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M.R.O. 1-89,000-16-10-25

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	737	Press
	(149-150)	Mis.
Dated	31-5	1871.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1 P. 101

No 101

Office of Inspector General
Fort Saint George 19th May 1871

From

The Acting Inspector General.
Indian Medical Department,
Fort Saint George.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Public Department
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit that after a careful perusal of all the correspondence of the years 1868 and 1869 between the Government of Madras, and the Government of India, I concur in the opinion finally expressed by the Government of Madras that the Rs 25,000 per annum, asked for in order to obtain trained nurses from England, was the minimum sum which would have sufficed for the purpose; and that the Rs 700 per annum, sanctioned by the Government of India, was inadequate for the required object. I have, however, no doubt that the way of training and employing nurses, through the proposed scheme, cannot be carried out in all its

integrity a very great amount of good-doing can be effected by means of the Rs 700 available, and I beg to submit my views on that point for the consideration of Government.

2. There is already established in Madras a School for training nurses and midwives, and I would suggest that it be accepted as a foundation for the required nurse training institution and its working be gradually expanded to the limit of the sanctioned Rs 700. The correspondence connected with the existing School of Women pupils spread through the years 1851 to 1854, but the final order of Government regulating the education of Nurses and Midwife pupils was in Extract Minutes Consultation of 1st August No 782 of 1854, and I here place in parallel columns the points in which they were then ordered to be instructed and the instruction now being imparted to them:

<u>Rules laid down in 1854.</u>	<u>What is done in 1871</u>
1. A practical knowledge of the Art of Midwifery, the course of instruction to be practical and Clinical by the Superintendent, with	The same, with lectures and examinations weekly. Lectures are given and Examinations held twice a week in all the branches of Midwifery which in the opinion of the Superintendent, properly come within the sphere of female practice including "turning" but excluding other obstetric operations.
2. Anatomy and Physiology of female reproductive organs; Apothecary to	Anatomy of pelvis, of uterus and of external organs with a little Elementary Physiology.

(C). To be present at all labours, Are present at about half the labours during their residence. Conduct ordinary labours which are allotted to each in turn.

(d). To take notes of Cases Keep a Case book and enter the cases they conduct.

(e). Matron, Every Wednesday, Matron instructs the pupils in to instruct a class on all practical points. offer in the Ward. Apothecary either lectures or Examines the class twice a week.

(f) Medical Officer to give clinical instruction Continues to do so.

(g) The instruction to be to make them Nurses and of a midwife and to a great extent in those of general nursing, but in Midwives chiefly. They administer

emmenata; make poultices, apply and dress blisters; use the Catheters, and attend other sick women besides puerperal patients. They are not taught bandaging.

(h). Great attention in selection of pupils.

(i). To be of irreproachable character.

(j). Allow them travelling batta to and from the Institution at the Presidency.

(k). To be dieted or have ration money while attached.

(l). Soldiers wives to continue to receive their monthly Stipend.

(m). Not more than four Women to be attached.

(1). Period of residence to be six or nine months, not to exceed a year.

(2). To be removed if careless or disinclined.

(3). Obey all orders of Matron, acting under Medical Officer.

(4). No women to join the class unless able to read or write tolerably.

(5). The greater number to be Europeans.

3. It will be observed from the above that the orders of 1854 to train the pupils to be nurses and midwives have not been much departed from, though to teach them midwifery has been the chief object kept in view and some of the everyday duties required of a nurse have not been taught the pupils. For the education of nurses, now a days, should not be limited to the management of puerperal females. It should also comprise the management of the Sick and Injured. Nurse pupils should be instructed in bandaging generally; in the preparation of Emollients, of Stimulant, counter-irritant, and Antiseptic applications; in the application of Splints, in the means of arresting or moderating haemorrhage, until a medical man can arrive, and in the preparation of broths, Congees, Soups, and Jellies. The physical properties and physiological and therapeutic actions of some of the most useful drugs should also be

Superintendent's letter 17th June 1854
Extract Minutes Consultation 1st August 1854.

5 taught to them;— such as Spermash, Bicarbonate of Soda, Nitre, Rhubarb, both raw and roasted, castor oil, prepared Chalk, opium, Ergot of rye &c &c or even, if superior abilities and knowledge of any of them give encouragement, to educate them in medicine might be a point worthy of consideration.

