

3. Any candidate who during the examination shows a want of acquaintance with the ordinary subjects of elementary education may be rejected on that ground alone.

4. The Examination shall be partly oral and practical, and partly written, and shall embrace the following subjects:—

- (a) The elementary anatomy of the female pelvis and generative organs.
- (b) Pregnancy and its principal complications, including abortion.
- (c) The symptoms, mechanism, course and management of natural labour.
- (d) The signs that a labour is abnormal.
- (e) Hæmorrhage: its varieties and the treatment of each.
- (f) Antiseptics in Midwifery and the way to prepare and use them.
- (g) The management of the puerperal patient, including the use of the clinical thermometer and of the catheter.
- (h) The management (including the feeding) of infants, and the signs of the important diseases which may develop during the first ten days.
- (i) The duties of the Midwife as described in the regulations.
- (j) Obstetric emergencies, and how the Midwife should deal with them until the arrival of a doctor. This will include some knowledge of the drugs commonly needed in such cases, and of the mode of their administration. (See E. 16.)
- (k) Puerperal fever, its nature causes and symptoms. The elements of house sanitation. The disinfection of person, clothing, and appliances.

5. Due notice shall be given of the examinations to be held under the Act.

6. The remuneration of the Examiners shall be such as may from time to time be recommended by the Central Midwives Board and approved by the Privy Council.

D.—Regulating the Admission to the Roll of Women already in Practice as Midwives at the passing of the Act.

1. Applications for admission to the Roll of Midwives under Section 2 of the Midwives Act must be made on the prescribed forms (Schedule, Forms VI, VIII), and must be forwarded to the Central Midwives Board together with such one or more of the following certificates as may be required.

2. In the case of women claiming admission on the ground of having obtained a certificate in midwifery from the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, the Obstetrical Society of London, the Coombe Lying-in Hospital and Guinness's Dispensary, or the Rotunda Hospital for the Relief of the Poor Lying-in Women of Dublin (a) either the original certificate on which the application is based or in the event of the original certificate having been lost, a voucher from the accredited secretary or other agent of the certifying body to the effect that a certificate was granted to the applicant on such and such a date; and (b) a certificate signed by a Justice of the Peace, minister of religion or registered medical practitioner, or the secretary of an institution (approved by the Central Midwives Board) of which the applicant is a member, or is or was an employee, stating that the applicant is the person to whom the aforementioned Certificate in Midwifery was granted. The Secretary of the Board shall, by comparison of the handwriting, or by such enquiry as he may think necessary, satisfy

himself as far as possible of the applicant's identity. The application must be accompanied by the fee of ten shillings.

3. In the case of women claiming admission on the ground of having obtained a Certificate in Midwifery from any institution or examining body other than those specified in Section 2 of the Midwives Act, the certificate on which the application is based, together with satisfactory evidence in the form prescribed by the Central Midwives Board (Schedule, Form VII), to the effect that before the certificate was granted the applicant had received a proper course of instruction and training (including personal attendance, under competent supervision, upon at least twenty cases during and after labour), and had passed an examination in Midwifery and the duties of a Midwife, and that the institution or examining body by which the certificate was granted considers the applicant at the present time to be a proper person to be admitted to the Midwives Roll. The application must be accompanied by a fee of ten shillings.

The applicant may be required to furnish other documents or particulars to enable the Board to decide whether the application can be granted.

4. In the case of women claiming admission on the ground of having been in bonâ fide practice as Midwives for twelve months previous to the thirty-first July, one thousand nine hundred and two, a certificate to the effect that the applicant has to the personal knowledge of the person signing been in bonâ fide practice as a midwife for at least twelve months prior to the thirty-first July, one thousand nine hundred and two, and that she is trustworthy, sober, and of good moral character. This certificate must be in the form given in the Schedule (Form IX), must be signed by a Justice of the Peace, minister of religion, registered medical practitioner, or other person acceptable to the Board, and must be accompanied by the fee of ten shillings.

5. The certificates to be issued by the Board under this section will be in the prescribed forms (Schedule, Forms X, XI).

Note.—No application for admission to the Roll of Midwives under section 2 of the Midwives Act, 1902, can be received after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five.

E.—Regulating, Supervising, and Restricting within due limits the Practice of Midwives.

Directions to Midwives.

1. The midwife must be scrupulously clean in every way, because the smallest particle of decomposing matter may set up puerperal fever. She must wear a dress of washable material, and over it a clean washable apron.

Note.—It is best to have the sleeves of the dress made so that the midwife can tuck them well up above the elbows.

A midwife who is attending a case in which there are foul-smelling discharges must not go direct to another case without first changing her dress and thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting her hands and forearms and such appliances (2 (a) below) as she may have had occasion to use, and is obliged to take with her.

Note.—Unless the cleansing process be thoroughly carried out there will be, even after a healthy confinement, remains of blood, lochia, or liquor amnii on the fingers, and especially under the nails, which will there undergo decomposition, and so become