

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL FOR SCOTLAND.

Sir John Lorne MacLeod, G.B.E., LL.D., occupied the Chair at a Meeting of the General Nursing Council for Scotland, held at 13, Melville Street, Edinburgh, on 24th February, and 13 Members of Council were present.

The Report of the Education and Examination Committee was submitted by Col. Mackintosh, M.V.O., the Convener of the Committee, and was approved. Amongst the correspondence dealt with were letters in regard to reciprocal re-registration with New South Wales, New Zealand, the Transvaal and Burma.

The following Examiners were appointed to conduct the May Examinations:—

Preliminary Examination.

Dr. M. Connon, Aberdeen; Dr. D. McKail, Glasgow; Dr. F. M. Milne, Dundee; Dr. N. W. Davidson, Glasgow; Dr. G. A. Cormack, Glasgow; Dr. John Taylor, Dundee; Dr. J. Guy, Edinburgh; Dr. J. Barlow, Glasgow.

Miss G. F. Nuttall, Edinburgh; Miss I. Stewart, Glasgow; Miss M. McCabe, Montrose; Miss A. Moreland, Glasgow; Miss Tulloch, Glasgow; Miss E. M. Robertson, Glasgow.

Final Examination.**GENERAL PART.**

Dr. E. Foggie, Dundee; Dr. W. Brown, Aberdeen; Dr. W. R. Snodgrass, Glasgow; Dr. W. A. Alexander, Edinburgh; Dr. D. C. Suttie, Glasgow; Dr. A. Goodall, Edinburgh; Dr. H. L. Watson Wemyss, Edinburgh; Dr. M. F. G. Main, Glasgow; Mr. W. W. Carlow, Edinburgh; Mr. Fowler, Aberdeen; Mr. R. Tennent, Glasgow; Mr. A. P. Mitchell, Edinburgh; Mr. D. Dickie, Inverness.

Mr. M. White, Glasgow; Mr. W. Q. Wood, Edinburgh; Miss Miller, Edinburgh; Miss A. P. Thomson, Edinburgh; Miss Neal, Edinburgh; Miss Menmuir, Glasgow; Miss Hutchinson, Glasgow.

FEVER NURSES' PART.

Dr. John Reid, Motherwell; Dr. G. V. T. McMichael, Paisley; Dr. W. T. Benson, Edinburgh; Dr. W. Dow, Glasgow; Miss M. A. Clark, Dundee; Miss A. Rodger, Edinburgh; Miss J. F. McLaren, Glasgow; Miss M. D. Frater, Aberdeen.

It was reported that the Opinion of Counsel had been taken in regard to the assessments to Income Tax levied on the Council, amounting altogether to approximately £1,500. After discussion it was resolved, in accordance with Counsel's advice, to proceed with an Appeal against the assessments.

The Council considered the Fees at present charged in connection with the Examinations, along with a statement of Income and Expenditure for last year. After full discussion it was decided that it would not be possible to reduce the Fees at present, and it was accordingly resolved that the existing Fees be continued for the present year.

The Annual Report.

The terms of the Council's Annual Report to the Scottish Board of Health were adjusted, and the Report was signed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman at the Meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Sir Frederick Willis, K.B.E., C.B., Chairman of the Board of Control, will retire on pension on March 31st, after forty-two years of public service. His Majesty, on the recommendation of the Minister of Health, has appointed Mr. Laurence George Brock, C.B., a Principal Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Health, to be a Commissioner on the Board of Control, and the Minister of Health has appointed Mr. Brock to be Chairman of the Board in succession to Sir Frederick Willis as from April 1st, 1928.

THE HOSPITAL WORLD.**CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.****Demonstration of Titanium Rays.**

On Wednesday, February 22nd, a very interesting demonstration of treatment by Titanium Rays took place at the Cheyne Hospital for Children in Chelsea. The essential difference between the Titanium Lamp and other forms of artificial sunlight in common use lies in the nature of the electrodes; these contain the rare metal Titanium. The Titanium Rays are made to emanate from an arc formed with five or more amperes, causing slow combustion of the metal electrodes. The comparative spectra of Titanium and other electrodes in general use for producing ultra-violet rays and artificial sun-rays have been examined, and investigation has shown very strikingly that the volume and density of the emanations of the Titanium arc are many times greater than that from other electrodes in use.

The apparatus used for giving treatment with Titanium Rays is of a simple kind and provides for treatment over the whole body or for localised treatment. Despite its great power and effectiveness the Titanium Ray is quite safe when administered with proper precautions, and is less liable to cause ill effects to the eyes or other part of the system from lack of care or overdosage.

In order positively to determine the efficiency of Titanium Rays in comparison with other forms of artificial sunlight and ultra-violet rays, cultures of streptococci and staphylococci were exposed to emanations from seven different types of electrodes. It was found that after five minutes' exposure to them there was a copious growth of both micro-organisms on the subculture. On the other hand, when similar cultures of both organisms were exposed to Titanium Rays for one and a half minutes, their life was found to be totally destroyed although the conditions of the tests, as to volume of electric current for combusting the electrodes and the distance from the arcs, were identical.

Much ill-health in this country is occasioned by the lack of effective natural sunshine, and treatment by Titanium Rays has proved a very successful attempt to make good this lack; many and repeated observable improvements have resulted from the treatment. These improvements may be roughly stated as follows:—The skin becomes reddened at first, then bronzed and gradually gets softer and more supple, while the hair becomes glossy. The patient gets a healthy glow in the face and the pulse beats of a tired and ailing person become stronger. Bad circulation becomes quickened and signs of nervousness tend to disappear, while the patient sleeps better; in fact, the whole vitality of the patient improves and abnormal conditions of many different kinds are corrected. The good effects of Titanium Rays have been specially noted in children suffering from ailments such as anæmia, and they have given great relief and permanent cures in cases of chilblains. Catarrh has been cured by Titanium application and even recovery from pneumonia has been hastened, while striking relief has also been afforded in cases of asthma. Children with rickets, and others with chronic forms of tuberculosis, have benefited from the treatment, Rheumatism can be alleviated and infantile paralysis has also been successfully treated. It is not claimed that the rays will "cure everything," because diet, fresh air, etc., must play their part, but those who conducted and explained the demonstrations at Cheyne Hospital confidently stated that Titanium emanations do, in many cases, produce cure, and in any other cases alleviation of disease. The inventor of the Titanium Rays apparatus, Mr. W. G. Moore, informed us that he is willing to demonstrate their application in various kinds of treatment to anyone who is interested and who will communicate with him at 11, Park Crescent, Portland Place, London, W.1.

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