

Treatment of Acid and Alkali Burns and General Burns

First Aid Lecture by Major Debney, of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Given at Iroquois Falls Recently to Classes There.

The first aid lecture on Wednesday, Dec. 7, dealt with a number of points which were interesting not only in the mill but in the home. Major Debney took up first the effect of bad food, or, in the other words, poisoning. The symptoms were nausea, reaching or vomiting, the reaching sometimes being so violent as to the cause of the rupture of

blood vessels, diarrhoea and if bad enough a complete collapse. The first thing to do was to remove the cause, which could only be done an emetic. The first and middle finger of the hand stuck down the throat to tickle the throat was the quickest and an effective method of causing the stomach to throw off the poisoned food.

The second thing to do was a good stiff dose of castor oil. The next point was to keep the stomach warm by hot water bottles or hot blankets or whatever was handy and also put heat to the feet and hands.

Frequently in a house it was possible to use another emetic, either one table spoonful of ginger in a cup of luke warm water or two table spoonfuls of salt in a cup of luke warm water. As the salt left the stomach cold and ginger left it warm, the ginger was preferable, as long as to much delay would not be caused.

Removing Clothing

Major Debney told the class that when it was necessary to remove clothing, it should be done very carefully. To rip up a coat or trousers with a scissors would destroy the clothing and frequently the man could not possibly afford such loss. The thing to do was to rip up the seam, which could be done just as easily and quickly with just as good an effort. Then the clothing could be re-sewn at a very small cost. In some cases, however, it was necessary to remove the clothing entirely, such as a coat in which case always take off the clothing from the un-injured side first and then the clothes could be easily slipped off the injured part, without causing the patient unnecessary pain.

Foreign Bodies in Flesh

Major Debney gave an instance of the week previous where a piece of steel an inch long entered a man's leg. He found a man digging for it with a jack knife which had been used for all sorts of purposes, and therefore was an extremely dangerous thing to use. The steel had gone far into the leg and he could not even find it with a probe. He disinfected the cut as well as he could, considering that a dirty knife had been used on it.

He asked the class what should next be done. He explained that when a foreign body got into the muscles, movement of the muscles would cause it to move, which might do damage to veins or arteries and also cause it to

move up or down the leg making it much more difficult to locate. The only thing to do was to bandage up the leg as in the case of a fracture, so that there would be no movement of the leg, and have the patient sent to a hospital, immediately, where the doctors had all the appliances necessary to remove the foreign body and properly disinfect the wound.

He pointed out again strongly, that the use of a dirty knife blade was extremely dangerous as it was almost certain to set up infection. In all cases of foreign bodies in any part of the body the proper thing to do was to bandage up the part so that there would be no movement of the muscles and get the man to a doctor immediately.

Special Burns

There were two common burns in industrial plants, being an acid or alkali, the most common alkali being lime. The way to treat these was to neutralize them by applying the opposite, in other words putting an alkali on an acid burn and acid on an alkali burn, weak enough of course, not to cause further trouble.

On acid burns use lime water, which is alkaline and would neutralize the action of the acid. Lime water could be easily made by putting a piece of lime into a jar and shaking it until the water had absorbed as much of the lime as possible. Then strain through a cloth or filter. This, put on a burn, would stop the action of the acid and give the patient relief.

In the case of the burn being by an alkali, such as lime, the easiest aid to use was vinegar mixed with water, half and half, which would stop the action of the burn and give relief.

Clothing on Fire

Frequently in the home or in a factory a burst of flames from stoves or other places set clothing on fire. Nearly always the person on fire runs for outdoors. The running through the air fans the flames and makes it a great deal worse. The thing to do was to grab the person and throw him down with the burning part of the clothing on top, not below. If the burning part were below the burning part would soon extend all around the body.

The next thing to do was to smother the fire by throwing a coat or blanket over the person. In doing this there was danger as if the blanket was thrown from the feet it would drive the flames over the breast and face and the buns might prove fatal. The way to do it was to start at the head, drop the blanket around the neck and then throw it down driving any flames towards the feet, pressing the blanket close against the body all over, smothering the fire.

Rupture

The patient would be in great pain and there would be a considerable swelling on the abdomen. The doctor should be sent for immediately. In the meantime the patient should be laid on his back with the knees drawn up as to relieve the muscle-pressure on the injured part. A first aid man should make no attempt to put the intestines back in place but should apply cold in the most convenient form, ice or snow or clothes dampened in cold water over the part. A very slight pressure might then be put on the intestines with the thumb, but if they did not go back easily, make no further attempt; heavy pressure would do great injury.

In cases where a doctor was close at hand nothing should be done more than putting the patient into the comfortable position mentioned above and applying the cold.

Improvising Material

Major Debney impressed on the class that it was not necessary to have stretchers, bandages, splints, tourniquets and etc., turned out by factories; anything could be used. He said blankets or any large piece of cloth with two long sticks made a good stretcher, if the cloth was folded in the proper way. Lay the cloth on the floor and the two sticks at the proper distance apart, about the centre of the cloth. Then fold one side over the stick and then fold the other side over on top of it. The weight of the patient on top kept everything from slipping and made a very good stretcher.

For splints, if no small pieces of wood were available, the ordinary newspaper folded fairly tightly made a splendid splint, or corrugated paper used for wrapping breakable things. Of course in the case of a fracture in the leg above the knee when the splint had to reach from the arm pit to the sole of the foot, paper would not do, but anything stiff enough would do. A piece of wood or any stiff material could nearly always be found.

