

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

RULES

FRAMED BY THE CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

Under Section 31, of the Midwives Act, 1902

(21 Edw. 7. c. 17)

Printed by

SPOTTISWOODE & CO. LTD., NEW-STREET SQUARE, LONDON

1903

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UNDER SECTION 3 I. OF THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902

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1903

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1903.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE
PRIVY COUNCIL.

Present,

LORD PRESIDENT	MR. AKERS-DOUGLAS
LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH	MR. WALTER LONG
LORD LISTER	

WHEREAS there were this day read at the Board certain Rules, framed by the Central Midwives Board in pursuance of Section 3 of the Midwives Act, 1902:

And whereas it is provided by the said Act that Rules so framed shall be valid only if approved by the Privy Council:

Now, therefore, their Lordships, having taken into consideration the said Rules, together with a representation of the General Medical Council with respect thereto, are pleased to approve the same as set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed for the period of three years.

A. W. FITZROY.

[Schedule referred to in the foregoing Order.]

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

Rules framed Under Section 3 I. of the Midwives
Act, 1902 (2 Edw. 7. c. 17).

A.—REGULATING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

1. CHAIRMAN.—The Chairman shall be elected by ballot at the first meeting of the Board in the month of April in each year, and shall hold office until the first meeting in the month of April in the year following.

2. HON. TREASURER.—An Honorary Treasurer may be elected by ballot from among the members of the Board at their first meeting in the month of April in each year, and if appointed shall hold office until the first meeting in the month of April in the year following.

3. CASUAL VACANCIES.—Should the office of Chairman fall vacant during the year, it shall be filled by election at the next meeting of the Board, and the member so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the year for which his predecessor was elected. A vacancy in the office of Honorary Treasurer shall be filled in the same manner, should the Board so determine.

4. MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet on the last Thursday in each month, unless otherwise decided at the previous meeting, and at such other times as may be necessary. The Chairman may at any time convene a meeting of the Board, and the Secretary shall convene a meeting if required to do so by any three members of the Board by writing under their hands.

5. NOTICE.—Not less than four days' notice of any meeting shall be given to each member of the Board, directed to such address as he or she may from time to time furnish to the Secretary.

6. QUORUM.—The quorum of the Board shall be four.

7. ORDER OF BUSINESS.—The order of business shall be as follows:—

- (1) Minutes of the last meeting.
- (2) Correspondence.
- (3) Statement of Accounts.
- (4) Bills and claims.
- (5) Reports of Committees.
- (6) Business directly arising under the Act.
- (7) Notices of motion.
- (8) Any other business.
- (9) Date of next meeting.

Provided that the Board may at any meeting vary the order of business on the ground of urgency or convenience.

8. ABSENCE OF CHAIRMAN.—In the event of the Chairman not being present at any meeting of the Board, the Chair shall be taken by the Honorary Treasurer; and if neither the Honorary Treasurer nor the Chairman be present, the Board shall elect a presiding Chairman for that meeting.

9. AGENDA.—No business which is not upon the Agenda Paper shall be discussed at any meeting of the Board (except routine business) unless the Chairman shall declare such business to be of an urgent nature, and shall be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting.

10. VOTING.—Every question, the manner of voting on which is not otherwise specified in these rules, shall

be decided on a show of hands by a majority of members present and voting, but any member may call for a division, in which case the names for and against shall be taken down in writing and entered on the Minutes. In the case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

11. MOTIONS.—Every motion or amendment shall be moved and seconded, and shall be reduced to writing and handed to the Chairman (if so required by him), and shall be read, before it is further discussed or put to the meeting.

12. NOTICES OF MOTION.—Every notice of motion shall be in writing, signed by the member giving the notice, and shall be given or sent to the Secretary of the Board, who shall insert in the Agenda Papers for any meeting of the Board all notices of motion which he may have received prior to the day on which the Agenda Paper is sent out to members, in the order in which they have been received by him.

13. RESCINDING OF RESOLUTION.—No resolution of the Board shall be altered or rescinded at a subsequent meeting except after fourteen days' notice.

