

7. If in doubt as to whether an injury is a fracture, be on the safe side and treat it as one.

#### DISLOCATIONS.

The signs of this condition are the same as fracture except that the joint is fixed and that crepitus is absent. The swelling is at the joint and the limb is numb from pressure on the nerves in the vicinity. The treatment consists in leaving it alone except to support and make the patient comfortable. When the patient is to be moved secure the injured limb so as to save the patient pain from jolting. A doctor should be called promptly.

#### SPRAINS.

The signs of this condition are pain at a joint following a twist or wrench, swelling and inability to move the joint. If out of doors do not remove the clothing, but bandage tightly over them. When the patient has reached his home, remove the clothing (cut the laces and rip up the back seam of the shoe), and apply cold cloths until they cease to give relief and then change to hot ones, which should be continued as long as they allay the pain. Elevate the limb and support it on a cushion.

#### STRAINS.

Severe strain of lifting often causes tearing of the fibres of the muscle. Great pain is the result. Keep the patient perfectly quiet and apply hot applications to the painful muscle.

#### HEMORRHAGE.

Hemorrhage may be of three varieties, viz., arterial, venous, and capillary according to the vessels injured. If an artery is injured the blood is bright red in colour, comes from the wound in spurts corresponding to the beats of the heart and also from the side of the wound nearest to the heart. Venous bleeding is dark red in colour, continuous in flow and comes from the side of the wound farthest from the heart. Capillary bleeding is the continuous oozing of bright red blood. An artery may be injured deeply and no spurt- ing is noted on account of the depth of the wound. When large vessels are cut we have the situation where First Aid instruction will save life if the knowledge is properly applied. A person with a vessel of any size severed and in the large arteries of the thigh and neck will die in a very few seconds, unless the assistance is immediate and according to knowl- edge.

Proceed as follows: