant to the Nurses' Institution should be increased from Rupees 200 to Rupees 700 per mensem, on condition of a full supply of nurses being maintained for duty in both hospitals; the extra grant being subject to renewal two years hence.

5. If found to be financially unobjectionable, the proposed settlement of the matter will be communicated to the Government of Bengal, and it will be suggested that the Nurses' Institution should submit their yearly reports to that Government in such form as may be thought proper.

6. The Government of Bengal may also obtain from the authorities of each hospital a yearly expression of their opinion on the results of the system so far as relates to the requirements of the hospitals, and the extent to which they have been met; and will thus keep itself fully informed of the operations of the institution, towards the resources of which it is proposed that the Government should henceforth contribute on an enlarged scale.

[No. 88.] Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Simla; dated 12th June 1867, No. 669.

Read Extract from Proceedings, Home Department, No. 624, dated 27th ultimo, proposing that the Government Grant to the Calcutta Nurses' Institution be increased from Rupees 200 to Rupees 700 per mensem, on condition of a full supply of nurses being maintained for both the General Hospital and the Medical College Hospital; the extra grant being subject to renewal two years hence.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Home Department, and the Accountant General, Bengal.

Original papers returned.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Finl. Dept.

No. 1713, dated Simla, 24th June 1867.

Copy, with copy of this office Resolution, No. 624, dated 27th ultimo, forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information, with reference to the letter thence, No. 1646, dated 5th April last, and previous correspondence.

(By Order.)

(Signed) A. H. HARINGTON,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Referred to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department for the early submission of such remarks as he may wish to offer.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

27th June 1868.

No. 96. From the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort Saint George, 31st July 1868, No. 249.

With advertence to the letter marginally noted, referred to me for remarks under your docket of the 27th June 1868,

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, Home Department, Public, No. 2436 of 5th June 1868.

I have the honor most respectfully to express my conviction that the scheme for the introduction of trained female

nurses into the hospitals at Madras will inevitably fall to the ground, if it be made in any degree dependent, at starting, on local contributions.

2. The charitable institutions of this town are already too numerous to be adequately supported by its comparatively small and not very wealthy population; and many of them are consequently in a languishing and even precarious state.

3. There is, therefore, no prospect of an appeal on behalf of the scheme under reference being responded to now; but were the proposed institution once fairly established by Government, and its results apparent, I do not doubt that the public would, in its own interest, come forward to aid in training nurses for employment in private families.

No. 97. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort Saint George, 13th August 1868, No. 98d.

I am directed to acknowledge Mr. Under Secretary Geoghegan's letter, dated 5th June last, on the proposal made by the Madras Government for the introduction of trained female nurses into the Hospitals of the town of Madras.

2. The attention of the Madras Government was directed to the Calcutta plan, by which private charity, aided by a monthly grant of Rupees 700 from the State, supplies female nurses both to the General and Medical College Hospitals in Calcutta, and it was suggested that this scheme, which appeared to the Governor General in Council more efficient and economical than the proposal of this Government, might, with advantage, be adopted in Madras.

3. In reply, I am to observe that the Governor in Council has given his best consideration to the suggestion made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council and to the papers which accompanied Mr. Geoghegan's letter explanatory of the Calcutta system, and respectfully to state that, in the opinion of this Government, it is not possible to adopt a similar system in Madras. The already existing charitable institutions in Madras are numerous, and their condition, owing to the very limited European community, and the absence of any large class of wealthy Natives such as Calcutta possesses, is very precarious.

4. From the papers furnished by Mr. Geoghegan, it appears that the "Lady Canning Nurse Institution" in Calcutta was started in 1859 under circumstances which were peculiarly favorable to securing public support, and that a considerable fund, Rupees 43,000, was obtained by subscription to provide a home for the nurses, which amount has been supplemented by a grant of 20,000 Rupees from the Government. But it is also observed that, although originating in circumstances so favorable to success, the private subscriptions and donations in 1865 did not exceed Rupees 6175, and that it was necessary to meet the deficit of the years 1864-65 from private resources accumulated in former years. It, therefore, appears that but little reliance can be placed, even in Calcutta, on the continuance of the support of the general public, and that, unless largely aided by the Government, the "Lady Canning Institute" must have been closed.

5. As shown above, local circumstances in Madras are still more unfavorable to the establishment on a permanent footing of an institution for training nurses for employment in public Hospitals, if any considerable portion of the cost is to be made dependent on private charity. The advantage of trained nurses in Hospitals has been so completely and satisfactorily established in Calcutta and Allahabad, that the Governor in Council earnestly trusts that these benefits may be extended to Madras, and that, under this further explanation, the proposal of this Government contained in my letter dated 8th May last, No. 567, may obtain the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

HP. 2436

From, J. Grayhewan, Esq.
Under Secy to the Govt of India.
To, The Chief Secy to the Govt of Fort St. George.
Of Simla. The 5th June 1868.