For bandages an old bag or shirt or anything long enough to go around the part injured would be quite satisfactory.

The first aider should always remember that he was giving first aid only and not attempting to give the wounded man medical attention. He should use anything which would save time in giving the man comfort and get him to the hospital or to the doctor as quickly as possible.

Frost Bites

In the case of frost bites, the first treatment was to thaw the frost as slowly as possible. For instance a man with a frozen ear goes into a hot room, any room over 60 degrees; the ear is thawed out quickly, causing great pain and probably also the bursting of small blood vessels. The ear should be thawed out slowly. The time honoured custom was to rub the ear with snow. This was all right but was not necessary. The part the snow played was in preventing too

quick thawing. Rubbing the ear gently with the hand was just as good and wasn't as cold on the fingers, but this should be done outside or in a cool room.

Major Debney said that while it wasn't found in the medical books, in the north where frost bites were common, a large number of people used coal oil with great success. The method was to dampen a cloth slightly, putting a few drops of coal oil on it and hold this to the affected part. In the case of an ear it was wise to bend the head over so the oil would not run into the ear. Where frost bites were bad the patient should immediately have medical attention. (From The Broke Hustler)

POLICE DO GOOD WORK IN TRACING STOLEN TICKETS

Recover All But Two of Tickets Taken from G. H. Gauthier's Office Together With Other Goods

Friday evening last some boys broke into Mr. Gordon H. Gauthier's office in the Reed block and took away several articles, including some boxes of cigars, some boxes of candies, a number of office pencils, and around thirty tickets for the Dumbells show this week-end. The tickets were the most serious loss, running over \$60.00 in value. Miss McNabb, who is secretary of the I.O.D.E., under whose auspices the show is being held here, had given the tickets in her desk to be given out or sold as needed. As soon as the loss was discovered the police took up the matter. They were working on some clues but had nothing very definite until Monday when a lad attempted to sell some tickets for the Dumbells show at a residence on Fourth avenue. He offered the ticket for fifty cents, and the lady of the house called up her husband, who happened to be the chief of police, Mr. L. McLachlan. While Mrs. McLachlan kept the boy occupied waiting for her to make change, the chief slipped down to the house and questioned the boy. He said that another boy had given him the tickets to sell, this other lad saying that he had received them from the theatre. Of course, the theatre had not given out any tickets for sale, the tickets being the ones sold only by the I.O.D.E. and exchangeable for the regular theatre tickets. There were several boys implicated in the matter before the chief was through with his investigation. Search of some of the houses where the lads lived brought to light empty cigar and candy boxes similar to those stolen, and in addition some of the boys admitted their part in the affair.

Also, in one house there were quite a number of blotters similar to those stolen at the time Mr. C. W. Pexton's office was robbed some time ago. The boys concerned in the theft will come up in Juvenile Court this week. Some of the tickets for the Dumbells show were sold by the boys at 50 cents each, though they were the regular \$2.00 tickets. At least one ticket was sold as low as 25 cents. The police followed up the clues so well and so quickly that before Monday night all the stolen tickets were recovered with the exception of two.

As soon as the theft was discovered, the theatre, and the Moisy and Ball Drug Store, where the plan is opened, on watch for the attempted turning in of any of the tickets. The general public was also warned against purchasing any of the tickets from anyone but a member of the I.O.D.E. or notice to this effect was put on the screen at the theatre each evening. However, the tickets being improperly out it looked as if there might be confusion resulting, so there was general satisfaction felt by all concerned when the police were able to recover practically all of the tickets.

Chicago Daily News:—The following is a sign on a Minneapolis street car: "Pedestrians should be seen and not hurt."

MASQUERADE DANCE ON SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 31

The Cornish Football Club announce a New Year's Eve masquerade dance to be held in the Hollinger hall on Saturday evening of this week, Dec. 31st. There will be good prizes for costumes. The A.S.D. orchestra will furnish the music for the occasion. Everybody will be welcome, and everybody will be sure of a good time.

COCHRANE IN HOCKEY

Cochrane applied at the last meeting of the N.O.H.A. to enter the senior group, getting a bye. The request was granted.

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.50 Vick's Vapo Rub.....31	.50 Regent Tooth Paste26
1.00 Nujol, large76	.50 Vital Tablets23
.60 Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.....34	.10 Lux Soap7
.25 Bayer's Aspirin, 12s17	.60 English Health Salts45
.75 Kotex41	.35 Minard's Liniment.....21
.50 Robinson's Patent Barley.....32	.50 Lavioris, medium32
1.00 Dextrin Maltose Food.....68	1.00 Lavioris, large62
1.30 Pinkham's Vegetable Compound87	.60 California Syrup of Figs.....45
.60 Pape's Diapepsin37	.40 Sal Hepatica, small23
1.30 Scott's Emulsion, large.....79	.70 Sal Hepatica, medium46
.30 Grove's L.B.Q. Tablets.....21	.60 Forhan's for the Gums, large .34
.50 Pinex32	.25 Listerine Tooth Paste.....17
.50 Listerine, medium37	.50 Ipana Tooth Paste.....29
1.00 Listerine, large69	.60 Pompeian Beauty Powder.....47
.75 Rum, Honey and Glycerine.....38	.50 Pond's Creams28
.65 Regent Bronchial Mixture.....37	.35 Frostilla22
.35 White Pine and Tar22	.35 Odorono22
.65 White Pine and Tar36	1.00 Waterbury's Comp. with Creosote68

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