

Welcome to *The Scouting Outpost*...featuring articles distributed by the Canadian Boy Scouts Stores Department, Supply Services and its Distributors.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell's Yarn 23 (The Canadian Boy Scout, 1911) states to be prepared for accidents and informs instructors that...

"The subjects in this chapter should not only be explained to the scouts, but should, also, wherever possible, be demonstrated practically, and should be practised by each scout in turn. Theoretical instruction in these points is nothing without practice."

From the bookshelf we look at instructional books from the 1920's with a Fireman proficiency badge theme.

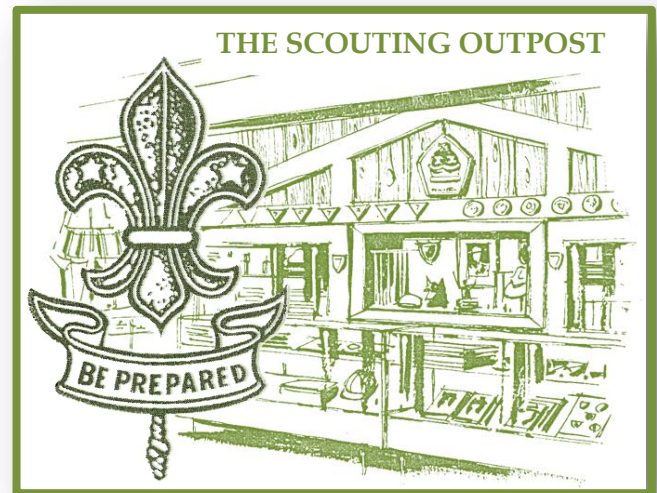
Between 1919 and 1930 the Fireman Scout proficiency badge requirements found in the ***Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada*** evolved from 3 requirements in 1919, to 6 requirements in 1922 and 9 requirements in 1930. All requirements were passed annually.



Fireman.—(To be passed annually).

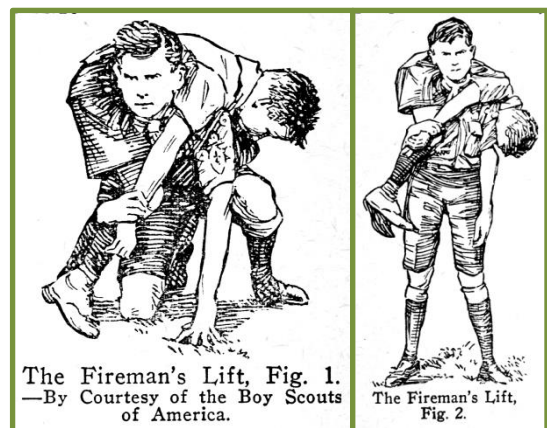
1. Have a knowledge of how to turn in a fire alarm. Know the local fire department telephone number and the nearest fire alarm box to his dwelling, school or place of business.
2. Have a knowledge of the dangers of the use of gasoline, celluloid products, illuminating gas; oil, gas, alcohol and gasoline stoves and lamps; Christmas decorations; and method of fighting a fire resulting therefrom.
3. How to work in fumes and smoke.
4. Have a thorough knowledge of fire prevention in home and factory.
5. Have a knowledge of the use of hose and hydrants ladders, ropes, jumping sheets, and how to improvise same; passing buckets. Know the various types of fire extinguishers and their proper use for various classes of fires. Know the various ways of forming a scrum (using arms, hands, staves, ropes).
6. Have a knowledge of the different fireman's drags and lifts; First Aid for burns; artificial respiration and the method of changing operators.
7. Know how to control panic, rescue animals and salvage property.
8. Know how properly to attend a house furnace and be able to explain the drafts system.
9. Have a knowledge of why fires are caused by defective electric wiring and defective electrical appliances.

*1930 Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada
The Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association
page 84*



Let us reference the **1926 *The Boy Scout Handbook for Canada 3rd edition*** on page 470 for some knowledge of ***The Fireman's Lift*** to complete the badge.

Also practise the "fireman's lift" for getting an insensible person on your shoulders. To do so turn the patient on his face, raising him into a kneeling posture. Kneel and place yourself across and under him, so that his stomach rests on your right shoulder. Pass your right arm between his legs and behind his right thigh. With your left arm draw his right hand forward under your left, and grasp the wrist with your right hand, then raise yourself to an erect position. This is called the "fireman's lift."



The Fireman's Lift, Fig. 1.
—By Courtesy of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Fireman's Lift, Fig. 2.

*Handbook for Canada of the Boy Scouts Association,
3rd edition, 1926 page 470*

The knowledge in transport of the injured using different fireman's drags and lifts was a test to complete. Let's review the chair knot, the fireman's lift and hand seats.

Three books are featured from early price lists with their catalogue descriptions, selected instructions and a ***Scouter's Minute*** from one of the books.

FIRE BRIGAD WORK FOR BOY SCOUTS

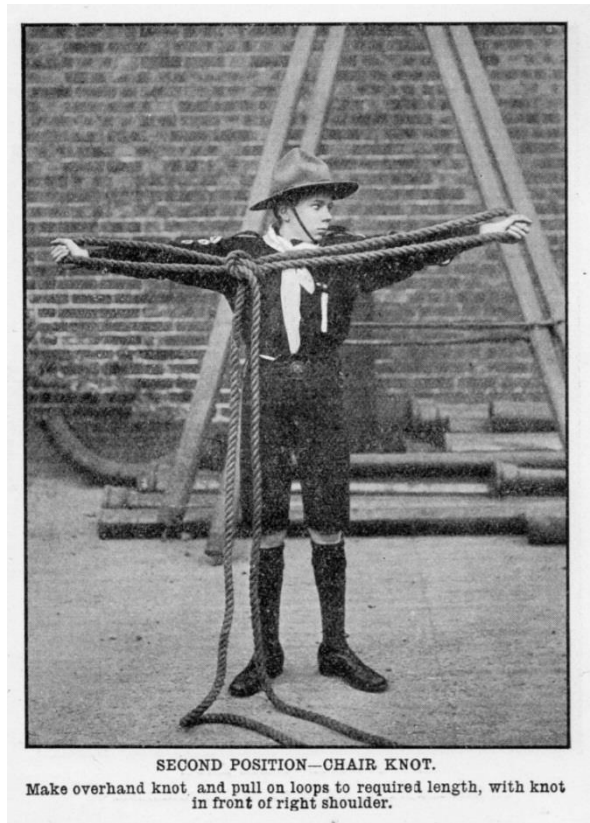
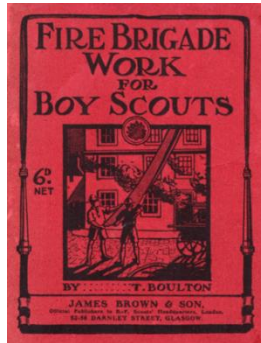
By Thomas Boulton, Dept. Supt. Ipswich Fire Brigade

Published by James Brown & Son, 1915

52 pages with illustrations and pictures - 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ "

"The Author, who has had the instructing and preparing classes of Boy Scouts for the examination for the Fireman's Badge, found that during the course of instruction an aid to memory was required. This complete book has been written by him with a view to meeting this want."

Price...25¢

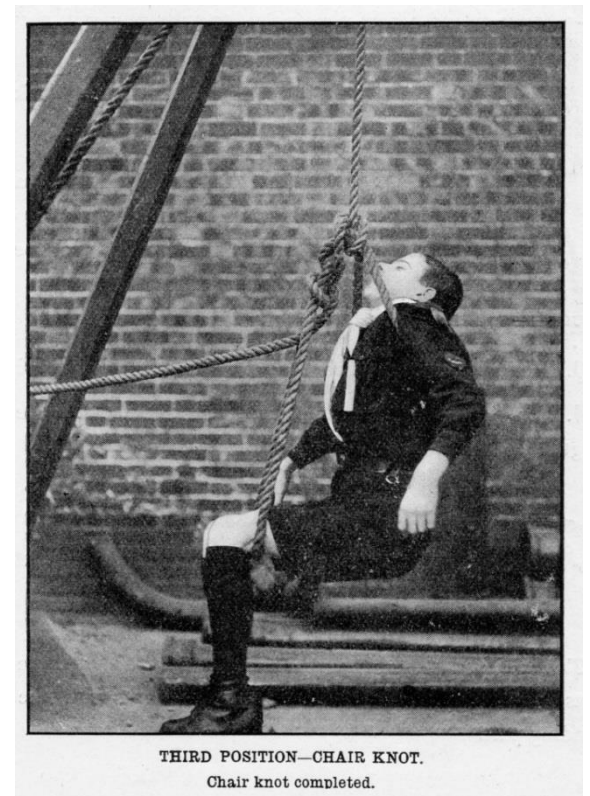


SECOND POSITION—CHAIR KNOT.
Make overhand knot and pull on loops to required length, with knot in front of right shoulder.

