

SURGERY ON THE FARM AND IN THE HOME.

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"OUR BOYS" FIRST AID TO THE INJURED
ASSOCIATION.
PART IV.

BANDAGES.

We here begin the practical portion of our papers, and trust the reader will find points of interest which may in the future prove of value. In cases of accidents, perhaps the most important article to be used in rendering proficient first aid to an injured person will be a "bandage," of which there are two principal kinds—

folded or unfolded, according to the purpose for which it is required. The ends of the bandage are either tied or pinned; if tied, be sure and use the "reef knot" (Fig. 2) in preference to the "granny" (Fig. 3) When fastening by pins use safety pins, as thereby you make the bandage more secure.

A "folded" bandage—that is, a bandage folded like any ordinary neck-handkerchief, by doubling the "point" down to the "lower border" and refolding it until the required width is obtained—makes a convenient arm sling, or serves to bind on splints temporarily for the support of broken limbs, and for bandaging wounds of the forehead, back and sides of the head; or the eyes, nose, ears, cheek, chin,

shoulder of the injured side, raising the arm gently; bring it across the middle of the bandage as it hangs down in front of the chest, then carry the other end of the bandage upwards in front of the wrist over the shoulder of the sound side, and tie the ends together behind the neck, thus forming a small sling. (See II, fig. 4.) The point A (see fig. 4) of the first bandage will be found under the second sling as it passes over the shoulder of the injured side; double this point back and pin it at the top of the shoulder; the bandage will then be finished.

For wounds of the hand lay that member on an "unfolded" bandage so that the fingers are directed towards the "point" (A, fig. 1) of the bandage and the wrist rests on the centre of the "lower border;" turn the "point" backwards over the fingers to the lower part of the forearm; and, lastly, carry the ends around the wrist, crossing them over the point and tie on the opposite side. (See III, in fig. 4.)

OUR LITTLE BOARDERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

"Health and conduct very satisfactory" is the report from Utterton of William C. Barge and Thomas Smith. Each is eleven years old, so that the race for honours at school between William and Thomas will be a fair one. We hope they may both come out winners.

"We can truly say that Arthur Albury, who has been with us for two years and four months, is a good boy in every respect. We feel sorry to part with him; and, if we had not boys of our own, would wish to keep him ourselves." Arthur is eleven and a half years old, and the above letter, written from Huntsville, is a tribute to our little friend's good qualities.

From Port Sydney word reaches us that Frank Parsons, who came to Canada last July, is "in good health; he is a smart boy, and takes great interest in his studies." This promises well for the future of Frank, who is now ten.

"Happy, contented and doing well at school." This of George J. Melson and Robert Gazlee, who have spent their two years in Canada at Baysville. George is ten and Robert eleven; and they send all kinds of good wishes, which we very heartily reciprocate.

George Henry and Arthur S. Brittain come in for warm words of praise from their guardian at Hamilton. They have done their best during the two years they have been in Canada. Arthur is eleven, and George is a year older.

Frank Horse is a bright little man of eight, living a happy life at Falkenburg Station, from which place news reaches us that Frank is "hearty and well, and attending school, Sunday-school and church regularly."

We are sorry to hear that our little friend Joseph Render is suffering from a bad cold. Joseph, who is seven, is in kind hands at Allensville, and is receiving the most watchful attention from the lady to whose care he has been committed. "He is a bright little fellow, and has won our hearts."

John Chalk, 11, John Wade, 8, and Daniel McIntyre, 5, are three little friends at Falkenburg. They are all in good health, and the two elder boys go to school every day, and have the good opinion of their teacher.

"Well and doing well" is what we hear of our little ten-year-old friend Thomas Miller, who has been living for a year at Huntsville.

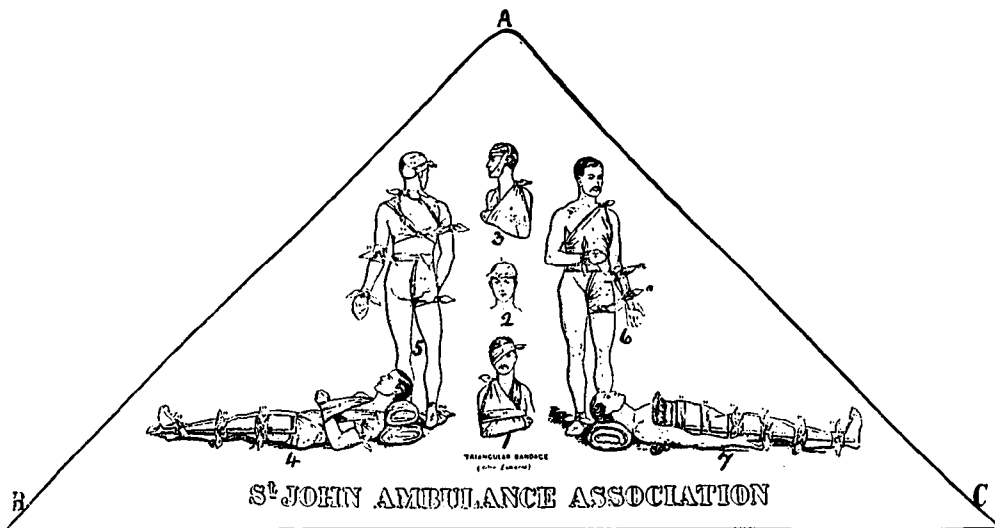


FIG. 1.

"Illustrated Triangular Bandage of the St. John's Ambulance Association." Of the three corners, A is "the point," and B and C "the ends." Of the three borders, the long one is the "lower border;" the other two are spoken of as the "side borders."

"the roller" and "Esmarch's triangular." They are used to protect wounds from dirt and dust and in supporting injured portions of the body. Pressure is applied by them to arrest bleeding; they serve to maintain dressings in position over wounds and in retaining splints applied to fractured limbs.



FIG. 2.—Reef Knot.

A "roller bandage" may be made of long strips of either calico, linen or flannel, of widths varying from three-quarter inch to four or five inches and from six to eight yards long. As it requires considerable practice to properly apply the roller bandage, and as its application may result seriously when wrongly used, it follows that something is required which can be used in ambulance work by any intelligent person; fortunately, we have such in the "triangular bandage" named after the celebrated German surgeon Esmarch.

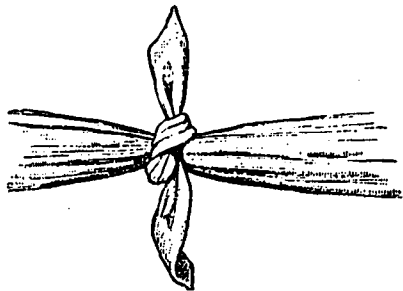


FIG. 3.—Granny Knot.

These bandages are made of either calico or linen; the dimensions are 4 ft. at lower border and 2 ft. 10 in. at the sides. They can be readily improvised on emergency from good-sized pocket-handkerchiefs or neck-handkerchiefs. The triangular bandage is used either

upper and lower limbs. (See illustrations on Esmarch bandage and fig. 4.) As this latter illustration (Fig. 4) shows bandages for shoulder, hand, and elbow, we would draw your attention to the following directions:—

For wounds of the shoulder lay an "unfolded" bandage over the shoulder so that the point A (see illustration Fig. 1) rests on the side of the neck (See A, Fig. 4) and the "lower border" across the middle of the upper arm, then carry the "ends" B and C around to the inner side of the arm; cross them and bring them back and tie them on the outer side of the arm, as seen at I in fig. 4. To support the injured shoulder and arm, fold a second bandage, broad; place one end over the



FIG. 4.