Home Department
Public

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter HP. 567, dated the 8th ultimo with enclosures, submitting for general sanction a proposition for the introduction of trained Female Nurses into the Hospitals of the Town of Madras.

2. In reply I am directed to observe ~~that the Calcutta plan by which private charity aided by a monthly grant of Rs. 700 from the State, supplies Female Nurses both to the General and Medical College Hospitals, appears to the Governor General in Council to be both more efficient and economical than the scheme proposed in your letter.~~

3. I am accordingly directed to forward for the information of the Governor in Council copies of the papers marginally noted showing how the Calcutta institution worked and its source of supply of Nurses: and to suggest for the consideration of the Government of Madras, the possibility of adopting a similar scheme in that Presidency.

Public Pro. of June 1867 & 78
to 88.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt. Servant
J. Grayhewan
Under Secy to the Govt of India.

Register No. 1270.

A

HOME

(1867)

DEPT.

Public.

From the Financial Department.

No. 669.

Dated 12th } June.
Recd. 13th }

Proceedings — June.

No. 88.

With reference to extract from this Office Proceedings No. 624, dated 27th ultimo, sanctioning the proposal that the Government grant to the Calcutta Nurses' Institution be increased from Rupees 200 to Rupees 700 per mensem, on condition of a full supply of Nurses being maintained for both the General Hospital and the Medical College Hospital,—the extra grant being subject to renewal two years hence.

10/11/68

Public Department.

No. 986

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India,

Home Department.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge Mr. Under Secretary Georgegan's letter dated 5th June last on the proposal made by the Madras Government for the introduction of trained female nurses into the Hospitals of the Town of Madras.

2. In reply, the attention of the Madras Government was directed to the Taluk plan by which private charity, aided by a monthly grant of Rs 700 from the State, supplies female nurses both to the

General

Referred to the Inspector General
Indian Medical Department for
the early submission of such remarks
as he may wish to offer. J. Ellis
Christchurch

Pro 8 May 1883 39211.

Pro 8 May 1883 39211.

Pro 8 May 1883 39211.

Pro 8 May 1883 39211.

Pro 8 May 1883 39211.

Pro 8 May 1883 39211.

Pro 8 May 1883 39211.

Pro 8 May 1883 39211.

Pro 8 May 1883 39211.

Separate papers showing
the system pursued in
Colombo for the training of
nurses for Hospitals & for
private employment

27. June 1883

95

General and ~~medical~~ College
Hospitals in Calcutta, and
it was suggested that this
scheme, which appeared to
the Governor General in
Council more efficient and
economical than the
proposal of this Govt, might
with advantage be adopted
in Madras.

3. In reply, I am to ob-
serve that the Governor in
Council has given his
best consideration to the
suggestion made by His
Excellency the Governor
General in Council and
to the papers which accom-
panied Mr. Macgregor's letter
explaining of the Calcutta
system, and respectfully
to state that, in the opinion
of

25
of this Government, it is
not possible to adopt a
similar system in Madras.
The already existing charit-
able Institutions in Madras,
are numerous, and their
condition, owing to the
very limited European
community and the absence
of any large class of wealthy
Natives such as Calcutta
people, is very precarious.
4. From the papers fur-
nished by Mr. Macgregor
it appears that the Lady
Canning Nurse Institution
in Calcutta was started
in 1859 under circumstances
which were peculiarly
favorable to securing public
support, and that a con-
siderable fund Rs 43,000
was

was obtained by subscription
to provide a home for the
Nurses, which amount has
been supplemented by a
grant of 20,000 Rs from the
Govt. But it is also ob-
served that, although
operating in circumstances
so favorable to success,
the private subscriptions
and donations in 1865 did
not exceed Rs 6175, and that
it was necessary to meet
the deficit of the years 1864-65
from private ^{res.} sources ac-
cumulated in former years.

It therefore appears that
but little reliance can be
placed even in Calcutta
on the continuance of the
support of the general public,
and that unless largely
aided by the Government,
~~the~~

the Lady Canning Institute
must have been closed.

5 As shown above -
local circumstances in
Madras are still more
unfavorable to the estab-
lishment, on a permanent
footing, of an Institution
for training nurses for em-
ployment in public Hospitals,
if any considerable portion
of the cost is to be made
dependent on private charity.

The advantage of trained
nurses in hospitals has
been so completely and
satisfactorily established
in Calcutta and Allah-
bad, that the Governor
in Council earnestly
trusts that these benefits
may be extended to Madras.

and

and that under this further
explanation the proposal
of this Government contained
in my letter of 8th May last, 1867,
may obtain the sanction
of His Excellency the Governor
General in Council.