Q. How do you place a person in a chair knot?

A. By passing the longest loop over the person first, which is slid down the body, and so placed under the knees, the shorter loop being passed over the head and placed under the armpits, so that the person is in a sitting position. (See pages 9, 10, 11).

Great care should be taken when lowering, that the rope does not chafe over window sills, brickwork or rough surface.



THIRD POSITION—CHAIR KNOT.
Chair knot completed.

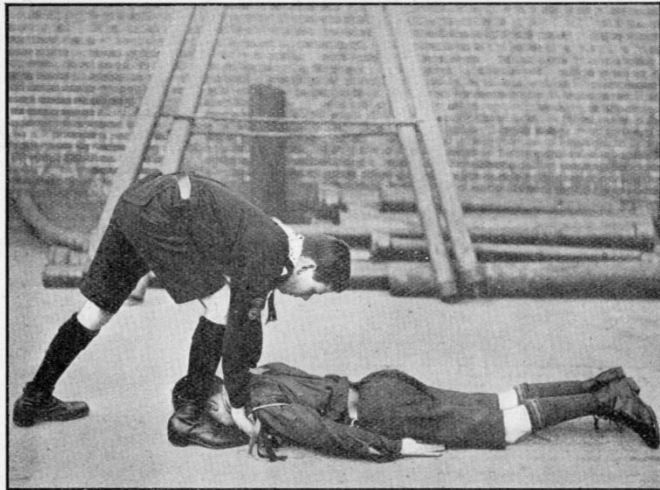


FIRST POSITION—CHAIR KNOT.
Find middle of rope, and take a bight in each hand.

FIREMAN'S LIFT.

1st Movement.

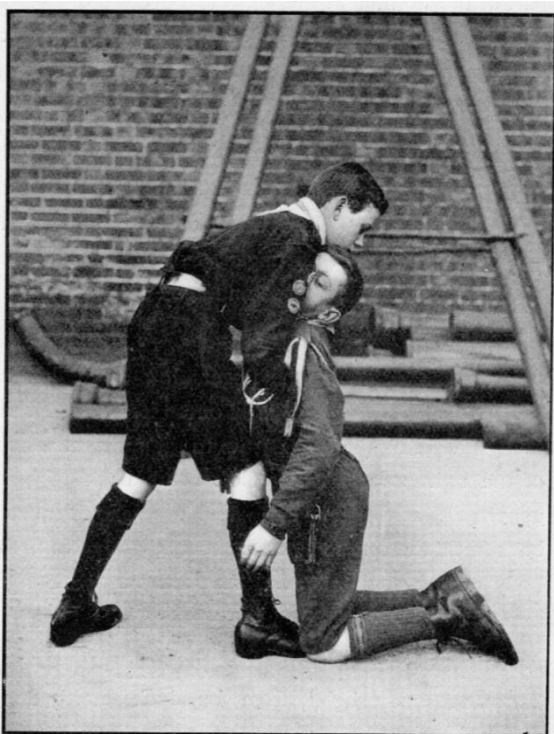
To pick up as male.—Supposing the body is lying on its back, get astride the body, grasp the wrists and a part of the clothing at the hips, turn over on to its face, run to the feet, turn the toes out at an angle of 45 degrees.



COMPLETION OF FIRST MOVEMENT AND COMMENCEMENT OF SECOND MOVEMENT.

2nd Movement.

Place the hands under the armpits and bring the body on to its knees, advance the right foot and draw back the left, left knee pressed back, right knee bent, the body resting against it, fingers extended under the armpits, your back hollowed and head erect.



COMMENCEMENT OF THIRD MOVEMENT.

3rd Movement.

Stoop down; interlace the fingers low down, behind the body's back lift the body on to its feet. At the same time bring the left foot up to the right, take hold of the right wrist with the left hand, back of hand uppermost, arm extended in line with shoulder, step back with the left foot, right knee slightly bent, the body resting against yours, supported by your right arm.

