

show the condition known as *Hectic fever*, or that of *lardaceous*, or *waxy* disease of the liver, spleen, and other organs. In Hectic, the patient suffers not only from the rapid loss of flesh and strength, and the rise of evening temperature, to which allusion has already been made, with that scarlet flush of the cheeks, which is so significant of debility and fever, but also from distressing perspirations, not only on exertion, but during the night, and which still further, and very greatly, exhaust his failing powers. In the latter class of diseases, the liver, spleen, and kidneys become greatly enlarged, and are impeded in their functions, while the skin of the body becomes more or less cedematous and of a most characteristic wax-like pallor.

To illustrate the methods alike of repair and of inflammation, we may take the method in which the various kinds of wounds are healed, because in some of these there is an inflammatory process produced. But, before doing so, it will be well, perhaps, to consider the process which is known as *Ulceration*. This consists in the gradual softening and breaking down of the surface of a tissue, and usually represents in one and the same part a continual effort of active disease, together with more or less determined effort on the part of nature to remedy its results, or to retard its progress; and the success or failure of which depends, to a very large extent, upon the condition of the patient's health. Ulcers, then, are of various kinds, and in general terms may be said to be due either to defects in the circulation of a part, or in the nerve supply of that part. Ulcers, as a rule, affect either the skin or mucous membranes. The most common place for external ulcers is the front of the leg, where they are very commonly associated, as we have previously seen, with varicose veins. Internally, perhaps, the most usual seat of ulceration is in the alimentary canal, as, for example, in ulcer of the stomach, or in the intestines in typhoid fever, in dysentery, and similar complaints. But, wherever the ulcer is found, whether externally or internally, nature, as a rule, requires to be assisted in order to effect its cure. The first essential in the treatment of ulceration is rest, and, the second, cleanliness; illustrating the two great principles of surgical treatment upon which stress was laid in the introductory lecture to this course. For the treatment of internal ulceration, affecting any part of the intestinal tract, you will therefore understand that a proper diet is of the greatest importance, so as to secure these conditions for the open wound, and, at the same time, cause as little disturbance as possible to the surrounding tissues. From which you will realise, for example, the necessity of milk diet in cases of typhoid fever, so that the products of digestion, which must pass over the inflamed and ulcerated glands, at the end of the small intestine, shall be as bland and non-irritating as possible.

## Royal British Nurses' Association.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)



By command of Her Royal Highness the President, a Special Meeting of the Executive was held on Wednesday, April 25th, at the Offices of the Corporation, at 5 p.m.

A Meeting of the Registration Board was held on Friday, April 27th, at the Offices of the Corporation, at 5 p.m.

The last Sessional Meeting of the present season was held on Friday, April 20th, at 3, Hanover Square, at 8 p.m., when a most interesting lecture was given by Miss Annesley Kenealy, entitled, "Women Judges at the World's Fair, Chicago." The Chair was taken by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, who most kindly consented, at the last minute, to take the place of Dr. Gage Brown, who was prevented, by sudden illness, from acting in this capacity.

The Secretary would again remind all members of the Corporation and other Nurses, of the lectures which Mr. R. Lake, F.R.C.S., is giving on Monday evenings, at 3, Hanover Square, W., at 8 o'clock. The second of the course was given on Monday, April 23rd, when Miss de Pledge (the Matron of the Chelsea Infirmary) took the Chair; and the third and last will be delivered on Monday next, April 30th. These lectures are likely to prove most valuable to all Nurses, and all who have been present have found them deeply interesting. Every kind of instrument and appliance used in throat cases is exhibited, and Nurses will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining such valuable information. It is sincerely hoped that a very large number may be present at the lecture next Monday.

DAISY ROBINS,  
Secretary and Registrar.

### SESSIONAL MEETING, APRIL 20TH, 1894.

The Chair was taken by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, in the absence of Dr. Gage Brown through illness, and a paper was read by Miss Annesley Kenealy on "Women Judges at Chicago."

Mrs. BEDFORD FENWICK said, that, though it was her duty to introduce Miss Kenealy to them, she was sure it was quite unnecessary for her to say anything in the way of introduction of such an old and tried member, who had taken such an active part in helping to organise their Association, and done so much by her work to reflect credit upon it. The subject tonight was of exceptional interest. She was glad to say that it was at her own suggestion that Miss Kenealy was appointed a judge in the Section of Hygiene and Sanitation at the World's Fair, for she had shown the ability of women to hold high and public positions. It was not necessary to prove this capacity to an audience of Nurses. All of them would recognise the great and wonderful reform in hygienic matters in public institutions, which had been accomplished in the main by women. No work had been more entirely handed over to their sex, and there was none in which

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