

WITH THE BOY SCOUTS



Every Scout should know how to render first aid. In dealing with cuts and bruises he must know how to treat them. Remember first aid is saving of life and preventing further injury. The small capillary wound is not generally dangerous; but like every wound must be dressed perfectly clean. There are, however, two dangerous types of bleeding; arterial and venous. Arterial bleeding is the result of a cut artery, the blood will be flowing from the heart, and will be bright red in color and will spurt out; pressure, therefore, will have to be applied between the wound and the heart in order to check the flow. If a vein be severed, then, as the blood is returning to the heart through the capillaries, it will be a darker red, and will be steadier; pressure in this case will have to be exerted on the side away from the heart. You will have to know all the points at which pressure may be applied. In stopping bleeding remember that nature always assists and in minor cases the contact of the blood with air will form a clot and stop bleeding. In the more serious cases the wound is first bathed in cold or very hot water; then apply pressure by means of a clean lint pad and bandage tightly; if the wound is a limb, raise it above the level of the heart. Always apply pressure where the vessel can conveniently be pressed against the bone behind it. You should practice on a member of your patrol; but do not apply pressure too long as this is dangerous. In the same way that you feel your pulse, you can find points at which you may use pressure. To stop bleeding at the top, front or side of the head, press about an inch in front of the opening of the ear; if at the back of the head, press about one inch behind the ear; for the face, press about an inch in front of the angle of the jaw; should the bleeding be from the neck, apply pressure at the side of the neck backward against the spine. Around upper shoulder and lower neck apply pressure behind the middle collar bone. A padded key relieves the fingers. For bleeding of the forearm, it is best to pad at the elbow and bend the arm with the pad in the inner angle of the elbow; fix this with a figure-eight bandage. If the hand is bleeding, press about where the doctor would find your pulse. If a very large artery of the upper leg be cut, waste no time; apply pressure in the line of the inner seam of the trousers above the wound, nearer the heart. For the lower leg, pad behind the knee and apply a figure-eight bandage. For the foot, as for the wrist, there are two points to remember: the first—behind the inner ankle bone, press forward and outward; the second—in the centre of the front of the ankle, press directly.

Remember to be clean in your work; your hands are always teeming with germs. Lose no time; stop the flow as soon as possible. In all cases send for a doctor for arterial bleeding, and with a written message if possible stating the location and nature of the case. Always attend to bleeding first of all, and if a limb, raise above the heart. The flow may not always stop with finger pressure, and you would have to use a tourniquet; that is a piece of padded wood or stone, placed over the point of pressure and a bandage applied and pressure increased by turning a stick in the opposite side to the wound. This pressure when bleeding has stopped must not last more than twenty minutes at a time; release it occasionally to see if bleeding continues. Do this until the doctor arrives. If a patient bleeds from the ear, it is usually the sign of a fractured skull. Don't plug the ear, just wipe the blood away and keep the patient quiet until the doctor arrives. Every Scout must know where the doctor lives, know his telephone number. Next week I will tell you about internal bleeding.

Pointer for week:
"This World is so full of a number of things,
That I'm sure we can all be as happy as kings."—R. L. S.
W. J. Clarke, S. C.

Baseball pitchers used the "Magnus Principle" in making baseballs curve years before Dr. Flettner applied it to rotor ships.

BRISTOL

Dec. 2—Dr. and Mrs. Wallace B. Somerville and daughter, Audrey, of Mars Hill, Maine, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Somerville on Sunday.

The Women's Institute held their meeting at the home of Mrs. Samuel Caldwell on Wednesday evening.

Miss Velma Spence, of Glassville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harold McDougall.

Arthur Ford made a business trip to Saint John last week.

Miss Leota Hatfield spent the week end with relatives at Fort Kent, Maine.

Mrs. Ethel Gaunce, of Upper Kent, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Street on Friday.

Mrs. Olinda Derrah, of Malden, Mass., and Mrs. Bessie Shannon, of Boston, Mass., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Davis.

Mrs. Willard Grey, of Centreville, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Anson Boyer, and Mr. Boyer during last week.

Rev. and Mrs. A. Hatfield are spending several days in Boston, Mass.

Miss Alberta Caldwell, of the Hartland teaching staff, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. George Caldwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Everett and Miss Lorna Everett, of Plaster Rock, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dyer, of Caribou, Maine, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Boyer on Sunday.

Mrs. A. O. Phillips was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace, of Tobique Narrows, for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Welch, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Marich, Mr. and Mrs. G. Aubrey Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Burnett and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Street were guests at a bridge party at Bath on Friday night, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Tompkins in honor of Miss Dorothy Thompson, of St. Andrews.

Mrs. John Clark, of Plaster Rock, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Jacques.

Mrs. James Waugh was the guest of Miss Ruby Quigg, of Woodstock, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Nightingale and daughter, Betty, of Fort Fairfield, Maine, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ransford Lovely on Sunday.

AIR MAIL VOLUME GROWS IN BRITAIN

A 20 per cent. increase in air mail sent from the United Kingdom was shown during the quarterly period ending September, 1930, compared with the same period in 1929. On June 2, 1930, a uniform combined rate covering air fee and postage, 8 cents for the first ounce and 6 cents for each subsequent ounce, was introduced for all European destinations. Special blue mail boxes were put into use in London on June 22.

THE MAN WHO RAN FROM WINNIPEG TO MONTREAL

History has few more thrilling episodes than the story of Jean Baptiste Lagimodiere's run on snowshoes from Winnipeg to Montreal when Lord Selkirk's colony on the banks of the Red River was sore beset and a message had to be sent to Montreal at all costs.

