

lies flat on the back, and hands lie listlessly between the thighs.

Restless movement of the head, or boring the head into the pillow, points to brain trouble.

Yawning, if it recurs frequently, denotes great failure of the vital powers.

Never say that the baby is viciously cross, because no healthy, properly cared for child is ever cross.

Incessant and unappeased crying is due to one of two causes—either hunger or pain.

If the latter the cause will generally be found in the ear.

From the breath we may learn much.

Sourbreath is present in gastric fermentation.

In fever the child has a heavy and sweetish smelling breath.

A child should urinate every ten hours. Painful micturition should be reported to the physician.

Vomiting sometimes ushers in acute lung or brain diseases.

A knowledge of these simple facts which are here outlined and a quick intelligent discernment of these symptoms may prove invaluable to the nurse and mother in the care of children.

These symptoms carefully observed in the absence of the physician, and intelligently described to him, would greatly assist in arresting the progress of disease either at the onset or of its more advanced stages.

Thus with greater frequency shall we have the joy of preventing the sorrow of broken-hearted parents in the loss of the children, as well as saving helpless childhood from suffering and death. A joy which fully repays us for all the toil that this may cost us.

A NATIONAL SERVICE.

THE Queen of the Hellenes has again kindly lent the Villa Militopoulo, at the Piræus, to be used as a Red Cross Hospital, so that the furniture and fittings provided by the *Daily Chronicle* National Fund, have soon proved of benefit. This time the hospital is to be used for nursing British blue jackets from off the "Forte," upwards of thirty of whom are now suffering with typhoid fever. Sister Carter and Miss Bull have volunteered to remain in Greece to nurse our countrymen. These ladies have lately nursed sailors off the "Rodney," in the Municipal Hospital at the Piræus, and it is to be hoped their devoted care may be the means of saving more valuable lives, and that the Admiralty will arrange that their services shall receive adequate remuneration.

Medical Matters.

"BLEEDERS."



BY this popular term, a well-marked class of cases is aptly described. They are people who, on the slightest excuse or without one, bleed profusely; they are sources of anxiety to every dentist and surgeon under whose care they come, and to their friends. If, for example, they have a tooth extracted, the blood will sometimes pour out of the cavity in a constant stream, until the patient seems to be in imminent danger of bleeding to death. In such cases, however, the dentist is usually warned beforehand of the peculiarity, and is, therefore, prepared at once to plug the cavity with some powerful styptic. Even then, however, the danger is by no means over, for when the plug is removed, however carefully, there may be the most profuse secondary hæmorrhage, and on every subsequent dressing this may recur until the cavity is quite healed. A trivial cut on the finger may be followed by an equally surprising loss of blood, and the slightest blow on the skin will probably develop into an extraordinary bruise—due to the rupture of the thin-walled blood-vessels. Blows on the nose are therefore especially dangerous in these people, because they will probably be followed by bleeding from one or both nostrils so profuse and so continued that it is necessary to plug the nostril behind as well as in front. The fact is so important in abdominal surgery that, except in cases of extreme urgency, most operators hesitate to interfere with such subjects. It is sufficiently difficult, in many ordinary patients, to check the hæmorrhage from peritoneal adhesions; but in bleeders it has been necessary to adopt the most extreme measures for this purpose; and when the abdomen was closed, it has in more than one case been necessary to re-open it, in order to find and check bleeding which threatened the patient's life. The reason of this very dangerous peculiarity is somewhat doubtful. Most physicians ascribe it to a defect in the walls of the blood vessels, whereby they are unable to contract and close their orifice, when wounded. This theory also accounts for the excessive liability to injury which the vessels undoubtedly possess,

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