

## **Royal Army Medical Corps drills and exercises (Section 2 of the RAMC manual)**

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EXTRACT  
FROM THE  
MANUAL  
FOR THE  
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

SECTION II.—ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS  
DRILLS AND EXERCISES.



WAR OFFICE, 1899.

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## SECTION II.—ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

### I. STRETCHER DRILL.

#### I. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

##### 1. PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION AND DRESS.

Men detailed for this drill must be well grounded in Infantry squad and company drill, and the principles of working in extended order. Knee-caps will be worn at all exercises in which the men require to kneel, and on the left knee except where otherwise ordered. Soldiers to act as "patients" will wear canvas suits to protect their clothing.

##### 2. DESCRIPTION OF STRETCHERS.

The regulation field stretchers in use are those known as Mark IV and V, which were designed by the late Surgeon-Major T. Faris.

Mark IV and V stretchers closely resemble each other, and for all practical purposes may be regarded as one and the same form of stretcher. In these stretchers the canvas, which is tanned, is fastened to the poles by copper nails through an edging of leather; the poles are square and kept apart the required distance by two flat, wrought-iron jointed bars called *traverses*, and they are fitted with four *rackets* each carrying a three-inch wooden *roller*. A pillow and pair of shoulder slings are provided with each stretcher. The pillows are wedge-shaped, varying from three and a-half to one and a-half inches in thickness, and are kept in the ambulance wagon for use with the stretchers supplied with the wagon. There are eyelet holes in the canvas of the stretcher at both ends for the attachment of the pillow at either end by strings. The *sling*, which is either a broad leather strap, or, if of the latest pattern, a strip of tanned web, has at either end a loop, one of which is furnished with a buckle by means of which the sling can be lengthened or shortened, and at the opposite end is a narrow

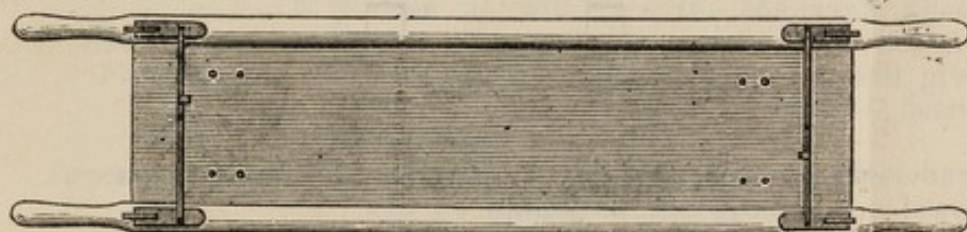


*transverse strap* fixed at right angles, which is buckled round the stretcher when closed.

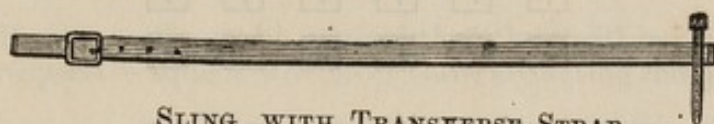
FIG. 59.—FARIS'S FIELD STRETCHER, MARK V.



SIDE ELEVATION.



PLAN, UNDER.



SLING, WITH TRANSVERSE STRAP.

The following are the dimensions and weight of the field stretcher :—

					ft. ins.
Length	{ canvas	....	....	....	6 0
	{ pole	....	....	....	7 9
Width, total	....	....	....	....	1 11
Height	....	....	....	....	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weight	....	....	....	....	34 lbs.
Tonnage	....	....	....	....	08 tons.

### 3. FORMATION OF A COMPANY FOR STRETCHER DRILL.

Previous to the parade the stretchers will be laid in a heap on the ground.

The company will be formed up, sized, and numbered as in Infantry (ceremonial) Drill.

REAR RANK—ONE	{	The rear rank step back one pace, the supernumerary rank conforming to the movement. (See fig. 60.)
PACE STEP BACK—		
MARCH.		
COMPANY—FORM	{	(See fig. 61.)
FOURS.		

Each section of four forms a stretcher *squad*.

Four squads form a stretcher *section*.

FRONT RANK. NO. 1 BEARERS—  
STAND AT EASE.

SECOND RANK. NO. 2 BEARERS—  
STAND AT EASE.

THIRD RANK. NO. 3 BEARERS—  
STAND AT EASE.

FOURTH RANK. NO. 4 BEARERS—  
STAND AT EASE.

(M.M.C.)

The bearers will thus be proved.



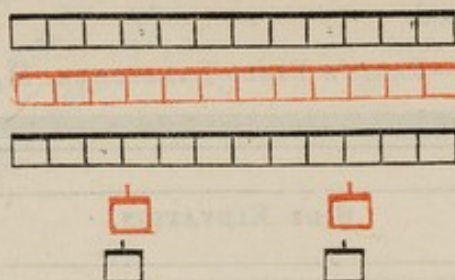


FIG. 60.—REAR RANK—ONE PACE STEP BACK—MARCH.

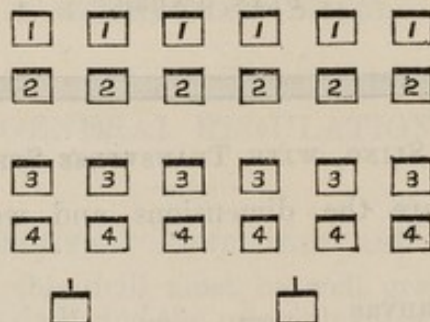


FIG. 61.—FORM FOURS.

N.B.—The bearers are numbered consecutively from front to rear.

COMPANY—ATTENTION. As usual.

NUMBER THE SQUADS. { On the word SQUADS the Nos. 1 number from right to left.

No. 4, 8, 12, 16, &c. { On the number being called the Nos. 1 of the named squads raise the left hand level with the elbow.

LEFT OF SECTIONS. { On the word SECTIONS the hands are dropped smartly to the side.

Section Commanders, who will act as guides and markers when required to do so, as in Infantry Drill, will now be posted.

NUMBER THE SECTIONS. { On the word SECTIONS, the section commanders number.

No. 1, 2, &c., SECTION—STAND AT EASE. } The sections will thus be proved.

COMPANY—ATTENTION. As usual.

NOS. 3—LEFT (OR RIGHT) TURN. { The Nos. 3 turn to the flank named.

FILE ON STRETCHERS—QUICK MARCH. { On the word MARCH the commander of the section on the flank named leads the Nos. 3 by the nearest route to the stretchers; each bearer in turn takes up a



*Mark Time in Front.*

*About turn.*

*Forward.*

*Halt.*

*Front.*

*Lower Stretchers.*

stretcher, places it on his right shoulder, at the *slope*, rollers to the front, holding the stretcher by the lower racks, and marches on.

The guide will give the command *Mark Time in Front* as soon as the leading bearer has gained sufficient ground to allow the last bearer to reach the stretchers, when he will give the command *About turn—Forward* and marches the bearers back to their places, when he will give the commands *Halt — Front — Lower Stretchers*.

On the word *Stretchers* the stretchers will be placed on the ground, the lower ends being passed to the front, rollers to the right of the company.

No. 4 Bearers will now be warned that they will be in command of their respective squads whenever these are acting independently.

STAND TO STRETCHERS.

On the word STRETCHERS, the Nos. 1 place themselves with their toes in line with the front end of the poles, Nos. 3 with their heels in line with the rear end of the poles, Nos. 2 placing themselves at the centre of the poles; all three touch the stretcher with the right foot. The Nos. 4 are one pace in rear of and covering Nos. 3. (See Fig. 62.)

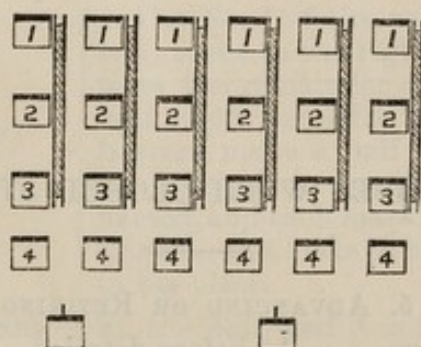


FIG. 62.—STAND TO STRETCHERS.  
No. 2 in position at centre of stretcher.

LIFT STRETCHERS.

On the word STRETCHERS the Nos. 1 and 3 stoop, grasp both handles of the poles with the right hand, and rise smartly together, holding the stretcher at the full extent of the arm, rollers to the right of the company.



RIGHT (OR LEFT) DRESS.	{ The No. 1 of the flank squad stands fast, and the remaining Nos. 1 look to the flank named and take up their dressing; the other bearers looking to their front will cover and correct their distance as the Nos. 1 take up their dressing.
<i>Eyes Front.</i>	{ Will be given by the right (or left) guide when the dressing is completed.
LOWER STRETCHERS.	{ On the word STRETCHERS, the Nos. 1 and 3 stoop, place the stretchers on the ground, and rise smartly together.
4. DISMISSING.	
LOWER STRETCHERS. ABOUT TURN.	{ The company is marched clear of the stretchers.
BY THE RIGHT (OR LEFT)—QUICK MARCH.	
HALT—FRONT.	{ As usual.
REAR RANK—ONE PACE	
FORWARD—MARCH.	
STAND AT EASE.	
STAND EASY.	{ Knee-caps are taken off and collected.
REMOVE KNEE-CAPS.	
COMPANY—	
ATTENTION.	
RIGHT TURN.	{ The company will break off as in Infantry Drill.
DISMISS.	

## II. EXERCISES WITH CLOSED STRETCHERS.

### 5. ADVANCING OR RETIRING.

LIFT STRETCHERS.	As before detailed.
THE COMPANY WILL ADVANCE.	{ The company will advance, being directed by the guide on the named flank.
BY THE RIGHT (OR LEFT)—	
QUICK MARCH.	
THE COMPANY WILL RETIRE.	{ In these movements Nos. 1, 2 and 3 turn about towards the stretcher, which will be passed from one hand to the other by the Nos. 1 and 3. Nos. 4 and the supernumeraries will conform in turning to the movements of Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
ABOUT TURN.	
THE COMPANY WILL ADVANCE.	
ABOUT TURN.	



## 6. CHANGING STRETCHERS.

CHANGE  
STRETCHERS.

If the company is advancing, on the word STRETCHERS the Nos. 1 will pass the stretchers from one hand to the other behind them, the Nos. 3 seeing this done, will pass the stretchers in front of them from one hand to the other, the Nos. 2 moving diagonally to their places. If the company is retiring the Nos. 1 act as above described for Nos. 3, and the Nos. 3 as for Nos. 1. Nos. 4 in each case continue in their respective positions.

## 7. CHANGING FRONT.

RIGHT (OR LEFT)  
FORM.

On the word FORM, the No. 1 of the squad on the flank named turns to the right (or left), the remainder of the Nos. 1 make a half right (or left) turn, and the Nos. 2, 3, and 4 make a half left (or right) turn.

## QUICK MARCH.

On the word MARCH, all except the No. 1 of the inner flank step off and move by the shortest line to their places in the new front, halt, and are dressed by the guide on the flank of formation, who will give the command *eyes front* when the dressing is completed.

## 8. CHANGING DIRECTION.

RIGHT (OR LEFT)  
FORM.

The No. 1 of the squad on the right (or left) turns to the right (or left) and marks time, the remainder of the Nos. 1 make a half right (or left) turn, the rest of the bearers make a half left (or right) turn, the whole form on the No. 1 of the flank named, and each marking time takes up his dressing and looks to his front as he arrives in his place.

When the company is at the *halt*, and it is intended to move off on a new front, the word of command will be ON THE MOVE—RIGHT (OR LEFT) FORM—QUICK MARCH, followed by FORWARD when the requisite angle has been reached.

## 9. MOVING TO A FLANK AND RESUMING THE MARCH TO THE FRONT OR REAR.

THE COMPANY WILL  
MOVE TO THE RIGHT  
(OR LEFT), NOS. 2  
TAKING THE  
STRETCHERS.

On the word STRETCHERS Nos. 2 will take hold of the stretchers left hand on top, right hand beneath, with the hands far apart, and place them on their shoulders at the *slope*.



RIGHT (OR LEFT) } The company will turn as directed.  
TURN.

This movement is only used where it is necessary to make a quick movement to either flank.

THE COMPANY WILL } If the company is required to advance  
ADVANCE. } while marching to a flank with sloped  
FRONT TURN. } stretchers, on the word TURN the whole turn  
to the front, the Nos. 2 will bring the  
stretchers down to the *trail* with both hands,  
passing the lower ends to Nos. 1, and the  
upper ends to Nos. 3.

THE COMPANY } If the company is required to retire while  
WILL RETIRE. } marching to a flank with sloped stretchers,  
CHANGE } the command CHANGE STRETCHERS will be  
STRETCHERS. } given after the caution, on which the Nos. 2  
will change the stretchers from the right to  
the left shoulder.

REAR TURN. } The company will turn as directed, Nos. 2  
bring the stretchers down to the trail,  
passing the lower ends to Nos. 3, and the  
upper ends to Nos. 1, who will grasp them  
with their left hands.

#### 10. FORMATION OF SECTIONS.

ADVANCE IN } The Instructor will give the command,  
COLUMN OF SECTIONS } which will be repeated by the company  
FROM THE RIGHT. } commander.

NO. 1 SECTION TO } *From the halt.*—On the word TURN the  
THE FRONT—RE- } commander of No. 1 Section gives the com-  
MAINDER HALF- } mand, *No. 1 Section by the left—Quick March*,  
RIGHT TURN. } placing himself on the directing flank in line  
with the leading rank; the remaining sec-  
*No. — Section by the } tions turn half-right, and their commanders  
left—Quick March.* } repeat the command when their sections are  
*Front turn by the } disengaged from the section on their right,  
left.* } and give *Front turn by the left* as each  
arrives in column.

NO. 1 SECTION TO } *On the march.*—No. 1 Section leads on,  
THE FRONT— } the commander of that section giving the  
REMAINDER—MARK } command, *No. 1 Section by the left*, the other  
TIME—HALF- } section commanders giving the commands  
RIGHT TURN. } *Forward* when disengaged from the section  
*No. 1 Section by the } on their right, and *Front turn by the left*  
left.* } when in column.  
*No. — Section.* }  
*Forward.* }  
*Front turn by }  
the left.* }

The other movements of sections, such as Forming Half Companies and Companies, Changing Direction, &c., and the positions of officers and section commanders are, so far as they apply, as laid down in Infantry Drill



## 11. EXTENDING.

FROM THE RIGHT  
(LEFT, CENTRE, OR  
No.—SQUAD)  
FOUR PACES  
EXTEND.

*From the halt.*—On the word EXTEND the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the named squad stand fast, the No. 4 places himself on the right of the centre of his stretcher opposite No. 2, the remainder turn outwards (*i.e.*, away from the named squad), step off in quick time covering correctly without opening out. As each squad completes the paces of extension ordered it will halt and turn to the front, the No. 1 of the squad, before turning, tapping the No. 1 of the squad in front of him on the shoulder. As each squad halts the No. 4 places himself on the right of the centre of his stretcher opposite No. 2.

*On the march.*—When a company on the march is ordered to extend, the squad named will continue to move on, stepping short; the remainder making a half turn outwards, moving to their places in quick time, and then stepping short. As each squad disengages the Nos. 4 place themselves on the right side of the centre of their respective stretchers. When the extension is completed, on the word *Forward* the whole will advance.