Fort St. George
13th August 1868

Public Deptt.

Memorandum for Orders.

In this letter the
Government of India fur-
nish to this Government
certain papers relating
to the supply of European
Nurses to two Hospitals
(Medical College and
General Hospital) in Cal-
cutta, and suggest that
this plan is more ef-
ficient and economical
than that proposed from
Madras, and that a
similar scheme may pos-
sibly be adopted here.
The Calcutta plan is
that the twenty six
nurses required for the
two Hospitals, are furnish-
ed by the Calcutta
Institution.

Institution for Hospital
Nurses. which has been
aided by Government by
a building grant of
20,000 Rs. and is sup-
ported by a Government
grant of 700 Rs a month.
The cost of these Nurses
is estimated 1466 Rs.
per annum so that
the charge seems to
be pretty evenly divided
between the Charitable
Institution and the
Government.

The Calcutta Hospital
Nurses Institution was
established in 1859. and
owed its origin to the
attention drawn to the
Hospitals by the ^{members of the wounded and disabled} ~~persons~~ men the results
of the Mutiny Cam-
paigns and to the en-
lightened benevolence
of

of Lady Canning who
influenced the Calcutta
Society to subscribe to
the establishment and
maintenance of the In-
stitution which was
specially designed to
furnish Nurses to the
public Hospitals and
for employment in
private families.

Lady Canning had
also another Charitable
purpose in view which
was the employment
of the European women
left destitute by the
disasters of 1857/58.

It is evident from
these papers that the
introduction of female
Nurses into the public
Hospitals has been
attended with much
advantage, while the
employment

Employment of the Nurses in private families has been a source of some profit to the Institution.

The defects in the system are such as might have been anticipated.

The Nurses have been wanting in preparatory training and instruction, and the material with which the Committee of management have had to deal has not been satisfactory as is evidenced by the constant change in the personnel of the Establishment.

In fact Lady Canning's benevolent intention of providing for destitute women has reacted somewhat injuriously

on

on the character of the Nursing provided by the Institution which would seem sometimes to have served as a refuge and even as a reformatory.

In our scheme at Madras while desiring to introduce trained Female Nursing into our Public Hospitals and into the Town generally, we proposed to proceed more slowly and if I may be permitted to say so, more logically. We did not expect to find ready made nurses in our Soldiers wives and widows and in the waifs of the European settlers, but were prepared to import a few trained Nurses from England who would both nurse

on

on a limited scale at first in our Hospitals and train systematically a certain number of girls and women each year in the Nurseschool.

The Calcutta scheme has the undoubted advantage that it rests partly on the public charity and partly on the State, but unfortunately we are well aware from the present condition of our Charitable Institutions here that there is no margin for any new Charity, and that our trained Nurses must originate if at all, at the cost of the State.

It is possible that when the results are seen, the Government

Institution

Institution may receive aid from the Public and extend its operations by training Nurses for private practice.

The experience at Calcutta has shown that the two classes of nurses, those destined for public Hospitals and those for private practice are best kept separate.

I therefore submit that the impossibility of relying on the public for a partial support of the proposed Institution should be explained to the Government of India and that we should respectfully solicit their sanction to the scheme as originally proposed.

It may be desirable to

to ask Dr Mackenzie
for any observations he
may wish to offer on
these papers, requesting
him to submit his per-
marks at an early
date.

I would refer the paper
first to Dr Mackenzie
but I consider that the
Plan of execution is
depending partly on
private liberality and
partly on a gov. grant
is and is a thing the
presented to Madras
where the charitable
institutions already
existing are in a
State of incipient

consequence with the. I think it will
be successful in obtaining private
donations at the commencement. This
would be gradually be decreased as the
triplicate would be increased. But I
in a government. I believe. Many of
the private charities are already
taken up by contributors - Most of the wealthy
Calcutta has a large number of persons
who are interested in the cause of the poor
and are ready to contribute to it.

The paper must be carefully
Dr Mackenzie from whom the paper
of the first emanated. I have read the
printed paper sent down from Calcutta
with Mr Under Secy. Secretary. I think
but I do not know from them much
information as to the success of the
working of the Madras establishment.
C. O. A.

Calcutta

Vol 1862. Department

No. 986

To
The Secretary to the
Government of India
Department.

Dated 13th Decr 1868.

Sir, I beg to inform you that the proposal made by the
Commissioner of the North Western Provinces, for the
construction of a line of railway, for the
purpose of connecting the various towns and
villages of the Province, is now under the
consideration of the Government.

9.50 93