

so much faith in them. Their presence in their patients' houses enabled them to give practical lessons and gain their friendship. They could do more than any official inspection or even schools for mothers. Therefore it was important what they taught and how they taught it.

(1) They should teach higher ideals of life and health, and not be satisfied till all the children lived, and all confinements were normal and followed by straightforward lying-in periods. (2) They should teach the blessings of cleanliness and fresh air. (3) The care of children and the importance of breast feeding. They should also teach the babies their first lessons in life.

Miss Rosalind Paget, who was warmly received, said that it was foretold that the world would come to an end in the year 1100. So people said that being so it was useless to sow any seeds. Fortunately some thought it would be the year after, so sowed their seed. So while there were people who might think the war now raging was sufficient reason to let things slip, the work of a midwife was one that must continue as long as anything did.

Miss Paget then said that they recognised the value of organisation, and she concluded that they recognised that of co-operation, as they had invited her to speak to them. She then explained the advantages of affiliation with the Midwives Institute.

She referred to the Local Government Board Circular, proposing to relegate the supervision of midwives to the Local Sanitary Authorities. The midwife was thus threatened with indifferent inspection, possibly by an untrained person, which would be disastrous. There was a chance of midwives being quite wiped out if the Local Government Board was to allow the small District Councils the entire supervision of midwives. Strong action should be taken as it was necessary to prevent this if possible. Much could be done if every midwife felt that the whole future of the profession lay in her hands. Midwives must act together for the common good and take personal trouble. All could not influence Members of Parliament, but all could help to demonstrate that a midwife was a person true to her profession and her duty to the nation, and loyal to her patients and her fellow midwives.

To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

The Mayoress having expressed her pleasure at hearing about the work of midwives and spoken words of encouragement and sympathy, Miss Tetley, seconded by Miss Howe, proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers, and the President, Miss Pell Smith, seconded by Miss Fagg, to the Mayoress and Chairman which were heartily carried.

Mrs. Bond spoke of the work done by Mrs. Charles Bigg for the Association, and after the Chairman had replied, a dainty tea was served, after which a pleasant social hour followed.

The Association has adopted a Badge with the motto "Duty and Honour."

CENTRAL MIDWIVES' BOARD.

The following is the Examination Paper set to candidates at the Examination of the Central Midwives Board held in London and the provinces on October 26th, 1914:—

1. Describe the uterus and its contents at the full term of pregnancy.
2. If, on abdominal examination of a woman pregnant at full term, you found the head movable above the brim, would you suspect anything abnormal? If so, what? What further examination would you make?
3. What injuries may occur to a woman during labour? Describe the causes of each.
4. What is the lochial discharge? What are its characters from day to day in a normal lying-in? What alterations in it would you regard as being unnatural?
5. Describe exactly the daily routine of breast-feeding in a primipara.
6. What general advice would you give to a pregnant woman as to the care of her health? In what cases is it the duty of the midwife to advise medical aid in the case of a pregnant woman?

THE NATIONAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided at the annual meeting of the National Maternity Hospital, Holles Street, on October 29th. There was a large attendance of Governors and supporters of the hospital.

The annual report stated there was a gratifying increase in the work done by the hospital, notwithstanding the serious difficulties arising from limited accommodation and insufficient funds. A committee which considered the question of necessary structural repairs and equipment reported that the cost would probably reach £5,000, and it was the opinion of the architect that structural alterations of any extensive character would be attended with grave danger. The Governors decided that the only alternative was to acquire the adjoining houses for a building site. A sum of £3,000 would have to be subscribed before the necessary work could be undertaken, and a very much larger sum would be required in the near future for the reconstruction of the existing buildings.

The medical report stated that up to 31st March last 1,070 patients were admitted to the hospital, and 1,177 were attended at their homes by doctors and nurses, making a total of 2,249, an increase of 62 on previous year.

The Master of the Rolls, in moving the adoption of the report, said the hospital had been a great boon to the poor, and a little reflection on its work was bound to ensure generous support from the citizens.

The Lord Mayor, in associating himself with the resolution, that the hospital was worthy of all support, said it was magnificently managed, its administration was well-nigh perfect, and the staff was inferior to none in the Three Kingdoms.

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