

WHAT TO DO WHEN AN ACCIDENT OCCURS.

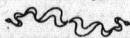
BROKEN ARM—Apply splints—any flat and strong pieces of wood will do—inside and outside the arm ; tie them firmly and place in a sling. This is for the upper arm; the same for the forearm, only bend the arm, having the thumb upward.

BROKEN LEG—Put long splints, such as the stick of an umbrella or small walking stick, or anything of the kind available, on both sides of the leg, and bandage them tightly above and below the fracture, and then tie both the limbs together.

BROKEN COLLAR BONE—Support the shoulder by a pad under the armpit, sling the arm round the body very tightly, put a broad bandage, having inside it the elbow and forearm pressed tightly against the body to keep the broken bone in place. One of the usual signs if a collar bone be broken is the inability of the sufferer to let the arm hang without great pain.

FLESH WOUNDS.—Wash and apply a wet rag or a handkerchief. If an artery is cut, the blood will come in jerks and be of a bright red color ; so apply a bandage very tightly on the side nearest the heart, and if possible on the artery when it passes over a bone near the wound.

VENEOUS BLEEDING—Is slow of running and is of a dark purple color, and is stopped by bandaging with a tourniquet—a bandage with a knot in it is one, the knot being pressed on the vein or artery and tied securely.



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