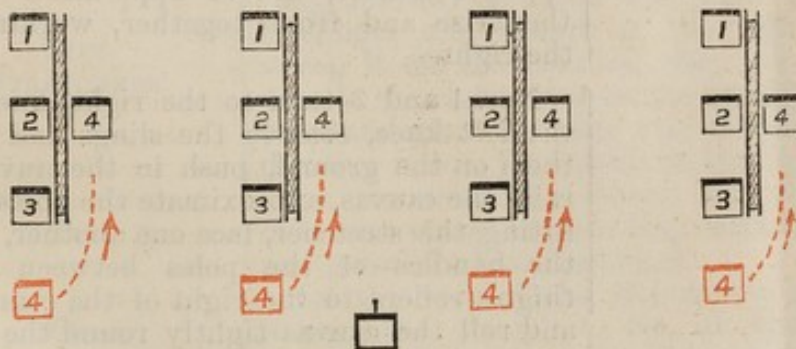


FIG. 63.—POSITIONS IN EXTENDED ORDER.

## 12. CLOSING.

ON THE RIGHT  
(LEFT, CENTRE, OR  
No.—SQUAD)  
CLOSE.

*From the halt.*—On the word CLOSE the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the named squad stand fast, the No. 4 resumes his place in rear, the remainder turning inwards close in quick time, halting and turning to the front as they arrive at their places. As each squad halts the No. 4 resumes his place in rear.

*On the march,* the named squad will continue to move on, stepping short; the remainder will make a half turn towards it and close in quick time, turning to the front and stepping short as they reach their



places, the Nos. 4 resuming their places in rear of Nos. 3. When the closing is completed, on the word *Forward* the whole will advance.

In closing, the squads will be careful to preserve the proper distance of 27 inches from one another.

### III. EXERCISES WITH PREPARED STRETCHERS.

#### 13. PREPARING AND CLOSING STRETCHERS.

The preparing of stretchers and all movements with prepared stretchers are performed in extended order.

PREPARE  
STRETCHERS.

Nos. 4 take two side paces to the right, Nos. 1 and 3 turn to the right, kneel on the left knee, unbuckle the transverse straps, separate the poles and straighten the traverses. Each taking a sling, doubles it on itself, dressed side of the leather outwards, slips the loop thus formed on the near handle and places the free ends over the opposite handle, buckle uppermost. They then rise and front together, working by the right.

CLOSE  
STRETCHERS.

Nos. 1 and 3 turn to the right, kneel on the left knee, remove the slings and place them on the ground, push in the traverses, raise the canvas, approximate the poles, rise, lifting the stretcher, face one another, place the handles of the poles between their thighs, rollers to the right of the company, and roll the canvas tightly round the poles to the right. Each takes up a sling, passes the buckle end to the other, threads the transverse strap through the loop of the other sling and buckles tightly, close to the rackets. Grasping both handles in their right hands, back of the hand to the right, they turn to the right of the company in a slightly stooping position, rise and front together, the Nos. 4 taking two paces to the left.

#### 14. CHANGING THE NUMBERS.

In order to instruct each man in a squad, the numbers must be changed. This can be done by the following method, when the men are standing to stretchers in extended order.





FIG. 64.—CHANGE NUMBERS.

Each bearer moves to the next place.

**CHANGE NUMBERS.** { Nos. 4 turn about, and the whole step off, the Nos. 1 and 4 wheeling round by the foot and head of the stretcher respectively. Each man halts in the position of the bearer whose place he has taken. The new Nos. 4 front together.

#### 15. LIFTING AND LOWERING STRETCHERS.

To facilitate instruction this should first be taught by numbers and afterwards judging the time.

In turning about, when beside the prepared stretcher, Nos. 2 and 4 always turn away from the stretcher.

#### LIFT STRETCHERS.

*Two.*

*Three.*

#### ADJUST SLINGS.

#### LOWER STRETCHERS.

Nos. 1 and 3 stoop, grasp the doubled sling midway between the poles with the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, sweep it off the handles, rise, take a side pace to the right between the handles of the poles and place the sling over the shoulders, dividing it equally, buckle on the right.

On the word *Two* stoop, slip the loops over the poles, commencing with the left, and grasp the handles firmly.

On the word *Three* rise slowly together lifting the stretcher, No. 3 conforming closely to the movements of No. 1.

Nos. 2 take two paces to the front, the Nos. 2 and 4 turn about together (the Nos. 4 turning away from the stretcher) and Nos. 4 step forward one pace. They adjust the slings over the shoulders of Nos. 1 and 3, taking care that they lie below the collar of the frock behind, and in the hollow of the shoulders in front. Nos. 2 take two paces to the rear, Nos. 2 and 4 front together, and Nos. 4 step up one pace.

Nos. 1 and 3 slowly stoop and place the stretcher gently on the ground, slip the loops from the handles, and stand up, remove the slings from the shoulders, double them as before described and hold them at



their centre between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, buckle to the front, hand close to the side.

*Two.* { On the word *Two* they stand to stretchers, stoop, place the sling on the poles as in preparing stretchers and rise together.

#### 16. ADVANCING OR RETIRING.

The centre squad will be named.

BY THE CENTRE—  
ADVANCE.

{ Nos. 1, 2 and 4 step off with the left foot, No. 3 with the right, in quick time, taking a short pace of twenty inches, knees bent, feet raised as little as possible. The Instructor will see that the squad of direction marches straight on the point given, takes the correct pace, both as regards length and cadence, and that the remainder preserve their interval and alignment.

BY THE CENTRE—  
RETIRE.

{ Each squad will move round on the circumference of a circle of which its No. 3 is the centre. No. 3 will mark time, turn gradually in the direction named, and the whole move forward when square.

BY THE CENTRE—  
ADVANCE.

{ Each squad will resume the original direction to the front by a movement similar to that detailed for retiring.

HALT.

The whole halt.

#### 17.—MOVING TO A FLANK.

RIGHT (OR LEFT)  
INCLINE.

{ Each squad will move round on the circumference of a circle, of which its No. 3 is the centre, one-eighth to the right (or left). No. 3 will mark time, turn gradually in the direction named and the whole will move forward when facing in the new direction.

If the INCLINE is repeated the squads will be in file, moving direct to the flank indicated with an interval of one pace between them.

On the command ADVANCE or RETIRE, the original direction to the front or rear will be resumed on similar principles.

#### 18.—WHEELING AS IN FILE.

LEFT (OR RIGHT)  
WHEEL.

{ When moving in file, on the word WHEEL the leading squad will wheel to the left (or right) and lead on when square; the remaining squads follow on and wheel at the same point.

#### 19.—LOADING AND UNLOADING STRETCHERS.

A party of patients, proportionate to the number of stretcher squads, will be extended to four paces, marched ten paces in front of the company, and directed to lie down with their heads towards the company.



TAKE POST AT THE  
WOUNDED—  
ADVANCE.

Each stretcher squad moves off by the nearest way towards its corresponding patient, the No. 4 placing himself on the right of the centre of his stretcher as the squad disengages. Each squad halts when the No. 1 arrives one pace from the patient's head, Nos. 2 and 3 covering correctly in a line with the patient. (See Fig. 65.)

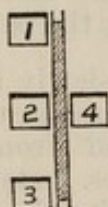


FIG. 65.—TAKE POST AT THE  
WOUNDED—ADVANCE.  
The Squad has advanced and halted  
in position for loading.

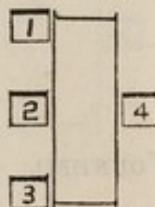


FIG. 66.—PREPARE STRETCHERS.

LOWER STRETCHERS. As before detailed.

PREPARE STRETCHERS. As before detailed. (See Fig. 66.)

FOR LOADING—  
LIFT WOUNDED.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 advance to the left side of the patient, Nos. 4 to his right, Nos. 1 halting opposite the knees, Nos. 2 and 4 opposite the hips, and Nos. 3 opposite the shoulders (See Fig. 67.) The whole then turn inwards together

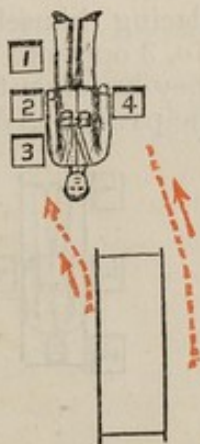


FIG. 67.—FOR LOADING—LIFT WOUNDED.  
The bearers march direct to the wounded.



*Two.*

On the word *Two*, kneel on the left knee and take hold of the patient, No. 1 passing his hands and forearms beneath the patient's legs, hands wide apart. Nos. 2 and 4 pass their hands and forearms beneath the patient's hips and loins, No. 3 passes his left hand across the patient and under his right shoulder, the right hand beneath the left shoulder of the patient.

*Three.*

On the word *Three*, all slowly lift the patient off the ground and rest him on the knees of 1, 2 and 3, No. 4 disengages, doubles to the centre of the stretcher, grasps a pole in each hand, left hand across, lifts the stretcher and places it directly beneath the patient, kneels on the left knee and again assists in supporting the patient.

LOWER WOUNDED.

The patient is lowered slowly and gently on to the centre of the canvas, the bearers disengage, stand up and front, Nos. 1 stepping forward and Nos. 3 stepping back to place themselves opposite the handles of the stretcher.

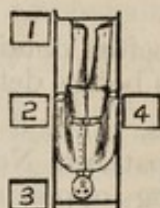


FIG. 68.—LOWER WOUNDED.

Bearers turn to front after rising.

FOR UNLOADING—  
LIFT WOUNDED.

The whole turn inwards together, No. 1 placing himself opposite the knees, and No. 3 opposite the shoulders of the patient; they kneel on the left knee and take hold of the patient as described for loading.

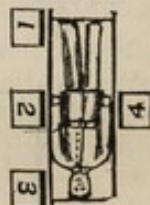


FIG. 69.—FOR UNLOADING—LIFT WOUNDED.

Bearers turn inwards.



*Two.*

On the word *Two*, the patient is lifted and supported as before. No. 4 grasps the stretcher as described, and lifting it clear of the patient, carries it forward, placing it on the ground one pace clear of the patient's feet. He then rejoins his squad and resumes the support of the patient.

LOWER WOUNDED.

The patient is gently lowered to the ground, the bearers disengage, stand up, turn to their front and march straight forward to their position at the stretcher, where they halt.

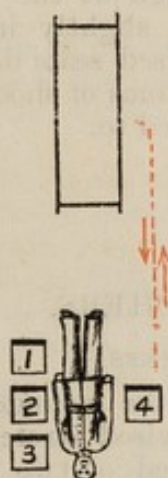


FIG. 70.—LOWER WOUNDED.

Bearers turn to front after rising.

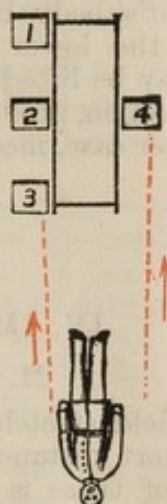


FIG. 71.—LOWER WOUNDED  
—(continued.)

Bearers march straight to positions on the stretcher.

## 20. LOADING AND UNLOADING STRETCHERS WITH REDUCED NUMBERS.

### *With Three Bearers.*

(1) In the event of there being only three bearers available, the stretcher will be placed at the patient's head, and in the same line as his body. The bearers will then lift the patient, rise to the erect position, carry him head foremost over the foot of the stretcher, the horizontal position of his body being maintained throughout the movement, and then lay him in a suitable position on the canvas. When unloading, the patient will be lifted and carried head foremost over the head of the stretcher. To lift the patient:—one bearer, placing himself on the injured side in a line with the patient's knees, raises and supports the lower limbs, while the other two, kneeling on opposite sides of the patient near his hips, facing each other, each pass an arm under his back and thighs, lock their fingers so as to secure a firm grasp, and raise and support the trunk.



*With Two Bearers.*

(2) When only two bearers are available, the stretcher will similarly be placed at the patient's head, and in the same line as his body. The bearers will then lift the patient, rise to the erect position, carry him, in loading, head foremost over the foot of the stretcher, and in unloading, head foremost over the head. The method of lifting will vary according to whether the lower limbs are severely injured or not. (a) With a severe injury of one of the lower limbs, both bearers place themselves on the injured side; the one in a line with the patient's knees must raise and support the lower limbs, the one near the patient's hips, the body; assisted by the patient himself as far as possible, the horizontal position of the patient's body being maintained throughout the movement. (b) With the lower limbs intact, or only slightly injured, the patient may be lifted by one of the improvised seats described in the next section, provided there are no symptoms of shock present; in the latter case, method (a) must be resorted to.

## IV. IMPROVISED STRETCHERS.

## 21. VARIETIES OF STRETCHERS.

When field stretchers are not available, the wounded may be carried short distances by means of improvised stretchers. The principal of these is the *rifle stretcher*, formed of two rifles with fixed bayonets and a rug, by which four bearers can remove a patient in the recumbent posture.

The following is a very simple and excellent way of forming a rifle stretcher, suggested by Staff-serjeant F. J. Spary, Royal Army Medical Corps:—Spread a blanket on the ground; lay two rifles parallel to one another, each ten inches from the centre of the blanket, both muzzles pointing in the same direction, trigger guard outwards; turn a fold of the rug, six inches wide, over the ends of the butts; fold the right side of the rug over the rifle on that side to the rifle on the opposite side, then similarly fold the left side. A stretcher is thus formed, consisting of three folds of blanket, the end at which the butts are being the head end. It can be lifted and carried in the same manner as is laid down for carrying field stretchers when loading wagons.

A rifle, before being used as a stretcher pole, will invariably be inspected, and if found to be loaded the cartridge will be withdrawn, and the magazine emptied.

Improvised stretchers can also be made of lances, or other poles, bamboo, &c., with rugs, great-coats, cloaks, canvas, &c.



## V. GENERAL RULES FOR THE CARRIAGE OF STRETCHERS.

### 22. POSITION OF PATIENT, &c.

The following rules are condensed from Surgeon-General Sir T. Longmore's "Treatise on Ambulances":

Consideration of the nature of injury.

(1) Special care should always be taken to notice the part injured and the nature of the injury, as these determine in a great measure the position in which the patient should be placed during transport. In all cases the head should be kept low, and on no account pressed forward on to the chest.

In wounds of the head care should be taken that the patient is so placed that the injured part does not press against the conveyance.

In wounds of the lower limb the patient should be laid upon his back inclining towards the injured side; such position being less liable to cause motion in the broken bone during transport in cases of fracture.

In wounds of the upper limb, if the patient require to be placed in a lying-down position, he should be laid on his back, or on the uninjured side; as in cases of fracture there is less liability in such a position of the broken bones being injured during transport.

In wounds of the chest there is often a difficulty of breathing. In such cases the patient should be placed with the chest well raised, his body at the same time being inclined towards the injured side.

In transverse or punctured wounds of the abdomen, the patient should be laid on his back, with his legs drawn up, so as to bring the thighs as close to the belly as possible; a pack or other article being placed under his hams to keep his knees bent. If the wound be vertical, his legs should be extended.

(2) Care should be taken at starting that the slings are buckled so that the parts supporting the poles are all at equal distances from the surface of the ground.

Adjustment of slings.

(3) The patient is usually carried feet first, but in going up hill the position is reversed, and the patient is carried head first. To do this the bearers will lower the stretcher and turn about. If the patient is suffering from a recent fracture of the lower extremity he will, in all cases, be carried with his head down hill. The stronger and taller bearer should be down hill.

Carriage of the patient.

(4) Under all circumstances the stretcher should, as far as possible, be carried in the horizontal position, which may be maintained in passing over uneven ground, by raising or lowering the ends of the stretcher.

Carriage of stretcher.

It is an important matter for bearers to practise the carriage of stretchers, so as to acquire facility in keeping the stretcher level on uneven ground. Bearer trained and habituated to this duty perform it with ease and dexterity, irrespective of differences in their heights; while those who have not practised it are not unlikely to cause considerable distress to the patient when they have to carry him up and down hill. A concerted action of the front and rear bearers is necessary, and each must be aware what part he is to

Necessity for practice.



perform according as the end of the stretcher at which he is placed is rendered higher or lower by the unevenness of the surface over which they are passing. This can best be acquired by practising the carriage of the stretcher up and down steps, or over uneven ground.