14. COMMITTEES.—Every Committee appointed by the Board shall make a report of its proceedings to the Board, and the recommendations of every Committee shall, so far as practicable, be in the form of resolutions, to be considered by the Board; and the acts and proceedings of every Committee shall be submitted to the Board for approval, unless the resolution of the Board appointing the Committee shall otherwise direct in respect of all or any of the matters referred to it.

15. REPORTS.—Every report from a Committee shall be submitted by the Chairman of the Committee (if present) who shall move that it be received by the Board, and on the motion being carried, the Chairman, or any

other member of the Committee, may move to agree with the resolutions of the Committee, and such resolutions shall be considered *seriatim*. And the question that the Report (if necessary, as amended) be now approved shall be put from the Chair, but no debate shall be allowed thereon.

16. **BILLS AND CLAIMS.**—All bills and claims shall be examined by the Secretary, and if allowed by the Board shall be initialed by the presiding Chairman.

17. **CHEQUES.**—All cheques for the payment of money shall be signed by two members of the Board, and countersigned by the Secretary.

18. **FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**—At every Ordinary Meeting of the Board the Secretary shall present a statement in writing showing the receipts and expenditure of the Board, including balances brought forward since the last Ordinary Meeting, and showing the existing balance, if any, to the credit of the Board, and the existing liabilities.

19. **DECISION OF CHAIRMAN.**—The presiding Chairman shall decide upon any point of order or procedure, and his decision shall be final.

B.—REGULATING THE ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES AND THE CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION TO THE ROLL OF MIDWIVES.

1. Candidates must satisfy the Central Midwives Board that they have reached a sufficient standard of general education, and submit the following documents, duly filled in and signed:—

(a) A certificate of birth, showing that the candidate is not under twenty-one years of age;

(b) Certificates to the effect that the candidate has undergone the training set forth in C 1 (1) (2) and (3);

(c) A certificate of good moral character. This certificate must be in the form prescribed by the Central Midwives Board. The person signing must state in the certificate that he or she has known the candidate for at least twelve months, and must append to his or her signature a statement of his or her calling or position. (Schedule Form I.)

2. Candidates must pass an Examination as hereinafter set forth. (See C below.)

3. A candidate who has complied with the above requirements and has successfully passed the Examination shall receive a certificate in the form set out in the Schedule and her name shall be entered by the Secretary on the Roll of Midwives. (Schedule, Form II.)

4. The names of all women admitted to the Roll of Midwives under Section 6 (1) and (2) of the Midwives Act shall be printed in one single list and in alphabetical order.

C.—REGULATING THE COURSE OF TRAINING AND THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS, AND THE REMUNERATION OF THE EXAMINERS.

1. No person shall be admitted to an examination unless she produces certificates that she has undergone the following course of training, viz. :—

(1) She must have, under supervision satisfactory to the Central Midwives Board, attended and watched the progress of not fewer than twenty labours, making abdominal and vaginal examinations during the course of labour and personally delivering the patient. (Schedule, Form III.)

(2) She must have, to the satisfaction of the person certifying, nursed twenty lying-in women during the ten days following labour. (Schedule, Form IV.)

The certificates as to (1) and (2) must be in the form prescribed by the Central Midwives Board, and must be filled up and signed either by a registered medical practitioner or by the Chief Midwife, or, in the absence of such an officer, by the matron of an institution recognised by the Board, or, in the case of a poor law institution, by the matron, being a Midwife certified under the Midwives Act, or a superintendent nurse, certified in like manner and appointed under the Nursing in Workhouses Order 1897 and attached to such an institution, or by a Midwife certified under the Midwives Act and approved by the Board for the purpose.

(3) She must have attended a sufficient course of instruction in the subjects named below. (See Clause 4 below.)

No period of less than three months shall be deemed sufficient for the purpose.

The above Certificate (3) must be in the form prescribed by the Central Midwives Board, and must be filled up and signed by a registered medical practitioner recognised by the Board as a teacher. (Schedule, Form V.)