4. I recommend that the class under instruction at the Lying-in-Hospital be taken as a foundation for the proposed Nurse School, because it is already famed amongst both Europeans and Natives throughout all the peninsula, and out of 197 pupils admitted for instruction it has educated as nurses and midwives 122 Europeans and East-Indians and 5 natives, all of whom have received diplomas and I now propose to extend the education of these pupils into the art of nursing the Sick and Wounded and to issue to them nurse diplomas. They are all, even now, taught nursing and to those who fail to obtain the midwifery diploma, a Sick nurse certificate is given. But the points in which they are now instructed, are quite below the requirements of the day, although all that remains to be done, is to extend the present Educational Course and by adding to the Subjects on which instruction is now given, make them efficient sick nurses. In the nurse and midwife class of women pupils, the

Madras Lying-in Hospital has done an immense amount of good, but it has come short, in two of the points which Government ordered to be attended to. By the Original order one half of the pupils should have been Europeans and one half Natives, but it has only educated 5 Native Midwives, 4 of whom were sent, in 1852, by the late Nabob, at my suggestion, and the Sick-nurse branch of the Education has not been of a kind to train even the European Women-pupils for hospital nurse work, and has even been made subordinate to the Midwifery course, the Sick Nurse Certificate being granted to women-pupils who could not or would not pass the Midwifery Examination.

5. The non-instruction of Native Women has been a very great loss to the Native Community. The European Midwives are sufficiently numerous to have been able largely to make good this defect had they so applied themselves, but their charges are so high as to press even on the means of European and East-Indian households, while to native households, their fees are altogether prohibitory. There are 35 European diploma'd midwives in the town of Madras, who receive from Rs 25 to Rs 100 for the fortnight's attendance, and the tendency is to an increase of their demands. I will shortly ask them to meet together and amongst themselves, regulate their fees similarly as those of medical men are regulated. But in illus-

tration of the necessity of now carrying out the original orders to educate European and Native Women, as Nurses and Midwives, in equal numbers, I may mention that great as are the numbers of Women who have come to the Lying-in-Hospital, 19,394 in 17 years, scarcely ever has a brahmin woman come or been brought to it, nor a Woman of the Chaitnya or Kayastha races of Hindoos: Very few of the Shop Keeper Chettiar Women have been there, few of the women of the Mahomedans, and its good doing has, therefore, been limited to the humbler of the Sudra Hindus, to the pariah races and to Christians and on this account, I believe that it can only be by means of Native Midwives that the Women of the Community generally can be aided in their homes, the need for help to Indian Mothers, is great; for, of all the barbarities amongst the races in Hither and Further India, the most constant are those practised on their parturient Women. Every medical practitioner in India who is serving amongst the people has to witness injuries and deaths the results of gross cruelties and every one of them will hail the day that shall see educated Native Midwives spread amongst the people, showing to their Country women when Nature may be left uninterfered with, and when skilled assistance is required. Of the four Native Women whom I sent to the Lying-in-Hospital in 1852, one is an Ayah in the Lying-in-Hospital and one is in private practice at Bangalore; a fifth Native Midwife has been educated

Examination, the period may be extended to
~~three~~ months. On passing Satisfactory Exami-
nation and quitting the hospital fully
qualified the pupil is presented with a
diploma as midwife.

7. The European Women who apply for
admission to the midwifery class, are married wives,
or are women whose husbands have deserted
them, or are widows, but all of them have volun-
tarily elected to follow nursing and midwifery
as a life avocation. There is nothing in Seven
Rupees a month to each of Seven Women to
tempt the unworthy to come, for the work is
hard, the discipline strict, and the period of
pupillage is long; and, as their future liveli-
hood depends on their Acquirements, and
character there is every motive to induce recti-
tude of Conduct, whether as pupils or as Certified
midwives. And they behave well, for in the 17 years
1854 to 1870, only ten pupils have been dismissed
for misconduct, and it is from amongst the
midwives diplomad from this Institution
that pupils might with advantage be selected
to be instructed in hospital and household
nursing; and the required nurses for public
institutions ~~afforded~~.

