

## **Military Ambulance in Great Britain**

### **Publication/Creation**

1900

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The ~~State~~  
Military  
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of the  
inefficient  
Medical



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Great  
Britain.  
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~~the~~  
nearly  
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The person  
of ~~Regiment~~  
Regimental ~~apart~~ from the  
Regimental Surgeon there  
was no organization to deal  
with the sick & wounded at  
the rear of the army with  
lines of communication as at  
the base 1400 miles

In 1855, Sir Andrew Smith  
the Director General of the Army



~~The Director~~

Military ~~State~~ Ambulance in Great  
Army Ambulance Britain.

When the Crimean war  
broke out in 1854, no department  
of the Army was in a more  
inefficient state than the  
Medical. ~~Reorganisation~~

The personnel consisted merely  
of ~~Regimental~~ <sup>3</sup> Surgeons attached  
to ~~Regimental~~ <sup>(Batteries & Light)</sup> ~~Regimental~~ <sup>apart from the</sup>  
Regimental Surgeon there  
was no organisation to deal  
with the sick & wounded at  
the rear of the Army, with  
lines of communication or at  
the base Hospitals.

In 1855, Sir Andrew Smith  
the Director General of the Army



1<sup>st</sup> Aid examination March 16<sup>th</sup> Nurse Byham.

1<sup>st</sup>

When a large Artery was cut, I should 1<sup>st</sup> apply direct pressure over the wound itself. if that be not enough to stop the bleeding, a tourniquet must be applied over the Artery nearest the wound: making the pressure, only tight enough. to stop the bleeding. — in the case of a Vein being cut: I should first apply pressure over the wound itself: & if that was not enough to stop the bleeding. I should apply a bandage below the wound on the side nearest away from the heart. because the blood is flowing to the heart.

2<sup>d</sup> If a thigh was broken I shd first send for a Dr. Inasmuch if it occurred in the street, I shd leave the patient where he was; and 1<sup>st</sup> reduce the fracture. by placing one hand above & one below the broken bone, then gently pull up with one hand & down with other & bone wd go into its place. provided it was a simple fracture. then I shd apply a splint under the arm-pit to the outer ankle-bone. on out-side. and.



Medical Department at the time, took up the question of organization & in 1858 the Army Hospital Corps was established.

~~Up to 1885 the~~  
In 1885, the ~~the Hospital Corps~~ ~~name~~ of organization was ~~was~~ after the Hospital Corps was changed & the name Medical Staff Corps was bestowed upon the body instead.

Finally, in 1898, the Medical Staff Corps & the Army Medical Staff of officers were amalgamated under the name Royal Army Medical Corps.

~~The Volunteer Medical Staff Corps~~

Volunteer Ambulance.  
when first established the



and from groin to inner ankle. Bone on inside.  
apply bandage. first round chest, then place  
one above & one below fracture; one above  
knee. Two below knee. figure of eight round  
ankle. then tie both legs together & move  
patient to nearest house.

In the case of a dislocated shoulder I  
shd. place patient in most comfortable position  
& send for a doctor as dislocation requires  
so much technical knowledge for an ordinary  
nurse to do:

In the case of a sprained ankle.  
I should bathe with hot water  
& raise foot & leg: bandage & refer  
back. if a bad sprain I should  
send for a doctor:

3. In the case of apparent drowning  
I should first get the drowning person  
safely on to dry ground, then



medical equipment of the  
 Volunteer Force was modelled  
 on the Regular Army & Regimental  
 System ~~System~~ <sup>72 or 3 Surgeons</sup> ~~was~~ were  
 appointed Beach Corps.

In 1878 Major Andrew Wilson  
 (then a Sergeant in the London  
 Scottish) ~~instigated~~ ~~the~~ in-  
 augurated the training of  
 regimental stretcher bearers  
 which has gone on to the  
 present time.

