

The Midwife.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES' BOARD.

MONTHLY MEETING.

A meeting of the Central Midwives' Board was held at the Board Room, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, on November 4th, Sir Francis Champneys, Bart., Chairman of the Board, presiding.

A letter was received from the Ministry of Health stating that the Minister is advised that legislation would be necessary to give effect to the proposal in the Resolution of the Board that midwives who practise as maternity nurses only should be compelled to notify the Local Supervising Authorities, as practising midwives are required to do under Section 10 of the Midwives' Act, 1902.

It was resolved that the Minister of Health be thanked for the information contained in the letter.

A letter was also received from the Ministry of Health approving the existing Rules until December 31st next, making observations on certain of the new Rules submitted by the Board for approval, and suggesting that Rule E 21(4), dealing with cases of rise of temperature should be altered so as to accord with the definition of puerperal pyrexia in Article 9 of the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

It was resolved that a reply be sent in the terms of a letter drafted by the Chairman and approved by the Board.

A letter was considered from the Registrar of the Joint Nursing and Midwives' Council for Northern Ireland asking for the Board's views on the question whether or not pupil midwives should be allowed to count cases of Caesarean section as part of their necessary twenty cases.

The Board replied that it is of opinion that pupil midwives should not be allowed to count cases of Caesarean section as part of their necessary twenty cases.

RECIPROCAL TRAINING.

Applications from midwives for enrolment in England by virtue of holding the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland or the Central Midwives Board for Ireland were considered, and the Board decided:—

(a) That applicants for enrolment in England under Section 10 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, by virtue of holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland after having passed the examination of that body subsequently to May 1st, 1926, inasmuch as they have undergone a period of training less than that now prescribed by the English Board, be required to have the extra training prescribed by the English Board's Rules.

(b) That applications for enrolment in England received after May 1st, 1926, from women holding the Scottish or Irish Certificates in consequence of holding a certificate from certain approved hospitals after training, during a period less than that prescribed by the Board's Rules be not accepted, but that the applicants be required to complete the training and sit for Examination.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.

The examination of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland held simultaneously in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen, concluded with the following results:—

Out of 142 candidates who appeared for the examination 127 passed.

Of the successful candidates 32 were trained at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, 26 at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, 7 at the Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen, 9 at the Maternity Hospital, Dundee, 14 at the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, Edinburgh, and the remainder at various recognised institutions.

APPRECIATION OF NEW ZEALAND METHODS.

Last July a cable reached Sir Truby King, C.M.G., Director of Child Welfare for the Dominion of New Zealand, from a medical man asking that a "Karitane Nurse" (a nursery nurse trained in his methods) should be despatched to Rio de Janeiro by the ship sailing the next day. The Director telegraphed and telephoned all over the country in the hope of finding a suitable nurse free to go at such short notice: at the last moment Miss Mary Truby King, who has recently taken the special training, sailed across the world to take charge of the infant whose mother was unable to do so as she had contracted puerperal fever. Mother and baby arrived in London at the beginning of this month and Miss King immediately arranged for them to be seen at the London Headquarters—Cromwell House, Highgate.

This is just another instance of the growing appreciation of "The New Zealand Methods" and the increasing recognition of the wisdom of "keeping the well baby well"—and not experimenting.

Parents acknowledge the value of the "Truby King" stations, as one mother called them, where reliable, uniform authoritative advice can be found as the mother moves round the world; she can now be passed on from New Zealand to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Tasmania and Perth, and travelling via South Africa she will find the new Mothercraft Training Centre in Capetown able and willing to advise her on the same lines. Should she proceed to London, the centre Sir Truby King founded in 1917 is at her disposal. Likewise an ever increasing number of mothers are advised to apply to the Truby King nurses on reaching the Dominion.

Miss Truby King hopes to spend a few days in Scotland before she returns to New Zealand at the beginning of November.

THE DREAM OF HER LIFE.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, opening a bazaar at Cricklewood, said that she and the Prime Minister had been interested in Maternity Homes and work, and one of the first things they did after their marriage was to supply a maternity nurse in their own district. It was the dream of her life to have properly equipped Maternity Wards in all hospitals, and Maternity Homes throughout the land.

LECTURES ON INFANT CARE.

November 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th, and December 6th.—Post Graduate Course of Lectures on Infant Care, for Health Visitors, Nurses, Midwives, Superintendents of Infant Welfare Centres. (Tickets, 1s. each Lecture, from Secretary, N.A.P.I.M., 177, Piccadilly, W.) 6.30 to 7.30 p.m.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)