Passing a wall or fence.

No attempt will be made to carry a helpless patient over a high fence or wall, if it can possibly be avoided, as such is always a dangerous proceeding. A portion of the wall should be thrown down, or a breach in the fence made, so that the patient may be carried through on the stretcher; or, if this be not practicable, the patient should be carried to a place where a gate or opening already exists, notwithstanding the distance to be traversed may be increased by the proceeding. It is better to do this than risk the safety of the patient.

Crossing a ditch.

In crossing a ditch, the stretchers should be first laid on the ground near its edge. Nos. 1 and 2 then descend. The stretcher, with the patient upon it, is afterwards advanced, Nos. 1 and 2 in the ditch supporting the front end of the stretcher, while its other end rests on the edge of the ground above. While thus supported, Nos. 3 and 4 descend. All the Nos. now carry the stretcher to the opposite side, and the fore part is made to rest on the edge of the ground while the rear part is supported by Nos. 3 and 4 in the ditch, and Nos. 1 and 2 climb up. The stretcher is lifted forward on the ground above, and rests there while Nos. 3 and 4 climb up. The bearers then resume the carriage of the stretcher.

Stretcher not to be carried on the shoulders.

On no account will bearers carry a stretcher on their shoulders, as it is necessary that one of them should have the patient in view. In the event, also, of the patient's falling from such a height, owing to one of the bearers tripping or being wounded, his injuries might be considerably aggravated.

## II. HAND SEAT DRILL.

### 23. FORMATION OF HAND SEATS.

The company will be drawn up in two ranks, and, after each exercise has been gone through, ranks will be changed, so that the men may be equally drilled.

FULL INTERVAL  
FROM THE RIGHT.  
LEFT—CLOSE.  
QUICK—MARCH.

As in Physical Drill (Part I. Infantry Drill.)

Eyes—Front

Will be given by the nearest section commander; the men acting as in Physical Drill.

All the section commanders will now be in the supernumerary rank.

FORM TWO-HANDED SEATS.

Each rear rank man takes a side pace of 27 inches to his left and two paces to the front, aligning himself on the left of his front rank man, and both turn inwards together.

Two.

On the word *Two*, the rear rank man locks the fingers of his left hand with the fingers of the right hand of the front rank man, palms uppermost, and both place the disengaged hand upon each other's hips.



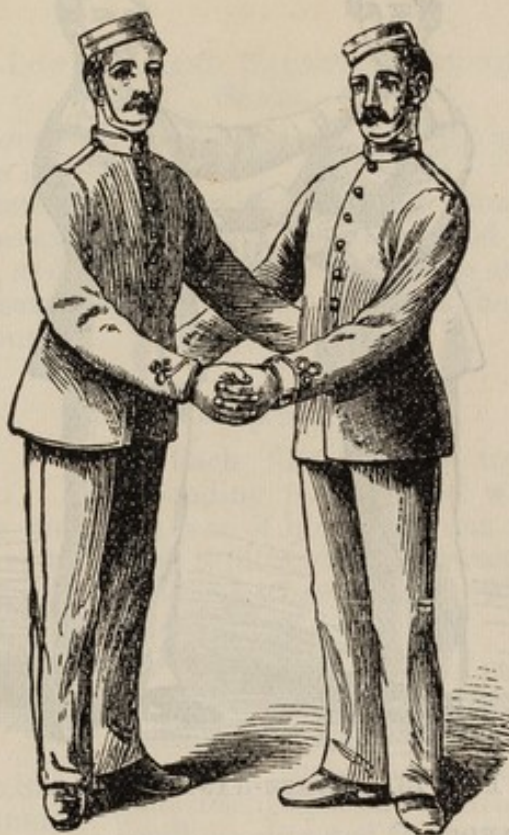


FIG. 72.—TWO-HANDED SEAT.

FRONT.

The front and rear rank men disengage and turn to the front, the rear rank man taking two paces to the rear and a side pace to the right, so as to again cover his front rank man.

FORM THREE-HANDED SEATS.

*Two.*

As in two-handed seats.

On the word *Two*, the front rank man grasps his own left forearm. The rear rank man grasps the right forearm of the front rank man with his left hand, and the front rank man the left forearm of the rear rank man, with his left hand, the rear rank man placing his right hand on the left shoulder of the front rank man.

FRONT.

As before.



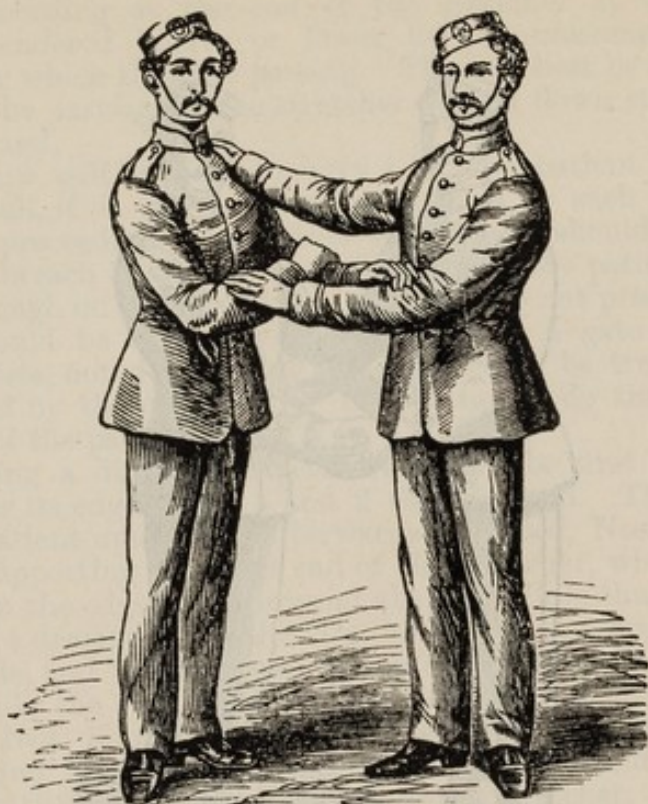


FIG. 73.—THREE-HANDED SEAT.

FORM FOUR-HANDED SEATS.

*Two.*

FRONT.

As in two-handed seats.

On the word *Two*, both bearers grasp their own left wrists with their right hands, and each other's right wrists with their left hands. Backs of the hands uppermost.

As before.

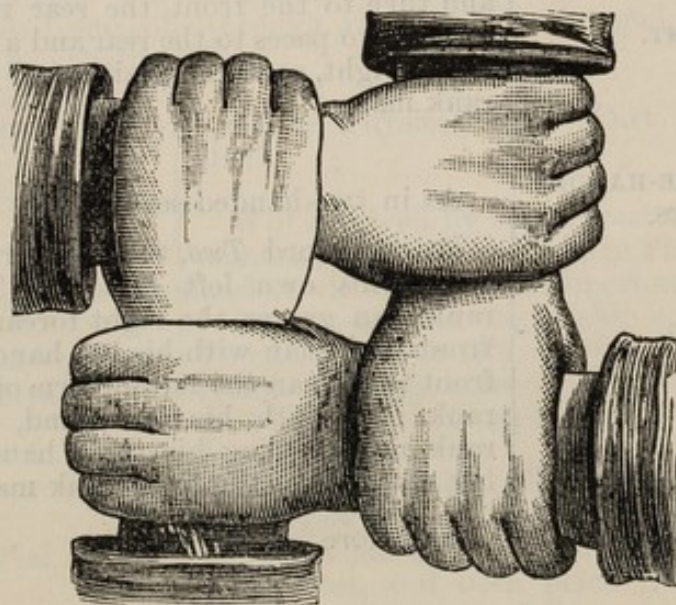


FIG. 74.—FOUR-HANDED SEAT.



ON THE RIGHT—CLOSE— } As in Physical Drill.  
QUICK—MARCH.

#### 24. LIFTING, LOWERING AND CARRYING WOUNDED BY HAND SEATS.

Front rank men will wear knee-caps on the right knee, and the rear rank on the left knee.

A party of patients, proportionate to the number of files to be exercised, will be extended to four paces, marched ten paces in front of the company, and directed to stand when the exercise is in three or four-handed seats, but for two-handed seats they will be directed to sit on the ground.

##### BY TWO-HANDED SEATS.

TAKE POST AT THE } Each file steps off towards its corresponding patient, and when immediately  
WOUNDED—ADVANCE. } in rear of him the front rank man goes to the right and the rear rank man to the left; halting when in line with and close up to the patient.

BY TWO-HANDED SEATS } The bearers turn inwards, kneel on the knee nearest the patient's feet and form the two-handed seat beneath his thighs, grasping the patient round the loins with the disengaged hand and arm. The patient  
—LIFT WOUNDED. } will be directed to pass an arm round the neck of each bearer.

*Two.* } On the word *Two*, the bearers rise steadily together, lifting the patient off the ground.

ADVANCE. } The bearers step off, the front rank with the right and the rear rank with the left foot, marching by a side step in which the feet are alternately crossed, one before the other.

RETIRE. } The front rank man marks time and brings the rear rank man round, both moving on when square.

ADVANCE. } Each file will resume the original direction to the front by a movement similar to that detailed for *Retiring*.

HALT. } As usual.

LOWER WOUNDED. } The bearers kneel and gently place the patient in a sitting posture on the ground and stand up, still facing inwards.

RETIRE. } The bearers turn to the rear and march back to their original position, closing in as they do so (rear rank men leading), where they will be halted and turned to the front.  
HALT.  
FRONT.



BY THREE-HANDED SEATS.

TAKE POST AT THE }  
WOUNDED—ADVANCE. } As in two-handed seats.

BY THREE-HANDED  
SEATS—LIFTWOUNDED.

*Two.*

{ The bearers turn inwards, form the three-handed seat and, stooping, place it beneath the hips of the patient, who will be directed to pass an arm round the neck of each bearer.

{ On the word *Two* as in two-handed seats.

ADVANCE.  
RETIRE.  
ADVANCE.  
HALT.

} As in two-handed seats.

LOWER WOUNDED.

{ The bearers stoop instead of kneeling and the patient stands up.

RETIRE.  
HALT.  
FRONT.

} As in two-handed seats.

BY FOUR-HANDED SEATS.

TAKE POST AT THE }  
WOUNDED—ADVANCE. } As in two-handed seats.

BY FOUR-HANDED  
SEATS—LIFTWOUNDED

*Two.*

{ The bearers turn inwards, form the four-handed seat and, stooping, place it beneath the hips of the patient, who will be directed to pass an arm round the neck of each bearer.

{ On the word *Two*, as in two-handed seats.

ADVANCE.  
RETIRE.  
ADVANCE.  
HALT.  
LOWER WOUNDED.  
RETIRE.  
HALT.  
FRONT.

} As in two-handed seats.

25. METHOD BY WHICH A HELPLESS PATIENT MAY BE CARRIED BY ONE BEARER.

In certain emergencies it may be necessary for a bearer to carry a helpless patient unaided; this may be accomplished either by "picky-back," or by means of the "fireman's lift." The latter is specially adapted to cases of insensibility, and is carried out as follows:—

- (1) Roll the patient over on the face, the arms to the side.
- (2) Stand at the head, place your hands beneath patient's shoulders and raise him to the kneeling position. (See Fig. 75.)



(3) Place your hands under the patient's armpits, raise him up, stoop, place your head beneath his body, bring his right arm around your neck, put your right hand around patient's right thigh, bring his weight well on to the centre of your back, grasp his right wrist with your right hand, and rise to the erect position. (See Figs. 76 and 77.)



Fig. 75.



Fig. 76.





Fig. 77.

#### 26. VARIETIES OF IMPROVISED SEATS.

Besides the hand seats here described it may sometimes be possible to utilize canvas, straps, a conveniently-shaped board, or other material by which the patient may be carried in a sitting posture with comfort to himself and less fatigue to the bearers.

### III. AMBULANCE WAGON DRILL.

The regulation carriages, which are designed expressly for the conveyance of sick and wounded troops, are called Ambulance Wagons and Carts.

#### 27. DESCRIPTION OF AMBULANCE WAGONS AND AMBULANCE CART.

The two latest patterns of Ambulance Wagons, in use in the Service at the present time, are Mark III and Mark V.

##### MARK III AMBULANCE WAGON.

This wagon affords accommodation for six wounded persons, two lying on field stretchers on the floor of the wagon, two seated in front and two in rear. There is room on the back seat also for the wagon orderly. The front seat is reached by a ladder, and the hind seat by a step attached to the tailboard.

The wagon consists generally of a wood framed body, a roof, and a forecarriage (to lock under) mounted upon steel springs. It is



provided with a cover, curtains and hood of canvas, extended on a skeleton framed roof attached to and supported by six galvanised tubular standards fitting into sockets in the wagon sides. A corn locker and a water tank are carried under the body. The locker is accessible from two openings with lids formed in the bottom of the body, and will contain three bushels; the tank is fitted with a leather funnel and tube, and will contain nine and a half gallons: a movable box is carried on each side, one for wine, the other for tools, small stores, &c. The interior of the wagon is divided by a longitudinal partition. Valises and accoutrements are carried at the head and foot of each stretcher. Straps are fixed to the centre of the roof, to carry the pillows belonging to the stretchers, and to the front and hind standards, to admit of four closed field stretchers being carried two on each side of the wagon. There are loops at the bottom of the wagon, under each stretcher, for securing rifles. The weight of this wagon complete is 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lbs. Its tonnage is 3.625 tons, and the track of its wheels measures 5 feet 2 inches. The driver occupies a seat on the box.

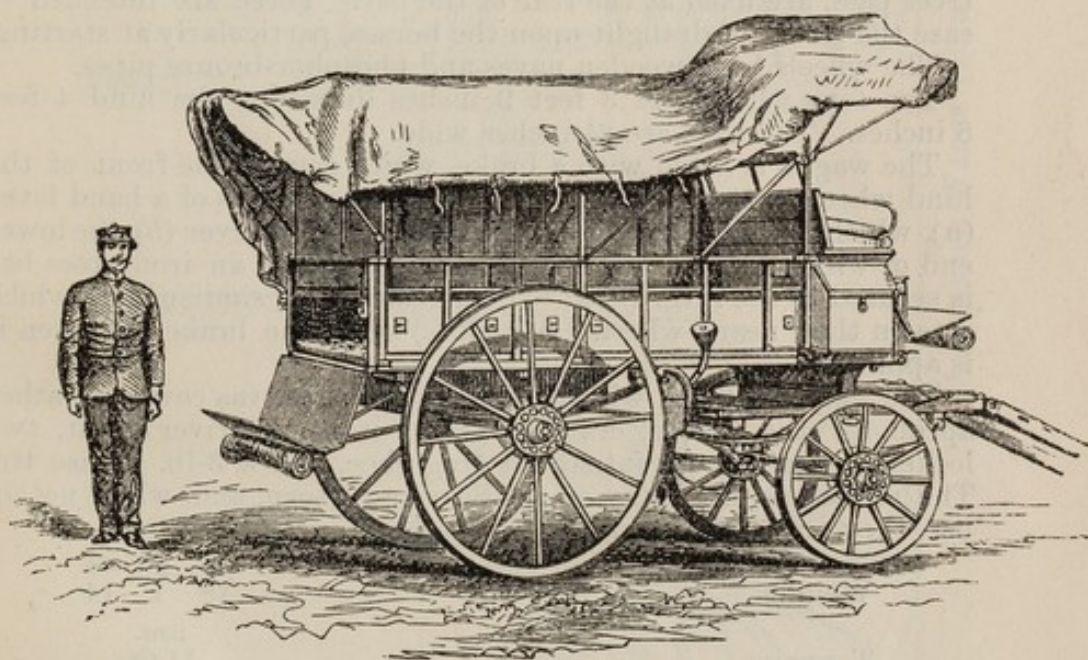


FIG. 78.—AMBULANCE WAGON (MARK III).

