1960 No. 1105

The Midwives (Amendment) Rules, Approval Instrument, 1960

Made - - - - *28th June,* 1960

Whereas the Central Midwives Board have, in pursuance of their powers under section 4 of the Midwives Act, 1951(a), made rules amending the Midwives Rules, 1955 to 1959(b), and the said rules are set out in the schedule to this instrument;

And whereas the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council have not made any representations with respect to the said rules;

Now, therefore, the Minister of Health, in exercise of his powers under section 30 of the Midwives Act, 1951, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby approves the said rules.

This instrument may be cited as the Midwives (Amendment) Rules, Approval Instrument, 1960.

SCHEDULE

The Central Midwives Board, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 4 of the Midwives Act, 1951, hereby make the following Rules:—

General

1. These Rules may be cited as the Midwives (Amendment) Rules, 1960, and shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1960.

2.—(1) These Rules shall be included in the Midwives Rules, 1955 to 1959, and with those Rules may be cited together as the Midwives Rules 1955 to 1960.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(c), applies to the interpretation of these Rules as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment to Section B of the Midwives Rules, 1955 *to* 1959

3. In Rule B.33 for the words "at least four weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination" there shall be substituted the words "at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination".

Amendments to Section D of the Midwives Rules, 1955 *to* 1959

4. In Rule 4 (*a*) the words "hereinafter called the charge" shall be inserted after the words "the nature and particulars of the alleged offence".

5. In Rule 4 (*b*)

(i) the words "the charge" shall be substituted for "the said statement";

(ii) the word "Schedule" shall be substituted for "First Schedule".

6. In Rule 5 (*c*) the words "the charge" shall be substituted for the words "the statement of the nature and particulars of the alleged offence" and the words "a like charge" shall be substituted for "a like statement".

(a) 14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 53. (b) Schedule to S.I. 1955/120 (1955 I, p. 1145) as amended by Schedule to S.I. 1959/162 (1959 II, p. 1974). (c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

7. The following Rules shall be substituted for Rules 18—23.

"18. Application for the restoration of a name to the Roll shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the Applicant, stating the grounds on which application is made. The Applicant may annex to her application any evidence in her possession which she may consider would assist her application.

19. The application shall be considered in the first instance by the Committee, who shall, when such evidence has been obtained concerning the application as the Committee may deem necessary, refer it to the Board for decision.

20. When considering any application the Committee may require the Applicant to furnish statements or reports from Local Supervising Authorities or others which may assist the Committee or the Board in deciding upon the application, and may require any such reports or statements to be verified by Statutory Declaration. The Committee may require further evidence from the midwife from time to time and shall not be bound to refer the application to the Board unless and until it is satisfied that all relevant evidence which can reasonably be required and which should be considered by the Board has been obtained.

21. After consideration of all the circumstances of the case as submitted to them in accordance with the provisions of these Rules the Board may if they think fit direct the Secretary to restore the name of the Applicant to the Roll and to issue a new Certificate to her on payment of such fee as may from time to time be determined by the Board with the approval of the Minister of Health. The Board may adjourn the application or require further supporting evidence or explanations from the Applicant. They may also require her to undergo a period of approved midwifery training before the restoration of her name to the Roll.

22. A copy of Section D of these Rules shall be supplied by the Secretary to intending applicants for restoration on demand and free of charge".

8. The Second Schedule to Section D shall be deleted.

9. The heading "First Schedule to Section D" shall be amended to read "Schedule to Section D".

10. The following Section and Schedule shall be substituted for Section E and the Schedule thereto:—

"SECTION E

RULES REGULATING, SUPERVISING, AND RESTRICTING WITHIN DUE LIMITS THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES

PART I. RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL MIDWIVES

DESIGNATION

1. The proper designation of a midwife is "State Certified Midwife" thus, e.g.,

Mary Smith,
State Certified Midwife.

The letters S.C.M. may be used in place of the above description, but the use of any other initial letters indicating that a midwife is certified under the Act is not permitted. Provided that:—

(i) a midwife who has been successful at the examination for the Diploma in the teaching of midwifery may add the letters M.T.D. after the letters S.C.M.;

(ii) a midwife to whom the description is appropriate may add the words "Municipal Midwife" or "County Midwife" after the words "State Certified Midwife" or the initial letters "S.C.M." or "M.T.D." as the case may be.

CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS

2. A midwife must notify:—

(*a*) any change of name to the Board, and if she has given notice of intention to practise during the year, to every local supervising authority to which such notice has been given, and furnish the Board with such evidence verifying the change as in any particular case the Board may require;

(*b*) any change of address to the Board, and, if she has given notice of intention to practise during the year, within 7 days of such change, to every local supervising authority to which such notice has been given.

3. In Section E of the Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

"practising midwife" means a midwife who holds herself out to attend professionally either as a midwife or as a nurse upon a woman during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period, or who so attends;

"lying-in period" means a period being not less than ten days nor more than twenty-eight days after the end of the labour during which the continued attendance of a midwife is requisite;

"domiciliary practice" means professional attendance on a woman in her own home, or in any place other than in a hospital or in an institution covered by Part III of these Rules;

"Schedule" means the Schedule to Section E.

NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO PRACTISE AS A MIDWIFE

4. Whenever a midwife intends to practise she shall send to the local supervising authority the form prescribed in Form (*a*) of the Schedule duly completed and signed by her, and shall give a like notice in the month of January in every year thereafter during which she continues to practise in that area.

TREATMENT OUTSIDE A MIDWIFE'S PROVINCE

5. (*a*) A practising midwife must not, except in an emergency, undertake any treatment which is outside her normal province. The question whether in any particular case such treatment was justified will be judged on the facts and circumstances of the case.

(*b*) A practising midwife must not on her own responsibility use any drug, including an analgesic, unless in the course of her training, whether before or after enrolment, she has been thoroughly instructed in its use and is familiar with its dosage and methods of administration or application.

(*c*) A practising midwife must not, except on the instructions and in the presence of a registered medical practitioner, administer an inhalational analgesic otherwise than by means of an apparatus which is of a type approved by the Board for use by midwives, and, where the Board so directs in relation to particular types of apparatus, has been inspected and approved by or on behalf of the Board, within such a period before the date of administration as the Board shall from time to time determine, as fit for use by midwives.

(*d*) A practising midwife must not, except on the instructions and in the presence of a registered medical practitioner, administer an inhalational analgesic by means of an apparatus which is required by this rule to have been inspected and approved within a specified period before the date of use unless there is in the possession of the body or person by whom the apparatus is held a certificate signed on behalf of the Board, certifying that the apparatus was inspected and approved by or on behalf of the Board on a date falling within the appropriate period, as fit for use by midwives.

(*e*) A practising midwife must not, except on the instructions and in the presence of a registered medical practitioner, administer an inhalational analgesic unless—

(i) she has, either before or after enrolment received at an institution approved by the Board for the purpose, special instruction in the essentials of obstetric analgesia and has satisfied the institution or the Board that she is thoroughly proficient in the use of the apparatus ; and

(ii) the patient has at some time during the pregnancy been examined by a registered medical practitioner who has signed a certificate that he finds no contra-indication to the administration of the analgesic by a midwife and, if any illness which required medical attention subsequently developed during pregnancy, the midwife obtained confirmation from a medical practitioner that the certificate remained valid ; and

(iii) one other person, being any person acceptable to the patient, who in the opinion of the midwife is suitable for the purpose is present at the time of the administration in addition to the midwife.

(*f*) Unless special exemption is given by the Board to enable particular institutions to investigate new methods, a midwife must not administer any anaesthetic otherwise than on the instructions and in the presence of a registered medical practitioner.

6. When a practising midwife administers or applies in any way any drug, other than an aperient, she must forthwith make a proper record in her personal register of cases or in any other record or register which incorporates the requirements prescribed in the approved form, of the name and dose of the drug, and the date and time of its administration or application.

Part II. Rules Relating to Midwives in Domiciliary Practice

7. This part of Section E of the Rules relates to midwives in domiciliary practice.

Instructions of Medical Practitioner Responsible for the Case

8. If a midwife is acting in a case in which a registered medical practitioner is also engaged she must carry out such instructions concerning the care of the patient and the infant as may be given to her by the practitioner subject to compliance with the rules of the Board.

