

traumatic neurasthenia, in which it is pointed out that "some of the direct results of bullet and shrapnel wounds are: fractures of various kinds, compound, complicated, and comminuted; injuries to muscles, which may be partly torn away; rupture of blood vessels, and outpouring of blood and lymph into the neighbouring tissues; injuries to tendons, which may be divided, or which may become involved in the scar tissue—the tendon then becomes adherent to the neighbouring structures, and movement is restricted; injuries to nerves. As the bullet passes through a part it may sever a nerve and cause paralysis of the parts supplied by it. In other cases there may only be temporary paralysis, caused by shock to the nerve or pressure upon it due to inflam-

of the structures to each other, due to the formation of scar tissue, was prevented. In this case the extensor muscles of the wrist and fingers responded well to stimulation with a mild faradic current, one electrode being placed above and the other below the wound.

"For cases of this kind, where there is an open wound, a useful contrivance for keeping the wrist in position is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is made of elastic, and keeps the hand in good position without touching or entailing any pressure on the forearm."

There is a chapter on lubricants, fomentations, bandages; and medical electricity is also briefly dealt with.

We can cordially recommend this useful handbook.



APPLIANCE MADE OF STRONG ELASTIC, FOR OVER CORRECTING THE POSITION OF THE HAND IN A CASE OF DROPPED WRIST.

mation. Sometimes nerves are involved in scar tissue, and paralysis, complete or partial, of the muscles supplied by it may result; pain also is caused by dragging of the tissues on the nerve."

One of the effects to be counteracted is dropped wrist, and our illustration shows an appliance made of strong elastic, for over correcting the position of the hand in a case of this kind. A case is described in which "the injury was due to a wound in the forearm, not healed when the treatment began. The dressing was just large enough to cover the wound so that the parts near it could be manipulated. Gentle frictions were carried out here in order to promote a good circulation. By this means, and by movements of the fingers and wrist, matting and adherence

ranged by the Women's Hospital Corps, which passed through the wards, bearing the names of Saints, at the large military hospital, in charge of medical women, in Endell Street, W.C., where the Royal party was received by Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson.

Nowhere was the season observed with greater enthusiasm than in the Territorial Hospitals, both in London and the country. Nothing can be too good for our sick and wounded men, and everyone combined to demonstrate this to them. Thus—to mention only two—clever fingers had transformed No. 1 Hospital, Camberwell, into a vision of beauty; and at the 4th Southern General Hospital, Plymouth, the New Zealanders, had a right royal time.

GOODWILL TOWARDS MEN.

Never before at Christmas-time have both our civil and military hospitals contained representatives of so many countries, and everyone has endeavoured to show them how happy a Christmas spent in hospital can be.

The King and Queen have sent gifts to various hospitals; and Queen Alexandra gave great pleasure by being present with Princess Victoria at Divine Service on Christmas Day in Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital Chapel, Millbank; and afterwards visiting the sick and wounded officers and men in the hospital. On Tuesday, Her Majesty was present at the Pageant of Saints, ar-

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