

ing being controlled, now substitute for the fingers one of the following devices:

(a) Make a pad to fit over the vessel (pressure point), and secure by means of a bandage around the limb. Tie this firmly and if that does not stop the flow of blood insert a stick and twist until there is no longer any blood flowing. To make a pad take a handkerchief and fold it in from the corners until a firm pad is formed. Put a stone or piece of wood in the centre if necessary. In some cases where there is difficulty in securing the artery at its pressure point it is good treatment to apply the pad and tourniquet just spoken of directly on the wound first taking the precaution to see that the pad is clean.

(b) An elastic band or tourniquet which when tightened stops all blood getting into the limb. This is an excellent way to secure hæmorrhage and an elastic tourniquet should form a part of all First Aid equipment. It can be applied promptly and is effectual. Its disadvantage is that as no blood reaches the limb thus constricted, death of the part may result if the constriction is continued too long. The pad and bandage spoken of only applied pressure on the bleeding artery and the blood continues to enter the limb through other channels.

5. When the flow is checked, remove foreign bodies without searching or probing for them.

6. Cleanse the wound with hot water and disinfectant if available. Gasoline is one of the best and handiest disinfectant and is especially useful where there is much grease in the wounds. Iodine is also good. Now apply a clean gauze pad and firmly bind it on. If you have fear that there are still foreign bodies in the wound or that a compound fracture is present do not bind tightly.

7. Support the wounded limb. Apply splints in some cases in order to give comfort.

8. If there is severe wounding without bleeding, it means that the arteries have been temporarily occluded by the bruising and it is wise in these cases to have the means of controlling the hæmorrhage in place although it is not necessary to tighten it up.

9. Do not disturb blood clots. That is nature's way of sealing up vessels.

10. Flexion, is a method of stopping hæmorrhage in some situations. At the knee and elbow place a firm pad in the fold and forcibly flex the leg and forearm. The popliteal and brachial arteries are pressed upon.

11. Venous hæmorrhage is generally secured by elevation and direct pressure on the wound. If this fails remove all