

## APPLICATIONS.

The applications of eight certified midwives were granted, for the removal of their names from the Roll, on the grounds specified.

The application of Dr. James Milne Hermon, for recognition as a teacher, was granted.

The applications of the following certified midwives for approval under Rule C 1 (2) for approval were granted:—Miss Gertrude Jeanie Challis, Staff Midwife to the Lincoln Maternity Charity; Miss Lucy Mabel Glass, County Superintendent of West Riding Nursing Association; Mrs. Mabel Catherine Barfield, District Midwife, Sydenham; and Miss Mary Catherine Hanna, Wigan.

## LECTURES AT TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The Committee considered replies as to fees and conditions of lectures from Training Schools in London, which have accepted the Board's suggestion to admit outside pupils to their lectures.

It was further agreed that the Board requests the Clapham Maternity Hospital to furnish a syllabus of the lectures given to the pupils trained for the Board's Examination.

## LOAN FROM BANKERS.

The Board decided to borrow £500 from its bankers.

## ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE TRAINING AND SUPPLY OF MIDWIVES.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the above Association was held at the Central Buildings, Westminster, on, March 14th, Princess Christian presiding.

The Annual Report stated that 20 women had entered for training and the standard of general efficiency had been well maintained, so that the Association might be assured that its primary object of promoting the supply of midwives and furthering generally the purposes of the Midwives Act was being steadily carried out.

The work of the East Ham Home increased annually. The total number of applicants for training was 390; of these 272 were unsuitable, and of the remaining 118, 18 were accepted, 43 withdrew, 47 were declined, and 10 were advised to apply for local scholarships or training in general nursing before qualifying in midwifery. The number of confinements which took place in the Home was 1,086. Of these, 243 were monthly cases in which a doctor was in attendance, and 843 midwifery cases. There was a slight decrease in subscriptions and increase in donations. The report stated that it would soon be necessary to raise further funds if the work of the Association was to be carried on properly.

An address on "Midwifery and the Maternity Benefit" was then delivered by Dr. Addison, M.P., and, at its conclusion, Princess Christian asked several questions: Why a woman in a private maternity home had been refused benefit? What was to be done when the husband drew the benefit and spent it on himself? She thought the Act very confusing and difficult.

## UP-TO-DATE BABY BATHING.

"The ordinary way of bathing young children," says an American contemporary, quoted in the *Nurses' Journal of the Pacific Coast*, "is in a bath tub. In hospital practice, in a children's ward, this involves disinfecting a tub every time it is used; it may involve the use of water at varying temperature; it is inconvenient, and it takes time.

"In the children's ward of the Presbyterian Hospital, except in cases where bath tubs may be specially required, they have done away with them. Here, in a room of suitable and even temperature, and amply lighted so that the slightest change in their appearance may be readily noted, is installed a bathing equipment with which babies and young children can be bathed under the most favourable possible conditions.

"Set against the wall on one side of this room is a square white enamelled sink, on either side of which, placed at a higher level, convenient for the nurses to work at, is a marble slab, set at a slight incline with its lower end over the sink. The children are bathed on these slabs, which drain into the sink.

"The water used is contained in a tank whose in-take pipes, within it, have such outlets and are so placed as to mix the in-flows from the cold and hot-water pipes, and insure the delivery of water from the tank at a constantly uniform temperature. The water in this tank is kept at 103 degrees; a thermometer projecting from the side of the tank makes it possible at any time to know the water temperature.

"From the tank run flexible rubber tubes, to which are attached ordinary spray tips, which are used with a moderate pressure. The water, as it flows from the sprays, is of a temperature of 100 degrees. Baths at other temperatures may be given, if so ordered.

"The bath slab is covered with a clean bath towel, to make it warm and comfortable for the child; and then all is ready for the bath. The soap used is boiled castile, which is kept in liquid form in bottles. It is used on soft gauze; and then the child is thoroughly sprayed with the sprayer, and then dried with another clean, soft, warm towel.

"The towels used here are after use boiled in a small boiler placed in the room; and there are here a scale and such other appliances as may be needed. A notable fixture in the room is a steam-heated metallic cabinet, in which is kept nice and warm the sweet, fresh, clean apparel to be put on the babies and little children after their bath.

"With this equipment, babies and small children may be washed wholesale, in scientific fashion without fear of infection, and in half tub time; in short, to the greatest possible comfort and advantage of all concerned."

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