

has been the result of admitting women as Guardians of the Poor, on to the Boards which govern our Poor Law Infirmaries, and if he condemns the result of Miss Twining's life's work in claiming that women are specially suited for such work?

The basis of the good management of such institutions as hospitals, infirmaries, and asylums, is founded on an expert knowledge of domestic science, and a wise expenditure of funds, and to argue that men are more fitted than women to initiate and enforce such a system of management, is futile. Experience teaches us it is not true.

We commend the following paragraph culled from the same issue of the *Charity Record* to the consideration of the public, and we venture to remark that if women had seats on the Committee of Management of the Middlesex Hospital, a report of such glaring financial incompetency would not have been presented to the subscribers at the last quarterly court.

It says:

"The board are still dissatisfied with the progress in construction of the new wing for female cancer patients and the new school buildings and extensions, but they have taken measures to hasten forward the work. The funds subscribed specially towards the cost of establishing the new cancer wing having become exhausted, and it being estimated that a further sum of at least £10,000 will be required, the board proposed a sale of stock to the extent of £5,000. To meet the current expenses of the Hospital and sums on account of the extraordinary expenditure in connection with the cleaning, painting, and other works, and likewise to make further advances to the medical school for the purposes of the new buildings, the board had borrowed from the bankers to the extent of £7,500. In order to repay them before the end of the year it would be necessary to sell out from the general securities account sufficient stock to produce £5,000. The report was adopted."

The most serious item in this report is the statement that money has been borrowed, and that it is proposed to sell out *invested funds* (subscribed for the benefit of the sick poor), to bolster up the unsuccessful, and financially unsound, medical school attached to this hospital. As we have remarked before, if the medical teaching at Middlesex Hospital is not of such a quality as to attract students, and thus to enable the school to become self-supporting, the latter ought to be closed, and not supported on funds subscribed by the charitable for quite another object. At least, such an argument appeals to a mere woman's sense of honesty and finance.

Lectures on the Nursing of Lung Diseases.

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CHAPTER II.

(Continued from page 448).

INDEED, when we come to discuss the chronic forms of lung disease, we shall see that continued attacks of coughing often cause the most serious complications.

The Nursing of a case of acute bronchitis may be either very simple or very difficult, according to the age of the patient, and the absence or presence of some other disease. In a typical case, for example, occurring in a young adult of healthy constitution and in whom bronchitis follows in consequence of exposure to cold or damp, nothing could be more simple. The patient has to be guarded from a fresh chill which, in the congested state of the bronchi, might probably bring about an attack of congestion or inflammation of the lung tissue. In many cases, it will be unnecessary even to retain him in bed so long as he is kept in one room, the temperature of which is regulated, and its good ventilation carefully secured. Further than this, the administration of food and medicine at regulated intervals may be all that is required. Sometimes, however, it is advisable to use stimulating liniments to the chest in order to relieve the congestion of the deeper tissues; and the nurse therefore may be directed to rub the chest both in front and behind with some preparation such as the Acetic Turpentine liniment or the more popular Soap liniment. The one precaution to be observed in carrying out this measure is that the patient must be in bed, and therefore protected against chills whilst the chest is being rubbed; a flannel jacket should, therefore, be placed round the shoulders, or on the front of the chest, whilst friction is carried out upon the front or back of the chest respectively. In many cases, again, the nurse is directed to keep a special kettle boiling on the fire, so that a certain amount of steam can be discharged into the room, and the air thus kept more moist than it would be under ordinary circumstances; the object of this being to soothe the dry and congested mucous membrane of the bronchi, and thus to loosen the mucus which is excreted, and enable it to be more readily expectorated. When this has been done, the Nursing which

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)