#### MARK V AMBULANCE WAGON.

This wagon is constructed to accommodate twelve men seated, or two men on stretchers and four seated.

It is fitted with a perch, and a "Jacob's" lock fore-carriage, which reduces the strain on the body in travelling, and admits of large front wheels being used, so as to minimise the pull on the horses. It is also fitted with a pole and swingletrees for long-rein driving.

The front part of the wagon body is partitioned off, and provided with seats to accommodate two men. Entrance to this part is



gained from the front of the wagon, over the driver's seat, the back rail of which can be folded up out of the way. The remaining part of the body is fitted with seats along the sides, arranged to fold upwards when not in use, to make room for two stretchers. A sliding step to the back of the wagon, which, when not in use, can be raised and pushed close up to the tail-board in guides fixed along the bottom for that purpose. The sides are fitted with ventilators, staples for the bale hoops, and standards for the back rail. Fittings are attached to the back rails and under the seats for carrying rifles, and there are two straps attached to the back rails for the safety of the patients. Sockets are fixed to the sides for supporting the lamp brackets.

A wooden ladder to assist the patients in mounting is carried, and is strapped to the underside when not in use. A water cask, capable of carrying 10 gallons, is secured under the rear by iron bands, and a small tackle is fitted just above it to facilitate lifting it into position when required.

The splinter bar is arranged to allow a vertical play to the pole; and spiral "draw springs," through which the loops for the swingle-trees pass, are fixed at the rear of the bar. These are intended to ease the strain of draught upon the horses, particularly at starting.

The wheels have wooden naves and phosphor-bronze pipes.

The fore wheels are 3 feet 9 inches diameter, the hind 4 feet 8 inches. The tires are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide.

The wagon is fitted with a brake, which acts on the front of the hind wheels. It is applied by the driver by means of a hand lever (*a*), which is connected by an iron rod to a brake lever (*b*), the lower end of which is furnished with a wood block (*c*); an iron cross bar is secured to the lever (*b*) at (*d*), and connects a similar block which acts on the "near" wheel. A rack (*e*) keeps the brake on when it is applied.

The wagon is fitted with bale hoops and a canvas cover, a leather apron for the driver, cranked guard irons, a driver's seat, two lockers beneath the front seat, a drag shoe, and a 3-lb. grease tin. The stretchers used are of the Service pattern, and, when not in use, they are packed beneath the seats.

Weight	....	....	....	....	....	18	1	14
						tons.		
Tonnage	....	....	....	....	....	11.08		
						ft. in.		
Minimum space in which the wagon can turn	....	....	....	....	....	{ 30 7		
						ft. in. ft. in. ft. in.		
Rectangular space occupied in boats	....	....				{ 12 7½ × 6 1 × 9 2½		

#### MARK II AMBULANCE CART.

The cart is constructed to carry four patients in a sitting posture, or two lying on stretchers.

It consists of a wood body fitted with side springs, and front and rear foot-boards, an axletree with two 4-foot 8-inch wheels, and two removable shafts.



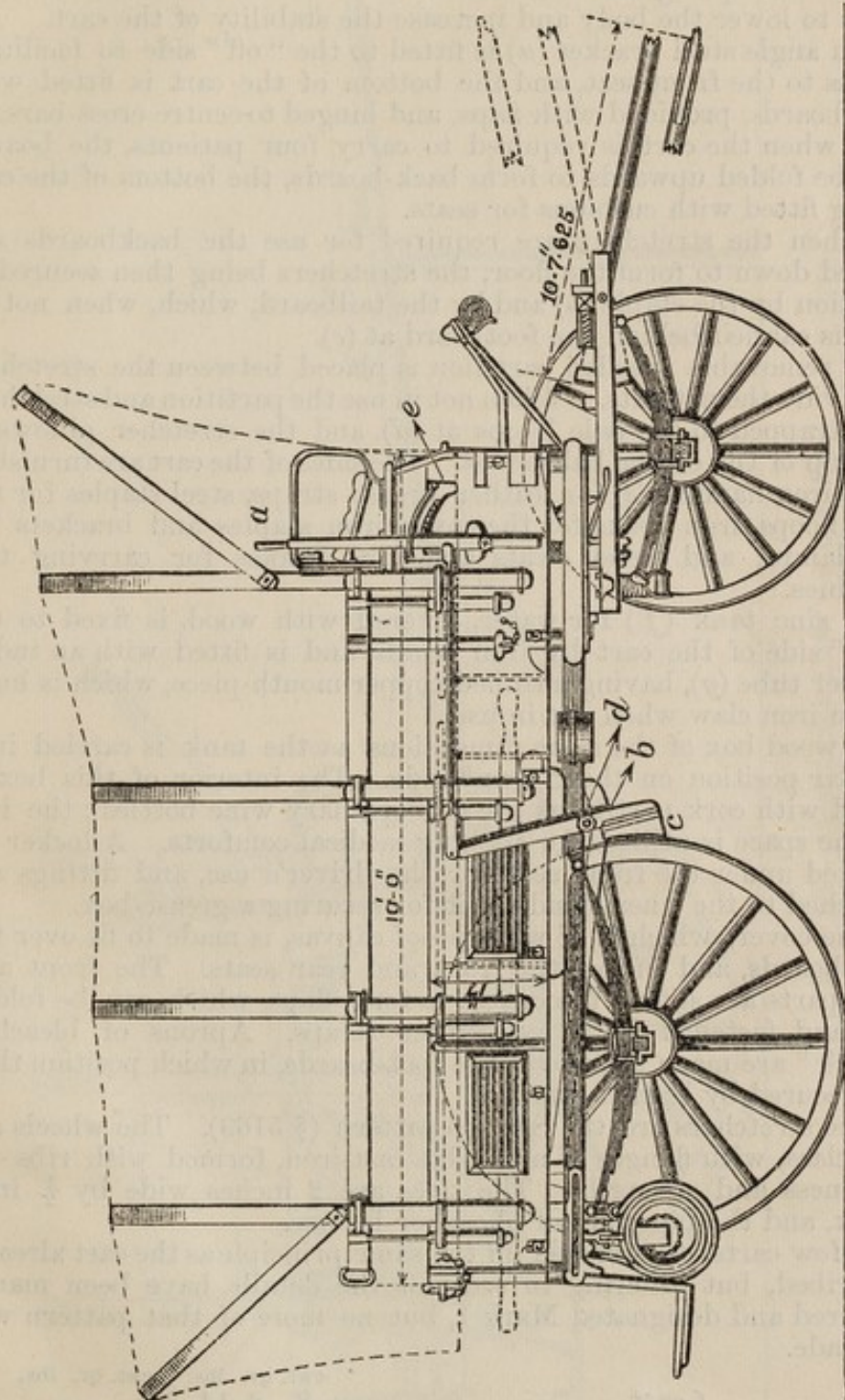


FIG. 79.—AMBULANCE WAGON (MARK V).



Spiral "draw-springs," through which the loops for the swingle-trees pass, are fitted behind the splinter-bar; these are intended to ease the strain of draught upon the horses, particularly at starting.

The cart springs are attached to the under side of the axletree, so as to lower the body and increase the stability of the cart.

An angle steel bracket (*a*) is fitted to the "off" side to facilitate access to the front seat, and the bottom of the cart is fitted with two boards, provided with flaps, and hinged to centre cross-bars, so that when the cart is required to carry four patients, the boards can be folded upwards to form back-boards, the bottom of the cart being fitted with cushions for seats.

When the stretchers are required for use the backboards are folded down to form the floor, the stretchers being then secured in position by the staple (*b*) and by the tailboard, which, when not in use, is carried behind the footboard at (*c*).

A removable wooden partition is placed between the stretchers to divide the patients. When not in use the partition and stretchers are strapped to the bale hoops at (*d*), and the stretcher pillows to the top of the centre bale hoops. The sides of the cart are furnished with iron handles (*e*) for leather breast straps, steel staples for the bale hoops, iron hooks for the cover, iron staples and brackets for the lamps, and wood cleats and iron staples for carrying two carbines.

A zinc tank (*f*) for water, covered with wood, is fixed to the "off" side of the cart by iron bands, and is fitted with an india-rubber tube (*g*), having a tinned-copper mouth-piece, which is hung on an iron claw when not in use.

A wood box of the same dimensions as the tank is carried in a similar position on the "near" side. The interior of this box is fitted with cork partitions for two ordinary wine bottles; the rest of the space is utilised for packing medical comforts. A locker (*h*) is fixed under the front seat for the driver's use, and fittings are attached to the "near" side of it for securing a grease box.

The cover, which is of waterproof canvas, is made to fit over the foot-boards, and enclose the front and rear seats. The front and rear parts are slit up the centre to form flaps, which can be folded up, and fastened back by leather straps. Aprons of bleached "duck" are made to fit over the foot-boards, in which position they are secured by leather straps.

The stretchers are the Service pattern (§ 5169). The wheels are 3rd class, with flanges of malleable cast-iron, formed with ribs for lightness and strength. The tires are 2 inches wide by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, and the pipes are of phosphor-bronze.

A few carts, constructed on the same principle as the cart already described, but differing in some of the details, have been manufactured and designated Mark I, but no more of that pattern will be made.

					cwt.	qr.	lbs.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.		
Weight	{	cart	....	....	....	8	2	14	}	9	0	19
		stretchers (two)	....	....	....	0	2	5				
Tonnage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	tons.	3.5	
					ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.		
Rectangular space occupied in boats					16	4½	×	6	0¾	×	7	9¼



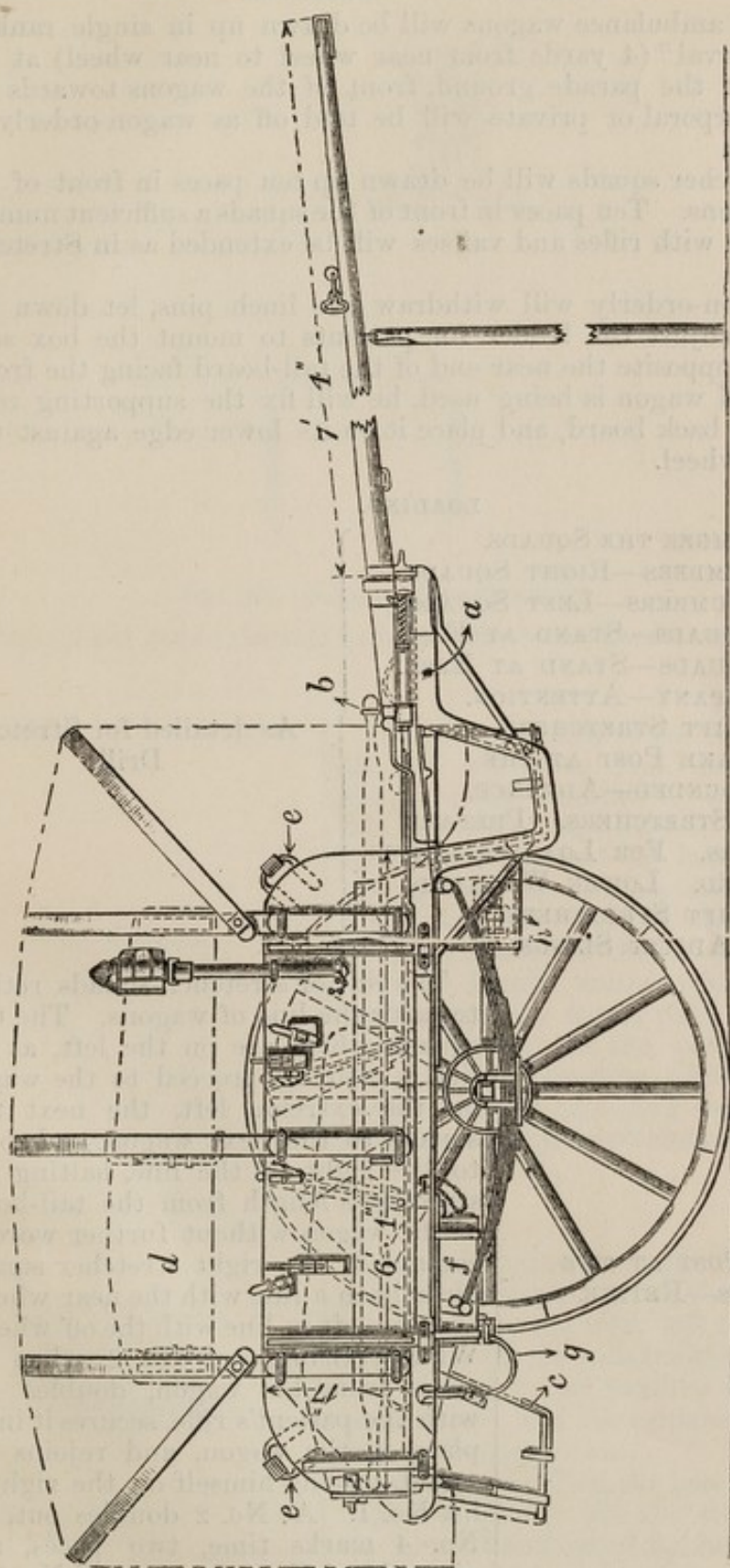


FIG. 80.—AMBULANCE CART (MARK II).



28. LOADING AND UNLOADING AMBULANCE WAGONS WITH PATIENTS ON STRETCHERS.

A line of ambulance wagons will be drawn up in single rank at "close interval" (4 yards from near wheel to near wheel) at the rear end of the parade ground, front of the wagons towards the rear. A corporal or private will be told off as wagon-orderly to each wagon.

The stretcher squads will be drawn up ten paces in front of the line of wagons. Ten paces in front of the squads a sufficient number of patients with rifles and valises will be extended as in Stretcher Drill.

The wagon-orderly will withdraw the lynch pins, let down the tail-board, adjust the ladder for patients to mount the box seat, and fall in opposite the near end of the tail-board facing the front. If Mark III wagon is being used, he will fix the supporting rods, remove the back board, and place it on its lower edge against the near hind wheel.

LOADING.

NUMBER THE SQUADS.  
 ODD NUMBERS—RIGHT SQUADS.  
 EVEN NUMBERS—LEFT SQUADS.  
 RIGHT SQUADS—STAND AT EASE.  
 LEFT SQUADS—STAND AT EASE.  
 COMPANY—ATTENTION.  
 LIFT STRETCHERS.  
 TAKE POST AT THE  
 WOUNDED—ADVANCE.  
 LOWER STRETCHERS. PREPARE  
 STRETCHERS. FOR LOADING—LIFT  
 WOUNDED. LOWER WOUNDED.  
 LIFT STRETCHERS.  
 ADJUST SLINGS.

As detailed for Stretcher Drill.

TAKE POST AT THE  
 WAGONS—RETIRE.

The line of stretcher squads retires towards the line of wagons. The two squads which are on the left, as the line is retiring, proceed to the wagon on the extreme left, the next two squads to the next wagon, and so on to the right of the line, halting one stretcher's length from the tail-board of the wagon without further word of command, the right stretcher squads directly in a line with the near wheels, and the left in line with the off wheels. While retiring, each No. 2, when ten paces from his wagon, doubles out with the patient's rifle, secures it in its place in the wagon, and rejoins his squad, placing himself on the right of his No. 1. As No. 2 doubles out, the No. 4 marks time, two paces, and places himself on the right of No. 3.



## LOWER STRETCHERS.

As usual.