In 1883, Mr James Cantlie  
 at a meeting of medical students  
 of the of Cluring Cross Hospital  
 explained the importance of  
 ambulance training to medical  
 men ~~as subjects~~ in peace & war  
 & <sup>he proposed</sup> ~~at least~~ 72 men from  
 amongst the students to ~~be~~

came and said life was extinct: I sh<sup>d</sup> on no  
account leave off. till told to do so.

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I sh<sup>d</sup> treat a case of apoplexy by putting  
patient to bed & give him hot flannels & hot  
baths: and send for the doctor.

I should treat a case of a scald: by an appli-  
cation of oil, carraway oil, if I could get it.  
Lymph Lucca oil if I could not: I lay the air  
from it: by covering it up in cotton wool  
over the oil dressing: & then I sh<sup>d</sup> send  
the patient to a doctor as possibly.  
Some dirt might have got in to the wound.

I sh<sup>d</sup> in a case of poisoning by catholic  
acid, give an emetic, & wash out the patient's  
mouth with chalk or whey:

4. In the case of foreign bodies in the ear, I should.



Learn stretch-bearer drill.

In July 1883 the students were inspected by Lord Wolseley as 5<sup>th</sup> Major Baraach in presence of a ~~large~~ assembly consisting largely of Physicians & Surgeons of the London Hospital. Mr. Cantlie explained to Lord Wolseley that he intended to work with his company as a nucleus he hoped to develop an medical staff corps for the Volunteers.

Lord Wolseley took up the matter warmly & at the distribution of school prizes which immediately followed the ambulance inspection he dwelt encouragingly on the <sup>practical</sup> importance of the movement



22/  
and come on to the nearest house to find  
where the doctor lived & go for him, meantime  
I should (if possible) take off man's coat.  
roll it up & put it under his shoulders.  
so that his head was lower than his body.  
then roll him on his face. do not get any  
water or water-wash out of his  
mouth; pull out his tongue so under  
chin & fix it there... after having previously  
turned him on his back again; then I  
shd proceed with artificial breathing s.s.  
I shd take hold of his arms, just above  
the elbows, bring them in a sweep over  
his head, make them crossing each other for  
a second or two & take them back again so  
his sides pressing, them well in, so his sides  
is that you see the air filling out his  
lungs; if possible I shd get some one.  
so keep rubbing his back & feet all  
the time. I shd keep on at this till the D.



Mr. Cantlie was joined by  
 Surgeon Major (now Colonel)  
 Gwall R.A.M.C., in ~~the~~ raising  
 & organizing new companies  
~~for the~~ for the contemplated  
 Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.  
~~Under the~~ Colonel Gwall &  
 Mr. Cantlie lectured in ~~many~~ <sup>many</sup>  
 of the medical schools of  
 Great Britain & Ireland  
 during the ~~two~~ year 1884  
~~upon~~ on the usefulness of  
 a knowledge of ambulance  
 to ~~the~~ medical men generally  
 & the necessity for providing  
 the Volunteers with a Medical  
 Corps fully equipped. They  
 visited the London Schools,  
 Cambridge, Leeds, Manchester  
 Edinburgh & Aberdeen ~~etc.~~

3/

drop a few drops of oil (warm) into  
the ear & take pt to the doctor. I did  
on no account poke anything into the  
ear unless the body was quite visible to  
be seen & got at.



Dublin to in the prosecution  
of their idea.

In most places the matter was  
taken up warmly & in course.

of their work & repre-  
sentations, & the government

~~the~~ ~~Volunteer Medical~~  
~~Companies~~

granted permission to raise  
4 Companies ~~to be raised~~ in

London, & in April 1885 the  
Corps as officially established.

at the present moment  
there are 5 Companies in

the London Corps. & in Woolwich,  
Maidstone, Leeds, Liverpool,

Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow  
& Aberdeen are provided with

fully trained & equipped

Medical Staff Corps attached

Companies



March 16<sup>th</sup>. First Aid Exam. Jenner.

