

pointed out by the curator. In the Hall of Statuary there is an interesting collection showing the evolution of the speculum, from the straight tube used in conjunction with a small mirror to the more elaborate one of the present day. Similarly the evolution of the enema syringe is shown. In the oriental alcove is the Chinese goddess of ophthalmia, one of the nine Goddesses of maternity. Another interesting section is that showing forceps in different stages.

In the Gallery of Pictures the frieze representing the incised sculptured reliefs in the birth-house at Luxor, illustrating the birth of Amenophis III, 1450 B.C., beginning with Khonum, the creator god moulding the figure of the child and his Ka, or double, should not be missed.

On the ground floor may be seen feeding cups, pap boats, and infant's feeding bottles, the most primitive form of the last-mentioned being a cow's horn with a hole bored through the narrow end.

There is also a most interesting collection of parturition stools and chairs. A Sicilian one in the eighteenth century was believed to possess miraculous powers, and was known as "The Miraculous Chair of Palermo." It was in the possession of a famous family of midwives for three generations and is estimated to have been used in two thousand cases of delivery. On the back is a painting of Christ. We have only space to mention further the sixteenth century Lying-in Room to see which alone it would be well worth while to visit the exhibition. The sixteenth century Italian Hospital Ward, and the Turkish Drug Shop of the seventeenth century should also be seen.

MARYLEBONE INFANT CLINIC.

At the Marylebone Infant Clinic, Dr. Eric Pritchard gave an interesting demonstration, and showed a number of cases. The first a child, in very good condition, weighed 8 lbs. at birth, was breast-fed, and gained 5 lbs. in four months. The child was trained to three-hourly feeds during the day, having none at night—from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The feeds averaged 4 ozs., which was really not considered sufficient; but the baby was allowed to go on in the same way, as it was doing so well, with the addition of two feeds during the day. It was having cold baths, started at a temperature of 94 degs. Fahr., and gradually decreasing.

Another child was losing weight rapidly, could

not retain any food, and had excessive vomiting. It was sent into hospital.

Next week we shall conclude our report of the Post-Graduate Week.

EXAMINATION PAPER.

The following is the Examination Paper set on the last day.

1. What questions would you ask, and what advice would you give a pregnant mother who was suffering from (a) headache; (b) constipation; (c) varicose veins; (d) incontinence?

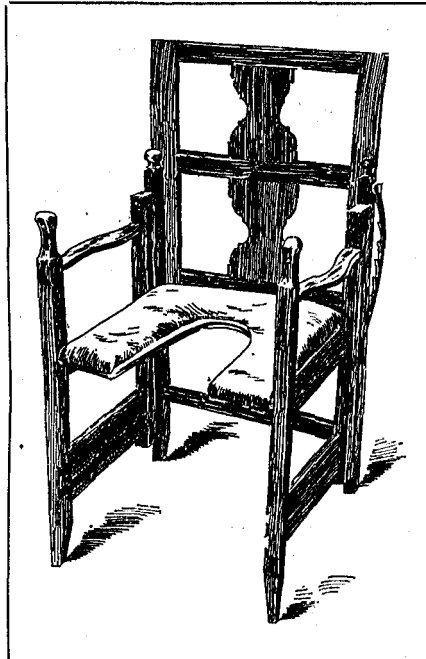
2. Describe in full the abdominal palpation and vaginal examination of a woman with a contracted pelvis, and a transverse lie at the 36th week of pregnancy.

3. How may the urinary tract be affected in the puerperium? Describe briefly the symptoms and signs in each case.

4. Fill in a chart for a premature baby, showing all details of treatment, feeding, &c. Weight at birth 5 lbs.

PRIZE WINNERS.

As the result of the examination the first prize was awarded to Mrs. Annie Jones, practising midwife, Nottingham, and the second prize to Miss N. S. Acheson, London.



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PARTURITION CHAIR.

THE RURAL MIDWIVES ASSOCIATION.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the above Association was held at 3, Grosvenor Place, S.W. (by kind permission of the Viscountess Hambledon) on May 12th. Owing to the war the Meeting was of a purely business character, Members and Subscribers only being invited to attend. It is gratifying to note that the good work of this Association in the training and placing of mid-

wives in rural districts continues to show satisfactory progress. At the time of the passing of the Midwives Act, interest in the care of mother and infant rested almost entirely with the Voluntary Nursing Associations, but during the past 12 months the Local Government Board has brought forward a scheme with the more far reaching title of "Maternity and Child Welfare." The Rural Midwives Association has been the means of bringing this to the notice of many Nursing Associations throughout the country and it is hoped that at the present time when the future welfare of the nation is a matter of such vital importance, those who have helped this Association in the past will continue their support and that fresh subscribers will come forward to assist in carrying on this important work in the future.

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