

The name of any midwife may be removed from the Register, either temporarily or permanently, and the name of any midwife so removed may be restored thereto, by the direction of the Central Board.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION TO THE REGISTER OF WOMEN ALREADY IN PRACTICE AS MIDWIVES AT THE TIME OF THE PASSING OF THE ACT.

The following conditions should be complied with within twelve months of the passing of the Act:—

1. The production of a diploma or certificate granted after training and examination by an institution approved by the General Medical Council or the Privy Council.
2. (a) Satisfactory evidence of having been, at the time of the passing of the Act, in *bonâ fide* practice as a midwife for a period to be defined by the General Medical Council or the Privy Council; and (b) certificates of moral character and sobriety from two respectable householders to whom the midwife is personally known, one of whom it is advisable should be a registered medical practitioner.

FINANCE.

The fee paid for each examination, by each candidate, should be two guineas. In the event of the candidate failing to pass the examination she should be entitled to the return of one guinea.

Half of the examination fees from each centre should be devoted to paying the expenses of the examination; the other half should be divided amongst the examiners in such a manner that one-fourth be assigned to the local examiner or examiners, and three-fourths to the examiner or examiners from a distance. In addition to the fees, reasonable travelling expenses of non-resident examiners should be defrayed as part of the general expenses of the examination.

Any surplus remaining after defraying the expenses of the examination should be transmitted to the treasurer of the Central Board to meet the general expenses of that Board.

A fee of five shillings should be paid by each midwife on registration. An additional fee of five shillings for the verification of diplomas and certificates should be charged to persons applying for admission to the Register as having been in practice at the time of the passing of this Act.

The Link Shell Truss Co., 171, Wardour Street, London, W., have a new truss, it is claimed that by this method of manufacture a truss is provided which will be more comfortable than the one in ordinary use and better able to adapt itself to the various movements of the body, especially if these are of a sudden character. The truss is fitted with a hip-joint regulator by means of which the pressure is increased or diminished as required and with a soft hollow shell pad perforated for ventilation. The Truss as thus completed is an efficient one.—*Lancet*, August 4th, 1894.

Half of the latter fee should be retained by the local supervising authority, and the other half transmitted to the Central Board.

PENALTIES.

1. Any woman who, by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced, any false or fraudulent declaration, certificate or representation, either in writing or otherwise, wilfully procures or attempts to procure herself to be placed on the Register of Midwives, or who falsely represents herself to be a *bonâ fide* midwife within the meaning of the Act, and any person aiding or assisting her therein, should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and should, on conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding.....or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding.....

2. Any woman taking or using the title of midwife or its equivalent where not empowered to do so under the Act should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and should, etc.

3. Any registrar or other person who wilfully makes or causes to be made any falsification in any matter relating to the Register of Midwives should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and should, etc.

4. If any midwife should be convicted of any misdemeanour or felony, or shall be judged by the Central Board to have been guilty of infamous conduct in respect to her calling as midwife, the Central Board should have the power to direct the Registrar to erase, either temporarily or permanently, the name of such midwife from the Register.

5. Any midwife who shall be proved to have wilfully contravened the regulations laid down for the practice of midwives by the Central Board under the direction of the General Medical Council should be liable to have her name temporarily or permanently removed from the Register.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Definition of a Midwife.—For the purposes of the Act a midwife is a woman who undertakes to attend cases of natural labour without the direct supervision of a medical practitioner. Nothing in the Act should be construed to prohibit a person not registered as a midwife from rendering gratuitous assistance in case of emergency.

The interpretation of the term natural labour should be included in the regulations laid down by the Central Board under the direction of the General Medical Council.

The Certificate granted to the midwife should contain a clause to the following effect: "The Certificate does not entitle the holder to treat any complication or abnormal condition in mother or infant, to treat or prescribe for any case of illness, or to perform any obstetric or other operation. In such cases the services of a registered medical practitioner should be obtained."

Reduction of Munson Typewriter prices from £21 to £12 12s., our Odell Typewriter reduced to 63s., particulars of both free.—LINK SHELL TRUSS Co., Surgical Instrument Makers.

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