2. Candidates who intend to present themselves for examination must send notice to the Secretary of the Central Midwives Board at least three weeks before the date fixed for the Examination to commence, accompanied by the certificates mentioned in *B. 1* and *C. 1*, and by the payment of the fee of one guinea, or, in the event of the candidate having presented herself on a former occasion and having failed to pass, the fee of fifteen shillings.

3. Any candidate who during the Examination shows a want of acquaintance with the ordinary subjects of elementary education may be rejected on that ground alone.

4. The Examination shall be partly oral and practical, and partly written, and shall embrace the following subjects :—

(a) The elementary anatomy of the female pelvis and generative organs.

(b) Pregnancy and its principal complications, including abortion.

(c) The symptoms, mechanism, course and management of natural labour.

(d) The signs that a labour is abnormal.

(e) Hæmorrhage: its varieties and the treatment of each.

(f) Antiseptics in Midwifery and the way to prepare and use them.

(g) The management of the puerperal patient, including the use of the clinical thermometer and of the catheter.

(h) The management (including the feeding) of infants, and the signs of the important diseases which may develop during the first ten days.

(i) The duties of the Midwife as described in the regulations.

(j) Obstetric emergencies, and how the Midwife should deal with them until the arrival of a doctor. This will include some knowledge of the drugs commonly needed in such cases, and of the mode of their administration. (See *E*. 16.)

(k) Puerperal fever, its nature, causes and symptoms. The elements of house sanitation. The disinfection of person, clothing, and appliances.

5. Due notice shall be given of the Examinations to be held under the Act.

6. The remuneration of the Examiners shall be such as may from time to time be recommended by the Central Midwives Board and approved by the Privy Council.

D.—REGULATING THE ADMISSION TO THE ROLL OF WOMEN ALREADY IN PRACTICE AS MIDWIVES AT THE PASSING OF THE ACT.

1. Applications for admission to the Roll of Midwives under Section 2 of the Midwives Act must be made on the prescribed forms (Schedule, Forms VI., VIII.), and must be forwarded to the Central Midwives Board together with such one or more of the following certificates as may be required.

2. In the case of women claiming admission on the ground of having obtained a Certificate in Midwifery from the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, the Obstetrical Society of London, the Coombe Lying-in Hospital and Guinness's Dispensary, or the Rotunda Hospital for the Relief of the Poor Lying-in Women of Dublin, (a) either the original certificate on which the application is based, or in the event of the original certificate having been lost, a voucher from the accredited Secretary or other agent of the certifying body to the effect that a certificate was granted to the applicant on such and such a date; and (b) a certificate signed by a Justice of the Peace, minister of religion or registered medical practitioner, or the Secretary of an Institution (approved by the Central Midwives Board) of which the applicant is a member, or is or was an employee, stating that the applicant is the person to whom the aforementioned Certificate in Midwifery was granted. The Secretary of the Board shall, by comparison of the handwriting, or by such enquiry as he may think necessary, satisfy himself as far as possible of the applicant's identity. The application must be accompanied by the fee of ten shillings.

3. In the case of women claiming admission on the ground of having obtained a Certificate in Midwifery from any institution or examining body other than those

specified in Section 2 of the Midwives Act, the certificate on which the application is based, together with satisfactory evidence, in the form prescribed by the Central Midwives Board (Schedule, Form VII.), to the effect that before the certificate was granted the applicant had received a proper course of instruction and training (including personal attendance, under competent supervision, upon at least twenty cases during and after labour), and had passed an examination in Midwifery and the duties of a Midwife, and that the institution or examining body by which the certificate was granted considers the applicant at the present time to be a proper person to be admitted to the Midwives Roll. The application must be accompanied by a fee of ten shillings.

The applicant may be required to furnish other documents or particulars to enable the Board to decide whether the application can be granted.

4. In the case of women claiming admission on the ground of having been in *bonâ fide* practice as Midwives for twelve months previous to the 31st July, 1902, a certificate to the effect that the applicant has to the personal knowledge of the person signing been in *bonâ fide* practice as a Midwife, for at least twelve months prior to the 31st July, 1902, and that she is trustworthy, sober, and of good moral character. This certificate must be in the form given in the Schedule (Form IX.), must be signed by a Justice of the Peace, minister of religion, registered medical practitioner, or other person acceptable to the Board, and must be accompanied by the fee of ten shillings.