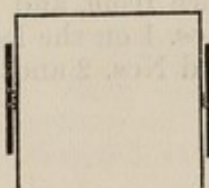
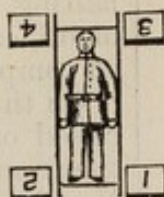


FIG. 81.—LOWER STRETCHERS.

Nos. 1 and 3 take the side pace over Stretcher handle as usual.

## FIX SLINGS.

Nos. 1 and 3 turn to the right, kneel on the left knee, and arrange the slings on the handles of the poles as follows:—Pass the loop of the buckle end, dressed side of the leather downwards, over the near handle, carry the sling under and round the opposite handle, close up to the canvas, back to the near handle, round which two or three turns are made, pass the transverse strap round the pole, between the racket and traverse, and fasten the buckle outside the sling between the poles, and stand to stretchers.

## STAND AT EASE.

As usual.

LEFT SQUADS—  
ATTENTION.  
FOR LOADING—  
LIFT STRETCHERS.

All turn inwards together, stoop and grasp the stretcher poles, Nos. 1 and 4, the handles with their left hands, and the centre of the poles with the right. Nos. 2 and 3, the handles with their right hands, and the centre with their left, palms uppermost.

*Two.*

On the word *Two*, the bearers, acting together, slowly lift the stretcher off the ground and stand up, holding it at the full extent of the arms.



LOAD.

Two.

Nos. 2 and 4 step off with the left foot, and Nos. 1 and 3 with the right, halting, without further word of command, one pace from the floor of the off compartment.

On the word *Two*, the stretcher is raised on a level with the floor, and the front pair of rollers rested on it. Nos. 1 and 2 stand by, allowing the stretcher to be passed through their hands by the Nos. 3 and 4, who give it the proper direction and gently push it home. The bearers then fall in one pace from, and facing the wagon, the Nos. 1 on the left, Nos. 4 on the right, and Nos. 2 and 3 between them.

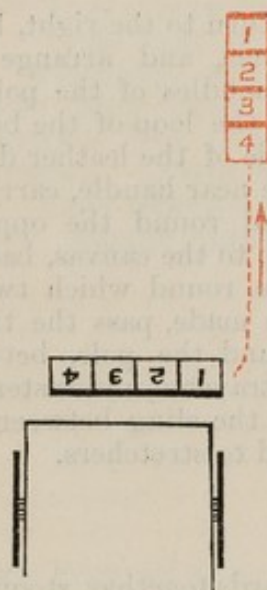


FIG. 82.

Bearers shown, having fallen in after loading and marched to front.



FIG. 83.

LEFT TURN.  
LEFT WHEEL.  
QUICK—MARCH.  
HALT.  
STAND AT EASE.

The order to HALT is given when clear of the right squads.



RIGHT SQUADS—  
ATTENTION.  
FOR LOADING,  
&c. &c.

COMPANY—  
ATTENTION.  
ADVANCE.

HALT.

The right squads will now be ordered to load the near compartments, and when this is done the wagon orderlies replace the backboards and ladders, and seat themselves on the back seat of their respective wagons.

The company moves off, the squads opening out to their proper interval as they advance.

The order to HALT is given when the squads are in the position from which they retired.

#### UNLOADING.

TAKE POST AT THE  
WAGONS.  
RETIRE.

STAND AT EASE.

LEFT SQUADS—  
ATTENTION.  
UNLOAD.

Each squad, wheeling by the right, retires on the line of wagons as before detailed, except that Nos. 2 remain with their squads. Wagon orderlies prepare wagons as for loading.

As usual.

Nos. 2 and 4 bearers take a side pace of 27 inches to the right and one of 30 inches to the front, aligning themselves with Nos. 1 and 3.

On the word *Two*, each squad steps forward three paces, the Nos. 3 and 4 pass up between the Nos. 1 and 2, the latter closing outwards, stand by to support the stretcher as it is withdrawn; the Nos. 3 and 4 now take hold of the handles nearest to them, the Nos. 3 with the right, the Nos. 4 with the left hand; withdraw the stretcher till the rollers at the foot end rest on the edge of the floor, supporting it at the centre of the poles with the disengaged hands; the Nos. 1 and 2 now take hold of the handles at the foot end, and the whole lift the stretcher clear of the wagon and lower it to the full extent of the arms. Each squad taking time from the right wheels (by the right) to the front and advances five paces. (See Fig. 83.)

*Two.*

LOWER STRETCHERS.

Each squad stoops and lowers the stretcher gently to the ground; the bearers stand up and turn to the front.

*Two.*

On the word *Two*, each squad stands to stretchers as follows:—No. 2 wheels round by the left of No. 1 to his place, and No. 4 steps up to the centre of the stretcher.



STAND AT EASE.	Patients will be ordered to rise.
RIGHT SQUADS—	{ The right squads will now be ordered to unload the near compartments in a similar manner, and when this has been done the wagon orderlies fix ladders, backboards and tailboards, while the squads are standing to stretchers.
ATTENTION.	
UNLOAD.	
&c. &c.	
COMPANY—	{ Slings will be unfixed and placed on the ground, and stretchers closed, as before detailed.
ATTENTION.	
CLOSE STRETCHERS.	
ON THE RIGHT—	
CLOSE.	{ As detailed in Stretcher Drill.
BY THE RIGHT—	
QUICK MARCH.	
HALT.	
LOWER STRETCHERS, &c.	

Ambulance carts will be *Loaded* and *Unloaded* on similar principles.

#### LOADING AND UNLOADING AMBULANCE WAGONS AND CARTS WITH PATIENTS ABLE TO SIT UP.

After the men have been thoroughly instructed in the preceding exercise, they will be taught to assist into the front and back seats, patients supposed to be able to sit up. Practice will be given in lowering the ladder and in lashing it up again, and in putting away articles of equipment, rifles, valises, &c., in the various positions assigned to them in the wagon or cart.

#### IV. DRILL WITH COUNTRY CARTS, GENERAL SERVICE WAGONS, &c.

##### 29. GENERAL REMARKS.

It may be necessary to employ country carts or general Service wagons for the transport of wounded. When used for this purpose the floors of such conveyances should be thickly covered with straw, on which the stretchers conveying wounded requiring the recumbent position should be placed.

In practising loading these carts or wagons, stretchers and patients will be drawn up on the parade ground, as detailed for Ambulance Wagon Drill, and the same steps taken to load and unload as in the case of ambulance wagons. In loading, however, the Nos. 1 and 2 of each squad, after the end of the stretcher has been placed on the floor, will spring into the wagon, and, with the assistance of the other Nos. on the ground, lift the stretcher into position.

Sometimes the recumbent wounded have to be put into the wagons without stretchers, none being available. When this happens, four bearers, following as far as possible the instructions



given for lifting wounded in Stretcher Drill will lift each wounded man, and carefully carry him to the wagon. On arriving at the back of the wagon, No. 4 will get into it, and supporting the wounded man under both shoulders will lift him in, assisted by the other Nos., who will subsequently get into the wagon and help to place the wounded man in the most advantageous position possible.

Unloading is the converse of this proceeding.

### V. RAILWAY WAGON DRILL.

The railway wagons in this country which can be made use of for the purpose of transporting wounded men are passenger carriages, in which the patients can, if necessary, be laid on the seat, and goods wagons.

No special instructions appear to be necessary for loading and unloading such wounded men as are able to walk and assume the sitting posture, recumbent patients alone being alluded to in the text.

#### 30. PREPARATION OF WAGON BY ZAVODOVSKI'S METHOD.

To prevent jarring, these wagons require to be fitted with some special apparatus. That most generally used is known as Zavo-

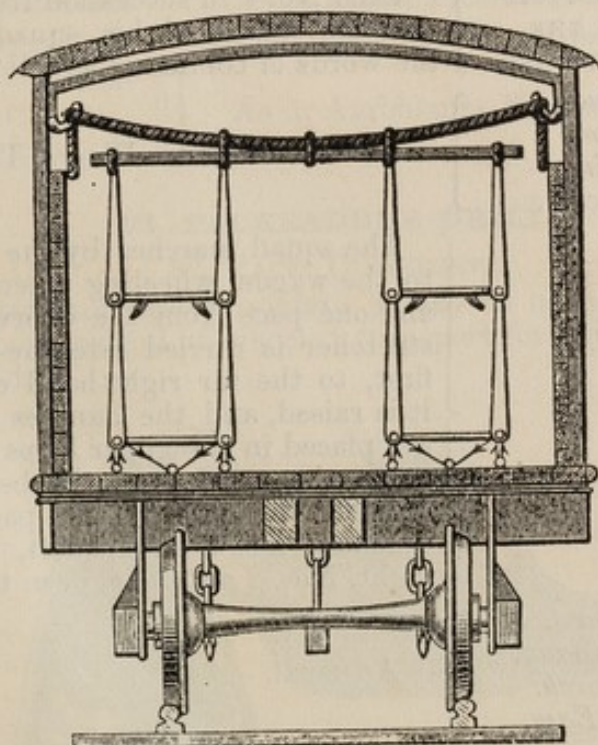


FIG. 84.—TRANSVERSE SECTION OF A GOODS WAGON FITTED ON ZAVODOVSKI'S PLAN.



dovski's. (Fig. 84.) To prepare a wagon according to Zavodovski's method the following stores are required :—

- 4 cables,
- 16 ropes prepared with loops,
- 8 large hooks and rings,
- 32 small ring-bolts,
- 4 stout poles of suitable length,
- 8 field stretchers, and
- 28 stout cords for lashings.

The large hooks and rings are inserted in the sides of the wagon near the roof ; from these the cables are suspended across the wagon, the poles are secured lengthwise to the cables and the looped ropes attached to them. By means of these, two tiers of stretchers are supported, four stretchers in each tier. The lower tier is made fast to the small rings on the floor.

### 31. LOADING AND UNLOADING.

The company, with lowered loaded stretchers, will be drawn up in extended order ten paces from and facing the goods wagon.

#### LOADING.

FIX SLINGS.	As in Ambulance Wagon Drill.
STAND AT EASE.	As usual.
SQUADS—IN SUCCESSION FROM THE RIGHT—WILL LOAD.	Each No. 4 in succession from the right assumes charge of his squad, and gives the words of command as follow :
No. — Squad— Attention. For Loading— Lift Stretcher.	
	As in Ambulance Wagon Drill.
Load.	The squad marches by the nearest way to the wagon, wheeling when opposite to and one pace from the doorway, and the stretcher is carried into the wagon, head first, to the far right-hand corner where it is raised, and the handles of the poles are placed in the upper loops of the ropes. On the word <i>Two</i> , the bearers fall in outside the wagon one pace from the doorway, No. 1 on the left, No. 4 on the right, Nos. 2 and 3 between them.
Two.	
Right Turn. Rejoin company. Quick March. Stand at Ease.	As usual.

Similar words of command are given by the Nos. 4 of successive squads when they see the squad on their right falling in outside the wagon. No. 2 squad loads the upper near right-hand corner, No. 3 the lower far right-hand corner, No. 4 the lower near right-hand corner.



The lashings are fixed by No. 4 squad as follows :

The lashing attached to the ring in the floor of the wagon immediately beneath the handles of the stretcher is carried up round the handle, back through the ring and fastened off ; if long enough this may be repeated. The lashing attached to the ring lying between the handles is passed up round the left handle, back through the ring, round the right handle and back to the ring—thus forming a V, where it is fastened.

The upper tier is steadied by a lashing starting from a ring-bolt in the side of the wagon, which is carried across and secured to the opposite side, a firm hitch being taken round each handle. The lashings will be drawn tight to prevent swaying of the stretchers.

The left half of the wagon is loaded in a similar manner.

#### UNLOADING.

SQUADS—IN SUC-  
CESSION FROM THE  
LEFT—WILL UN-  
LOAD.

No. — Squad—  
Attention.  
Unload.

The converse of the above. The lashings of the left half of the wagon are unfixed, and the unloading commenced with the near lower stretcher on the left. Nos. 3 and 4 enter the wagon first and proceed to the head end of the stretcher ; the stretcher is brought out foot first and carried to its original position, where the bearers wheel about.

Lower Stretchers.  
Stand at Ease.

As in Ambulance Wagon Drill.  
The patients will be directed to rise.

COMPANY—ATTEN-  
TION—CLOSE  
STRETCHERS, &C., &C.

As in Ambulance Wagon Drill.

### VI. PACKSADDLE DRILL.

#### 32. PACK TRANSPORT.

In mountain and desert warfare it may be necessary to employ pack transport instead of wheeled transport for the conveyance of the wounded.

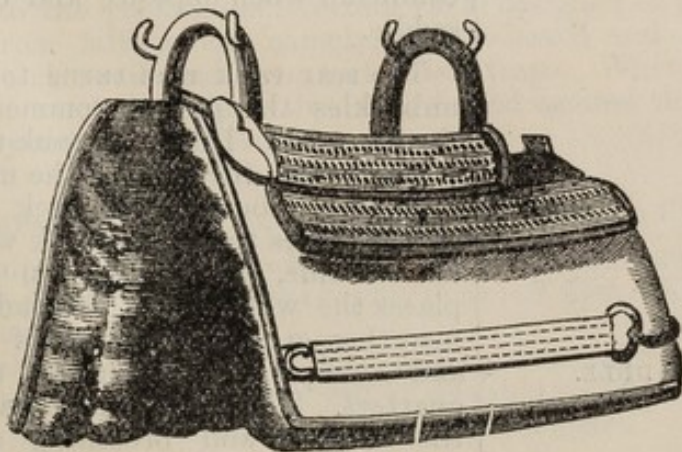


FIG. 85.—PACKSADDLE.



Cacolets, of which the so-called mountain equipment consists, are constructed to be hooked in pairs on packsaddles, one on each side.

#### DESCRIPTION OF PACKSADDLE.

The packsaddle used is the large pattern, and weighs, with the following accessories, 53 lb.

Bit, bridoon with reins.  
Breeching, with Ds and chains.  
Covers, waterproof, 6' X 6'.  
Collar, breast, with Ds and chains, neck straps, and buckling pieces.  
Collar, head stall.  
Crupper, leather.  
Girths, pair of.  
Pannels, pair of.  
Rein chain.  
Surcingle or wantie, 14' X 3".  
Tree with front and rear arch.

#### 33. SADDLING AND OFF SADDLING.

The company will be drawn up in two ranks, and pack animals, saddled and bridled, will be brought ten paces in front of, and with their quarters towards the company, the animals to be ten paces apart.

— FILES  
ON THE RIGHT—  
TAKE POST AT THE  
MULES—  
ADVANCE.

{ The named files advance towards the mules. The file on the right marches to the mule on the right, the next file to the next mule, and so on, from right to left. The front and rear rank man in each case separate immediately in rear of the mule, the front rank man passes to the off side and the rear rank man to the near side of the mule, both halting without word of command when opposite and close to the saddle.

OFF SADDLE.

{ The rear rank man turns to the right, unbuckles the girths, commencing with the rear one. The front rank man passes round under the neck of the mule to the near side, unbuckles the neck and breast strap, carries the latter back with him to the off side, and picking up the girths, places the whole upon the saddle. Both men then grasp the pannels of the saddle and sweep it back on to the mule's quarters. The front rank man removes the crupper and breeching and places them on the saddle. Seeing this done the rear rank man grasps the front arch with



the left hand and passes his right arm under the pannels, lifts the saddle clear, takes a pace to his rear and places the saddle, resting on its front arch, on the ground.

SADDLE.

The rear rank man stoops down, grasps the front arch with the left hand and passes his right arm under the rear arch as far as the elbow, lifts the saddle, takes a pace to his front and places it on the mule's quarters. The front rank man then adjusts the breeching and crupper,\* and both men *lift* the saddle forward. The front rank man draws down the girths and breast strap, places the neck strap over the mule's neck, takes the breast strap in his left hand and passes round under the mule's head to the near side; buckles it and returns to the off side. The rear rank man buckles off the girths, commencing with the front one. Both remain steady, facing inwards.