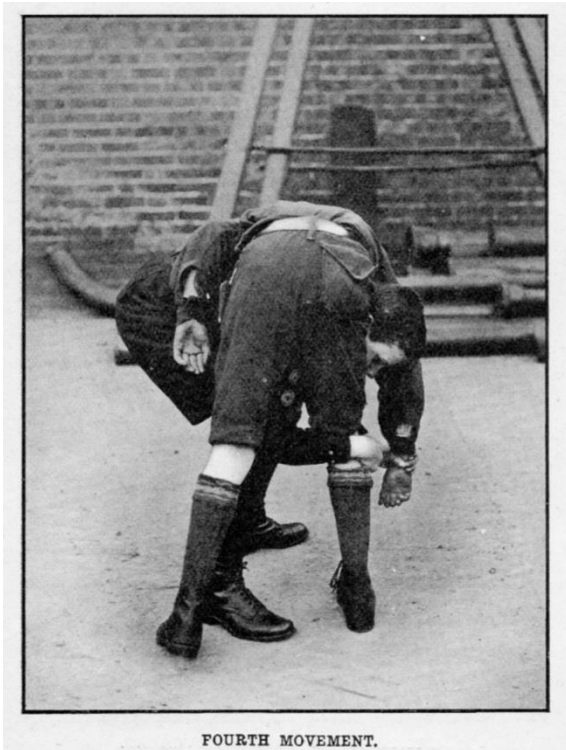
4th Movement.

Throw the body slightly from you, duck smartly down under the right arm, placing your right arm between the body's legs, let the body fall across your shoulders, come to an upright position and transfer the right wrist to *your right hand*.

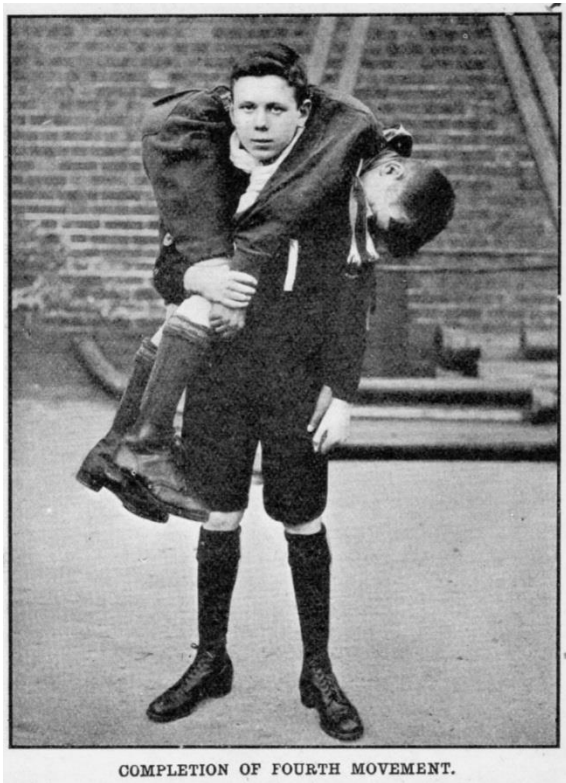
To pick up female.—The detail in the first three movements is the same as in picking up of a male, the difference being in the fourth movement, where you pass your right arm round both legs.



COMPLETION OF THIRD MOVEMENT AND COMMENCEMENT OF FOURTH MOVEMENT.



FOURTH MOVEMENT.



COMPLETION OF FOURTH MOVEMENT.

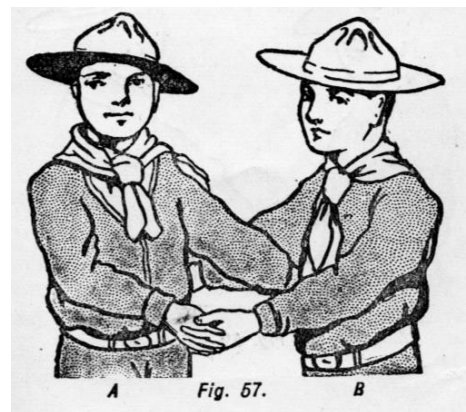
CONTENTS:

Objects of First-Aid Instruction	Wounds and their Treatment
Construction of the Body	Fits, etc.
Skeleton	Poisons
Muscles	Asphyxia
Nervous System	Artificial Respiration
Circulatory System	Death Signs
Respiratory System	Tourniquet
Digestive System	General Hints
Excretory System	Transport of Injured
Skin	Hand Seats
Bandages and their Uses	First-Aid Section or Patrol
Fractures	Fire
Dislocations and Sprains	Vade Mecum
Burns and Scalds	Origin of the Red Cross
Bleeding (or Hemorrhage)	Qualifications for the Ambulance
	Badge of Merit