5. The certificates to be issued by the Board under this section will be in the prescribed Forms. (Schedule, Forms X., XI.)

Note.—No application for admission to the Roll of Midwives under Section 2 of the Midwives Act, 1902, can be received after the 31st day of March, 1905.

E.—REGULATING, SUPERVISING, AND RESTRICTING WITHIN DUE LIMITS THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES.

DIRECTIONS TO MIDWIVES.

1. The midwife must be scrupulously clean in every way, because the smallest particle of decomposing matter may set up puerperal fever.

She must wear a dress of washable material, and over it a clean washable apron.

Note.—It is best to have the sleeves of the dress made so that the midwife can tuck them well up above the elbows.

A midwife who is attending a case in which there are foul-smelling discharges must not go direct to another case without first changing her dress and thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting her hands and forearms and such appliances (2 (a) below) as she may have had occasion to use, and is obliged to take with her.

Note.—Unless the cleansing process be thoroughly carried out there will be, even after a healthy confinement, remains of blood, lochia, or liquor amnii on the fingers, and especially under the nails, which will there undergo decomposition, and so become dangerous to the next patient attended. The midwife must, therefore, keep her nails cut short, and preserve the skin of her hands as far as possible from chaps and other injuries.

2. When called to a confinement a midwife must take with her:—

(a) An appliance for giving vaginal injections, an appliance for giving enemata, a catheter, a pair of scissors, a clinical thermometer, and a nail-brush.

(b) An efficient antiseptic for disinfecting the hands, &c.

(c) An antiseptic for douching in special cases.

(d) An antiseptic lubricant for smearing the fingers, catheters, douche nozzles, and enema nozzles before they touch the patient.

3. On each occasion of touching the genital organs or their neighbourhood the midwife must previously disinfect her hands and forearms.

4. All instruments and other appliances brought into contact with the patient's generative organs must be properly disinfected.

5. Whenever a midwife has been in attendance upon a patient suffering from puerperal fever, or from any other illness supposed to be infectious, she must disinfect herself and all her instruments and other appliances, to the satisfaction of the local sanitary authority, and must have her clothing thoroughly disinfected before going to another labour. Unless otherwise directed by the local supervising authority, all washable clothing should be boiled, and other clothing should be sent to be stoved (by the local sanitary authority), and then exposed freely to the open air for several days.

DUTIES TO PATIENT.

6. If a midwife has charge of a lying-in case she must not leave the patient after the commencement of the Second Stage, and she must stay with the woman until the expulsion of the afterbirth, and as long after as may be necessary. In cases where a doctor has been sent for on account of the labour being abnormal or of there being threatened danger, she must await his arrival and faithfully carry out his instructions. (See Clauses 12 and 17 below.)

7. Before making the first internal examination, and always before passing a catheter, the midwife must

wash the patient's external parts with soap and water, and then swab them with an antiseptic solution. For this purpose, and for washing the external parts immediately after labour and during the lying-in, on no account must ordinary sponges or flannels be used, but material which can be boiled before use and thrown away afterwards, such as linen, cotton wool, cotton waste, tow, &c.

8. No more internal examinations should be made than are absolutely necessary.

9. On the birth of a child which is in danger of death, the midwife shall inform one of the parents of the child's condition.

10. The midwife must remove soiled linen, blood, faeces, urine, and the placenta from the neighbourhood of the patient and from the lying-in room as soon as possible after the labour, and in every case before she leaves the patient's house.

11. The midwife shall be responsible for the cleanliness, and should give full directions for securing the comfort and proper dieting, of the mother and child during the lying-in period, which shall be held, for the purpose of these regulations and in a normal case, to mean the time occupied by the labour and a period of ten days thereafter. (See Clause 17 (c).)

12. A "case of normal labour" in these regulations shall mean a labour in which there are none of the conditions specified in Clause 17 below.

DUTIES TO CHILD.

13. In the case of a child being born apparently dead the midwife should carry out the methods of resuscitation which have been taught her.

