The Midwife.

THE CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee met on Thursday, the 3rd July, 1941. Applications from Registered Medical Practitioners for Approval as Lecturer:

(a) The Secretary reported the approval granted to the following lecturer under emergency powers:

Robert Louis Stevenson, M.B., Ch.B. (Otago and N.Z.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Hull Municipal Maternity Hospital. [Rule B. 36 other than (m), (n) and (r).]

(b) The Secretary reported that the following application had been granted as a war-time measure:

Iola L. T. Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., Walton Hospital, Liverpool. [Rule B. 36 other than (m), (n) and (γ) .

Applications from State Certified Midwives for Approval as Teacher:

(a) The Secretary reported the approval granted to the following teachers under emergency powers:

Marion Frances Elliott, No. 83685; Sarah Ellen Martha Ledger, No. 51258, Westcotes Municipal Maternity Home, Leicester. [Second period—district.]
Florence Grace Craddock, No. 97461, Middlesex (Bushey

& Hillingdon County Hospitals). [Second period—district.]
Florence Rosina Conolly, No. 75637, St. James (L.C.C.)
Hospital. [First period—intern.]

Emmeline Marjorie Harvey, No. 80265, Middlesex (Bushey & Hillingdon County Hospitals). [Second period—

Gertrude Annie Spowart, No. 104710, Nottingham, City

Hospital. [First period—intern.] Elsie May Marshall, No. 89280, Wakefield Municpal Maternity Home. [Second period—district.]

(b) The Secretary reported that the following applications had been granted:

Alice Tattersfield, No. 87145, City of Manchester and St. Mary's Training Association. [Second period—district.] Alice Constance Rushmer, No. 87799, Salisbury General

Infirmary. [Second period—intern.]
Mary Winifred Hurry, No. 92219, South Shields Maternity

Hospital. [First period—intern.] Elizabeth Gillespie, No. 89832, Hospital. [Second period—district.] Lewisham (L.C.C.)

THE BABY IN AN AIR RAID.

The following leaflet has been published by the National Baby Welfare Council.

When Away from the House.

When a warning is sounded, or bombs or gunfire are heard, take baby to the nearest shelter as quickly as possible, but do not push or scramble; you may injure your own baby and someone else's too.

See baby is sufficiently warmly clad according to the season.

Take a basket or a pillow to lay baby down on and take also a first aid outfit.

Take baby's gas helmet as well as your own gas mask. Take something to amuse baby.

If baby has been weaned, take his bottle of milk and a bottle of water in any case, as you may be there for some

When Indoors.

If you have a shelter, take baby into it. If not, take him to the part of the house already decided on as the safest. The pamphlet, "Your Home as an Air Raid

Shelter," which can be bought for 3d., will teach you how to select the safest place. The greatest danger is from flying debris and from glass, and if you have no room specially adapted as a refuge, you should see what extra cover you can give baby. Place him in a cupboard such as one under the stairs, or under a table or a bed with an eiderdown or mattress hanging over the side. Take with you the things suggested under the heading, "When away from the House.

If you are caught by a raid with no time to go to your shelter. You may have a specially constructed shelter in the garden, but may sometimes not have time to go to it. this case, you should take baby to the safest place in the house, selected as already described.

When Out with Baby and no Shelter Available.

Get into a house if you can, but if you have a perambulator put one cushion on the ground, lay baby on it, and put the other cushion or a thick coat over him. You yourself should lie face downwards. If possible, you should find some sort of cover to lie beside, such as a wall, however low, or a ditch, and place baby between yourself and the wall. Remember that you are much safer lying down than either sitting or standing, as splinters are likely to go over your head if you are lying down.

Personal Care of Baby.

Block his ears with cotton wool (leaving plenty of wool outside the ear so as to draw it out easily) to avoid concussion.

Keep his mouth open if possible.

Put a shawl over him to protect him from splinters, but see that he can breathe freely.

Take some extra napkins.

In a Gas Attack.

As soon as the rattles sound, close the windows and do not open them until after you hear the handbells.

Put on your own gas mask. Put baby into his gas helmet, and after twelve sharp strokes of the pump continue pumping at about forty strokes to the minute.

If caught in an emergency without the gas helmet, keep a wet shawl across baby's face, but watch that you do not obstruct his breathing.

NOTE.—If you have not already accustomed your baby to be in his gas helmet for 15 minutes each day BEGIN AT ONCE.

Your Own Mental Attitude.

However frightened you may feel, keep outwardly calm and unflurried so that the child's confidence in your own protectiveness may not be shaken.

Never speak of the raid in the child's hearing if you can avoid it. Mental impressions are formed very much earlier than most people realise. Many of the problem cases among grown-ups of the present day owe their condition to their parents having talked continually in the presence of the presence in the presence of the children about past and future air raids, about their own terror, and the effect of this on the child.

The following words are as true to-day as when they were written thousands of years ago:—" In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

The National Baby Welfare Council thank Messrs. John Knight, Ltd., the makers of Royal Primrose Soap for Baby's Laundry, for providing this leaflet. Messrs. John Knight have, during the past fifteen years, provided free of cost similar leaflets and pamphlets to the extent of over two millions, as a doration to the Carlot Trusteen and pamphlets. as a donation to the Council's Funds.

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