Register of Cases

9. A practising midwife must enter in a personal register of cases kept in a form approved by the Board, particulars of every case at which she is in professional attendance, including particulars of drugs required by Rule E.6.

Records of Pregnancy, Labour & Lying-in Period

10. A practising midwife must keep records of her observations and treatment of her patient during pregnancy, labour and the lying-in period, and of the infant, using for such purpose either the form prescribed by the Board from time to time, or a form in which such prescribed form is incorporated without amendment.

Preservation of Records

11. A midwife must not destroy, or arrange for the destruction of, official records made whilst she is in professional attendance on a case and required to be kept by these Rules. If she finds it impossible or inconvenient to preserve them she must transfer them to the local supervising authority.

Facilities for Inspection

12. A practising midwife must give to the medical officer of health of the local supervising authority or any registered medical practitioner on the staff of such authority or any supervisor of midwives of the local supervising authority to which such midwife is required to send a notice in accordance with Rule E.4 every reasonable facility for the inspection of her methods of practice, her personal register of cases and other records, her appliances and such part of her residence as is used for professional purposes. When the authority deem it necessary for preventing the spread of infection she must allow herself to be medically examined.

Calling in Medical Aid

13. A practising midwife must call in a registered medical practitioner in all cases of illness of the patient or infant or in the case of any abnormality becoming apparent in the patient or infant during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period. She must also send or hand to the registered medical practitioner the form prescribed in Form (b) of the Schedule properly filled in and signed by her. The conditions referred to in this Rule shall be deemed to be emergencies for the purpose of Section 14 of the Act.

14. Whenever medical aid has been called in for the patient or infant whether by the midwife or by the patient or by the patient's friend or relative, the midwife must notify the local supervising authority of the area in which the patient is residing for the time being by sending to them forthwith a copy of the form prescribed in Form (b) of the Schedule.

15. (*a*) If a registered medical practitioner has been called in and attends on account of an emergency as defined in Rule E.13 the midwife must obtain her instructions direct from such practitioner and must carry out the instructions she receives. If the midwife receives oral instructions she must keep a note of such instructions in her records.

(*b*) If the emergency for which medical aid has been called in threatens immediate danger to the life of the patient or infant, the midwife must remain with and do her best for the patient and infant until the crisis has passed.

16. Notwithstanding any previous compliance with Rule E.13 a midwife must again call in a registered medical practitioner if during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period a new emergency arises, and fill in and sign in respect of the new emergency the form prescribed in Form (b) of the Schedule, following the procedure laid down in Rule E.13.

Disinfection

17. If a practising midwife has been in contact with a person, whether or not a patient, suffering from any condition which is or may reasonably be suspected to be infectious, or if she herself is liable to be a source of infection, she must without delay notify the local supervising authority or authorities of the fact, using for the purpose the form prescribed in Form (c) of the Schedule, and before going to any maternity patient she must, unless the authority relieve her of the obligation, carry out or allow to be carried out to the satisfaction of the local supervising authority such measures of disinfection as the local supervising authority may prescribe.

Notification of Deaths & Stillbirths

18. If the patient or infant dies or if the infant is stillborn a practising midwife who was present at the time of death or stillbirth or who was called in immediately afterwards must, whether or not a registered medical practitioner was present at the same time, notify the local supervising authority of the death or stillbirth, using for the purpose the form prescribed in Form (e) of the Schedule.

Laying out a Dead Body

19. A midwife must not lay out a dead body for burial except in the case of a patient upon whom she has been in attendance at the time of death in the capacity of a midwife or nurse.

PART III. RULES RELATING TO MIDWIVES PRACTISING IN AN INSTITUTION (INCLUDING A NURSING HOME) WHICH DOES NOT HAVE A RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER

20. This part of Section E of the Rules relates to midwives practising in an institution, including a nursing home, which does not have a resident medical officer.

INSTRUCTIONS OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CASE

21. If a midwife is acting in a case in which a registered medical practitioner is also engaged, she must carry out such instructions concerning the care of the patient and the infant as may be given to her by the practitioner, subject to compliance with the Rules of the Board.

