

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

A special meeting of the Central Midwives Board was held at the Board Room, Caxton House, Westminster, on Friday, January 26th, for the purpose of hearing charges alleged against twenty certified midwives. Eighteen were dealt with on Friday, and the remaining two on Tuesday, January 30th, with the following results:—

STRUCK OFF THE ROLL AND CERTIFICATE CANCELLED.

Elizabeth Bibby (No. 19,487), Mary Ann Carr (No. 15,603), Ellen Gaskell (No. 6,646), Ellen Gould (No. 898), Elizabeth Hodgkinson (No. 7,676), Ann Hole (No. 18,452), Florence M. Magor (No. 27,774) (this midwife was charged with negligence in three cases of ophthalmia, one resulting in total blindness. This midwife (who has passed the Board's examination), working in conjunction with her aunt, took the infants to her for advice, and did not advise medical treatment. She admitted that she in two of the cases "slightly expectorated" into the children's eyes each morning to rub out the "sleepy dust." This "filthy habit," as the Chairman called it, she said she learnt from the midwife in the hospital where she was trained), Marie Ozun (No. 17,699), Emily Susannah Plumb (No. 231), Sarah Reed (No. 14,239), and Margaret Morgan (No. 11,366).

SEVERELY CENSURED.

Mary Jane Haines (No. 7,549), Eliza Mercer (No. 26,846).

CAUTIONED.

Grace Lingard (No. 20,390), Mary O'Callaghan (No. 17,128). Resignation accepted, Jane Margerrison (No. 1,675).

POST GRADUATE LECTURES TO MIDWIVES.

It has been arranged to hold a course of Post-Graduate Lectures to midwives at the Midwives' Institute (12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.) in February and March. Dr. Fairbairn has kindly consented to give these lectures, the subjects of which are given below.

A visit to a Lying-in Hospital or Museum will be arranged during the course, at which Dr. Fairbairn will kindly conduct the midwives and give a demonstration.

It is hoped that midwives will avail themselves of this excellent opportunity of increasing and

bringing up to date their knowledge of the theory and practice of midwifery, especially those who are responsible for the instruction and training of pupils.

The Institute is particularly well equipped with demonstration apparatus and museum specimens, and these will be available throughout the lectures.

February 7th.—Lecture 1: Difficult Labour; recognition and management of face, breech, &c., protracted labour.

February 14th.—Lecture 2: The theories of eclampsia:—Thrombosis and embolism; white leg.

February 21st.—Lecture 3: Character of pulse, temperature, variations and general symptoms observed in difficult and complicated labours and in collapse.

February 28th.—Lecture 4: Uterine hæmorrhages, regular and irregular.

March 6th.—Lecture 5: Septic Infections.

March 13th.—Lecture 6: The development of the fœtus, placenta and membranes.

The lectures will be at 6.30 p.m.

MIDWIVES AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

A discussion on Woman's Suffrage will be held at the Union of Midwives' Offices, 33, Strand, W.C. (two doors from Charing Cross Station), on Wednesday, February 7th, 1912, at 3.30 p.m. when Miss Gladys Tatham will take the Chair, and Rev. C. L. Hinscliff will be the chief speaker.

A GOOD DEPILATORY.

Where cases arise where it may be desirable to shave a patient without recourse to a razor, the *Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques* gives the following preparation as a good depilatory:—

Monosulphide of sodium	1 part.
Quicklime	1 part.
Starch	2 parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity to form a stiff paste.			

The monosulphide and the quicklime are to be separately pulverised. An intimate mixture is then made with the starch. The amount of water added must be gauged carefully, for too much water will give a thin paste of no value, while too little water produces a crumbly mass that has no depilatory action. The water should be added very slowly, until a mass of smooth, salve-like consistency is obtained. Before application, the patient must be thoroughly washed; all the longer hairs should be removed with a pair of scissors. The paste is then freely applied with a spatula forming a uniformly thin layer over the desired place. After five minutes, the salve may be removed with a sterile swab of cotton. The skin is to be thoroughly washed with sterile distilled water until all alkali is removed.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)