

therefore, was a perfect subject for an operation, as her convalescence proved.

#### REMARKS.

In preparing a bed for nursing a case of colotomy, the patient should be placed on a water bed, 3 ft. by 3 ft., these can be hired from Messrs. Baily, 38, Oxford Street, at four shillings per week.

Owing to the constrained position of the patient—remaining so long on the back—great care should be taken to keep the patient *very clean* and dry, owing to rectal discharges, and a large supply of draw sheets will be needed. *Rectified* spirit of wine and Pasma powder (equal quantities of oxide of zinc and starch) may be constantly applied after washing the patient.

Savoury broths and jellies (made without vegetables which are apt to cause flatulence) and milk are necessary nourishment for a few days. The following recipes will be found of use.

*Chicken broth.*—To make three pints obtain a good fowl weighing about three pounds. After singeing, cleanse and scrub well, and disjoint, put the chicken into *cold* water and simmer for two hours, then boil for same length of time, strain and remove fat, and season with salt only, *no pepper*, serve very hot in a pretty bowl.

*Mutton broth.*—One pound of meat cut from neck or loin freed from tough skin, fat and all membranes, cut the meat into small pieces, put in saucepan with cold water and simmer for three hours, strain, remove fat, leave to cool, again remove fat, season with salt, no pepper, and serve very hot; remove fat globules on surface—if any—with kitchen paper. To simply make chicken or mutton jelly, cut the meat into small pieces, a pint of water to one pound of meat, heat the water very slowly and simmer for three or four hours. Boil down to one half the quantity, strain and remove fat, clear with an egg and season with salt and a lemon; serve when cold. Of course, where it is not harmful, pepper and vegetables greatly improve the flavour of mutton broth and jelly.

*Milk tea* is most digestible and nourishing. It is made by simply pouring boiling milk instead of water on the tea leaves.

## The Better Training of Women as Midwifery Nurses:

### A BILL TO PROMOTE THE BETTER TRAINING OF WOMEN AS MIDWIFERY NURSES, AND FOR THEIR REGISTRATION AS SUCH.

WE subjoin the text of the Bill drafted by a sub-committee of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association.

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. *Short Title.*—This Act may for all purposes be cited as the Midwifery Nurses Act, 1895.

#### 2. *Definitions.*—In this Act

The term "midwifery nurse" means a woman who undertakes to attend cases of natural labour.

"Midwifery Nurses Register" means a register of midwifery nurses kept in pursuance of this Act.

"Midwifery Nurses Board" means the Board constituted under this Act for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act under the direction of the General Medical Council.

3. *Registration.*—(1) From and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six no woman shall be entitled to take or use the name or title of midwifery nurse or midwife (either alone or in combination with any other word or words), or any name, title, addition, or description implying that she is registered under this Act, or is in fact possessed of the skill necessary to act as a midwifery nurse or midwife, unless she be registered under this Act.

(2) Any person who after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six not being registered under this Act shall take or use the name of midwifery nurse or midwife, or any other name, title, addition, or description as aforesaid, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds, provided that nothing in this section shall apply to registered medical practitioners.

(3) No woman shall be placed on the Midwifery Nurses Register until she shall have complied with the rules and regulations for admission to registration to be laid down in pursuance of the terms of this Act by the Midwifery Nurses Board acting under the direction of the General Medical Council.

4. *Privileges of Registration.*—A woman registered under this Act shall be entitled to act as midwifery nurse in England and Wales. From and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six no woman shall be entitled to recover any fee or charge in any court for attendance or service rendered as a midwifery nurse unless such woman be registered under this Act, and the certificate of registration under this Act shall be a certificate entitling a woman to act as a midwifery nurse in cases of natural labour only in accordance with the prescribed regulations made in pursuance of the terms of this Act. A certificate under this Act shall not confer upon any woman any right or title to be registered under the Medical Act, 1858, or the Acts amending the same in respect of such certificate, or to assume any name, title, or designation implying that she is by law recognised as a licentiate or practitioner in medicine, or surgery, or midwifery except in cases of natural labour, or that she is qualified to grant a certificate of death, or of stillbirth, or any medical certificate.

5. *Provision for Existing Midwives.*—Any woman who at the passing of this Act has been in *bona fide* practice as a midwife for a period of not less than one year, or has obtained such certificate in midwifery as may be approved by the General Medical Council, and claims to be registered before the expiration of two years from the passing of this Act and produces to the satisfaction of the General Medical Council both evidence of her title to be so registered, and evidence of good character, shall be entered on the Midwifery Nurses Register at such reduced fee as the Midwifery Nurses Board shall prescribe.

6. *Constitution and Duties of Midwifery Nurses Board.*—Within six months of the passing of the Act a Midwifery Nurses Board shall be formed, which shall consist of twelve registered medical practitioners

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