RECORDS OF PREGNANCY, LABOUR AND LYING-IN PERIOD

22. A practising midwife must keep notes of her observations and treatment of her patient during pregnancy, labour and the lying-in period, and of the infant, using for such purpose the form approved by the Board from time to time.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to a midwife in a hospital, nursing home or similar institution where a register or record is kept which incorporates the requirements prescribed in the approved form.

REGISTER OF CASES

23. A practising midwife must enter in a personal register of cases, kept in a form approved by the Board, particulars of every case which is attended by her. Provided that this rule shall not apply to a midwife in a hospital, nursing home or similar institution where a register is kept which incorporates the requirements prescribed in the approved form.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

24. A midwife must not destroy, or arrange for the destruction of, official records made whilst she is in professional attendance on a case and required to be kept by these Rules. If she finds it impossible or inconvenient to preserve them she must transfer them to the local supervising authority or the institution for which she works.

FACILITIES FOR INSPECTION

25. A practising midwife must give to the medical officer of health of the local supervising authority or any registered medical practitioner on the staff of such authority or any supervisor of midwives of the local supervising authority to which such midwife is required to send a notice in accordance with Rule E.4 every reasonable facility for the inspection of her methods of practice, her appliances and records required to be kept by these Rules. When the authority deem it necessary for preventing the spread of infection she must allow herself to be medically examined.

CALLING IN MEDICAL AID

26. A practising midwife must call in a registered medical practitioner in all cases of illness of the patient or infant, or in the case of any abnormality becoming apparent in the patient or infant during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period. She must also send or hand to the registered medical practitioner the form prescribed in Form (*b*) of the Schedule properly filled in and signed by her. The conditions referred to in this Rule shall be deemed to be emergencies for the purpose of Section 14 of the Act.

27. Whenever medical aid has been called in for the patient or infant, whether by the midwife or by the patient or by the patient's friend or relative, the midwife must notify the local supervising authority of the area in which the institution is situated by sending to them forthwith a copy of the form prescribed in Form (*b*) of the Schedule.

28. (*a*) If a registered medical practitioner has been called in and attends on account of an emergency as defined in Rule E.26 the midwife must obtain her instructions direct from such practitioner and must carry out the instructions she receives. If the midwife receives oral instructions, she must keep a note of such instructions in her records.

(*b*) If the emergency on account of which medical aid has been called in is a condition which threatens immediate danger to the life of the patient or infant, the midwife must remain with and do her best for the patient and infant until the crisis has passed.

29. Notwithstanding any previous compliance with Rule E.26 a midwife must again call in a registered medical practitioner if during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period a new emergency arises and fill in and sign in respect of the new emergency the form prescribed in Form (*b*) of the Schedule, following the procedure laid down in Rule E.26.

Disinfection

30. If a practising midwife has been in contact with a person, whether or not a patient, suffering from any condition that is or may reasonably be suspected to be infectious, or if she herself is liable to be a source of infection, she must without delay notify the local supervising authority or authorities of the fact, using for the purpose the form prescribed in Form (*c*) of the Schedule, and before going to any patient she must, unless the authority relieve her of the obligation, carry out or allow to be carried out to the satisfaction of the local supervising authority such measures of disinfection as the local supervising authority may prescribe.

Notification of Deaths & Stillbirths

31. If a patient or infant dies, or if the infant is stillborn, a practising midwife who was present at the time of death or stillbirth or who was called in immediately afterwards must, whether or not a registered medical practitioner was present at the same time, notify the local supervising authority of the death or stillbirth using for the purpose the form prescribed in Form (*d*) of the Schedule.

Laying Out a Dead Body

32. A midwife must not lay out a dead body for burial except in the case of a patient upon whom she has been in attendance at the time of death in the capacity of a midwife or nurse.

Schedule to Section E

Prescribed Forms

For the purpose of the preceding rules the use of the following forms shall be compulsory:—

Form (a): Notice of Intention to Practise. (See Rule E.4).

To the Local Supervising Authority of .....

Part I

I, ...
(Full names in capitals.)

present address.....

permanent address (if different from above).....

.....

holding a Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, No. .....

dated ..... 19..... hereby give you notice of my Intention to Practise as a midwife within your area during the year 19.....