14. As soon as the child's head is born, and if possible before the eyes are opened, its eyelids should be carefully cleansed with a suitable antiseptic lotion.

GENERAL.

15. No midwife shall undertake the duty of laying out the dead, or follow any occupation that is in its nature liable to be a source of infection.

16. A midwife must enter in a book, with other notes of the case, all occasions on which she is under the necessity of administering any drug, whether scheduled as a poison or not, the dose, and the time and cause of its administration.

17. In all cases of abortion, of illness of the patient or child, or of any abnormality occurring during pregnancy, labour, or lying-in, a midwife must decline to attend alone, and must advise that a registered medical practitioner be sent for, as, for example, under the following circumstances:—

(a) In the case of a pregnant woman:—

- (1) When she suspects a deformed pelvis;
- (2) When there is loss of blood;
- (3) When the pregnancy presents any other unusual feature (as, for example, excessive sickness, persistent headache, dimness of vision, puffiness of face and hands, difficulty in emptying the bladder, incontinence of urine, large varicose veins, rupture), or when it is complicated by fever or any other serious condition.

(b) In the case of a woman in labour:—

- (1) In all presentations other than the uncomplicated vertex or breech; in all cases of breech presentation in primiparæ; in all cases of flooding

and convulsions; and also whenever there appears to be insufficient room for the child to pass, or when a tumour is felt in any part of the mother's passages.

(2) If the midwife when the cervix has become dilated is unable to make out the presentation.

(3) If there is loss of blood in excess of what is natural, at whatever time of the labour it may occur.

(4) If an hour after the birth of the child the placenta has not been expelled, and cannot be expressed (*i.e.* pressed out), even if no bleeding has occurred.

(5) In cases of rupture of the perinæum, or other serious injury of the soft parts.

(c) In the case of lying-in women, and in the case of newly-born children:—

Whenever, after delivery, the progress of the woman or child is not satisfactory, but in all events upon the occurrence of the subjoined conditions in—

(I.) *The Mother:*

- (1) Abdominal swelling and signs of insufficient contraction of the uterus.
- (2) Foul-smelling discharges.
- (3) Secondary post-partum hæmorrhage.
- (4) Rigor.
- (5) Rise of temperature above 100.4° F. with quickening of the pulse for more than 24 hours.
- (6) Unusual swelling of the breasts with local tenderness or pain.

(II.) *The Child:*

- (1) Injuries received during birth.
- (2) Obvious malformations or deformities, not inconsistent with continued existence.

- (3) Concealed malformations—Incapacity to suck or take nourishment.
- (4) Inflammation to even the slightest degree of the eyes, eyelids and ears.
- (5) Syphilitic appearance of the skin in certain parts.
- (6) Illness or feebleness arising from prematurity.
- (7) Malignant jaundice (icterus neonatorum).
- (8) Inflammation about the umbilicus (septic infection of the cord).

(d) In all cases of the death of a woman during pregnancy, labour or lying-in.

When a registered medical practitioner is sent for, the midwife must state in writing the condition of the patient and the reason of the necessity for medical advice, in accordance with Clause 19 (b).

18. NOTIFICATION.

(1) *Deaths*.—In all cases in which the death of the mother or of the child occurs before the attendance of a registered medical practitioner the midwife shall, as soon as possible after the death, notify the same to the local supervising authority.

(2) *Stillbirths*.—In all cases where a registered medical practitioner is not in attendance the midwife shall, as soon as possible after the occurrence of a stillbirth, notify the same to the local supervising authority.

A child is deemed to be stillborn when it has not breathed or shown any sign of life after being completely born.

(3) *Puerperal Fever and other Infectious Diseases*.—These cases are included in the notice required when medical help is sent for. (See 19 (b) below.)

19. A midwife shall keep the following records:—

(a) A register of cases, in the following form:—

No.
 Date of engagement to attend
 Name and address
 No. of previous labours and miscarriages
 Age
 Date and hour of Midwife's arrival
 Presentation
 Duration of 1st, 2nd, 3rd stage of labour
 Complications (if any) during or after labour
 Sex of infant Born living or dead
 Full time or premature—No. of months
 If Doctor called Name of Doctor
 Date of Midwife's last visit
 Condition of Mother then (See clause 11, above.)
 Condition of Child then
 Remarks*

*If any drugs have been administered state here their nature and dose and the time and purpose of their administration.

