

and prudent, it will be left in the bank to gain interest until the amount has been increased by another year or two's savings. There will then be capital sufficient to set Henry on his feet and the way will be open for his taking a good position in the future. If, however, he acts differently and the money begins to burn a hole in his pocket, it will be all the reverse; but we prefer not to think this of Henry, and believe he will make the right use of the splendid opportunity that will lie within his reach.

Austin Grant has found a comfortable, good home with an elderly couple, kindly, upright, English folk. He has learnt how to make himself very useful; milks, drives the team, and bids fair to become a valuable farm hand. "Rain or sunshine," we hear, Austin finds his way to church and Sunday-school and besides this, we are told, he is a great reader at home. UPS AND DOWNS, we are delighted to hear, is much appreciated, and we hope it will always maintain its interest for Austin.

Mr. Griffith sends cheery accounts of Walter H. Moulder. "General health first-rate. Has grown several inches since visited last year. Is strong and hearty. Works a team well. Is truthful and trusty. Has a good home and appreciates it. Is warmly clothed and evidently cared for." The report gives a description of the situation generally; barns well-filled, every indication of good management, etc., but we have transcribed enough to show that Walter is well provided for.

Joseph Munson, with Mr. Enos E. Wisemer, of Essex, we are sorry to hear, is not robust, and mention is made of a troublesome pain in the side that has an unpleasant sound. Through God's goodness our boys have been marvellously free from disease or ailment of a serious character, and we hope that Joseph will soon begin to gain strength and shake off his present delicacy. Mr. Griffith reports that he is well clad and taken good care of, and he is very happy in his home and would be sorry to leave. He is a good, mannerly little boy, and always "does his best."

We have an excellent report of Arthur George Baalim, living with Mr. William McAuley, of South Woodlee. He seems to be a good boy in a good place. The same applies to John Henry Sanders, with Mr. Henry D. Foster, of Essex; John Barr, with Mr. James Kendrick, of Essex, and Jacob Singer, with Mr. Edward Burnham, of South Woodlee. We wish we could quote freely from Mr. Griffith's admirable reports of these lads, but we are getting dangerously near the end of our space and find we must "cut it short."

William E. Welsh seems to be happy and thriving in his place, and is reported to be truthful and trustworthy.

George A. Barton is described as a very good, well-behaved little lad. He is not long past his twelfth birthday, and was only placed out during the past year, but has already learnt to milk and makes himself useful in many little ways. Mr. Griffith remarks that he seems to be treated quite as a son of the family, and the little chap is evidently thoroughly happy and at home.

The district in which the last-mentioned boys are living is that in which we have had so much kind assistance from Mr. Peter Corbett, and we are glad to know that nearly all of the boys whom he has been the means of placing out are doing well in every way.

In the course of his rounds near Maid-

stone, Mr. Griffith mentions having come accidentally across Edward Rhodes, aged 23, who came out with one of our parties in 1888. Edward is a steady, saving young man, and has been four years in his present place.

George Dolling will have finished his engagement with Mr. Sylvester Fitch on the 1st of April, when George will be a capitalist on a small scale. We congratulate him on his record, and if he does not weary in well doing he will make a man of himself before long.

James Hutchinson, aged 13, one of last April's arrivals, is happy and well and seems quite settled down in his home.

Augustus Samuel Hallam, aged 15 (August, '93, party), is not with a farmer, but is in the employ of Mr. John Meaher, the proprietor of the leading hotel in the town of Essex. The house is thoroughly respectable and well conducted and "Sammy" has a good place, and we are glad to say, bears a very satisfactory character. He is reported to be smart, willing and polite, and is generally liked by the guests of the house.

We should have liked to follow Mr. Griffith to the completion of his trip, giving brief summaries of his reports of boys in the neighbourhood of Ayr and Drumbo, but we have arrived at the point at which we must "call halt." We hope, however, that the extracts we have given will be of interest to our readers in bringing them news of former friends and acquaintances, and further that it will serve to show how our boys are acquitting themselves in their Canadian homes. Our visitors, be it remembered, are no respectors of persons. They visit good and bad alike, and they report of the boys and of their surroundings exactly as they find them. Our tale is an absolutely unvarnished one, but we are proud to believe that it needs no varnishing, but that the daily lives and records of our boys, as learned from those with whom they live and have to do, shine forth as convincing and unimpeachable testimony to the fact that, in the majority of cases, they are, at least, decent, deserving members of society, and that their presence in this country is now, and will be increasingly in the future, a source of benefit and wealth to the community.

