

Board may be represented by any member thereof appointed by that Board, or by some other person appointed by that Board; but no solicitor or council shall appear or be heard.

(7) The order made in respect of the appeal shall be in writing, signed by the Magistrate and the assessors, and a copy of such order shall be given to the appellant and to the Board; and that Board shall at once give effect to such order.

PART II.

17. MANAGEMENT OF STATE MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

(1) Every State maternity hospital shall be under the charge of a Matron duly appointed.

(2) No person shall be appointed as Matron of a State maternity hospital unless she is registered as a nurse and as a midwife under the said Act.

(3) The Matron shall deliver lectures to the trainees, and shall, if necessary, teach and train the trainees in general hospital duties as well as in the special duties of midwife and maternity nurse.

(4) Every Matron shall keep a register of patients admitted, in the form supplied by the Director-General of Health, and a cash-book for fees received. A copy of all entries made in these books during each month shall be sent to the Director-General of Health within the first week of the next succeeding month.

(5) (a) For each State maternity hospital the Minister shall appoint one or more registered medical practitioners, who shall be required to attend all abnormal cases of labour; to prescribe for and attend any cases needing medical or surgical treatment; and to deliver a course of lectures prescribed by the Board to the trainees attending the hospital.

(b) The appointment of any such medical practitioner may be terminated at any time by notice under the hand of the Minister.

(6) The fees payable under the said Act shall be as follows:—

(a) Indoor patients, £3; such fee to cover confinement and up to fourteen days after treatment. Ante-natal indoor treatment and waiting patients at the rate of 3s. per diem. A deposit of not less than £1 shall be payable by each patient.

(b) Out-patients, £1, plus a reasonable amount for travelling-expenses of the nurse; such fee to cover delivery of the patient and daily visits for subsequent ten days.

(c) Babies (remaining in hospital after discharge or death of mother), 10s. per week.

PART III.

REGULATION OF THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY NURSES OUTSIDE PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

18. Address to be furnished.

Every midwife and every maternity nurse before beginning to practise as such for the first time in New Zealand, or whenever she begins to practise at a new address, shall forthwith notify the Medical Officer of Health for the district, either personally or by letter, of her name and address.

19. Appliances to be provided.

(1) Every midwife and every maternity nurse shall provide herself with all necessary appliances for carrying out her work with due regard to cleanliness and asepsis. She shall wear, when at work, dresses and aprons of washable material, and have a sufficient number to allow of frequent change. She shall have a sufficient number of overalls of an approved pattern, made of a washable material, one of which is to be worn by her during labour and when attending to the lying-in woman.

(2) Every midwife and every maternity nurse shall carry with her a midwifery bag or case made of canvas or leather, with a detachable lining which can be boiled. The bag shall contain—

(a) Clinical thermometer:

(b) Metal catheter:

(c) A douche-can or siphon douche with glass vaginal nozzle carried separately:*

(d) A rectal nozzle for enemata (or an enema syringe):*

(e) A pair of scissors:

(f) A clean nail-brush,* antiseptic soap, and clean towel:

* These articles must be contained in separate sterilizable containers.