PART II

(i) I last notified my intention to practise as a midwife on ..... 19.....
to the Local Supervising Authority of.....

(ii) I attended a post-certificate course of instruction in accordance with the Rules in Section G of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board at:

.....

from ..... 19..... to ..... 19.....

(iii)

*(*a*) I am in private practice.

*(*b*) I practise from a Nursing and Midwifery Employment Agency.

*(*c*) I am employed by †.....

Dated this..... day of ..... 19.....

Signed ..... State Certified Midwife.

PART III

(Form of notice to be given within 48 hours of HAVING PRACTISED inside the area of any Local Supervising Authority not already notified as above.)

(i) I, ... No. .....
(Full names in capitals.)

residing at ..... and
pursuing my calling at .....
HAVING ACTED AS A MIDWIFE AT.....
within your area on ..... day of ..... 19.....
hereby give notice of my intention to practise.

(ii)

*(*a*) I am in private practice.

*(*b*) I practise from a Nursing and Midwifery Employment Agency.

*(*c*) I am employed by †.....

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....

Signed ..... State Certified Midwife.

* Delete as appropriate.

† Here state the hospital, nursing home, Local Authority, District Nursing Association, Nursing and Midwifery Employment Agency, as the case may be.

Form (b): Form for sending Medical Aid. (See Rules E. 13, 14, 15, 16, 26, 27, 28, 29.)

No. ..... Date .....

This notice is in respect of * .....

Address .....

Medical Aid is sought by †.....

on account of .....

Date of confinement.....

‡The case is urgent.

Sent or handed to (name of doctor or institution).....

.....

at (address) .....

Time of sending message

(By telephone .....

(By messenger .....

Signed .....State Certified Midwife.

Address .....

NOTE.—INFORMATION AS TO STAGE OF LABOUR AND OTHER PARTICULARS SHOULD BE GIVEN.

* Here fill in name of patient.

† Here insert "me," "patient," "patient's relative/friend," as the case may be.

‡ If the case is not urgent, cross this out.

Form (c): Form for Notification of Liability to be a source of infection. (See Rules E.17 and 30.)

To the Local Supervising Authority of .....

I, the undersigned, being a midwife holding the Certificate No. .....

of the Central Midwives Board, hereby notify that on the .....day of

..... 19..... I was *in attendance upon or *in contact with

Name .....

Address .....

a person suffering from a condition which is, or is suspected to be infectious, viz.,

.....

or I *am suffering from, or *have recently suffered from .....

.....

Signed .....State Certified Midwife.

Address .....

Date .....

* Strike out the words not applicable.

Form (d): Form for Notification of Death or Stillbirth. (See Rules E.18 and 31.)

To the Local Supervising Authority of .....

I, the undersigned, being a midwife holding the Certificate No. .....

of the Central Midwives Board, hereby notify that on the .....day of

19 ..... at $\frac{\text{*a.m.}}{\text{*p.m.}}$ the following death occurred in my practice $\frac{\text{*before}}{\text{*after}}$ the

arrival of the registered medical practitioner.

Name of deceased..... Age .....

Address .....

or

Name .....

Address .....

was delivered $\frac{\text{*by me}}{\text{*before my arrival}}$ of a stillborn infant.

Signed ..... State Certified Midwife

Address .....

Date .....

NOTE.—THIS FORM MUST NOT BE USED FOR BURIAL PURPOSES. THE MIDWIFE CAN OBTAIN A FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF STILLBIRTH FROM THE REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

* Strike out the words not applicable.

Amendments to Section H of the Midwives Rules, 1955 to 1959

11. Rule 6 shall be deleted.

12. Rules 7 and 8 shall be re-numbered 6 and 7.

13. The following Schedule shall be substituted for the Schedule to Section H.:—

"SCHEDULE TO SECTION H

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIFORM FOR STATE CERTIFIED MIDWIVES

A.

General.

The basic colours of the uniform shall be grey and Stewart blue (BCC. No. 149)

The items of the uniform shall be as follows: —

Fur felt hat; beret; peaked cap; storm cap; indoor cap.

Overcoat (lightweight or heavyweight); raincoat; cloak.

