

the army realise the real need there is for them and it is a matter of great pride to us, that we have been given Viceroy's Commission. We hope for further promotion for male nurses, so that they can be distinguished from ordinary duty and nursing jemadars. Although some still feel it is most unfair that they are not made equal to women nurses, they should first remember that the value of women nurses has been known for many years, whereas the value of men nurses is not yet fully and clearly known. Then how can we acquire equal treatment? If we wait patiently and do our work sincerely and earnestly, some day or other, we will surely get promotion and better prospects. It is invariably those who do not really honour their profession, who only care for rank and pay. But those who look up on their profession as a service to God and humanity, whether they are men or women nurses are equal in His sight. So we need not worry about our title and pay.

The sympathy and attitude of the nurses to the patients in the army is even more important than the treatment. We should try to win the confidence of the patients and make them happy and thereby keep their morale high. A nurse should be strict with the patients in the army but not rude. Kind words are encouraging but much lenience will often make them more difficult, especially in the venereal section.

A time may come, during this war, when nurses may have to face a hard time and to work at the risk of their lives. During that time we must not lose our spirit, or be discouraged, but we must do our work and be brave enough to face all dangers and endure all sufferings. The army is a place where we can be easily tempted to evil ways, but if you avoid falling a prey to such temptations and care more for your moral and physical welfare by the help of our Lord Jesus, you will certainly prove yourself a good nurse, which will make the nursing lamp of India to shine more brightly for ever.

THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVAL NURSING SERVICE

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The Royal Indian Naval Nursing Service was organised in 1943, and although, at the moment, the numbers are small and there is only one hospital for Naval personnel, it is the intention of the Naval authorities to develop both hospitals and service personnel.

On joining, the Naval Sister is appointed on the same terms and conditions as those prevailing in the Military Nursing Service, India, with equivalent rank of Lieutenant. Increment of pay for experience is also given.

Their uniform is like that of the I.M.N.S., but they wear white pearl buttons, epaulettes with lace showing their rank and small blue cotton capes with R.I.N. embroidered in front. Their caps are the usual muslin squares with their badge, the fou anchor and crown embroidered in navy blue.

The R.I.N. Hospital is situated a few miles out of Bombay and has four wards containing 28 beds and side rooms, with up to 8 beds attached; a sister is in charge of each ward. The staff consists of about eight sick berth attendants to each ward, these men have no actual hospital experience when they first join, and some have only been in the Royal Indian Navy for about three months. There is one petty officer to each ward, some of them are fairly senior and have a little idea of nursing, but the sisters are kept busy supervising and doing a great deal of treatment themselves.

There is a sister in charge of the operating theatre and when the necessary equipment becomes available, it will be a very busy unit.

The Nursing Officers share a common mess. An ex-Q.A.I.M.N.S. Sister is in charge of their quarters, and everything is being done to improve the amenities and give a homely atmosphere.