

UPS AND DOWNS.

SURGERY ON THE FARM AND IN THE HOME.

By C. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

"OUR BOYS" FIRST AID TO THE INJURED ASSOCIATION.

PART. VII.

It may interest some of my young readers—girls and boys—to know that recently there was formed a Provincial centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association for Ontario, and that the first local centre has been formed in Toronto, where several classes have already been started. The object of this English Association is to give instruction, in a series of five lectures, of the kind which it has been our endeavour to impart to our readers in the articles which it has been our privilege and pleasure to lay before you from month to month. And as I notice some of Dr. Barnardo's boys are workers in Societies of Christian Endeavour or other similar branches of Church work, allow me to suggest to them the possibility here presented of forming a "First Aid" class of from 20 to 30 members. All that you need do is to earnestly set to work and push the thing a little. The lecturer may be any registered doctor. Many medical men give their services free in England, and doubtless many will be found in this country who will help on the cause of "First Aid" in a similar manner. You can doubtless secure the free use of a schoolhouse for two hours, once a week for six weeks, and thus the cost to each member of a class of the St. John's Ambulance Association will be very small. Should any of my readers take sufficient interest in the work and think a class can be formed in their locality I will be pleased to furnish all information.

We will now consider the practical application of the methods used in arresting hemorrhage which were described in our last article. We will consider first the means of giving first aid in cases of

ARTERIAL BLEEDING OR HEMORRHAGE.

If you refer to Fig. 3, Oct. issue, you will be able to follow much better the instructions given.

The most important bleeding is that from an *Artery*, because, unless it is soon stopped, the patient may bleed to death. The colour of the blood you will remember as being bright red, and spurts from the wound in jets.

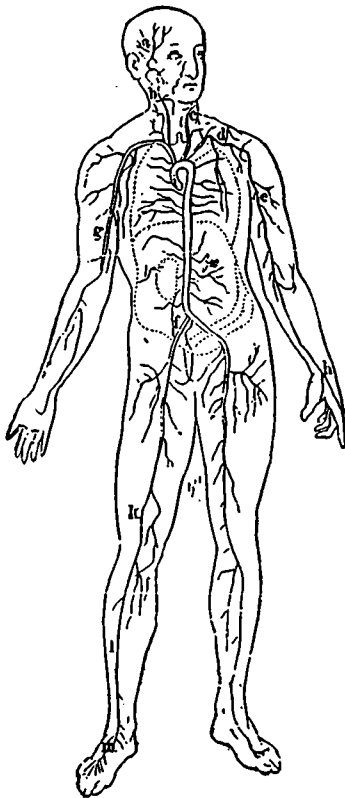
To stop it, pressure must be applied at once by the thumb or fingers, which may later be replaced by a firm pad and bandage, and if the bleeding continue, the main artery supplying blood to the part must be compressed. This must be done in some part of its course where it passes over a bone, and as near the wound as possible. The pressure must not cause the patient severe pain, but be just sufficient to stop the stream of blood. In the cut of figure here reproduced will be noticed the general course of the more important arteries.

Pressure may be applied either by the fingers or by a tourniquet, a simple and useful form of which may be made by tying a knot in the middle of a triangular bandage or large handkerchief. The knot is then placed on the artery and the ends tied around the limb to keep it in place. In cases where the knot is too small something solid, as a cork, should be placed inside the knot. If the pressure be insufficient to stop the flow of blood pass a stick under the bandage and twist it round until sufficiently tight. To keep this stick in place, secure it by means of a piece of string or a bandage. By this means a patient may be left safe until the doctor's arrival.

In the case of arterial bleeding from the palm of the hand, some firm material should be placed

on the wound, and the fingers closed upon it and a triangular bandage tied round the fist, then put the forearm in the arm sling.

When the wound is between the elbow and wrist and bleeding continues after direct pressure has been applied, a pad must be placed in the fold of the elbow and the forearm bent up and tied firmly to the arm.