It was in 1815 and the settlers were embroiled in the feud that was being waged across Canada between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, the two powerful fur trading concerns that had most of the country in their hands. The young colony of Scottish settlers was in peril of being crushed between the two forces and it was Jean Baptiste who volunteered to carry the cry for help to Lork Selkirk, two thousand miles away. Jean Baptiste was a coureur-de-bois and he was married to the first white woman to settle in the West—her life is another stirring tale of heroism.

The hazardous journey could not be made by the usual route of the Great Lakes and the Ottawa because of the lurking North-Westerns, who were ready to use any means, however desperate, to prevent the colony from communicating with its founder. So Jean Baptiste told his friends that he was going to hunt near Pembina. He struck south and from Pembina made his way across country toward Cadillac—now Detroit—and thence traversed Ontario. He delivered his message into Lord Selkirk's hands on New Year's eve, having completed the arduous task through the wintry wilderness by snowshoes in less than sixty days.

The story of Jean Baptiste and his long run will be told as one of the radio plays which has been written by Merrill Denison for trans-continental broadcast this winter.

The last ice cap began to disappear only 20,000 years ago.

FIVE PENSION CASES SHELVED FOR EVERY ONE WHICH IS HEARD

Veterans and dependents seeking readjustment of pensions or reconsideration of applications continue to involve themselves in useless delays through failure to approach the matter as provided in the simplified machinery which now exists.

All applications should be directed to the Secretary of the Board of Pensions Commissioners at Ottawa.

If this board is unable to render a decision favorable to the applicant on the evidence submitted it cannot render an unfavorable one. If it fails to grant the application the case is turned over to the newly created Veterans' Bureau, whose duty is to assist the applicant to prepare the case for presentation to one of the Pensions Tribunals.

There are four of the latter bodies who travel from place to place and, for the first time, give the applicant the opportunity to present his, or her, case in person. These tribunals meet at central points in the various provinces and provide transportation for the applicant and for witnesses from place of domicile to meeting place and return.

Where the tribunal is not able to allow an application the case may be carried before the Pensions Court of Appeal. But in every case the original application should be made to the Secretary of the Board of Pensions Commissioners, Ottawa.

At the present time the Board is

BURNT LAND BROOK

Dec. 1—Mrs. J. W. Tapley returned to her home at Maple View Saturday, having spent a few days with relatives in this place.

George Raymond and daughter, Helen, returned Saturday from a hunting trip on Two Brooks.

Thomas Everett, of Riley Brook, spent the week end with Byron Estey at C. A. Hayden's.

Mrs. M. W. Lockhart spent a few days at Perth, the guest of her sons, Lawrence and Harold.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Doughty were in Fort Fairfield last week, visiting Mr. Doughty's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hayden spent Saturday evening at Rev. E. Cole's, Arthurette. Thomas Everett and Byron Estey, also Mrs. J. W. Tapley accompanied them as far as Plaster Rock.

Mrs. Morey spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Wm. L. Johnston.

turning over cases to the tribunals at the rate of approximately ninety per day, while the latter bodies are dealing with an average of fifteen completed cases per day. That average may be doubled as the machinery becomes more flexible but it is believed that the coming session of Parliament will see provision made for probably ten instead of four tribunals. Present facilities are quite inadequate to carry out the intent of the legislation which was speedy and compassionate consideration of the claims of veterans and their dependents.

We have opened a Battery Service in connection with our Garage, and have a competent man, Edward G. Palmer, at the head of this work.

We Would appreciate you Battery Work — Our Prices are as follows:—

Charging Car Battery	\$1.00
Charging Radio Battery	.75
Rentals per day	.25
Winter Storage	3.00

We aim to give good and satisfactory service

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PERTH, N. B.

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of the office of the
VICTORIA NEWS, Perth,

is now

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Tone is everything in Radio Hear Majestic's COLORFUL TONE



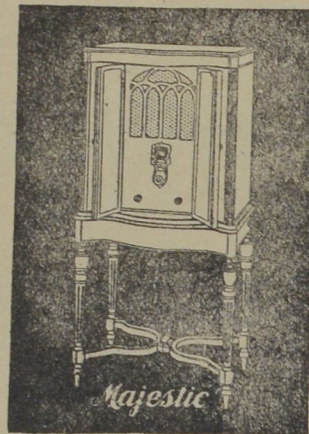
MAJESTIC MODEL 131—\$245 COMPLETE WITH TUBES

To create the marvelous 1931 Majestic Radio over a million dollars was spent in engineering development work and research. Every part of the new Super-Screen Grid Chassis and Super-Colortura Dynamic Speaker has been studied... analysed... measured for tone and for power. Every Cabinet has been built to be acoustically correct.

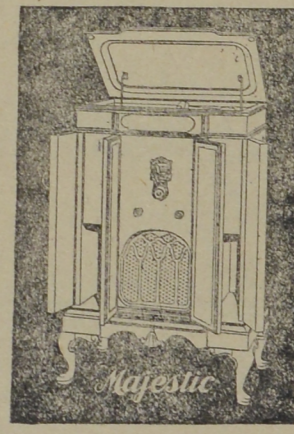
Sit by the fire these cold Winter evenings and enjoy Majestic's COLORFUL tone. Tap your toes to the flashing rhythm of the latest Broadway dance "hit"... drink in the flood-tide of music from a modern fifty-piece orchestra... thrill to that greatest of all instruments, the human voice.

You don't have to be a millionaire to own a new "million-dollar Majestic." Majestic dealers offer liberal terms. See or 'phone the store or stores listed below for a demonstration... tonight.

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Hepplewhite highboy in matched Walnut and Koa Wood, \$298
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MAJESTIC MODEL 233
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Phonograph compartment \$415
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