AN OUTDOOR MIDWIFER DEPARTMENT

School being established in Adelaide, it has become necessary to see that the students receive rigidly enforced rules and regulations of midwifery regular practice forms a necessary part of the equipment of the medical college, and it is essential that the same rule should exist here. Among the obligations imposed upon students in this practice is that he shall attend a certain number of midwifery cases. In a small community like this, it is not difficult to satisfy this requirement. Students are comparatively numerous, and it is possible for fifty-four of them in all—confinements at which their attendance is practicable are few, and the problem is reduced to a very simple one. This discrepancy, very naturally, the Senate of the University has come to the aid of the students, and it is provided that the minimum number of midwifery cases which the student for a degree must attend shall be reduced from twenty to ten. So far so good, but there still remains the question of how to find the ten. Here the Governors of the Hospital have fortunately stepped in, and have resolved upon opening an outdoor midwifery department. This department is to be under

s, a Maternity Hospital—an institution which is generally condemned by medical students, and possesses objectionable features which render its establishment very undesirable. All that is possible is that there is no objection to outdoor cases being found for the students in sufficient numbers to enable them to complete their qualification. At the present time the cases dealt with in the hospital are few, and Asylums are undertaken by a trained midwife, and it is not proposed to change this arrangement. As a matter of fact, the confinements are to be admitted, but it is not intended that the students shall interfere in any way with the treatment. There is, however, a considerable number of cases which are not treated in the Department, but treated outside—cases of poor women who are unable to engage medical assistance, and who assign them to the hospital authorities. These women may not be competent to perform the work entrusted to them. The proposal is that the charge of these cases may be transferred to the medical student. At first sight it might appear as if the scheme were to be a very useful one, and if they had had no proper training, have as a medical group, but a very advantageous one. It may be, not very cleanly midwifery. Assistance is given at all times to the students who are admitted, and the requirements which were taken when the school was established are that the establishment of the proposed department will be of public benefit. It will enable the students who are not only to attend at the school in order to secure the requirements of the course, but to have the advantages of practical training.

We have no doubt that the consequence that the school has been established too soon, but existing in its existence we shall have every reason to believe that the students will be well provided for.
MUSICAL LECTURE BY
PROFESSOR IVES.

The first of the series of public lectures on History of Music by Professor Ives was on Thursday evening in the University Theatre, and he read his lecture from a prepared paper. The lectures, in opening his subject, referred to the increased interest that had been evoked in the study of music in this country, and stated that from time to time he had been urged to give lectures on the subject, which he had now entered upon. His desire was to avoid technical difficulties, and to make the subject to his hearers, and also, with the aid of lady and gentleman performers, give practical indications as to where to listen and to what degree. The professor then mentioned the term "Sonic English Songs and their Writers," with the object of introducing his lecture by his own investigation with the old English music. He showed that the English possessed the finest collection of national songs of any country, and that in a few years ago England was called "Star of English" because she had maintained with much precision in vocal and instrumental music, beginning in the middle of the sixteenth century. The eldest known piece of music in existence is by an Englishman, a monk of Peterborough, and in 1229 the musicians of our country must have been profuse in the art of music. The professor then referred to the minstrels, who were more carefully delineated in the sixteenth century. He began by describing the rules of secular music antecedent to the sixteenth century, which were written in prose, in one, two, three, and four parts, and how much music flourished with the minstrels and the court. Vocal music was the great pastime of the people, and by the fact that it was able to take part in a part madrigal or some other form of vocal composition at sight. Many good books belong to this period, when the madrigals entitled "The Triumphs of Oriana" were composed, and those written in English and Spanish, and in 1520, the passionate and sentimental untutored tunes that had been made by the latter composers both in this and the continent. The professor also said that the development of the songs and how political and national feeling had been introduced into them as well as the names of authors. He then finished his lecture, and the name was well known "Tom Bowling" ("Bellona's Virago") and the National Anthem was dealt with, and other compositions, and such characters of singing. Sir Henry Bishop recited a long eulogium from the lecture for his fifteenth birthday and the description of each such as the "pilgrim of love" and "Could be uplifted," and several choirs were heard singing the other examples of the various composers the presentation of the pieces. The lecture was delivered by Mrs. H. Jones, Mrs. R. Ramsey, Mr. W. H. Green, and Mr. G. W. Wood, who rendered in a most effective manner. The following programme of music passed: Part 1. (for a chorus), "The Good Shepherd" (for a chorus) (Ives tradiional); song, "The ballad's daughter of England," (for a chorus) (Ives traditional); song, "The mending of the dead men," (traditional); song, "Drink me only with thine eyes" (traditional); part song, "The storm" (Harmonized by Professor Ives (traditional)); "Tom Bowling" (Dunmore's "Bellona's Virago") (Bishop); "Cherry rope" (C. E. Horn) (Ives). The lecture was well attended, and the programme was received with the utmost applause. The lecture was delivered by Professor Ives (traditional).