(b) A record of sending for medical help, in the following form :—

No. _____ Date _____

Name of Patient _____

Address _____

requires medical assistance at once on account of _____

Signed _____ (Certified Midwife)

Sent to (doctor) _____

at (address) _____

Time of sending message _____

The midwife shall make two copies of the above (b) by means of transfer paper or otherwise; she shall preserve one of these copies for herself, and shall send the other by post to the local supervising authority within twelve hours. (See Clause 18 (3), above.)

The Midwife is also recommended to keep a Case Book with fuller details.

20. The supervising authority shall make arrangements to secure a proper inspection of every midwife's case book, bag of appliances, &c., and, when thought necessary, an inspection of her place of residence, and an investigation of her mode of practice.

21. Nothing in this section (E) shall apply to certified Midwives exercising their calling in ~~Hospitals~~ Workhouses, or Poor Law Infirmaries under the supervision of a duly appointed medical officer.

F.—DECIDING THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MIDWIVES MAY BE SUSPENDED FROM PRACTICE.

In carrying out Section 8 (3) of the Midwives Act it shall be the duty of the local supervising authority to suspend a Midwife from practice who contravenes the directions for the use of disinfectants and for the employment of proper safeguards against the spread of infection, and any other rules for the purpose laid down by the Central Midwives Board, and in the exercise of that duty the local supervising authority shall, after communicating their decision in writing to the Midwife concerned, at once report any suspension (with the grounds thereof) to the Central Midwives Board.

G.—DEFINING THE PARTICULARS REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN IN ANY NOTICE UNDER SECTION TEN OF THE ACT.

The particulars required to be given in any notice under Section 10 of the Midwives Act 1902 shall be as follows:—

- (1) The number and date of the certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board to the person giving the notice.
- (2) Her Christian name and surname in full, and if married since the grant of her certificate, the name under which it was granted to her.
- (3) Her usual place of residence, and if she carries on her practice elsewhere, the address also where she practises.
- (4) If she practises or acts as a midwife outside the area within which she usually resides or carries on her practice, the date and address at which she commenced to practise or pursue her calling without such area.
- (5) The notice shall be in the prescribed Form. (Schedule, Form XII.)

SCHEDULE.

Forms of Applications and Certificates required under the Rules.

APPENDIX OF FORMS.

FORM I.—*Certificate of Good Moral Character.*

(See Section B I (c) above.)

I certify that I have been personally acquainted with _____
for a period of _____ years, and that she is trustworthy, sober, and of good moral character.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____

Name _____

Address _____

Position and authority }
for signing }

Signature of applicant _____

FORM II.—*Central Midwives Board.*

(2 Edw. 7. c. 17.)

No. _____ Date _____

We hereby certify that

 having passed the Examination of
 the Central Midwives Board, and having otherwise
 complied with the rules and regulations laid down in
 pursuance of the Midwives Act, 1902, is entitled by law
 to practise as a midwife in accordance with the pro-
 visions of the said Act and subject to the said rules and
 regulations.

 _____ } Members
 of the
 Board.

Secretary.

FORM III.—*Certificate of Attendance on Cases.*

(See Section C 1 (1) above.)

I certify that
 (to whom this certificate refers) has, under my super-
 vision, attended and watched the progress of not fewer
 than twenty labours, making abdominal and vaginal
 examinations during the course of labour, and personally
 delivering the patient.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Name _____

Address _____

Position and authority }
 for signing }

Signature of applicant _____

FORM IV.—*Certificate of Attendance during the Lying-in Period.*

(See Section C 1 (2) above.)

I certify that
 (to whom this certificate refers) has, to my satisfaction,
 nursed twenty lying-in women during the ten days fol-
 lowing labour.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Name _____

Address _____

Position and authority }
 for signing }

Signature of applicant _____

FORM V.—*Certificate of having Attended a Course of Instruction.*

(See Section C 1 (3) above.)