1. When a large artery and a large vein are cut I should immediately apply pressure over the wounds for an artery I should apply a pad of lint and tie immediately below the wound on the side away from the heart, for a venous bleeding I should apply a tourniquet over the wound & ~~tie~~ apply a bandage lightly above the wound on the side next the heart.

2. (1) In case of the thigh being broken I should apply a splint from the eschier to the ankle, another from the inner side of the femur to the foot, I should apply a bandage round the bust, another round the waist.



7

to the Volunteer forces in these  
cities.  
For want of organization of the  
~~in every~~ departments, the ~~effect~~  
~~is~~ ~~in~~ the quality & spirit of the  
~~force~~, the Volunteer force can  
in no sense be considered an  
army. ~~It is~~ ~~in~~ ~~no~~ ~~sense~~  
~~of~~ ~~engineering~~. The departments  
of engineering, artillery, ~~and~~  
~~miscellaneous~~ army service, &c  
~~can~~ from want of the able  
hand of an organizer are  
in no sense ~~so~~ effective;  
it is satisfactory to know that  
the slur has been removed  
from the medical profession.  
~~because~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~due~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~  
exertions of these two men.  
But the Volunteer Medical  
Service has reacted on the

2. Another round the pelvis, another round the thigh (below the wound), another round the leg above the knee, and two below the knee, then I should tie the legs together, and lift the patient carefully to bed.

(2) If the shoulder were dislocated I should apply a triangular bandage over the shoulder tie it lightly round the arm, and put the free arm in a narrow bandage.

(3) In case of a sprained ankle I should bathe it with cold water and apply cold bandage keeping the foot up and the bandage tight.



~~Army~~ Army medical Corps  
in ~~with~~ many beneficial ways.

The Volunteers Commandant  
insisted on having a round cap  
for undress instead of the  
~~gleng~~ glengarry forage cap  
worn in the Army. ~~Altho~~  
~~Scientific~~ This may appear  
a small point to ~~some~~  
civilians, but in the Army  
it means much. By the fact  
that the round cap was  
denied the men in the <sup>Army</sup> Medical  
Staff Corps it lumped them  
at once as a non-Scientific  
Corps ~~with~~ <sup>were</sup> the Engineers  
the Artillery & even the Army  
Service & Ordnance Store departments  
were so considered & dressed.  
The same with the broadsword



2 In case of scald. I should apply flour, linseed oil, or Eucalyptus oil or olive oil and keep the part bandaged.

4 In case of poisoning by Carbolic acid. I should give an emetic of a teaspoonful of Mustard in a tumbler of luke warm water or a tablespoonful of salt in a tumbler of luke warm water, I should then give hot strong coffee and keep the patient walking about.

4 In case of foreign body in the ear I should pour in oil and if the body did not return I should send for a Doctor



in the trousers all the 'scientific'  
 corps in the Army were the  
 broad trouser style except  
 the Medical Corps. The R.A.M.C.  
 men were the narrow  
 red welt of the line regiment;  
 see this disassociation  
 drawn with the 'scientific'  
 Corps. The commandant of  
 the Volunteer Medical Staff  
 Corps at the time (Mr. Cantle)  
~~was~~ the transference was  
 made was 'off duty' owing to  
 illness otherwise there can be  
 little doubt that this along  
 with all the other 'reformatives'  
 would have been carried  
 through.

The ~~2nd~~ 2nd Quarter of a medical  
 adjutant boy was a *Franklin*



March 16<sup>th</sup>

## First Aid Exam. Ferner.

3

To restore the respiration and circulation in apparent drowning I should. Clear out the mouth and roll the patient on the face, then roll over and pull out the tongue to it down to the chin. and commence artificial respiration doing it 14 times a minute. Mean time send for the Dr. and move patient to nearest home apply heat gradually.