If the wound be above the elbow, the Brachial artery must be compressed. This artery is always to be found in a groove on the inside of the arm between the bone and the large muscle which lies on the front of the arm. Its course is pretty well indicated by the seam of the sleeve of a man's coat; if the arm be extended with the palm of the hand uppermost the seam lies almost directly over the artery. To compress the artery grasp the arm underneath whilst standing at the side of the patient, or stand in front and press the artery with the thumb, the palm of your hand supporting his arm. This artery may be stopped by a tourniquet applied as described previously, taking care to place the knot so that it will compress the artery against the bone of the arm.

If the wound be in the armpit a firm pad must be pressed well into the armpit and the arm bound to the side.

In the case of arterial bleeding about the head, pressure must be applied immediately over the wound, as here the artery will be compressed against the skull. The same rule will apply in most cases of wounds on the face. Where, however, the hemorrhage is from a wound to the cheek, the forefinger may be placed in the mouth and the cheek compressed between it and the thumb outside.

For a wound of the Temporal artery, which you will find runs up the side of the forehead, a pad should be placed upon the wound and kept in position by means of a long, narrow bandage passed round the head and tied over the pad, the ends being then carried over the head and under the chin, and tied on the opposite side of the head.

Wounds in the lower extremity are treated in a similar manner as those of the upper.

Venous bleeding is, as a rule, stopped by the application of a pad of lint or soft cotton dipped in cold water and kept in position by a bandage. Should this, however, not be sufficient to stop the flow of blood, a bandage

must be applied around the limb on the side away from the heart, the limb being raised and not allowed to hang down.

Capillary bleeding is stopped by bathing the part in cold water and placing a pad of lint or linen rag, dipped in cold water, on the wound and keeping it there by a bandage.

The use of cobwebs, tobacco and such other articles, is not to be permitted, as they are useless and of great danger to the patient, frequently resulting in blood-poisoning.

The pressure must in no case be moved until the arrival of the medical man, who should be summoned immediately the accident happens.

CONTINUATION OF LESSONS IN BANDAGING.

(For illustrations see Part IV. in December number of UPS AND DOWNS.)

Bandaging of Scalp (2 and 5, Fig. 1).—Fold the lower border of the triangular bandage lengthwise, like a hem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Place the middle of the bandage on the head so that the hem lies across the forehead, the point A hanging downwards over the back of the neck. Carry the two ends B and C above the ears, cross at the back of the head, bring forward and tie or pin on the forehead. Then stretch the point A downwards, turn it up over the back of the head and fasten it on top with a pin.

Bandaging of Forehead, side or back of Head.—Fold the triangular bandage narrow, lay its centre over the wound and carry the ends backward, cross them at the opposite side, bring them forward, and fasten in front.

Bandaging of Jaw or side of Face.—Fold the triangular bandage narrow, place the centre under the chin, carry the ends upward or at each side and tie on top of the head.

Bandage for Hip.—Tie a triangular bandage, folded narrow, around the waist like a belt (this is not required if the patient has an ordinary waist belt). Take a second bandage, unfolded, and apply it with the point A directed upwards, the centre on the wound, and the lower border across the front of the thigh. Carry the ends around the thigh, cross them, bring them back, and fasten them by pinning or by a reef-knot; pass the point A underneath the waist-band, double it back, and pin it.

A CHARITABLE IDEA.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following open letter, although sorry to hear of the sad accident to our little friend in whose behalf the letter, with kindly forethought, has been sent us. We sincerely trust that the writer's request will meet with a favourable response.

FEB. 17, 1896.

DEAR READERS,—I am sure when I tell you of a sad accident to one of your number you will all be sorry. Last Friday when little eight year old George Rodwell came out of school, a gentleman, waiting for his little girl outside, told the boys to get on his sleigh. A number did so, and presently an unknown boy pushed George off, the sleigh passing over his leg and breaking it. Now the little fellow will be "shut in" for some weeks. At this writing he is comfortable and happy. Every one regrets the accident, and it should be a warning to all boys and girls to keep off sleighs. This is the first time George was on a sleigh this winter, as we gave him permission, and you all see the result.

Perhaps your kind editor will insert this letter, and if he does I assure you George would be pleased to receive letters from any of you who feel inclined to help him to shorten the weeks, which of necessity he will be obliged to pass in bed. When he recovers he will write to UPS AND DOWNS and tell you how many letters he received. Address George Rodwell, care of Mr. A. McLaren, Bracebridge, Muskoka.