

Canada, Miss M. J. Merritt, City Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss. A. Maxwell, Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y., Miss G. Livingston, General Hospital, Montreal, Canada, Miss L. L. Dock, Cook's County Hospital, Chicago.

Miss Brennan, Superintendent Bellevue Training School, read a short biographical sketch of the professional career of Miss Lilla Lett, late Superintendent of St. Luke's Training School, Chicago, who was present at the meeting held in Chicago in June. Miss Lett was a most successful and devoted worker always, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She died of acute tuberculosis in the latter part of 1893.

Discussions then followed on Alumni Associations, journal clubs, &c., many of those present detailing particulars regarding such associations in connection with the training schools which they represented. It was unanimously conceded that these associations, no matter by what name called, were to be encouraged for the following reasons:— They tend to raise the standard of education and thought among Nurses on general nursing subjects, both by the papers on nursing prepared by the Nurses themselves, and the post-graduate lectures given by medical men, thereby keeping the older graduates in touch with the latest Hospital methods; promote a knowledge of ethics of Nursing; provide a fund called a "Nurses' sick benefit fund"; and last, but, by no means, least, afford an opportunity for social intercourse among graduates and members of the school.

The question regarding the size and character of Hospital which would entitle the Superintendent to membership, seemed to be a difficult one to decide, and was, therefore, left in the hands of a committee composed of five members, who were instructed to bring in their report at the next meeting of the Association.

A cordial invitation was extended to the guests to visit the various Hospitals during their stay in the City. After several motions of thanks had been made for hospitality received, the meeting adjourned to meet again in February, 1895, in Boston, Mass.

The social features of the Convention were as follows:— A reception on Tuesday, Jan. 9th, from 4 to 7 p.m., given by the Managers of Bellevue Training School, 426E, 26TH Street; Mrs. W. H. Osborne, Mrs. Preston Griffin, Miss Fellows, Dr. Lusk, and many other New York ladies and gentlemen being present. A reception by Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Meyer, 749, Madison Avenue, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, from 5 to 7 p.m. A dinner at Hôtel Brunswick, given by the Superintendents of New York and Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 6 p.m. All these gatherings were largely attended and greatly appreciated by the members of the Association.

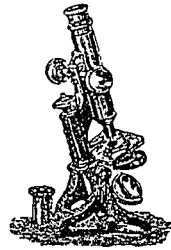
ERRATUM.

In my letter which you kindly published last week, the quotation "They cram to pass and not to know, and outraged science takes her revenge, and they *don't* pass and they *don't* know" should read thus:— "They cram to pass and not to know, and outraged science takes her revenge, they *do* pass and they *don't* know." This materially strengthens the point of my argument.

JOSEPHINE DE PLEDGE.

Medical Matters.

DRUGS IN CONSUMPTION.



It is well known that those who have had most experience in the treatment of consumption are almost at one in the conclusion that the best results are obtained by hygienic measures for improving the surroundings of the patient, and by maintaining his general health and his appetite in as good a condition as possible. The discovery of the bacillus of tubercle has naturally, however given a new zest to the trial of drugs in this disease, those which are used with the greatest theoretical recommendations belonging very naturally to the class of antiseptics or germicides. Amongst these, *Salol* is a new remedy which has been recently much employed, especially in Germany, in the treatment of the lung affection. The doses given have varied from 20 to 30 grains, two to three times a day, but there is much reason to believe that a smaller amount, say six to seven grains in a day, would accomplish nearly the same results—much of the larger dose being passed from the body without being assimilated. It is important to remember that the co-existence of kidney disease makes the use of this drug inadvisable, as it is well known to have a considerable effect upon the renal organs. During the use of the medicine, the sputum became much lessened, and both pyrexia and night sweats, after a short time, completely disappeared. It is believed that the drug does not so much tend, however, to exterminate the bacilli as to lessen the breaking down of the infected part of the lung tissue. Cases are recorded of patients who apparently were at the last extremity, and in whom the use of the drug appeared to give the most beneficial results. In one patient, indeed, who seemed to be almost moribund, the condition was greatly ameliorated, and life was prolonged for nearly a year afterwards.

THE EFFECTS OF SHEEP'S BRAINS.

We recently referred in this column to the results which had been obtained by injections of an extract made from the brains of sheep under the skin of persons suffering from nerve diseases, and it is interesting therefore to note that a recent paper on the subject goes far to confirm the effects previously ascribed to this remedy. In a French contemporary an account is now given of the results of this treatment upon eighteen patients, thirteen of whom were children, and who were suffering from various diseases of the nervous system. The result in most cases was very satisfactory; appetite, strength and sleep being restored with increase of the patient's weight and other evident benefits.

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