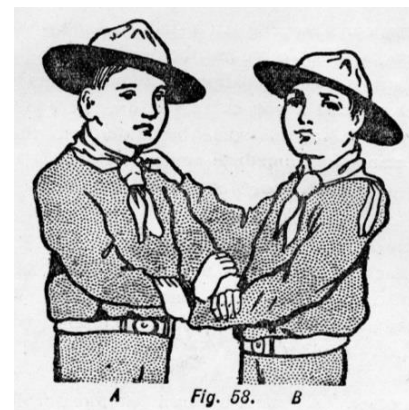
HAND SEATS.

Two-Handed Seat.—Two Scouts (A and B) face each other, A locks the fingers of his left hand with the right hand fingers of B (palms uppermost). Then each places the disengaged hand on the other's hips (fig. 57).

Three-Handed Seat.—As before, A and B face each other. A grasps his own left forearm, B grasps A's right forearm, and A grasps B's left forearm with his left hand, B now places his right arm on A's left shoulder (fig. 58).



A Fig. 57. B



A Fig. 58. B

FIRST AID FOR BOY SCOUTS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

By "Scoutmaster"

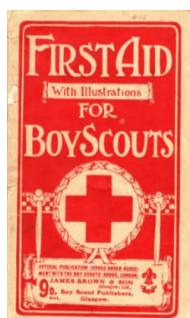
Published by James Brown & Son, 1922

103 pages with illustrations – 4" x 6½"

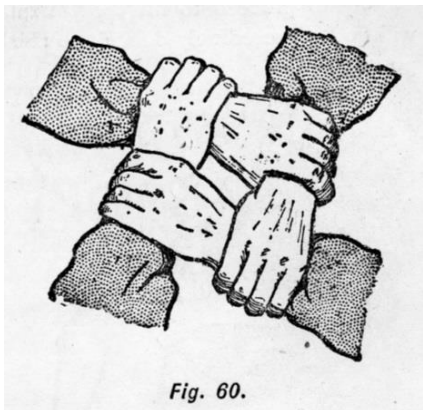
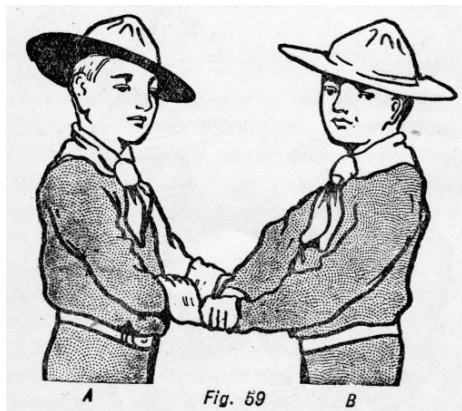
"Specially written for Scouts. Full of Diagrams.

A book of study for all who wish to obtain knowledge of this most important subject."

Price...30¢



Four-Handed Seat.—A and B grasp their own left forearm, then they grasp each other's right forearm (see figs. 59 and 60).



FIREMAN'S CARRY.

To lift a patient by this method turn him on his face, then bending down (*do oft go on your knees*) place your hands under his armpits, and raise him on to his knees. Now take a second grip of him round his chest or waist (according to his size), and raise him on to his feet, keeping him leaning forward towards yourself. Stoop down so that his stomach lies on your shoulder, then pass your right hand smartly between his thighs and round behind his right leg. Pull his left arm forward and catch it with your right hand, then rise to an erect position (see fig. 61). Pick up his hat, pole, etc., with your left hand, and march off.

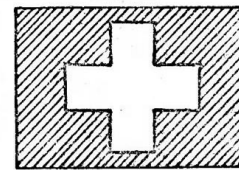
To bend down on to your knees seems the easiest way to proceed to lift the patient, but you will find it exceedingly difficult to rise from this position.



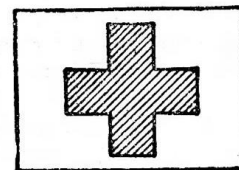
SCOUTER'S MINUTE

Origin of the Red Cross.

