

Registrar and there was no time for her to assist the Registrar.

Uniform Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Council reported that the Uniform Committee had met that morning and had elected Miss VILLIERS as their Chairman. It was further agreed:

That permission be given for the publication in the Nursing Papers of the proposals for the Uniform and Badge.

The Report was agreed.

Disciplinary Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN further reported that the Disciplinary Committee had met once and had elected Miss BUSHBY as their Chairman.

The Report was agreed.

Resolution.

The next item on the Agenda was a motion of which Miss SEYMOUR YAPP had given notice. As she had to leave before this was reached, it was moved by Miss ALSOP as follows:—

That members of the Council be permitted to attend any Committee meetings that they may wish, provided that it is understood they have no right to speak or vote.

This was seconded by Miss VILLIERS.

DR. GOODALL considered the proviso should be made that such members should come at their own expense.

This was agreed.

DR. SMEDLEY thought the Committee Room might be unduly crowded and that it should be understood that members of the Committee must have precedence.

Miss COWLIN enquired whether it would be possible to refer to a member present for an expert opinion. For instance, there was no representative of Sick Children's Nurses on the Registration Committee. If Miss BUSHBY were present her advice might be of great assistance.

THE CHAIRMAN said that under the Rules all Committees had the right to obtain expert advice.

The Resolution was carried with the proviso that nothing in it should prevent the Committees from obtaining expert advice, and that the expenses of members of the Council attending a Committee who were not on it should not be chargeable to the Council.

The meeting then terminated.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL FOR SCOTLAND.

Report of Proceedings at Meeting of General Nursing Council for Scotland, held at 13, Melville Street, Edinburgh, March 28th, 1923.

The Council considered the new Rule No. 9 (1) (g) proposed by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales. After some discussion this Rule was approved, and the Council decided to insert a similar Rule under their Rules for Existing Nurses to read as follows:—

"Or (f) In the case of a Nurse who was at 1st November 1919 engaged in actual practice,

and who was also *bona fide* engaged in nursing prior to 1st January 1900, and who does not comply with the above requirements, such special evidence of knowledge and experience as may be accepted by the Council in each individual case."

The Council also approved a Draft Rule adjusted with the General Nursing Council for England and Wales providing for the re-registration in one country of a Nurse already on the Register of another country on production of a Certificate by the Council on whose Register the Nurse is first registered at a fee of one half the original registration fee.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL FOR IRELAND.

Miss M. C. Poole, Acting Registrar of the General Nursing Council for Ireland, has been appointed Registrar.

The period for receiving applications for admission to the Register of Nurses from Existing Nurses in the Irish Free State closed on March 31st.

PRACTICAL POINTS.

STERILIZING DRINKING GLASSES.

With the great improvement in dish and glass washing methods and equipment, hospital administrators have, says *The Modern Hospital*, come to regard the proper cleansing and even the sterilization of both dishes and glasses as an essential in the food service of their institution. Much of the equipment, however, has to do primarily with the washing of utensils, with the addition, perhaps, of steam sterilization.

Recently there has been introduced a new machine designed solely for the proper cleansing and the sterilization of drinking glasses. Such equipment should have a place not only in public eating and refreshment places but in institutions. Particular value attaches to the suggested method for use in contagious disease wards or pavilions.

This new electric sterilizer, recently marketed, provides an automatic means of washing, rinsing and sterilizing glasses and other small utensils. The glasses are conveyed in a circular motion, first to a spray of cold water to remove all surplus refuse, then to a hot alkali wash which accomplishes the cleansing, from there to another cold rinse to wash away the excess alkali, then through a sterilizing solution which instantly kills all bacteria; this is followed by a hot water rinse which assists the drying.

The machine is automatic in every detail; the hot water is heated by electricity; no additional equipment is required and it has a capacity of 700 glasses per hour. Glasses are rarely broken during the cleansing and sterilizing process, it is said. Dirty rinse water is automatically carried away after the glasses pass through and is not used a second time.

Manufacturers of this equipment after considerable experimentation found that the best sterilizing solution was sodium hypochlorite containing 0.05 per cent. chlorine, the alkalinity of which has been

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