

the patient's body." One screen (Screen A) "stands vertically on a pedestal, which, being movable, can be put in the same plane as the patient's body, and in its immediate vicinity.

"The other electrode, Screen B, is about two-thirds the size of Screen A, and is held by wire supports (and movable along them) in the air in a horizontal position 4 or 5 feet along the centre of Screen A."

#### THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLE.

The inventor believes that the results obtained "are primarily due to the fact that the process interposes between two alternating electric fields of equal strength—and at the precise point where they meet—a third electric field, whose facultative potential force is thus released and can be converted into dynamic power. It is this released circuit which operates the recording needle, and the pattern tapped out on the revolving cylinder varies with the shape of the organ furnishing that circuit. . . . However the inventor's view be expressed, it involves the supposition that every organ in the body constitutes and originates a separate electric field, and that the facultative, dynamic power of this field, as also its shape, varies precisely with the constitution and shape of each organ in question." Another interesting point is that the appliances must be tuned for different organs and different tissues.

"In other words the rate of alternations in the currents, and therefore the force of each electrical impulse must be varied according to the rate of vibration of the tissue molecules. Thus the electrical force residing in blood is very small; so, when blood vessels are to be delineated, the alternations must be very rapid. Contrariwise, since the electric force residing in heart muscle is great, the alternations must be slow when a heart is to be delineated. . . . The process, so far as it has at present been developed, never delineates more than one type of tissue on the same occasion, and the speed required for some tissues has not yet been learnt. This fact, however, can hardly be regarded as a total disadvantage, for from the surgical point of view it helps to make the discovery of immediate value. Take, for instance, the picture of a kidney (shown in the illustrations published in the *British Medical Journal*) or that of a liver. In the one case the instrument was tuned for kidney tissue, and in the other for liver, and in neither for blood or pus; consequently the outline of the two organs is shown quite clearly, and the effusion is represented by a patch of different tint."

### THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE STATE REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

A Meeting of the Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses was held in the Council Chamber of the British Medical Association, 429, Strand, W.C., on Thursday, 28th September, at 2.30 p.m., the Executive Committee having met in the morning.

Mr. T. Jenner Verrall was in the chair, and there was a very full attendance of delegates, owing to the important business to be considered.

The Fourth Draft of the Nurses' Registration Bill drafted by the College of Nursing, Ltd., was discussed, and it was reported that of the nine amendments approved on July 13th, and forwarded for the consideration of the Council of the College, only two had been agreed to by it.

After discussion Resolutions were adopted, and the Hon. Secretaries were directed to forward them to the Chairman of the Council of the College of Nursing, Ltd., and to request a reply at an early date.

### THE SOCIETY FOR THE STATE REGISTRATION OF TRAINED NURSES.

A Meeting of the Executive Committee, to consider matters of great moment to the nursing profession, in connection with the Nurses' Registration Bill, will be held on Thursday, October 12th, at 431, Oxford Street, London, W., at 4.30 p.m.

### SUPPLY OF NURSES COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the announcement made in the press on September 20th, the Secretary of State for War has now added to the Supply of Nurses Committee the following members:—

Miss E. H. BECHER, R.R.C., Matron-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss SIDNEY BROWNE, R.R.C., Matron-in-Chief, Territorial Force Nursing Service.

The Countess of AIRLIE.

Miss L. V. HAUGHTON, Matron of Guy's Hospital.

Miss R. COX-DAVIES, R.R.C., Matron of the Royal Free Hospital.

Miss C. LLOYD STILL, Matron of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Miss A. MCINTOSH, Matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

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