3. If these views meet the approval of
Government, I would suggest an immediate
return to the Original Scheme of 1854 and have
half the pupils of European descent and half of
them natives, allowing the same Stipend of
Seven Rupees monthly to each. The Experience of
the past seventeen years has shown that this
Sum is sufficient to attract European pupils, even
in greater numbers than can be received, and it
is advisable by means of a considerable Stipend
to obtain the Native Women who are so greatly
needed as midwives. The Native pupil now under
tutelage from Sindigul has a monthly Stipend of
Rupees 7 from ~~the~~ Chester. I propose, however, instead
of limiting the Seven rupees of Stipend to Seven
Women, that the Stipended Class be extended to
fourteen, which is, I think, the largest number
that could be properly Educated and this
addition of Rupees 49 to the Rupees 49 now
allowed by Government, should, I suggest, be
a charge against the new grant of Rupees 700
for training nurses; because, whilst learning
midwifery the pupils all have, even now, some
instruction and practice as nurses of Sick
Women and Infants, the Ling-ee-Hospital Madras
being not only for Confining Women but likewise

for the treatment of the diseases of Women and children.

9. I recommend, however, that certificates from the Lying-in Institution be restricted hereafter, to Midwifery Diplomas, that the Nurse Certificates which have hitherto been issued to pupils who have failed to obtain diplomas wholly cease, and that liberal inducements be held out to the trained midwives to enter the class of pupil nurses.

At the present moment it occasionally happens that when a diploma'd nurse-midwife learns that it is not as a midwife but as a Sick Nurse that she is required, she declines to attend on the plea that she is a midwife and not a Sick Nurse.

India, however, is not far enough advanced to be benefitted by this adoption of Specialities, and in the present Superabundance of midwives and absence of nurses, nursing may, with propriety, be deemed the higher qualification and larger reward be offered to diploma'd midwives to continue their studies and qualify also in the art of nursing.

I therefore, submit for approval that, at present, a Warrant Medical Officer be employed, but that, as soon as possible, can be obtained, a Matron Superintendent on 100 Rupees monthly be entertained to

superintend a class of six pupil nurses at the General Hospital: that these pupil nurses be selected from amongst the diploma'd midwives

that each receive a monthly Stipend of ¹³forty-five rupees; that they be under instruction for six months and be then Examined; and, if found qualified shall receive a Diploma as a Sick Nurse, and a gratuity of Rs 72, but if not then qualified be discharged unless reasons appear for further continuing their instruction.

The Expenditure for training nurses I estimate

1 Superintendent Matron	100	at Rupees 382 monthly, and
6 Pupils at Rs 35	210	
12 Gratuities of Rs 72	72	propose that it, too, be made a
	<u>Total</u>	382

charge on the Rs 700. new grant, the two combined fresh charges being Rs 431 per mensem, viz. for the seven additional midwifery pupils Rs 49 and for the six nurse pupils Rs 382.

10. At present the midwifery pupils dwell in one of the wards of the Lying-in Hospital, not convenient to themselves and unnecessarily cramping the hospital accommodation and I recommend for consideration the erection in the hospital compound or on its roof, of two sheds or wattle houses, with out-houses, one for Europeans and one for Native pupils. The cost of both of these will be about Rs 1000 which can be met from the Rs 700 grant, and these sheds will have a room of 32 feet x 16 feet available for the hospital work. Under no circumstances would it be advisable

the pupils to dwell outside the hospital grounds, and the Shed or Wattle hut be disliked by them they

could be lodged in the present dwelling house of the Apothecary, and a house across the road, which now rents for 18 Rupees, could be obtained for the Apothecary at a rental of twenty or thirty Rupees.

For the pupil-nurses convenient accommodation will be found in the General Hospital in some of the spare rooms about to be transferred from the custody of the European Regiment to that of the General Hospital.

The question of training native women as nurses may be deferred for the present.

11. I see by the Correspondence that Inspector General Brackenrie C.B. was of opinion that the employment of women nurses in men's wards is not practicable in this country. I do not know of any circumstances in India different from those in Europe which could prevent the natural extension to its hospitals of women nursing, and their employment in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, in the Calcutta General Hospital, and in the Allahabad Hospital proves the practicability of so employing them. Amongst the Hospitals which I have seen in several parts of India, I have not found any from

which Sisters of ¹⁵charity are excluded, ⁸but the alleged reason for exclusion there was not connected with possible impropriety, but that the "Sisters would exercise discretion in administering the prescribed remedies". Where women pupils are engaged in men's wards, an occasional instance may occur of a rude man being impertinent but to such, though rarely, even a Sister of charity is liable, and the instant dismissal from hospital of the aggressor would put an end to any recurrence of impertinence. Amongst the young women who come for instruction to the Madras Lying-in Institution, impropriety on their part, or rudeness or impertinence offered to them would be most rare and the selections here would be more successful than in Calcutta for there, in 1863, out of 41 nurses employed in the Calcutta hospitals 15 were dismissed as ^{*}unfit, 2 were transferred and 9 voluntarily resigned, total 26 dismissed or left in