SURGERY ON THE FARM AND IN THE HOME.

By C. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

"OUR BOYS" FIRST AID TO THE INJURED ASSOCIATION.

PART. V.

FIRST AID.

THE reader will notice among the illustrations of last month one showing the arm sling (Nos. 1 and 3 in illustration Fig. 3). By careful study of the following directions, together with repeated practice upon some friend, one will soon become proficient in its application. Its usefulness will be readily appreciated.

DIRECTIONS.—Take an unfolded triangular bandage. Place one end over the shoulder of the sound side, allowing the other end to hang down in front of the patient, and, drawing the point well behind the elbow of the injured arm, carefully bend the latter and place the forearm across the middle of the bandage, then raise the lower end of the bandage, carrying it over the shoulder of the injured side, and tie both ends behind the neck, finally bring the point well around the elbow, and pin it in front. The sling should be so arranged that the hand lies at a higher level than the elbow.

Bandage for foot (No. 6, same illustration as before) is one that can be simply applied, and is useful to keep a dressing in place, so that

a patient may walk or be carried or assisted along from the scene of an accident.

DIRECTIONS.—Spread out an unfolded triangular bandage. Place the foot on the centre of it, with the toes directed towards the point A; turn the point A over the toes, to the back of the foot or the instep, raise the lower border behind the heel, draw the ends (B and C) forward, crossing them on the top of the foot and tying on the sole, or crossing them again on the sole and tying on the top of the foot, or around the ankle.

We would next direct your attention to the use of the bandage for chest, which, perhaps, is a little more difficult to understand than some of the others, but we trust to your carefully practising the instructions given, and that repeatedly. This bandage will be noticed in Nos. 5 and 6, (Fig. 1 part 6 the front appearance No. 6, and the position of fastening on the back in Fig. 5).

DIRECTIONS.—Take an unfolded triangular bandage; lay it on the chest, placing the point A well over the shoulder and the lower border across the front of the body; carry the ends around and tie them over the back-bone (as shown in No. 5); draw the point A down behind the shoulder and tie it to one of the ends of the knot (as shown in No. 5). Here the reader will notice the point A is seen over the left shoulder. An unfolded bandage may be applied to the back in a similar manner, but in this case the knots would be in front, and the portion of the bandage as shown in No. 5 would cover the back of the patient.

We will here leave you to study and practise the instructions just given, and continue in our next article to further explain the bandages as applied to other portions of the body. But we cannot pass on without again impressing upon you the necessity of making yourself perfectly familiar with the instructions already given so that any of the bandages can be applied without reference to the book. As a change to your studies, for we do not wish to weary you of bandaging, we would ask your attention for the remaining portion of our article to "Wounds," noting the different kinds, which are given names as simple as possible, and also their subsequent treatment.

THE FIRST DRESSING OF WOUNDS.

Injuries in which the skin or soft tissues are laid open differ in character, and are classified as—

1. Incised. 3. Contused. 5. Gunshot.
2. Lacerated. 4. Punctured.

1. "Incised" are clean cut, and are caused by sharp instruments, as knives or razors.

2. "Lacerated" are torn, the edges being jagged and irregular.

3. "Contused" are accompanied with much bruising or crushing.

4. "Punctured" being of greater depth than breadth, as wounds caused by stabs, blows from picks or crowbars.

5. "Gunshot," caused by explosive weapons. As the reader does not know when or where or under what circumstances he or she may be placed when called upon to give assistance to a case of wounds, a few words of special caution as to "cleanliness" are necessary.

To the best of your ability cleanse the wound from all dirt and impurities, using plenty of clean water. The bleeding must be arrested in a manner to be subsequently described, and the edges of the wound placed as nearly as possible in natural position, and then the application of a simple *clean* dressing by a triangular bandage made of some convenient material, as handkerchief or old or new cotton, the bandage serving as a support to the dressing or injured part and protecting the wound from cold, dust and other impurities or insects, thereby making the patient as comfortable as can be, until skilled aid can be procured.

(To be continued).