

treated, and apparently in every instance, the temperature fell immediately after the first injection; within a few hours, the patient appeared to be almost in good health, and apparently in no single case did any further trouble occur, either from the typhoid fever or from the use of the injection. In five cases of pneumonia, the results were nothing less than extraordinary. For it is stated that, within a few hours, a marked improvement was shown, and that rapid decrease of temperature and of inflammatory signs took place. In scarlet fever, the success of the treatment seems to have been equally marked. For example, a boy of eleven within a few hours after the injection had profuse perspiration, and soon after "appeared to be perfectly well." And further, it would seem that the ordinary sequelæ of scarlet fever were conspicuous by their absence. The old doctrine that "Like cures like" would certainly appear to be remarkably exemplified by these cases, and further experiments with the treatment will be looked for with considerable interest, by the medical profession in every part of the world.

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.

A WELL known American physician has recently called attention to a remarkable case of this disease treated by an extract of the spleen made with glycerine. The patient was extremely ill and the ordinary symptoms of the disease were present in an aggravated form. She seemed indeed to be almost at the last extremity. A small dose given by the mouth caused extreme pain in the stomach which lasted for some hours, and was followed by a complete inability to take food. After a few days, the dose was repeated, and was, once again, later on, attempted by the mouth, but on each occasion the results were as distressing as at first. Ten drops were then injected hypodermically twice a day, and improvement seems to have commenced almost at once. The injections caused much local pain and hardening of the tissues, but it does not appear that there was any distinct abscess formed. The treatment was kept up for six months, and by that time the enlargement of the thyroid gland had almost entirely disappeared. The protrusion of the eyeballs was markedly diminished, and the heart's irritability was also much lessened.

Co-operation at Home and Abroad.

THE present system adopted of late years in the Royal British Nurses' Association, in selecting the members who are to compose the General Council and Executive Committee, is extremely unsatisfactory. Mr. Fardon has instituted the system, whereby a sub-committee, composed almost exclusively of the hon. officers, meet and draw up a list of members. These are nominated by himself to the Executive Committee, who obediently subscribe to the list presented. This list, merely of names—with no description of any sort attached, so that the members have no information before them as to which institution the nurses nominated belong—is sent out, and is either consigned to the waste-paper basket, or again obediently signed and returned to the office, so that, of course, Mr. Fardon's nominees are duly elected year after year. Nothing could possibly be more autocratic or more open to jobbery, and we find in the Council just elected that Mr. Fardon nominated the following members of the Middlesex staff and the Chartered Nurses' Society:—seventeen of the nursing staff and eight of the medical staff of his own hospital, and four members of the Chartered Nurses' Society, also giving most undue representation to the Chelsea Infirmary. Of course all honourable people will condemn this conduct upon the part of Mr. Fardon, and no doubt the force of public opinion will compel this gentleman to discontinue a system of management which is bringing both the Association and the Middlesex Hospital into well-deserved disrepute.

We have, in contrast to our own deplorable organisation, the pleasure of printing the Constitution and Bye-laws of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada, with the hope that it may be carefully studied by those really interested in the co-operation of trained nurses.

CONSTITUTION AND BYE-LAWS.

THE following are the Constitution and Bye-laws of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada, as adopted at Baltimore, February 11th and 12th, 1897:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

The objects of this Association shall be: To establish and maintain a code of ethics; to elevate the standard of nursing education; to

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