

breakdown. There can be no doubt that this was the price paid by Miss Darche, never a strong woman, for her share in the regeneration of the world. Her work lives on, and will make itself felt for generations to come in the lives of the pupils whom she has so laboriously educated. The following resolution will show how warmly her work was appreciated by the Training School she served so well.

"At a Regular Meeting of the Committee of Inspection of the Advisory Board of the New York City Training School for Nurses, held May 2nd, 1898, with the President, Mrs. Seth Low, in the Chair, it was unanimously voted that the following entry be made in the minutes of the Committee: It is with deep regret that the Advisory Board records the resignations after more than ten years' service of Miss Louise Darche, Superintendent of the New York City Training School for Nurses from January 1, 1888, to February 1, 1898, and of Miss Diana C. Kimber, Assistant Superintendent from January 1, 1888, to May 1, 1898. By the professional knowledge and ability of these remarkable women this school was brought to its present standard, against many difficulties, and maintained there largely by their tact and unwearied patience. In 1888 the school had but forty members, and nursed only the Charity (now City) Hospital and the Maternity Service connected therewith. Upon the retirement of Miss Darche and Miss Kimber they leave the School, consisting of one hundred and nine members, of whom ninety-two are pupils, and the rest Supervising Head and Permanent Nurses, all of whom are graduates of the School, and at the express request of their respective Medical Boards, three more Hospitals, Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham, have been entirely in charge of the School, which thus nurses an average of nine hundred patients a day.

This simple record speaks for itself, and those who have made it possible deserve—and will not cease to receive—the warm gratitude of the members of the School and of its Advisory Board.

Mary Cadwalader Jones (Chairman), Annie W. S. Low (Chairman, Sub-Committee), Gertrude J. Rice, Helen L. Fairchild, Eleanor Agnew, Joseph H. Choate, Everett J. Wheeler."

It will be observed that one of the signatures attached to this resolution is that of the present American Ambassador in this country. It will be a gratification to Miss Diana Kimber, to whom as Miss Darche's friend and colleague we offer our sincere sympathy, to possess this public testimony to the value of her work. We can assure her that in this country, as well as in the United States, Miss Darche's name will long be remembered as a brave and conscientious pioneer worker.

The Midwives' Bill.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we record the result of the discussion upon the Midwives' Bill by the General Medical Council on Monday last.

As Chairman of the Midwives' Bill Conference Committee Sir Richard Thorne Thorne presented the report of the Committee on the Midwives' Bill, 1899. After stating certain objections to the clauses of the Bill, the Committee recommended that the Council inform the Lord President of the Privy Council that they were unable to approve the Bill unless it were recast in accordance with the suggestions contained in the report. Sir R. Thorne Thorne declined to move the adoption of the report. It was therefore moved by Mr. Horsley, and seconded by Sir Christopher Nixon.

Sir R. Thorne Thorne said that his objection to the report related to the clause in which the majority of the Committee expressed the opinion that all the members of the Central Midwives' Board should be registered medical practitioners. It seemed to him wrong that the medical profession, who would admit if this Bill passed that they had no right of intervention in every case of labour, because the majority of births were natural, should attempt to get the proposed board entirely composed of members of their profession. He moved as an amendment that the Council should withhold its approval from the paragraph in the report, suggesting that all the members of the Board should be medical practitioners and that the communication to be addressed to the Privy Council should be amended accordingly.

Dr. MacAlister seconded the amendment, which was carried by 17 votes to 10, and was also carried as a substantive motion.

The report as amended by the elimination of the paragraph referred to by Sir R. Thorne Thorne was adopted.

We congratulate Sir Richard Thorne Thorne and Dr. MacAlister on the just and liberal position which they have assumed, and the General Medical Council on supporting the amendment. The attitude of the General Medical Council in this matter is one which cannot fail to favourably impress both nurses and the public, who have lately heard chiefly the opinions of a few noisy and unrepresentative medical men, opposed to any kind of personal liberty for nurses, and who are consequently in some danger of writing down all medical men as illiberal towards women. The action of the General Medical Council on this objectionable clause of the Midwives' Bill is the best vindication of the bulk of the profession on this question.

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