Costume, worn with blouse or shirt; working dress; lightweight unlined jacket; scarf.

Shoes worn with the uniform shall be black; stockings shall be grey.

All buttons on overcoat, costume jacket and lightweight unlined jacket shall be embossed with the S.C.M. monogram.

B.

Particulars of items of uniform.

Hat — with brim

Material: Grey fur felt or velour trimmed with blue facing cloth.

Beret — with head-band

Material: Grey fur felt, with blue band.

Peaked cap. Service pattern; whole top; blue strap.

Material: Grey worsted.

Storm cap. Grey worsted with blue band.

Indoor cap. Style optional.

Material: Organdie or lawn.

Heavyweight overcoat.

Style: Double-breasted, button two, 40 line. Raglan sleeves, one button cuff 30 line. Two-way collar, edges ¼ in. blue.

Material: Heavyweight grey wool coating.

Lightweight overcoat.

Style: Single-breasted, panel back and front, or loose-fitting (belt optional). Three button, 40 line. Collar edged ¼ in. blue. Two button 22 line cuff. Two pockets, slanted, jetted and flaps, or vertical, welted.

Material: Grey worsted.

Raincoat.

Style: Double-breasted. Three-way collar. Belted. Buttons, bone or horn to tone or metal with S.C.M. monogram.

Material: Grey wool gaberdine.

Costume.

Style: Jacket: Single-breasted classic, three button 30 line, fitted or straight. Collar edged ¼ in. blue. Two button cuff 22 line. Two pockets.
Skirt: Box pleat back and front, or with knife pleat or inverted pleat at centre back.

Material: Lightweight grey worsted.

Lightweight unlined jacket.

Style: Single-breasted, three button 30 line. Panel back and front or loose-fitting. Collar edged ¼ in. blue. Two button cuff 22 line. Three patch pockets. Embroidered badge optional.

Material: Lightweight grey worsted.

Cloak.

Material: Winter-weight coating, grey with blue lining.

Blouse or shirt.

Grey or white.

Tie (Optional).

Stewart blue.

Scarf (Optional).

Stewart blue or grey or blue and grey striped.

Working dress.

Style: Bodice and skirt. Buttoned through. Bodice—plain with small roll collar or self material. Three buttons. Two saddle pockets. Short sleeves with turn back cuffs of self material. Skirt—gored, concealed fastening, two shaped patch pockets.

Material: Stewart blue cotton, or cotton and washable antistatic yarn mixture. White detachable over collar (optional).

Administrative dress.

The approved dress for Matrons and administrative staff, including midwifery tutors, shall be grey, of style and material of their own choice.

Particulars of badge.

Device: The figure of Juno Lucina holding a new-born child in the right hand and a staff in the left and encircled by the initials "S.C.M." on a blue background.

The badge shall be of metal or embroidered on fabric."

Given under the seal of the Central Midwives Board this 14th day of June, 1960.

ARNOLD WALKER,
Chairman.

R. J. FENNEY,
Secretary.

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Health this twenty-eighth day of June, 1960.

(L.S.)

Derek Walker-Smith,
Minister of Health.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Instrument but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

The rules approved by this Instrument amend certain of the Midwives Rules, 1955 to 1959. The principal changes made by the amendments are—

(*a*) a pupil midwife is required to give at least 6 weeks' notice of her intention to submit herself for examination by the Board;

(*b*) the rules which enable midwives to apply for restoration to the roll are amended to remove the requirement to submit certificates as to character and provide instead for the furnishing of documents and reports which may assist the Committee in their consideration of such applications;

(*c*) the rules provide a new Section E (which contains the rules regulating, supervising and restricting within due limits the practice of midwives) and in that Section—

(i) remove the distinction between midwives and maternity nurses by abolishing the term "maternity nurse";

(ii) reduce the minimum lying-in period to 10 days;

(iii) ensure that all midwives conform to the rules of the Board;

(iv) remove the requirement to notify the local supervising authority in each case in which artificial feeding is adopted; and

(v) effect minor changes in the rules relating to the laying out of dead bodies; and

(*d*) the rules alter the requirements relating to the wearing of uniform by midwives.