

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

The following is the examination paper set by the Central Midwives Board (England) at its examination held in London and the Provinces on February 1st:—

1. What are the principal diameters of the female pelvis; how are they ascertained; and what is the importance of each?

2. What are the signs of (a) threatened abortion, (b) inevitable abortion? Give in detail your management of each before the doctor's arrival.

3. Describe the difficulties which may arise in a breech case after the delivery of the Buttocks, and the proper management of each.

4. How would you bring up a baby which weighed 4 lbs. at its birth?

5. What is the duty of the midwife according to the Rules if she finds a purulent discharge in a patient?

What consequences may result to mother and child if treatment is neglected?

6. A woman three days after delivery is unable to hold her urine. How would you ascertain the cause of the condition?

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.

The Examination of the Board, held on January 28th last, held simultaneously in Glasgow and Dundee, has concluded with the following results: 30 candidates entered for the examination, of whom 23 were successful.

At the different centres, the examinations were conducted by the following examiners: In Glasgow: (1) Dr. Jardine (Glasgow) and Dr. Haultain (Edinburgh); (2) Dr. Russell (Glasgow) and Dr. Fordyce (Edinburgh); and (3) Dr. Macfarlane (Glasgow) and Dr. Lamond Lackie (Edinburgh). In Dundee: Professor Kynoch (Dundee) and Dr. Sam Cameron (Glasgow).

The following are the successful candidates:—

GLASGOW.

Mrs. Margaret Y. F. Baird, Mrs. Jane Busby, Mrs. Bella Campbell, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, Mrs. Maria Carruthers, Miss Marion C. Gilchrist, Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, Mrs. Helen Kelly, Miss Margaret McCluskey, Miss Elsie G. Macdonald, Mrs. Mary McGowan, Miss Elizabeth Orr, Mrs. Eliza C. C. Robertson, Miss Margaret K. Thomson, Miss Barbara McKay Whyte, Miss Margaret H. Dick-Goodsir, and Miss Elizabeth B. Lothian.

DUNDEE.

Miss Lilian M. Cowan, Miss Helen S. MacHardy, Mrs. Florence E. Matheson, Miss Margaret L. Mitchell, Miss Jessie Pattullo, and Miss Mary M. Ross.

EXAMINATION PAPER.

The following is the Examination Paper set by the Central Midwives Board, Scotland, on January 28th:—

1. What is meant by the term puerperium? State what changes occur during this period and describe the management if normal.

2. What abnormal conditions may be found at the time of the separation of the umbilical cord? What are the midwife's duties in connection with them?

3. What is placenta prævia? To what symptom does it give rise, and what are the risks to mother and child?

4. Why is inflammation of the eyes in new-born children so serious? What are the instructions of the Midwives Board about this disorder?

5. What do you understand by white leg? When does it occur? Give the cause and treatment.

6. Puerperal infection: (1) What does this mean? (2) Why are lying-in women specially liable to infection? (3) What signs and symptoms indicate its occurrence? (4) What precautions do you take to avoid it?

THE MIDWIVES (IRELAND) BILL.

The Midwives (Ireland) Bill was given a third reading in the House of Lords on Thursday, January 31st, and now awaits the Royal Assent.

CÆSARIAN SECTION.

A writer in the *Medical Record* enters a plea for the more frequent performance of Cæsarion section in a certain class of cases. In clean, uncomplicated cases the mortality is given at 2 per cent. Contracted or deformed pelvis, eclampsia and toxæmia of pregnancy, with convulsions at term with rigid cervix; then placenta prævia with central implantation, tumour, or ruptured uterus during labour, are the most common indications. A high forceps operation is injurious to both mother and child; breech extractions are especially dangerous to the infant. If craniotomy is necessary, the child's rights demand a Cæsarion section, and in other cases the mother is spared hours of untold suffering and the possibility of serious injury to the head of the child, affecting its mentality later.

A DIMINISHING SUPPLY.

Sir Kingsley Wood, L.C.C., Chairman of the London Insurance Committee, strongly urges that a foremost place in the King's Speech in the new Session of Parliament should be given to the establishment of a Health Ministry, and instances as one proof of its necessity the diminishing supply of practising midwives due chiefly to two causes— inadequate remuneration, and the absence of a sympathetic Health Authority, and claims, with Lord Rhondda that it would be a real war measure. Certainly nothing is more important at the present time than the conservation, and raising, of the standard of national health.

ADVANCED LECTURES ON INFANT CARE.

February 11th.—Venereal Disease in Relation to Infant Mortality and Sickness. By Mrs. Scharlieb, C.B.E., M.S.; 1, Wimpole St., W.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)