RETIRE.  
HALT.  
FRONT.

} As in hand-seat drill.

The files in excess of the number of available mules will be similarly exercised.

## VII. CACOLET DRILL.

### 34. DESCRIPTION OF CACOLETS.

Cacolets, or folding chairs, are intended for the conveyance on pack animals of patients in the sitting posture.

A pair of the latest pattern (Mark III) cacolets weighs 56 lbs. Each cacolet consists of the following parts:—a seat, or cushion; two hanging bars, terminating in hooks by which the cacolet is attached to the packsaddle; certain parts designed to prevent the patient from falling out, namely, a foot-board and slings, two uprights, a side rail, and front and waist straps. When not in use, the pair of cacolets is closed by being folded against the saddle, to which they are then secured by a surcingle.

### 35. PREPARING, LOADING, UNLOADING AND CLOSING CACOLETS.

The company will be drawn up in two ranks, odd numbers being told off as right files and even numbers as left files. Knee-caps as in hand-seat drill.

The pack animals, loaded with closed cacolets, will be drawn up as in SADDLING. Two patients will be directed to sit on the ground ten paces in front of each mule and two paces apart.

\* Care being taken that no hairs are left under the dock-piece.



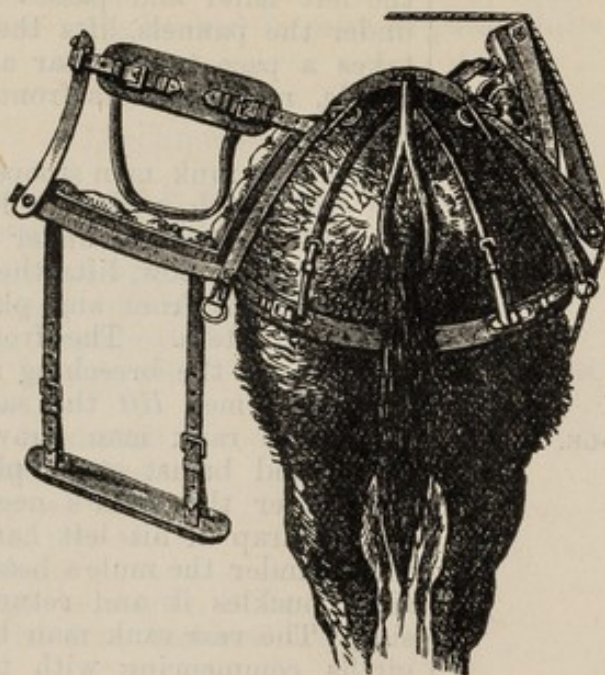


FIG. 86.—END VIEW OF A PAIR OF CACOLETS, SHOWING ONE PREPARED AND THE OTHER CLOSED.

— FILES  
ON THE RIGHT—TAKE  
POST AT THE  
MULES—  
ADVANCE.

The named files advance towards the mules. The two files on the right march to the mule on the right, the next two files to the next mule, and so on from right to left.

The files in each case separate immediately in rear of the mule, the right file passes to the off side, the left file to the near side, the whole halting without word of command when the front rank men are opposite and close to the cacolets.

PREPARE CACOLETS.

Each front rank man turns inwards; the man on the near side unbuckles and removes the surcingle, doubles it twice and hangs it through the front arch towards the near side. Both men then draw down the seats (the rear rank men closing outwards to make room), raise and fix the side rail, unbuckle the waist and front straps, and front together.

TAKE POST AT THE  
WOUNDED—  
ADVANCE.  
BY TWO-HANDED  
SEATS—  
LIFT WOUNDED.

As in hand-seat drill.



- LOAD.** { Each file retires towards the mule, advancing and halting when immediately in front of the cacolet.
- Two.** { On the word *Two*, the patients are raised and placed at the same moment in the cacolets. The patients will be directed to assist in this movement. The front rank man places the foot-board beneath the patient's feet, passes the front strap through the slot in the hanging bar and buckles it. The rear rank man passes the waist strap round the patient and secures it. Both men then take post outside the cacolet.
- UNLOAD.** { Each front rank man unbuckles the front strap and removes the foot-board; the rear rank man unbuckles the waist strap. They then form the two-handed seat beneath the patient's thighs, the front rank man placing himself on the right, the rear rank man on the left of the patient.
- Two.** { On the word *Two*, the patients are lifted clear and carried ten paces to the front.
- LOWER WOUNDED.** As in two-handed seats.
- TAKE POST AT THE MULES. RETIRE.** { Files turn to the rear, take post outside cacolets, halt and front together.
- CLOSE CACOLETS.** { Each front rank man turns inwards, buckles the waist and front straps, lowers the side rail, pushes up the seat, and places the foot-board on the top. The man on the near side takes the surcingle, unfolds it and passes it through the loop between the girths to the man on the off-side, who pulls it through and throws the end over the top of the cacolets to the man on the near side, who buckles it opposite to the centre of the cacolet. Both men front together.
- UNHOOK CACOLETS.** { Each front rank man turns inwards; the man on the near side unbuckles the surcingle, removes it and disposes of it as in *preparing* cacolets. Both men then grasp the closed cacolets, fingers on the cushions, thumbs on the seats, unhook and take a pace to their rear; stoop, place the cacolet on the ground with the hooks pointing away from the mule; place the foot-board on the top of the cacolet and rise together.



HOOK ON CACOLETS.	{	Each front rank man, stooping, removes the foot-board, takes hold of the cacolet, as before, and rises up; steps up to the mule, raises the cacolet, drops the hooks into their places, and lays the foot-board on the top, the men on either side working together.
		The surcingle is then passed, and buckled as in closing cacolets.
RETIRE. HALT. FRONT.	}	As in hand seat drill.

The files in excess of the number of available mules will be similarly exercised.

### 36. LOADING AND UNLOADING CACOLETS WITH REDUCED NUMBERS.

When only three bearers are available, they will take post at the mules, two on the off side and one on the near side.

The loading of both cacolets will be carried out by the two men on the off side, who will commence with the cacolet on that side. The man on the near side holding down the near cacolet by the side rail while the opposite cacolet is being loaded, and until his own cacolet is loaded.

In unloading, the cacolet on the near side will be first unloaded by the two bearers from the off side, the man on the near side balancing the cacolet on the off side as before.

The cacolet on the off side will then be unloaded, and the bearers resume their positions outside their respective cacolets.

### 37. DIRECTIONS FOR ASSISTING WOUNDED ON AND OFF HORSES.

Three bearers are required, four if the patient be quite helpless or if the horse be tall and the bearers short. No. 1 bearer always holds the horse's head, 2, 3, and if necessary, 4, carry and steady the patient.

The practice can be carried out from either the near or off side.

#### *Dismounting.*

(a) Injuries of the upper extremities not very severe.

No. 1 stands to horse's head.

No. 2 on the side at which the patient is to dismount.

No. 3 on the opposite side.

No. 2 steadies the patient.

No. 3 takes the patient's foot out of the stirrup and passes the leg across, over the pommel, to No. 2, who then grasps both legs, at the same time looking towards the horse's head and standing on the side of the patient farthest from it.

No. 3 passes round the horse's head and Nos. 2 and 3 ease the patient down and form a two-handed seat.



*(b) Wounds of lower extremities.*

The same detail, except that the patient should be dismounted on the side on which the injured limb is.

*Mounting.*

*(a)* In injuries of the upper extremities, if patient cannot walk :

Nos. 2 and 3 carry by two-handed seat, if to near side, No. 2 in rear, patient's back to the horse.

Raise and seat patient in the saddle, the patient assisting with the uninjured hand, which should be to the front, and, in injuries of the left arm, to the near side, and of the right arm to the off side.

The foot to the rear is placed in the stirrup and steadied by No. 2.

No. 3 passes by the head of the horse and steadies the patient, and the leg to the front is passed round over the pommel and placed in the stirrup.

Stirrups may be tied together under the horse's belly with the patient's straps.

Nos. 2 and 3 steady him while No. 1 leads the horse.

*(b) In wounds of the lower extremities :*

The patient is carried similarly by the two-handed seat, the legs tied together and the injured limb towards the horse's head, No. 2 in rear.

The patient is raised as before, but sits side-saddle ; the uninjured foot is placed in the stirrup, and the bearers steady from both sides.

In the case of a patient being helpless, with an injury of the upper extremity :

No. 4 bearer mounts and covers the wallets with a coat.

The patient is raised as before by Nos. 2, 3 and 4 assisting, and seated on the wallets. The front leg is put across, and No. 4 steadies the patient between his arms, Nos. 2 and 3 assisting.

In injuries of the lower extremity, the patient being helpless :

The procedure is the same, except that the leg is not put across.

The injured leg should be to the front.

Advantage should be taken of sloping ground, the bearers standing on the higher level in mounting and dismounting the patient.

If the horse be over fifteen hands, and the bearers are not tall, some difficulty is experienced in transferring a patient from a two-handed seat to the saddle. In this case a fourth bearer may be required to mount behind the saddle and help the patient to his place, then dismounting.

If the horse is unsteady, hold up one foreleg, the knee bent, and, if necessary, blindfold the horse.

A man accustomed to horses should always be No. 1.

If the patient be wearing spurs, these must invariably be removed.

R.A.M.C. HISTORICAL MUSEUM,

QUEEN ELIZABETH BARRACKS.

CROOKHAM, HANTS.



FIELD TRAINING.

38. ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF BEARER COMPANIES.

Personnel.

The personnel of the war establishment of a bearer company consists of 1 major in command, and 2 captains or lieutenants, 1 serjeant-major, 6 staff-serjeants and serjeants, 6 corporals, 44 privates and 1 bugler of the medical corps, and one warrant officer, 1 serjeant, and 37 rank and file of the Army Service Corps attached for transport duties.

Disposition in action.

In action the company is normally distributed thus :

- I. Two stretcher sections under a captain or lieutenant, each section consisting of 1 serjeant and 4 stretcher squads.
- II. 1 serjeant and bugler at the collecting station.
- III. 5 corporals and 5 privates as wagon orderlies, each in charge of an ambulance.
- IV. The major, 1 captain or lieutenant, 1 serjeant-major, 2 serjeants (1 as compounder), 1 corporal and 4 privates (1 as cook) at the dressing station.
- V. 1 staff-serjeant, 2 privates (company cooks), and 1 private (supernumerary) of the medical corps, and 4 bātmēn, 1 cook, and 2 supernumeraries of the transport section in rear with the company baggage, supplies, &c.
- VI. The remainder of the Army Service Corps will be with their respective vehicles.

Wheeled transport.

The wheeled transport of a bearer company includes ambulance wagons, general Service wagons for equipment and medical stores, store carts and a water cart. The ambulance wagons or other sick carriage are divided into two Lines. The First Line is intended to convey the wounded from the collecting station to the dressing station, and the Second Line to carry them from the dressing station to the field hospital. The proportion of carriage detailed for each of these services will in every case be determined by the officer commanding the bearer company, failing the receipt of orders from higher authority. It will rest with him to decide, from consideration of the character of the enemy, the rapidity with which the wounded are being brought in, the state of the roads, the distance between the collecting station and the dressing station, and between the latter and the field hospital, how best to employ the ambulances at his disposal. It may in some cases seem advisable to employ, in the first place, the carriage of both lines between the collecting station and dressing station, while under other circumstances it may be better to at once employ the ambulances of the Second Line in evacuating the dressing station. A rapid review of the conditions referred to will enable him promptly to decide whether the rendezvous of both lines of ambulances shall in the first place be at the collecting station, or whether he will order only those of the First Line thither, and those of the Second Line to rendezvous at the dressing station.

Distribution of sick carriage.

Pack transport.

The pack transport of a bearer company for use in mountain warfare, or where there are no roads suitable for wagons or carts, consists of cacolets for the transport of the wounded, and field



panniers, &c., for the transport of stores, the whole being carried by pack animals.

The stretcher sections will be sent out to succour and collect the wounded. The No. 4 of each squad will be in charge of his squad, and on the two men who are not actually carrying the stretcher will devolve the duty of removing the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements of the wounded to the rear, and of carrying the surgical haversack and water-bottle. The squads will bring the wounded to the collecting station and place them in the ambulance or other sick carriage, returning at once to the scene of action, and taking fresh stretchers with them. The stretcher squads will not pass in rear of the collecting station.

Duty of  
stretcher  
sections.

The collecting station will usually be under shelter, and, if possible, near a road, but as near the fighting line as is consistent with safety. The serjeant in charge of it will have in his care a Field Companion and water-bottle, and a small reserve of bandages and first dressings to replenish the surgical haversacks of the bearers.

Collecting  
station.

The ambulances or other sick carriage ordered to rendezvous at the collecting station will move off to the dressing station as they are loaded with wounded, each under charge of a wagon orderly. After taking the wounded to the dressing station, those of the First Line will return at once to the collecting station, and they will never go in rear of the dressing station until the field has been cleared.

Ambulances  
of First  
Line.

The dressing station will, if possible, be out of fire near a road, and advantage will always be taken of a good water supply and of buildings or other shelter in the vicinity of the scene of action. The necessary surgical and medical equipment, medical comforts, water cart, and, if so ordered, the ambulances constituting the Second Line, or, in mountain warfare, the whole of the pack transport, will be assembled at the dressing station, and if no building is available the operating tent will be pitched. Here beef tea and stimulants will be got ready, and every preparation made to succour the wounded as they come in.

Dressing  
station.

After the wounded are dressed they will be placed in the ambulances of the Second Line or other sick carriage, and taken to the field hospital. As soon as they have been transferred to the field hospital, the wagon orderlies will return with the ambulances to the dressing station. Before despatching wounded to the rear, the officer commanding the bearer company will ascertain, by signal or otherwise, that the field hospital is ready to receive them.

Ambulances  
of Second  
Line.

The remainder of the company left in charge of the baggage and supplies will have food ready for the company at the close of an action.

Baggage  
party.

The foregoing instructions must necessarily be varied to meet the exigencies of the locality and warfare in which the army is engaged, and according to the need of advancing or retiring the collecting and dressing stations, on a forward or retrograde movement of the troops being made. The general principle will, however, always be kept in view of having the collecting station as near the fighting line as possible, and at no great distance from the dressing station, so as to shorten the journeys of the bearers

Application  
of general  
principle.



and the ambulances of the First Line and bring the wounded within reach of surgical aid as speedily as possible. In some cases, and invariably with mountain equipment, the collecting and dressing stations will be combined.

**Distinguishing flags and lamps.** All medical establishments in the field are distinguished during daytime by a flag bearing a red cross on a white ground, and during the night by two white lamps placed side by side. Directing red cross flags will be placed between the collecting and dressing stations, and between the latter and the field hospitals to mark the road.

**Searching woods and ditches.** When all the wounded have been removed from the open, the woods and ditches in the neighbourhood will be methodically searched, so that there may be no possibility of any wounded remaining uncared for. Lanterns for searching in the dark form part of the equipment of a bearer company.

**Search lanterns.** When the necessary surgical treatment has been afforded, the officer will attach\* to the clothes of the wounded man a "specification tally" (Army Book 166), on which will be specified his regiment, number, rank, and name, with the nature of the injury, the treatment, and any precautions required in transport. The soldier's name and the nature of his wound will also be entered on the counterfoil of the tally book. Green-coloured tallies will be used for serious cases and for those requiring immediate attention, and white tallies for other cases.

**Specification tallies.** The arms, ammunition, and accoutrements of a wounded man will be carried with him to the Dressing Station and Field Hospital, and handed over to the quartermaster of the hospital into which he is received.