2

In case of apoplexy. I should keep the patient lying down. and apply cold water, or ice to the head, and hot bottles to the feet, and feed with milk gradually increasing diet.



1

block to the prestige of the medical  
officers in the service. The Medical  
Corps was not allowed a medical  
officer as adjutant, <sup>whose</sup> Quartermaster  
master, <sup>as</sup> <sup>Commissioner</sup> <sup>was</sup> <sup>termed</sup>, was  
regarded ~~as~~ as adjutant to  
the Corps. Whether the question arose  
in connection with the appoint-  
ment of adjutant, the Surgeon  
Commandant of the Vol. Med.  
Staff Corps (Mr. Caultie) boldly  
asserted that they would have  
a medical man as adjutant  
some other. He threatened  
to send the full body of  
400 ~~trained~~ ~~ambulance~~ ambulance  
men he had raised or a better  
National Aid Society (the Red  
Cross Society) a body which men  
my two anxious to have them. Whether



3 In a case of dislocated shoulder  
I should put on a broad bandage  
tying another narrow one over the arm  
bringing it around the body to keep it  
in place.

4 For a sprained ankle I should  
tie a triangular firmly around if  
severe I should apply splints keeping  
the patient quiet.

5 To restore respiration & circulation  
in a case of drowning. I should loosen the  
clothes clear out the mouth pull out the  
tongue, turn patient on his face to empty  
of any water, turn him again on the back  
thrust at the head, begin by sweeping the  
arms over the face and press firmly into  
the sides 17 times a minute, getting some  
one else to rub the limbs.



a new ~~the~~ ~~thrust~~ thrust was  
 the cause ~~of the~~ ~~of the~~  
 a medical adjutant Surgeon  
 Lee Hall was appointed to the  
 Volunteers. The War Office  
 could not then deny the same  
 to the regulars & in a short  
 time the quartermasters ceased  
 to be the adjutants of the ~~of the~~  
 Medical Corps & a medical  
 Officers took their places.

In yet another portion did  
 the Volunteers set an example.

The Commandant of the  
 Volunteers raised a band &  
 equipped a pipe & drum  
 band to lead his 400 men  
 named the salute band at  
 reviews, without music  
~~the~~ their annual inspection.



March H. A. Exam: M. Morris

1 When a large artery is cut pressure must at once be applied with the thumb and finger, which later may be placed by a firm pad and bandage, this must be done where it passes over the bone and as near the heart as possible. The pressure should be sufficient to stop the stream of blood, in venous bleeding, a pad of lint dipped in cold water should be applied to the wound, if this is not sufficient a bandage should be applied on the limb away from the heart.

2 In the case of a broken thigh place a long splint from the armpit to the ankle. It must be tied around the chest, one around the pelvis, one below and above seat of fracture 2 below the knees. Then tie a bandage firmly around the feet.



partook

12

~~was~~ more of the aspect of a  
general process than the  
imprinting signs of young  
men & enlisting them & talents  
into the service of their country.

The Volunteer Commandant  
had difficulty, great difficulty,  
in obtaining this permission  
to send them home. The  
chief objection being that  
the Commander-in-Chief  
at the time objected to the  
~~Regiment~~ medical corps at  
Aldershot having as it would  
easily enter the history of the  
~~medical~~ establishment of  
the Aldershot depot the  
medical officers at the  
Army other friends raised  
some thousands of pounds

3 In a case of Carbolic poisoning  
I would make patient wash the  
mouth out with oil.

4

I should treat foreign body in  
the ear by pouring warm oil into  
it and not interfere any more until  
seen by a doctor.

of  
is

9

on

4



13

whereby to equip a band  
for the Corps. My name lay  
for well nigh 20 years in  
obeyance & what was not  
allowed to the Regulars could  
not of course be allowed  
to the Volunteers. But in this  
and other matters the  
Commandant of the Volunteers  
was not to be thwarted &  
by a direct appeal to Gen  
W. S. Selig, then Quarter Master  
General he obtained permis-  
sion to purchase his band.

