

constrictions towards the body and find the pressure point on the vein below the wound.

12. Capillary hæmorrhage is controlled by direct pressure and a bandage.

13. Internal hæmorrhage. Rapid loss of strength, giddiness, faintness, sighing, pallor, hurried breathing and failing pulse are the signs. The treatment is to put the patient in a recumbent position, remove constrictions, secure air, sprinkle the face with water, no stimulants, ice over the region of the hæmorrhage if known, raise the feet and bandage the limbs. Hæmorrhage from the lungs and stomach are treated in the same way.

#### BURNS AND SCALDS.

Burns are caused by dry heat such as fire, hot metal, electric current, corrosive acid or alkali, or friction from moving machinery.

Scalds are caused by moist heat as hot oil or water.

The treatment consists in carefully removing the clothes from the burn. Cut away all that will come away easily and leave the rest. Do not remove the blisters as this is nature's protection. Immediately cover the part with oil—the best is Carron oil, a mixture of linseed oil and limewater. Failing this any bland oil will do. If the wound is large put on strips of lint or gauze soaked in oil as these come away more readily and with less pain than if large pieces of the material were used. In the absence of oil immerse the part in warm water in which has been put some baking soda. The object is to keep the raw surface and the tortured nerve endings away from the air and the soda solution serves that purpose until the oil can be secured. Cover the oil dressings with cotton and bandage carefully. Endeavour to hasten these steps so that there will be short exposure to air. Now treat the shock and hurry the patient to where he will be made comfortable. Acids and alkalis should be neutralized or the burning will continue. Use a solution of soda to neutralize the acid and vinegar for the alkali.

#### FOREIGN BODY IN THE EYE.

1. Prevent rubbing the eye.
2. Pull down the lower lid and if the object is visible remove it carefully with the handkerchief. Pull the upper lid outward and downward and at the same time shove the lower lid upward. The lashes of the lower lid sweep the under surface of the upper and may remove the body. If not yet successful, evert the upper lid by standing behind the patient