**Disposal of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements.** At the close of an action, and when the Dressing Stations have been evacuated, the bearer companies will rendezvous with the brigades to which they are attached and in the vicinity of the field hospitals, unless otherwise ordered.

**Rendezvous after an action.**

### 39. BEARER COMPANY PRACTICE.

#### *With Wheeled Transport.*

**Order of march.** The bearer company will be drawn up in column. (See Fig. 97, page 159). The Collecting Station party and the Dressing Station party will be detailed before marching off. The ambulance wagons, each accompanied by a wagon orderly, general service wagons, carts and water cart will parade in rear. In front of the bearer company a party of men told off to act as patients, in marching order, but with their valises empty, will be formed up as a separate company in charge of an officer or non-commissioned officer who will be provided with specification tallies (see para. 38) to be distributed one to each man, stating the nature of his supposed injury. These tallies will be numbered, and the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Collecting Station will enter in a note book, as each wounded man is brought in, the number of the tally and the name of the No. 4 of the squad, so as to trace by whom the dressing was applied.

**Soldiers acting as patients to have tallies showing their supposed injuries.**

\* Unless this has been already done by the medical officer accompanying the man's regiment.



## KEY TO FIGS. 87, 88, 97, AND 98.

LIEUT.-COLONEL.	TRANSPORT WAGON OFFICER.	PRIVATE.	GENERAL SERVICE WAGON.
MAJOR.	STAFF SERJEANT.	PRIVATE AS WAGON ORDERLY.	CART.
CAPTAIN.	SERJEANT.	BUGLER.	WATER-CART.
LIEUTENANT.	CORPORAL.	AMBULANCE WAGON.	
QUARTERMASTER.			
SERJEANT-MAJOR.			



COLUMN OF ROUTE  
FORM FOURS—RIGHT  
—BY THE LEFT.  
QUICK MARCH

The officer in command having inspected the parade will march it off in column of route, the warrant officer in charge of the transport giving the executive command to the drivers.

Formation of Dressing Station.

On reaching suitable ground the HALT will be sounded and the order FORM DRESSING STATION given.

On this order the Dressing Station party will be detached from the main body, and with the General Service wagons, carts, water cart, and if so ordered, the Second Line of ambulances will take up their position on the ground selected, and proceed to form the Dressing Station under the orders of the officer commanding.

Formation of Collecting Station.

On the ADVANCE being sounded, the remainder with the First Line of ambulance wagons, will proceed further on and form a Collecting Station in a suitable place under the orders of one of the remaining officers. The Collecting Station should be in a sheltered position and at a sufficient distance from the Dressing Station to illustrate the method of working. It is formed by the wagons aligned at close interval with horses' heads to the rear. Its position should be marked by a Red Cross Flag.

Distribution of patients.

The patients will be marched on for about five hundred yards, distributed over the ground and directed to lie down.

Preparations by wagon orderlies.

As soon as the Collecting Station is formed the wagon orderlies will get out the stretchers, haversacks and water-bottles; place them together on one side, and prepare the wagons; the field companion being given over to the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Collecting Station.

Searching for wounded.

The bearers will be formed up and told off as in Stretcher Drill in front of the line of wagons. The Nos. 3 will be filed on stretchers, the Nos. 4 on haversacks and water-bottles. The officer in charge will then move the sections off towards the wounded—a non-commissioned officer being in charge of each section; as he approaches the scene of action he will give the order SEARCH FOR WOUNDED. On this command the squads will extend, each acting independently under the orders of its No. 4, and proceed by the quickest route towards the wounded, the non-commissioned officers keeping touch with their respective sections, the officer supervising the whole.

First aid to wounded.

On reaching a wounded man the squad halts, No. 1 one pace from the patient's head; the stretcher is lowered and prepared by the Nos. 1 and 3, the No. 4 giving the commands "Lower Stretcher," "Prepare Stretcher"; the No. 4 doubling to the right side, and No. 2 to the left attend to the patient, applying such dressings as are indicated by the nature of the supposed injuries; removing and taking charge of his equipment. The patient will then be placed on the stretcher in the usual way, the No. 1 placing himself opposite the patient's knees, and No. 3 opposite the shoulders, unless his injury is so slight as to allow of his walking to the Collecting Station, where he will be placed in the ambulance wagon for transport to the Dressing Station. The words of command given by No. 4 will be as in Stretcher and Ambulance Wagon Drills.

Accoutrements to be utilized.

The equipment and accoutrements of the patient should be used,



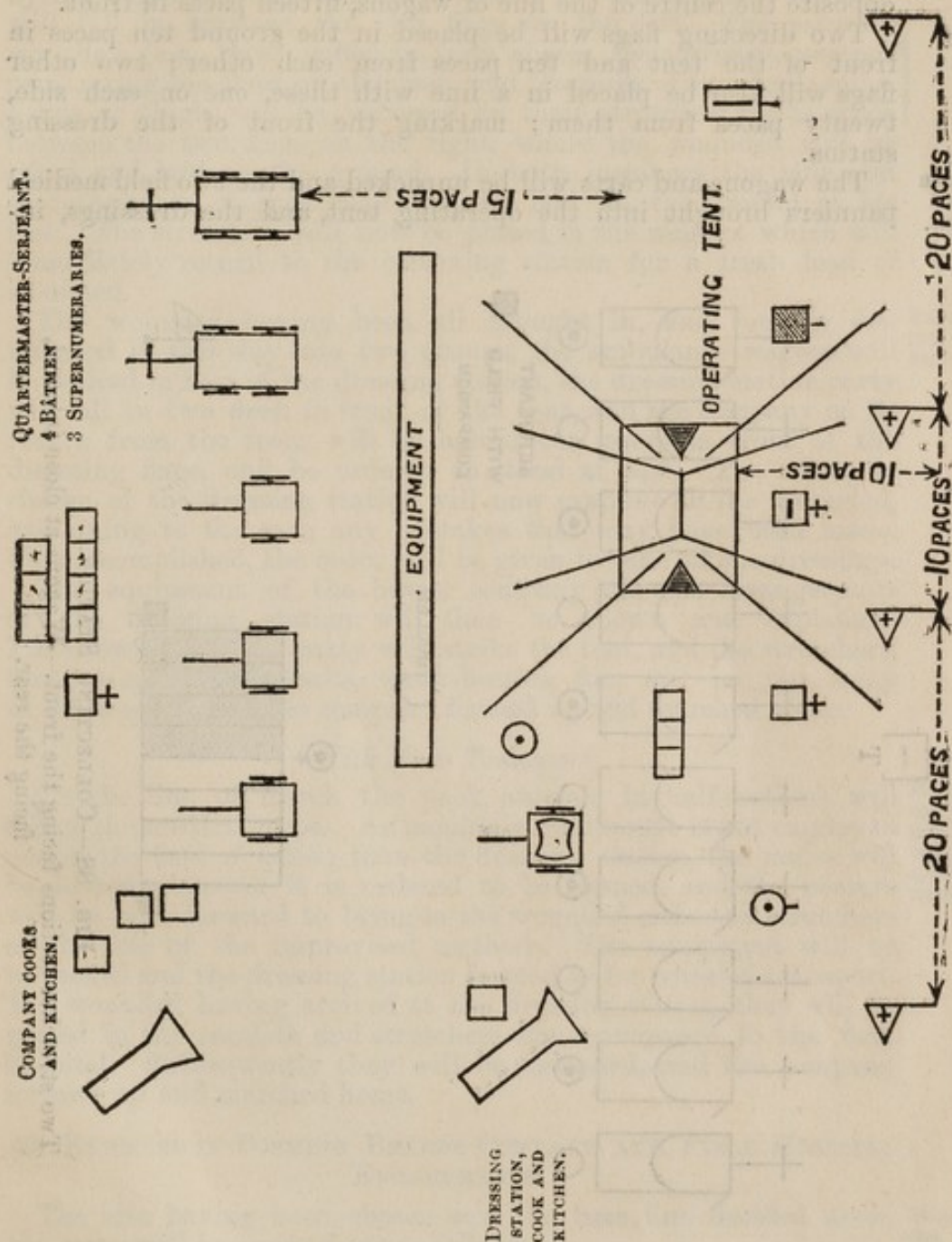


FIG. 87.—PLAN OF DRESSING STATION.

as far as possible, to supplement the splints and bandages carried by the No. 4.

While the collecting station party has been at work the dressing station party will have pitched the operating tent and prepared the dressing station as follows :—

The second line of ambulance wagons, if so ordered, the general service wagons, carts and water cart, will form line at close interval, horses' heads to the rear.

(M.M.C.)

Work at the dressing station.

Arrangement of wagons.



Operating tent.

The operating tent will be taken out of the wagon and pitched opposite the centre of the line of wagons, fifteen paces in front.

Directing flags.

Two directing flags will be placed in the ground ten paces in front of the tent and ten paces from each other; two other flags will also be placed in a line with these, one on each side, twenty paces from them; marking the front of the dressing station.

Preparation of surgical equipment.

The wagons and carts will be unpacked and the two field medical panniers brought into the operating tent, and the dressings, in-

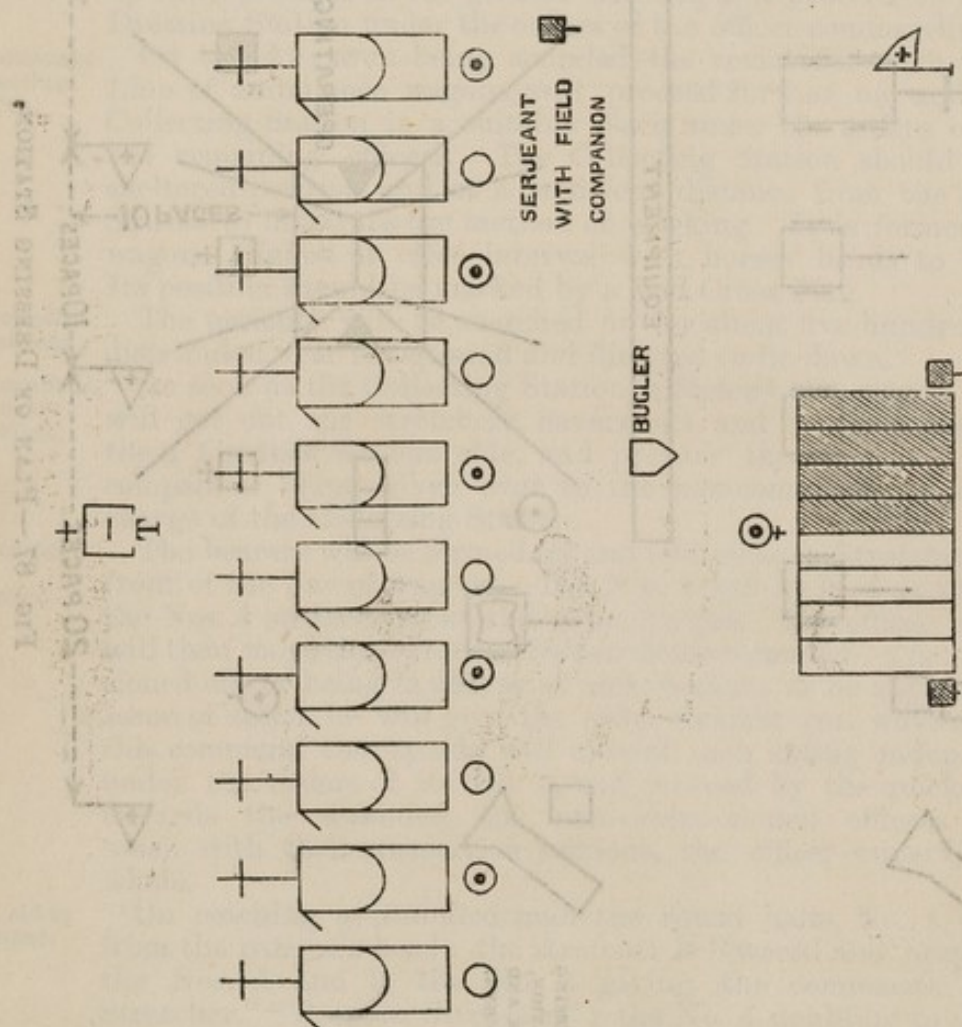


FIG. 88.—COLLECTING STATION.  
Two stretcher sections facing the front. Wagons at close interval, facing the rear.

struments, &c taken out and arranged ready for use. The operating table is prepared. The remainder of the equipment will be placed on the ground between the tent and the wagons, so as to be at hand when required.

Trench kitchen.

Trench kitchens will be dug in a suitable spot in rear or to one side of the dressing station; fires will be lighted and water boiled ready to provide the wounded with hot drinks on arrival.

Arrival of wounded.

As each ambulance wagon arrives at the dressing station from the front, it will halt and reverse opposite the space between the



two flags in front of the tent. The dressing station party, assisted by the wagon orderly, will then unload it. The slightly wounded will fall in between the two flags on the left. The severely wounded (*e.g.*, those suffering from shock, hæmorrhage, wounds penetrating the chest or abdomen, and fractures of the skull, spine, pelvis or thigh) will be conveyed on their stretchers to the space between the two flags on the right, where the wounded will be lifted and laid on the ground. In both instances the rifle and accoutrements of each man will be laid on the ground at his feet. The stretchers will now be placed in the wagons, which will immediately return to the collecting station for a fresh load of wounded.

The wounded having been all brought in, and roughly distributed in this way into two groups, the ambulance wagons will be retired in rear of the dressing station, the dressing station party will fall in two deep in front of the tent, and the company on its return from the front will be halted ten paces in front of the directing flags, and be ordered to stand at ease. The officer in charge of the dressing station will now examine all the wounded, explaining to the men any mistakes that may have been made. This accomplished, the order will be given to take off the dressings.

Examination of work done.

The equipment of the bearer company and the arrangements of the dressing station will then be shown and explained. The dressing station party will strike the tent, and the stretchers, tent, surgical haversacks, water-bottles, &c., will be put away in the wagons, and the company formed up and marched home.

#### *With Pack Transport.*

On the line of march the pack animals in half-sections will follow the medical corps. As mountain equipment is not employed nearer the field of action than the dressing station, the mules will be halted wherever it is ordered to be formed, and the bearers will be sent forward to bring in the wounded either on stretchers or by one of the improvised methods. The equipment will be unpacked and the dressing station formed as for wheeled transport. The wounded having arrived at the dressing station, they will be placed in the cacolets and stretchers for conveyance to the field hospital. Subsequently they will be unloaded, and the company formed up and marched home.

Mountain equipment not carried beyond the dressing station.

#### 40. EXERCISE IN FORMING BEARER COMPANY AND FIELD HOSPITAL ENCAMPMENTS.

The site having been chosen and the base line decided upon, the camp will be marked out as follows:—

Choice of site.

Mark the base point with a flag; measure off the distance required for the front of the camp, *viz.*: for a Bearer Company 60 yards, or 72 paces; for a Field Hospital 70 yards, or 84 paces; mark this with a second flag. The front of the camp being thus laid down, the rear of the ground will now be determined. Place a flag, or man, on the front alignment 6 feet from the base point; another flag, or man, 8 feet from the base point, towards the rear and 10 feet diagonally from the other flag, or man; the angle thus formed will be a right angle. Place the third camp colour in the

Marking out camp.

(M.M.C.)

K 2



Pitching  
tents.

same straight line as the 8 feet side of the triangle and distant from the base point 100 yards, or 120 paces, for the Bearer Company, and 160 yards, or 192 paces, for the Field Hospital. The rear line of the camp will be equal in length and parallel to the base line, and will be marked by the fourth camp colour.