It was some years before  
~~Red tape~~ prejudice  
could be overcome but  
the sight of the Volunteer  
band playing the Regular  
March at Alderson was

March Med Exam. M. Morris

1 I should treat a case of apoplexy by laying patient on bed or sofa with head slightly raised, put hot water bottles and flannels to legs and feet. and cold water applicances to head, and avoid any Stimulants.

2 I should treat a scald by sprinkling the part well with flour, to exclude the air, and pouring oil such as linseed or any salad oil, preferably a mixture of linseed oil and lime water which is called Carron oil, before treatment should cut the clothes off, and pour it over any part that I could not free.



too much for ~~men~~ men steeped  
 in prejudices to withstand  
 the inevitable follow namely  
 that as in the case of the  
 'ground coffee' the medical  
 department &c. the band had  
 been allowed.

The Volunteer Medical Staff  
 Club continues to flourish;  
~~now~~ it has become <sup>a large</sup> ~~club~~ <sup>year</sup>  
 of ~~the~~ young medical in the  
 country in ambulance work  
 it has reacted in the Regulars  
 in many advantageous  
 ways, At the present moment  
~~many~~ well ~~known~~ <sup>of the</sup> ~~members~~  
 have present members are  
 at the front in S. Africa.  
 We consider the honor shown  
 to the Second Commandant

How do you treat a case of Apoplexy

& Scald Place patient on back & put something between teeth to keep her from biting tongue  
For a case of scalding dress it with linseed oil or sweet oil & bandage

Poisoned by carbolic acid

Give the Patient vinegar or Lemon to drink. Give an emetic & send for Doctor

Foreign Bodies in the ear

Put a few drops of sweet oil in ear  
If that does not remove the obstacle  
Take him to a Doctor

Trist Acid

Lizzie Baker



of the London Corps. Mr. A. T. Hodson  
 deserved the C.B. decoration he  
 obtained in the Jubilee in  
 1897. But what has been  
 done for the two men who  
 incurred the extreme risk  
 spent the time & the labors of  
 their lives in forwarding  
 raising & organizing this  
 corps. ~~It~~ To Mrs. James, Buller  
 & Colonel Quatt is due the  
 not only the establishment  
 of the volunteer medical  
 staff corps but also the  
 both directly & indirectly  
 have they contributed to  
 & largely contributed ~~to~~ to  
~~provide for the ambulance~~  
 hence the military ambulance  
 organization of this country  
 on the same as a position

Fifth bandage below the knee

Sixth round the ankle Tie both legs together  
to keep the patient from moving about

For dislocated shoulder send for Doctor

The ankle sprained place cold water bandages round  
the ankle & keep the foot resting

How do you restore the respiration & the circulation  
in a case of apparent drowning

First loosen all clothing. Pull out the tongue  
turn over on face to allow of water to drain from  
mouth Turn again on to the back

Then kneeling at the head of the drowning man  
seizing the arms. First send for Doctor in the  
meantime apply artificial respiration by flexing  
the arms over head 17 times a minute

To restore circulation rub well all the limbs & body  
till the blood circulates. And wrap the person in  
anything you can get to keep warm, coats jackets, ect-



performs the admirable work  
~~and~~ they are doing well in  
S. Africa.

When a large Artery & a large Vein are cut  
what steps do you take to stop the Haemorrhage

Raise the limb place a firm pad over the wound  
& bandage Placing another bandage above &  
one below the seat of the fracture

What steps do you take when the thigh is broken  
The shoulder dislocated. The ankle sprained

The broken thigh must be set first & bandaged  
Placed in splints the outside splint reaching from  
the arm pit to the ankle

The inside splint reaching from the groin to ankle  
First bandage must come round the top of the  
outside splint & round the chest

Second bandage round the pelvis

Third bandage above the seat of injury

Fourth below the seat of injury which will do for  
the one above the knee