*
1 Could not read

1 Unfit

1 Too giddy

2 Did not work

5. Drinking

2. Weak: ill health

2. Tempers

1. False Entry

resigned, total 26 dismissed or left in

*
missed as unfit, 2 were transferred and 9 voluntarily

one year. But in the System pursued in the Madras Lying-in-Institution, its pupils are women who have voluntarily elected to follow nursing and midwifery as a life avocation, there is nothing to tempt the unworthy, for the work is very hard, the period under tuition is long, all they get as subsistence is Seven Rupees a month, and that only for Seven of them, and as their future livelihood depends on their acquirements and character, there is every motive to induce rectitude of conduct in the pupils or as Certificated Midwives. And in the 17 years 1854 to 1870, only 10 pupils have been dismissed for misconduct from the Madras Lying-in-Institution. I therefore do not anticipate the least annoyance being given to a trained nurse, in any men's ward and by laying down the simple rule that pupils shall never enter a men's ward single, but always two or three together, discipline could be supported and the pupils protected. M^{rs} Seeluma, the Matron of the

Lying-in-Hospital tells me that she has known two European midwifery pupils who subsisted solely on the Seven rupees of monthly stipend allowed by Government. Women with purpose so earnest as this may be trusted to defy all ordinary temptation and repel all intended impertinence. With

1 Matron Lying-in-Hospital	Rs 100	this monthly grant of Rupees 700, the total sum available in Madras for nurse-teachers, nurses and Pupils is Rs 1124 and in the foregoing paragraphs, I have submitted a suggestion how partly to apply the amount.
1 " Dispensary Dock —	" 100	
1 " Black Town —	" 100	
1 Asst —	25	
1 Matron Dispensary for Women & Children	50	
New Grant of —	700	
7 Paid Pupils at Lying-in-Hospital at 7 Rs —	49	
Total Rs 1124		

I have the honor to be
 Sir
 Your most Obedient Servant
 Maffour W. V. New
 Acting Inspector General
 Indian Medical Department

CRD

The gov't are familiar with the more
ambitious scheme proposed at a earlier
period under which the arts & female
training was to be taught in this
Providence by a Superintendent brought
from Denmark who was to be lodged here
and have to order her management
a staff of salaried people. This
project was last made a account of
the income was to be great effected
by the Supreme Gov't and an attempt
has been made to accommodate
the establishment to the means
at our disposal.

D. Balgove now brings up

1871.
Public
Works

2^d 18 Aug 1853. No 486
 Re. 3^d August 1854. No 487.
 " 6th Aug 1868. No 39-41.
 " 5th August 1868. No 46-47
 13th ————— " 75-97
 " 27th November 1868. " 41-142.
 " 3rd Dec 1870. " 25-24.
 " 2^d December 1870. " 9 months.
 " 1st Aug 1869. " 54-58
 " 30th March 1869. " 180-187.

100.
The City of New York
William West & Co.
of the Chief way to New
York & New York
Street & West Street
New York
N.Y. 100.

Gate 319 - ellay
25-3

suggesting that y^e relative
Houses each on a monthly
the period of Purchase & when
he admitted as residents
purports at the Breachers
Spring in Hospital and
that a Clasp be found
at the General Hospital
of the House purports, Engraving
such with a monthly list
of Purchases 35a under the
disposition of a Warrent
Breach Office.

• more modest plan under which the
day in hospital would make the
basis of large teaching. The purposes are
more to double the number of pupils in the
midwifery class: the day in hospital
is to be added to the original principles
taught in that institution viz. that
the pupils should be supervised and
that the instruction of obstetrics
should be given in the
day in hospital but a restricted number
of pupils - viz. - would after
obtaining a certificate for midwifery
be invited, with a sufficient pecuniary
to continue their studies at the
General Hospital where the art

23
of nursing would be taught there further
under the superintendence of an experienced
the course under the day in hospital
Superintendent who one would be
pursued or formed.
I think the plan is good one. I would
ensure the retention of the pupils of
women already in the hospital of
valuable certificates of knowledge relevant
The seven pupils are under
treatment in the day in hospital are lodged
in the building of St. Belfour under the
management of the day in hospital and
manage them as the day in hospital occupies and
needed for the institution. As seven
pupils are to be added, it is necessary
for the building to be enlarged. St. Belfour
building to lodge the 7. Surpense -

might be taken for them in the neighboring quarters of the Town.
The scheme is principally & directed to Dr. Balfour in reference to the Hospital building.

pupils in the apothecary's quarters, to lodge the apothecary in an adjacent house and to lodge the 7. return pupils in temporary buildings in the compound.