An International Congress met at Geneva (Switzerland) to consider means of lessening the sufferings of the wounded on the battlefield. They laid down many useful rules which are respected by all civilised nations. They were adopted and signed by the different nations on the 22nd August, 1864. Because the convention met in Switzerland they adopted the Swiss flag as their emblem. They reversed the colours to make the flag visible at a greater distance. In war the Red Cross flag is accompanied by the National flag of the country to whom the hospital, etc., belongs.



SWISS FLAG
(WHITE CROSS ON RED BACKGROUND).



AMBULANCE FLAG
(RED CROSS ON WHITE BACKGROUND).

THE BOY SCOUT KNOT BOOK

Rewritten and Revised by J. Gibson

Published by James Brown & Son, 1923

70 pages with 146 illustrations and tables - 4¾" x 7¼"

"A knowledge of how to tie a knot is useful in many trades and occupations. Apart from being one of the things a Boy Scout should have a knowledge of, a Scout should always be prepared for an emergency, and should know how to tie the right knot in the right way. A feature of this book is the complete index to the various knots. Very fully illustrated. Over 150 illustrations of different knots, etc."

Price...35¢

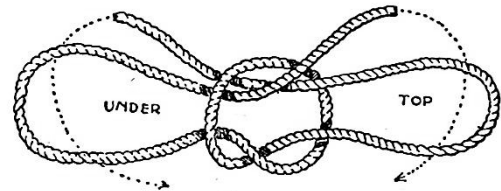
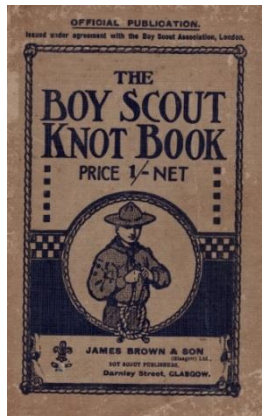


Fig. 120.

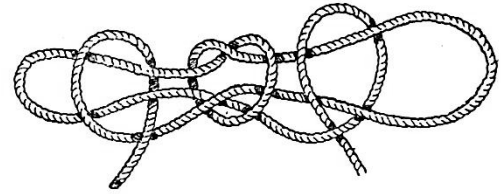


Fig. 121.

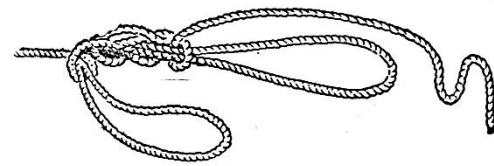


Fig. 122.

Make a common double overhand knot and pull the loops through to the lengths mentioned.

Now pass a half hitch over each loop (as in making a sheep shank, fig. 28), and slip the hitches done close to the knot and pull taut.

Fig. 123 shows how the chair knot is used.

KNOTS USED FOR DRAGGING OR LOWERING INSENSIBLE PERSONS.

When you cannot carry an insensible person by the fireman's carry owing to dense smoke or fumes, use the following method.

Tie a bowline (figs. 12 and 13) round the person's waist, bring the rope over the patient's head and tie another bowline there, Turn your back to the patient and tie a bowline round your own neck. Go on all fours and keep the head near the floor as the air is cooler and purer near the floor (see fig. 119).

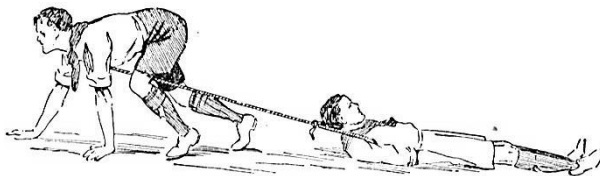


Fig. 119.

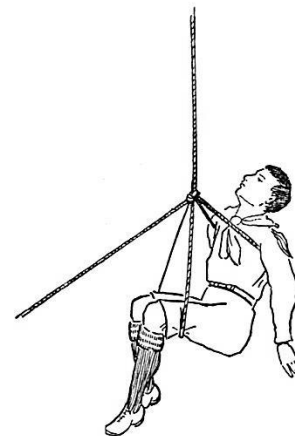


Fig. 123.

Chair Knot.—This knot is used for lowering unconscious persons to a place of safety. On looking at fig. 120 you will see that it consists of two loops, or bights, one 3½ feet, and the other 2½ feet long with a knotted part between.

This article was created and edited by
Edward Stepowski C1282
January 2024

Image "the Boy Scout Outpost at EATON'S" is taken from a
1960 Gang Show programme Eaton's advertisement.