

badly, through the Associations employing them that they would indeed be ill advised if, at the termination of their contract, they did not endeavour to improve their position. A minimum of pay never brings a maximum of contentment, and if midwives in the County of Norfolk can secure "more attractive and better paid work elsewhere" they are well advised to do so. Their critics would probably in the same circumstances act in the same way.

In her general report to the Public Health Committee for the quarter ending November 30th, Miss Bernard-Boyce states that there have been no cases of infringement of the Midwives Act needing the attention of the Sub-Committee. There have been five cases of still-birth, the lowest on record for several years. She attributes this partly to the fact of the act of resuscitation being carried out by midwives and partly to the insistence on her own part that it shall be practised more frequently than hitherto.

There has been one case of puerperal fever in the practice of a County midwife, the first since February, 1912. No blame is attached to the midwife, and the speedy recovery of the patient is attributed to the devoted way in which she nursed her.

The Inspector also reports that since her last report was issued 4 midwives have resigned their practices and left the County to take up work elsewhere. Two are resuming midwifery work in London, one has accepted a midwifery appointment in Yorkshire, and the other has gone to America. Six more midwives have notified their intention to practise in the County.

#### CERTIFIED MIDWIFE SENTENCED AT THE OLD BAILEY.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, January 14th, Elizabeth Kennedy, certified midwife, was acquitted of the charge of wilful murder by performing an illegal operation on a married woman, who was alleged to have died from its effects.

On the following day, before Mr. Justice Bailhache, the prisoner and Minnie Short, a cook, were charged with conspiring to use means unknown to procure the miscarriage of two young women.

In summing up the judge advised the jury to confine their attention to the case of one woman.

The jury found the prisoners guilty. In passing sentence the judge took into account the fact that neither of the women came to any harm, and also the statement that Elizabeth Kennedy was kind to the poor whom she attended as a midwife. He sentenced her to fifteen months' imprisonment, and Minnie Short to six months' imprisonment.

In reporting the case of Elizabeth Kennedy, the *Times* newspaper, with absolutely no evidence to foist this criminal on to the nursing profession, described her as a "nurse." The midwives have

a governing body, the Central Midwives Board, which can protect their good name. Trained nurses have no such protection, and their title is used to cover every kind of criminal.

#### THE STERILIZATION OF MILK.

Dr. Ralph Vincent, whose "Lectures on Babies" at the Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square, as well as his book on "The Nutrition of the Infant," are well known and appreciated by nurses and midwives, in a letter addressed to the *Lancet* says:—"The evidence of the appalling effects of cooked milk upon the infant and child is so overwhelming to those who are in a position to appreciate the facts that it is terrible to think of the masses of children condemned to suffer such a diet. Owing to 'the concurrent use of lemon or orange juice' to which you refer, the infant manages to survive only that he may be further plied with a profoundly unwholesome food. Every day I see children as ill as they can well be, with all sorts of mysterious diseases that have baffled their doctors—doctors who are good men at their work, but who have not yet managed to grasp the fact that the elemental requirement of the offspring of all mammals is raw milk."

#### GARROULD'S MIDWIFERY TEMPERATURE CHART.

All midwives are required by the rules of the Central Midwives Board to keep a record of the temperatures of their patients, and they will find that in addition to the entries in their Register of cases, "Garrould's Midwifery Temperature Chart" affords a most useful means of recording the necessary information concerning each case. If this chart is used it is easy to see, at a glance, the name and age of the patient, the number of previous labours and miscarriages, the presentation, whether the infant is a full time or premature one, the duration of labour, the complications, the sex of the infant, and its weight at birth. The chart is ruled for a morning and evening temperature, with a dotted line to indicate the normal temperature, and a thick black line at 100.4 deg. Fahr., with a note indicating that medical aid should be obtained if the temperature remain at this height for more than twenty-four hours. Space is also provided for recording observations on the pulse, bowels, lochia, urine, and medicine. The charts may be seen in the Nurses' Saloon, at Messrs. Garrould's establishment, 150, Edgware Road, London, W.

A four-hourly chart for ordinary medical and surgical cases is also conveniently arranged.

Dr. A. F. Cornall, F.R.C.S., considers that at the end of the first month the baby should be fed every three hours during the day, and once during the night. From the sixth month, every three to three and a half hours, and sleep through the night.

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