

The Midwife.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

At the recent meeting of the Central Midwives Board applications were considered from four women to be certified by the Board under Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1918, by reason of holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board for Ireland, obtained in virtue of the possession of the Certificate of the Hospital specified in each case, gained after training and examination by that Hospital:—Midwives Evelyn Mary Power, National Maternity Hospital, Dublin; Winifred Ryan, Coombe Lying-in Hospital; Charlotte Stevens, Cork Maternity Hospital; Elizabeth Malone, Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

It was agreed: "That the standard of training undergone by the above women at their respective Hospitals and the Examinations at those Hospitals passed by them and accepted by the Central Midwives' Board for Ireland, being equivalent to the standard adopted by the Board, their names be entered on the Midwives Roll and a Certificate granted to each of them on payment of the fee of one guinea in accordance with the terms of the Midwives Act, 1918, Section 10."

The Secretary reported that, in conformity with the Board's Resolutions of July 25th, 1918, and October 14th, 1920, he had placed on the Roll the names of the following women holding a Certificate of having passed the Examination of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland or the Central Midwives Board for Ireland, as the case may be:—

Midwives Frances Maud Hoey (No. 57696), Jessie Maitland (No. 57697), Frances Mary Macdonald (No. 57698), Jeanie Williamson McLean (No. 57699).

EXAMINATION PAPER.

The following are the questions set at the Examination held by the Central Midwives' Board on August 1st, in London, Bristol, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne:—

1. Describe the true conjugate diameter of the pelvis. How can you form an opinion as to its length? What is the importance of this information?

2. How do you recognise the presence of twins during the first stage of labour? Describe the management of such a case.

3. What are the causes of ophthalmia neonatorum? Describe the symptoms as they appear. What are the dangers to the child? What do the Rules of the Board require you to do with regard to this condition?

4. Describe the parts of the birth passage which undergo dilatation during labour. What conditions delay the process of dilatation?

5. What conditions in the child and the mother

render breast feeding difficult? What steps would you take to overcome these difficulties?

6. What is the essential difference between white and blue asphyxia in a newborn child? What would you do for the child in each case?

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD FOR IRELAND.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

At the recent examination held by the Central Midwives Board for Ireland, the successful candidates received their training in the following institutions:—

Dublin.—Rotunda Hospital, 24; Coombe Hospital, 11; National Maternity Hospital, 18.

Belfast.—Incorporated Maternity Hospital, 10; Workhouse Maternity Hospital, 7; Malone Place Refuge, 2.

Cork.—Cork Maternity Hospital, 7; Cork Lying-in Hospital, 7.

Lurgan Maternity Hospital, 1.
Curragh Military Families Hospital, 1.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERHOOD AND INFANCY.

The third International Congress for the Protection of Motherhood and Infancy was held, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Lancet*, at Berlin in 1911; the fourth took place in Paris recently, and was a great success, 30 nations being represented. The necessity of encouraging pregnant women to go for consultation to the out-patient clinic of a maternity hospital during the last months of pregnancy was much insisted upon as well as the need of recording the peculiarities of each case in a special "maternity booklet" to be kept by the mother for reference in other pregnancies. Confinement at home was discussed, and the necessity of pecuniary allowances for poor families was regarded as an absolute necessity. Mr. Armand Delille suggested that the children of tuberculous parents should be taken away and sent to the country under the care of a healthy family. It was recommended that women depending on charitable institutions during and immediately after their confinement should be compelled to bring their offspring to special consultations for infants, and for periodical medical examination. The efficiency of creches and district nurses was also considered. The fifth congress will be held at Madrid in 1925.

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