

The doctor (Dr. Müller) and the two nurses, Albine Pecha and Johanna Hochegger, who attended this unfortunate man, were immediately isolated. Dr. Müller has, unhappily, fallen a victim to the disease, and died on Sunday last. As we go to press, Nurse Pecha is reported to be sinking fast; the other nurse is now well, though somewhat feverish. It is sincerely to be hoped that no further cases will occur, all precautions are now being taken to prevent the spread of the dread disease; but unhappily in the consternation which at first prevailed this was not the case. A rumour that four dozen rats infected with the plague bacillus have escaped is causing great consternation, and it is feared that if they reach the drains leading to the Danube, the disease may by their means be spread.

#### THE CARDIFF INFIRMARY.

MRS. INGLEDEW has written to the local Press upon the subject of the points at issue which we reported last week, at the Cardiff Infirmary, and which have caused such difficulties as to lead to the resignation of so valuable an officer as the Matron, Miss Wilson.

We quite believe that neither Mrs. Ingledew nor the other members of the Ladies' Committee intended that their work, which was doubtless well meaning, should have this result, but, we consider that Committees must realise that if the organization of a hospital is to work smoothly the whole of the female staff, both nursing and domestic, including the housekeeper, must receive their orders through the Matron, and make their reports through her. In no other way can discipline be maintained, and disorganization and inefficiency are consequently the result. The supervision of the housekeeping is an important part of Matrons' duties, for a housekeeper, unsupervised, is apt to consider a reputation for economy the first desideratum, and to obtain this to pare down the food of both patients and staff to an undesirable extent. The balance between efficiency and economy in housekeeping can only be maintained by the Matron, and, in the case of the Cardiff Infirmary, as the Committee seem inclined to support Miss Wilson, we hope that this reform will be effected. It is an open secret that Miss Wilson's position has for some months been intolerable.

### Lectures on the Nursing of Lung Diseases.

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#### CHAPTER I.

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THE importance of chronic enlargement of the tonsils can be easily understood when it is realized that this involves an obstruction to the entrance of air to the lungs, the seriousness of which is proportional to the extent of the swelling. The same obstruction is also caused by the presence of small growths at the back of the pharynx and behind the nostrils which are now described as "adenoids," and which are sometimes so extensive as to prevent the passage of air through the nostrils into the chest. These cases are easily recognised by an observant nurse, by the muffled voice with which children, afflicted with these growths, speak, and by the loud and constant snoring when they sleep. The ill effects can be understood by remembering that, if the air be prevented from passing freely into the lungs, the blood is not properly oxygenated and purified, so that all the active processes of the body are interfered with, and delayed. If, for example, the blood which nourishes the brain possesses insufficient oxygen, that organ becomes inactive and weakened in its powers. Or again, if the limbs and body are insufficiently supplied with the vitalizing oxygen, their growth is checked; and so, in these cases, we find that children exhibit a deficiency both in mental and bodily growth and activity. It is often remarkable how such children improve as soon as the tonsil, or the adenoids are removed—how quickly they grow, and how their previous delicacy appears to pass away.

We pass on, now, to consider the affections of the next portion of the respiratory tract. The Larynx is subject to special troubles of its own. It may be affected by ordinary inflammation, to which the name Laryngitis is given; by the formation of a false membrane, in consequence of an attack of diphtheria or of croup; it may suffer from ulceration due to tubercular disease or to cancer; or it may exhibit various kinds of growths upon its surface. The effect of each complaint is to cause a certain amount of swelling, and, therefore, more or less obstruction to the passage of

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