I think this might be effected of.

Dr. Balfour proposes to lodge the six nurse pupils of the general Hospital the Hospital itself under the care of the apothecary or female superintendent.

The propriety of doing this will depend upon the accommodation which could be made available under a redistribution of the wards between the military & civil Dept. Dr. Balfour thinks that a room could easily be obtained as no fewer than seven wards on the military side are required. If the nurse pupils could not be lodged in the Hospital building a small building

Dr. Balfour's plan for the
General Hospital building for nurses

9. 11. May 71.

1868.
but not employed
to build.

Dr. Balfour's plan for the
General Hospital building for nurses
The grant of £2,000. for the
building of the Hospital
for training nurses
for Hospital work.
His suggestions are
briefly
that the class of paid
pupils at the General
Hospital be increased
to 16. (10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.)
half board & lodging
allowances. In addition
a monthly allowance

paid pupils at the Lyngby Hospital
since 1852. For the purpose
of the Lyngby Hospital
by Dr. How. (Appointed there in 1852).

The Medical Board of the Lyngby
Hospital, in 1852, authorized
the formation of a class of
pauper pupils. The plan
was not carried out.

Dr. How proposed to the
Board (apparently in 1852)
that the Lyngby Hospital
should receive

The result has been that only
5 Native children have
been admitted to the Lyngby
Hospital since the pauper class
was established in 1852. It
now is. Little has been
known by such as compared

has been found
"Disrupt" in 1852. It
has been 5th.

2/

pupils and maintained
by the late Board. It
Dr. Dalpus suggestion
in 1852.

Dr. Dalpus has no
objection to employing
the more pupils in the
male ward of the Lyngby
Hospital.

He is postponing for the
present the question of
training Native pupils.

I fancy to
HDS

I presume any such
expenditure as is proposed
must come out of
the Provincial Council
Grant. L.R. 22. May 7.

that it is to be taken

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MARDAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from

the Ag Inspector General,
Indian Medical Department
dated 19 May 1871 No 161

Order them 31 May 1871 No 161
The Government

approve the scheme proposed in
the above letter for ~~intending~~
~~the (small) sum of Rs 700 per~~
~~month~~ sanctioned
by the ~~Supreme Government~~
for inaugurating a system
of training nurses and deacons
that steps be taken for carrying
it into execution. That part
which relates to the increase
to the number of paid pupils
at the Lyng in Hospital may
be adopted in practice as soon
as

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]

No: 27 November 1868
No. 1466.

[Handwritten signature]

"Instructions of the Sup. Govt.
recorded in the margin
noted in the margin"

as the additional lodging
accommodation can be procured.

The Government approve the
suggestion for lodging the
seven European pupils in the
quarters at present occupied
by the Hospital Apothecary,
a house being rented for him
across the road, at a cost
not exceeding Rs 30 monthly
and wattle and thatched
structures being provided in
the Hospital compound for
the seven native pupils.

The class of paid
pupil nurses to be established
in the General Hospital will
be lodged either in the Hospital
if room can be found for
them in the re-distribution
of the accommodation now
under consideration by the
Medical Authorities, or a
small house might be
erected

erected for them in the
immediate vicinity of the
General Hospital.

3 Mr. Balfour will
report further on this part of
the subject as soon as he has
obtained definite knowledge
of the accommodation which
might be made available at the
General Hospital.

4 The ultimate annual
charge against the sanctioned
expenditure of Rs 700 monthly
will be as follows.

7 additional pupils at	
Lying in Hospital at Rs 7	Rs 49
1 Matron at General Hospital	Rs 100
6 Pupil Nurses at - do - do -	Rs 200
1 Gratuity of Rs 72	Rs 72
Rent of quarters for Lying	
in Hospital Apothecary	Rs 30
Total Rs 451	

to which may have to be
added the rent of a house

The Inspector General Indian
Medical Service and for the pupil nurses
Accountant General
The charges
that may be incurred

...on
...with
...savings
...service.

Provision like
...budget
for the purpose of
...the scheme
...sufficiently
...
...to estimate
being provided

L. B.

Cont. of 187 1

To

Dated
Recd.

187, No.

149-150 Nos.

7th 6th 1873