

Place patient in comfortable position, with affected part exposed, sterilize skin, smear rim of glass with olive oil, invert over flame of spirit lamp, apply quickly and firmly; six to eight glasses may be applied over affected area. Remove first glass by pressing down skin, insert thumb nail under rim of glass. If necessary, re-heat and repeat until sufficient amount of hyperæmia is produced. Counter-irritation may be continued for some time by the application of a fomentation. After the operation the skin should be well greased to remove tension.

If pump glass is used, air is expelled after application.

Wet cupping is seldom used, but if necessary, the skin is first dry cupped, the swollen skin is scarified by a lancet, the cupping glass is again applied, and the blood drawn off into it.

(5) *Cautery*.—The cautery is used mildly heated as a counter-irritant instead of a blister in sciatica, neuralgia, and rheumatic pains.

The galvano cautery, consisting of a platinum point heated by an electric current, is much used to reduce inflamed tissues about the nose and throat.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The following competitors receive honourable mention:—Mrs. M. E. E. Farthing, Miss Winifred Nash, Miss G. Cheatley, Miss D. Vine, Miss S. Simpson, Miss E. E. Hall, Miss F. Sheppard, Miss M. Tobin, Miss M. Cumming, Miss F. E. Mercer. (With the last two no coupons were enclosed.)

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

What is *Materia Medica*? Outline a practical course for nurses.

A DENTAL AMBULANCE.

Everyone who has suffered the agony which may be caused by dental caries, and exposed nerves, will wish that the remedy should be within reach of men on active service.

The first dental surgery ambulance car to be used in the British Army for work in the field was inspected at Buckingham Palace last Saturday by the King and Queen. It cost £950, and is the gift of the Civil Service Federation, and has been designed and constructed under the supervision of the engineers of the British Red Cross Society. It is in charge of Mr. E. Curtice, a fully qualified dentist. It is fully equipped with gas cylinders, lathes for the manufacture of artificial teeth, hot and cold water supplies, a sterilizing apparatus, and two dental chairs.

The King expressed the hope that before long there would be many such cars in use in the field, where they were greatly needed.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.*

The volume just published in the Edinburgh Medical Series on the "Diseases of Children," by Dr. A. Dingwall-Fordyce, Ch.B., F.R.C.P.E., promises to become a classic, for no one has so far covered the same ground in the same way. As the author himself says in his preface, "Most of the excellent books on the subject in this country are either very large or professedly non-systematic. In this work I have attempted to avoid both features, and to provide for students and practitioners a practical modern manual—systematic, small, and complete." Those who read the volume will realize that the author, out of the store of information and experience which he possesses on the subject, as indicated by his appointment as lecturer on diseases of children at the School of Medicine, Royal College, Edinburgh, and as extra physician to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in the same city, has compressed into a volume of medium size a wealth of information most systematically arranged and lucidly conveyed, so that any medical practitioner who masters it will be well equipped to deal with the prevention and treatment of diseases of children, while nurses may gain a store of information on a subject of which most of them know extremely little, while those who have specialized in it will find it invaluable in helping them to understand conditions which they constantly meet with in their work, and thus their efficiency will be increased by their clear comprehension of many things which formerly were obscure.

The book is dedicated "To the Paediatric Physicians of Belgium, who during the last twenty years have largely been the inspiring agents in the development of organized effort throughout Europe directed to the prevention of disease in early childhood," and the author draws attention to the fact that "the book appears at a time of trial such as our country has never before known. The days we live through are epoch-making. Civilization and human evolution have reached a crucial point, and the loosened dogs of war are moulding a spiritual as well as a physical rampart between the time of the past and the time of the future.

"Medicine like all else will never be the same again. When that bright to-morrow, which we all expect, has shone, the cataclysmic explosion of elemental human passions and its aftermath will have imposed indelible altera-

* By A. Dingwall-Fordyce, M.D. A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4, 5, & 6, Soho Square, London, W.

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