I certify that
 (to whom this certificate refers) has attended, to my satis-
 faction, a course of instruction given by myself on the
 subjects enumerated in the Regulations.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Name _____

Address _____

Professional Qualifications _____

Position and authority }
 for signing }

Signature of applicant _____

FORM VI.—Application to be certified under Section 2 of the Midwives Act, on the ground of holding a Certificate in Midwifery from one of the Bodies specified in the Act, or a Certificate approved by the Board.

(See Section D 1, 2 and 3 above.)

I hereby claim to be certified under Section 2 of the Midwives Act, on the ground that I hold a Certificate in Midwifery from the _____ which Certificate I enclose herewith, together with the fee of Ten Shillings.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____

Name in full _____

Single, married, or widow _____

Full postal address _____

FORM VII.—Testimony on behalf of a non-specified Certifying Body to the effect that its Certificate was granted after a proper course of instruction and training, and that the applicant is at the present time a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Midwives Roll.

(See Section D 3 above.)

I hereby testify that before a Certificate was granted to _____ by the institution or examining body of which I am at present the accredited or recognised representative _____ had received a proper course of instruction and training (including personal attendance under competent supervision upon at least twenty cases during and after labour), and had passed an Examination in Midwifery and the duties of a Midwife.

I further testify that she is at the present time a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Midwives Roll.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____

Name _____

*Chairman of the Board or Committee, or Senior Medical Officer of the _____

Signature of applicant _____

* Strike out such words as do not apply to the person signing.

FORM VIII.—*Application to be certified under Section 2 of the Midwives Act, on the ground of having been in bonâ fide practice as a Midwife for at least one year prior to the 31st July, 1902.*

(See Section D 1 and 4 above.)

I hereby claim to be certified under Section 2 of the Midwives Act, on the ground that I have been in *bonâ fide* practice as a Midwife since

I enclose the necessary certificates and the fee of Ten Shillings.

Dated this day of 19.....

Name in full

Single, married, or widow

Full postal address

FORM IX.—*Certificate of having been in bonâ fide practice as a Midwife for a period of at least one year prior to the 31st July, 1902, and of being of Good Moral Character.*

(See Section D 4 above.)

I certify that
has, to my personal knowledge, been in *bonâ fide* practice as a Midwife since, and that
she is trustworthy, sober, and of good moral character.

Dated this day of 19.....

Name

Address

Calling or position

Signature of applicant

FORM X.—*Central Midwives Board.*

(2 Edw. 7. c. 17.)

No. Date

We hereby certify that
is entitled by law to practise as a Midwife in accordance with the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1902, and subject to the rules and regulations laid down in pursuance thereof, by virtue of holding a certificate in Midwifery from

- (a) The Royal College of Physicians of Ireland,
- or (b) The Obstetrical Society of London,
- or (c) The Coombe Lying-in Hospital and Guinness's Dispensary,
- or (d) The Rotunda Hospital for the Relief of the Poor Lying-in Women of Dublin,
- or (e) Some other approved body.

} Members
of the
Board.

..... Secretary.

FORM XI.—*Central Midwives Board.*

(2 Edw. 7. c. 17.)

No. Date

We hereby certify that
is entitled by law to practise as a Midwife in accordance with the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1902, and subject to the rules and regulations laid down in pursuance thereof, by virtue of having been in *bonâ fide* practice as a Midwife for one year prior to the 31st July, 1902.

} Members
of the
Board.

..... Secretary.

FORM XII.—*Midwives Act, 1902, Section 10.*

To the Local Supervising Authority of *the Administrative County of

*or the County Borough of

*or the Urban or Rural District of

I, A.B.

*(formerly) (C.)

holding a certificate from the Central Midwives Board, No., dated the

of 19, hereby give you notice *(a) of my intention to practise as a Midwife within your area during the year commencing 1st January, 19

*or, (b) that on the day of in this year, I acted as a Midwife at , within your area.

..... (Signed) A.B.

Residing at and pursuing my calling at

Dated this day of 19

* Strike out the words not applicable.