

clinic in connection with an Ante-Natal Clinic, and women attending should always be asked to open their mouths, often holes in which pus collected, with resulting pyorrhoea, blue lines, and red lines round the gums might be seen. Attention to the teeth often cured the whole toxic condition.

The correction of mal-presentations was another condition which could be attended to at Ante-Natal Clinics. In cases of contracted pelvis, it was not the size of the pelvis which was important, but the proportion of the head to the pelvis. This must be carefully estimated and observed. The question of terminating the pregnancy by induction, or Caesarian Section might arise, and the position should be placed before the mother, whether she wished to take the greater risk, with the greater possibility of having a healthy living child.

Professor McIlroy spoke of the importance of abdominal palpation, a branch of obstetrics which must be taught in Ante-Natal Clinics.

Its importance was obvious when the great development in the science of obstetrics was realised together with the fact that sepsis had not diminished. She expressed the opinion that the elimination of sepsis lay in effective Ante-Natal treatment.

#### THE THANKS OF THE POST-GRADUATE CLASS.

Professor McIlroy's lecture was the last of the course of the Post Graduate Week at the General Lying-in Hospital, and in addition to a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer, a vote of sympathy was passed with Sister Coni, who after doing the greater part of the organization for the course, was prevented by illness from being present. Votes of thanks were passed to the Matron, Miss Tunbridge, and to Sister Moir, who had taken up Sister Coni's work of organising the course. It was arranged to send to Sister Coni a tea cloth embroidered with the signatures of the lecturers, to Sister Moir a cloth with the signatures of the members of the class, and to Dr. Richardson, who had not only given them interesting lectures and demonstrations, but also, performed and explained a Caesarian Section in the presence of the class, a white ivory elephant has been presented.

#### TEST PAPER.

The result of the test paper which followed, and which was optional for those who took the course was announced by the Matron, Miss Tunbridge, at the Midwives' Institute later in the evening.

*First Prize.*—Ten shillings: Miss Sowels.

*Second Prize.*—Five Shillings: Miss C. M. King,

Miss Ockleford, Mrs. Gillett Gatty, and Miss Nettleship, bracketed third, were honourably mentioned, and the general level of papers stated to be very good.

#### A VISIT TO THE GLAXO FACTORY.

Very enjoyable as well as instructive visits were paid by the Post-Graduate Class to the Glaxo Factory, Osnaburgh Street, N.W., when no pains were spared by the courteous heads of departments to give the midwives a clear idea of the close care which is taken to ensure that only the finest milk is used in the production of Glaxo. Further, from its reception from the factories in Australasia to the moment when it reaches the distributing department packed ready for despatch, Glaxo is not handled in any way by those through whose hands it passes. At the conclusion of the visit tea was provided, and the dainty cakes then served, as well as the demonstration given by Miss Graham of the many attractive and nourishing dishes which can be prepared with the help of Glaxo, proved convincingly its value in the dietary of every household, as well as for infants and young children.

#### THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

Very considerable anxiety is being caused at present, says the Medical Correspondent of the *Times*, by the continued high incidence of puerperal or child-bed fever. Although it is now well understood that antiseptic methods can reduce danger from this infection to vanishing point, yet the number of cases has been increasing since 1918.

That, it is to be feared, means that carelessness has been increasing also, though another explanation may be that the education given to midwives has fallen short in some important direction. In any case, the figures speak for themselves and point to the need of public enlightenment on this subject.

#### THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, CHALONS SUR MARNE.

The new building for the Maternity Hospital at Chalons sur Marne, France, carried on by Friends during the war, is now completed, and will be handed over to the French Committee as a permanent memorial of the relief work of the Friends' Emergency and War Victims' Relief Committee in France, on June 17th, when Monsieur Léon Bourgeois, who is President d'Honneur, will declare it open.

The Committee are anxious for international reasons to give publicity to this proof of friendship with France, and of appreciation of her people. The hospital will remain an international centre.

The writer well remembers paying an all too brief visit to the present hospital, and of being told that some of the most valuable nursing work of the war was done in connection with it. The ruined Cathedral was mute evidence of the fury of the bombardment to which the town was subjected, and the skilled care and comforting kindness extended to the poor mothers and their infants in a time of dire extremity must have been a boon indeed. The address of the Friends' Emergency Committee is 10, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

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