

is still obstinate a small soap suppository. Three babies illustrated the methods of Dr. Pritchard: The first was slowly regaining its weight and greatly improving in condition after a long period of mismanagement outside; the amount of dried milk was increased by half-an-ounce this week, but the amount of water was not increased. The second was a fortnight old; the mother fed it whenever it cried; it was a very lusty person, but slept well at night; it was difficult to discover if the child was getting sufficient breast milk, so the mother was instructed to feed the baby regularly every two hours, and to come up on Tuesday for a "test" feed. The third was being fed on a patent food; the mother had to be out during the day; she was anxious to partly feed it on dried milk; she, too, was told to come on Tuesday to give the babe a "test" feed.

The midwives were all extremely interested in all they saw and heard. Dr. Pritchard capped his kindness in allowing us to visit the clinic, by providing tea in the pleasant board-room; this was most acceptable, as the day was close, and the work had been strenuous.

FIFTH DAY.

A visit to the Museum of the College of Surgeons was the first item on the programme. Sister Olive conducted a large party of post-graduates round the galleries containing the specimens of special interest to their work as midwives.

A series of skeletons of the foetus, in progressive stages of development, started with one at three weeks, and ended with that of a full period child. A disarticulated specimen of a foetus of seven-and-a-half months was particularly beautiful. The ovaries in childhood, puberty, after child bearing and at the menopause, were also demonstrated upon. The normal pelvis and its malformations in great variety were very instructive. Malformations of the foetus, multiple pregnancies (some three, some four, some five), were a few among the vast collection that we were privileged to see. In spite of the interest with which Sister Olive so ably inspired us, the heat made us all glad once more to be in the open-air; and we made our way back to the hospitable roof, or rather garden, where once more we were entertained to a most delightful tea. Before this took place, however, the post-graduates availed themselves of what was evidently a great pleasure to them—that of presenting their popular instructor, Sister Olive, with a gift in commemoration of the Post-Graduate Week. A "Kelly's" pad was, perhaps, a somewhat quaint offering of affection, but the essence of a present is that which will give most pleasure to the recipient; and we understand that the labour ward comes far before any personal advantage in Sister Olive's heart. After a rest in the pretty garden, which gives promise of more beauty later on, the laying out of which was paid for by the proceeds of a jumble sale—(what enterprising people nurses are)—the post-graduates, with the matron and sisters, including Sister French and the Caesarian baby, grouped them-

selves to be photographed. The variety of uniforms gave great effect, and will prevent the monotony that often mars a group, when the nurses belong to one institution. The "York Roaders" were distinguished by the army-patterned white veils put on low over the brow, hiding the hair, with the object of asepsis. The sisters are distinguished by the blue stork embroidered in one corner. The white armlets, with the stork and initials in blue, are also a distinguishing feature of the graduates' uniform.

The last lecture of the course was given by Dr. Clifford White, his subject being "Modern Methods of Feeding."

The lecturer began by proving the advantages of breast-feeding over all other methods—one of its chief being that it contained the anti-body to disease. He explained the elaborate method of Walker-Gordon, and the less complicated one of Dr. Eric Pritchard; but he agreed that neither of them could be of general practical use. He showed how necessary it was to give fresh fruit juice or meat juice to children who were fed exclusively on boiled or preserved milk. One great cause of vomiting in infants was due to the excess of sugar in their food, causing fermentation in the stomach. Some infants, he said, did well on a whole milk diet; they were generally the thin babies with cold extremities.

EXAMINATION AND PRIZES.

On Saturday, May 31st, an examination was held and prizes awarded with the following result:—*First Prize*, Eden's "Manual of Midwifery," Mrs. Frances Looker. *Second Prize*, Pritchard's "Physiological Feeding of Infants," Mrs. N. Watson. *Highly Commended*, Small book on the Feeding of Infants, Mrs. Walters, Miss Bakewell, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Hart.

THE RURAL MIDWIVES' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Rural Midwives' Association was held at 3, Grosvenor Place on Thursday, May 29th, by the kind permission of Lady Esther Smith. Lady Cawdor presided, and Mrs. Charles Hobhouse who moved the adoption of the report, said that one thing which would please the subscribers was that by arrangement with various Training Centres they were now able to charge only £12 to members and subscribers for four months' midwifery training.

It might seem extraordinary that they were able to give this training for so small a sum, but there were several contributory causes. After the passing of the Midwives Act in 1902 there was a great rush for training in the few training centres, the pupils flocked in, and the associations could not obtain vacancies. Consequently the training centres saw the value of the training they were able to provide and put up their fees. In the course of ten years the number of training centres had greatly increased, and they were beginning to be short of candidates to train. They had, therefore, concluded that it was better

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