The several rows of tents will now be pitched in the manner described in para. 44. Each row of tents will be accurately dressed from the front as well as from the flank. The distances between tents, &c., to be in accordance with the plans given in the Encampment Regulations, as follows :--

Examine  
the  
ground  
with  
care.

The wounded having been all brought in, and roughly dis-  
tributed in this way into two groups, the ambulance wagons will  
be ordered in front of the dressing station, the dressing station party  
will fall in two deep in front of the tent, and the company on its  
return from the front will be halted ten paces in front of the  
dressing stage and be ordered to stand at ease. The officer in  
charge of the dressing station will now examine all the wounded,  
explaining to the men any mistakes that may have been made.  
This accomplished, the order will be given to take off the dressings.  
The equipment of the bearer company and the arrangements  
of the dressing station will then be shown and explained.  
The dressing station party will strike the tent, and the stretchers  
tent, surgical instruments, water-bottles, &c., will be put away  
in the wagons, and the company formed up and marched home.

Mountain  
equipment  
not carried  
beyond the  
dressing  
station.

On the line of march the pack animals in half-sections will  
follow the medical corps. As mountain equipment is not employed  
near the field of action than the dressing station, the mules will  
be halted wherever it is ordered to be formed, and the bearers  
will be sent forward to bring in the wounded either on stretchers  
or by one of the improvised methods. The equipment will be  
unpacked and the dressing station formed as for wheeled transport.  
The wounded having arrived at the dressing station, they will be  
placed in the stretchers and stretchers for conveyance to the field  
hospital. Subsequently they will be unhitched, and the company  
formed up and marched home.

#### 40. EXERCISES IN FORMING BEARER COMPANY AND FIELD HOSPITAL. EXERCISES.

Choose a  
site.

The site having been chosen and the base line decided upon, the  
camp will be marked out as follows :--

Station in  
camp.

Mark the base point with a flag; measure off the distance  
required for the front of the camp, viz. : for a Bearer Company  
80 yards or 96 paces; for a Field Hospital 120 yards or 144 paces;  
mark this with a second flag. The front of the camp being thus  
laid down, the rest of the ground will now be determined. Place  
a flag or pole on the front alignment 8 feet from the base point;  
another flag or pole 2 feet from the base point towards the rear  
and 16 feet diagonally from the other flag or pole; the angle thus  
formed will be a right angle. Place the third camp colour in the  
formed will be a right angle. Place the third camp colour in the



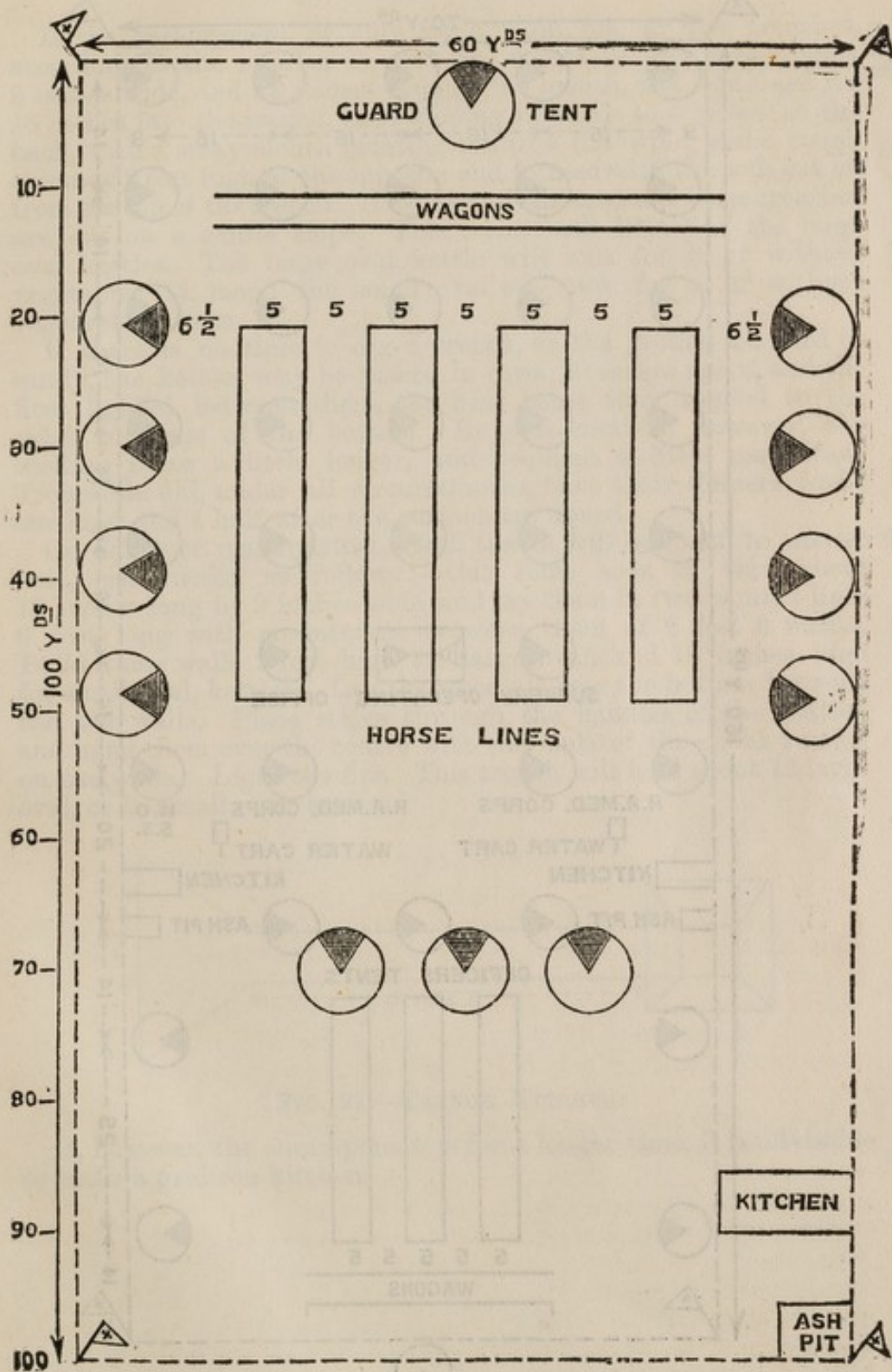


FIG. 89.—BEARER COMPANY CAMP.  
(Service Abroad.)



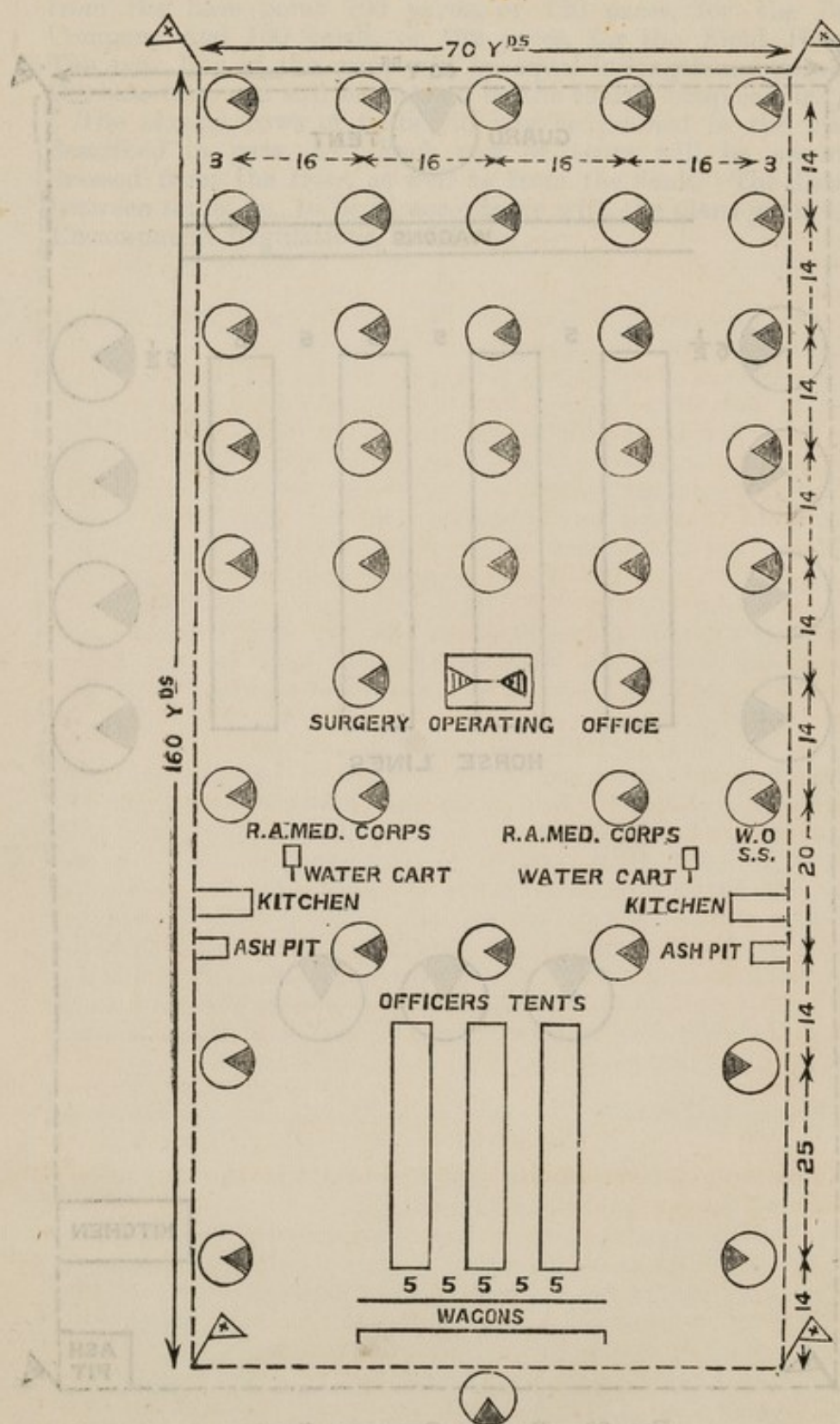


FIG. 90.—FIELD HOSPITAL CAMP.  
(Service Abroad.)  
(Scale 30 yards to 1 inch.).



## 41. FIELD KITCHENS.

If the encampment be only for a night, one or two trenches, according to the number to cook for, should be dug 6 feet long, 9 inches wide, and 18 inches deep at the mouth, and continued for 18 inches into the trench, then sloping upwards to 4 inches at the back, with a splay mouth pointing towards the wind, and a rough chimney 2 feet high at the opposite end formed with the sods cut off from the top of the trench. It will be advantageous if these trenches are cut on a gentle slope. This trench will hold 7 of the large oval kettles. The large oval kettle will cook for 8, or without vegetables 15, men; the small oval will cook for 5, or without vegetables 8, men.

Preparation  
for one  
night's halt.

If there is no time to dig a trench, or the ground be hard or sandy, the kettles may be placed in rows, 10 inches apart, and the fires lighted between them, the heat being thus applied to the sides in place of the bottom. By this method, however, the cooking takes a little longer, and requires a little more fuel. Troops should, under all circumstances, have their dinners ready one hour and a half after the rations are issued.

On damp or marshy sites a wall trench will be found to answer best, constructed as follows:—Cut some sods of turf about 18 inches long by 9 inches wide, and lay them in two parallel lines 6 feet long with an interval between them of 2 feet 6 inches. Build these walls 2 feet high for large oval, and 18 inches high for small oval, kettles. Lay the wood all over the bottom between the two walls. Place sticks through the handles of the kettles, and hang them over the centre with the ends of the sticks resting on the walls. Light the fire. This trench will hold about 12 large oval, or 20 small oval, kettles.

Wall trench.

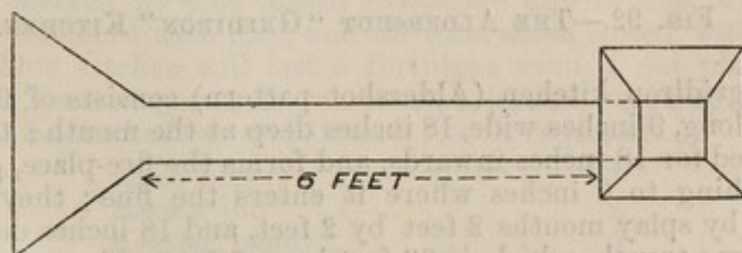
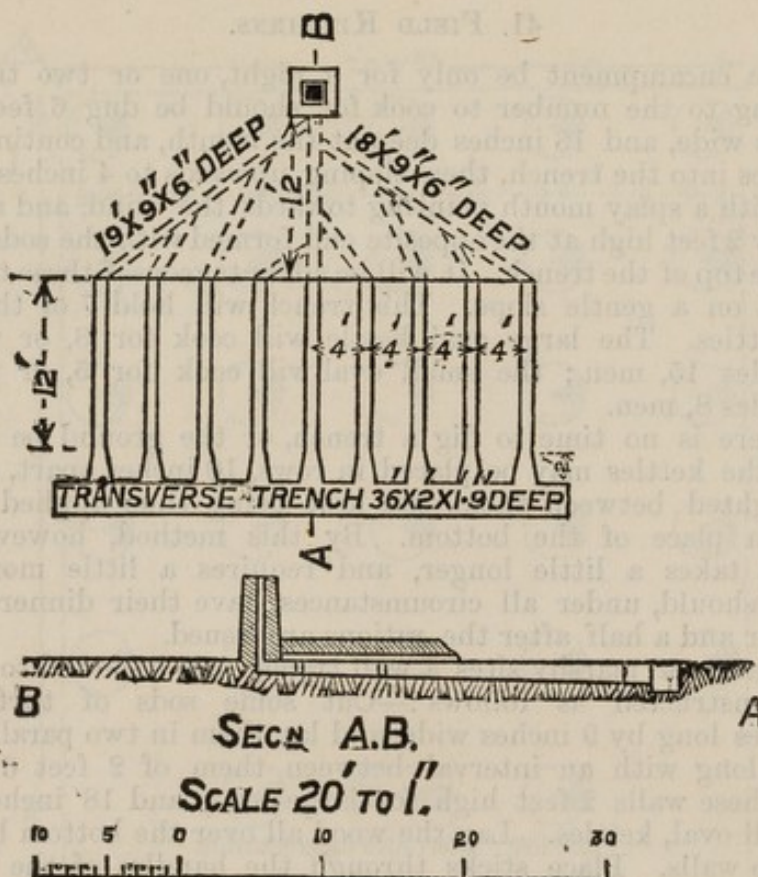


FIG. 91.—TRENCH KITCHEN.

If, however, the encampment is for a longer time, it is advisable to make a gridiron kitchen.

Gridiron  
kitchen.





Chimney 6 feet high, 3 feet square at bottom, sloping to 2 feet at top. The trenches are 12 feet long, 9 inches wide, 18 inches deep at the mouth, and continuing so for 18 inches in the trench, then sloping to 6 inches on entering the flue.

FIG. 92.—THE ALDERSHOT "GRIDIRON" KITCHEN.

The gridiron kitchen (Aldershot pattern) consists of 9 trenches 12 feet long, 9 inches wide, 18 inches deep at the mouth; this depth is carried for 18 inches inwards, and forms the fire-place, gradually diminishing to 6 inches where it enters the flue; they are connected by splay mouths 2 feet by 2 feet, and 18 inches deep to the transverse trench, which is 36 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 21 inches deep.

The centre trench is connected with the chimney (6 feet high, 3 feet square at the bottom, sloping gradually up to 2 feet square at the top) by a flue 12 feet long, 9 inches wide, and 6 inches deep, covered with the sods removed from the trenches.

To mark out the kitchen, drive a picket to mark the centre of the chimney, a second one 12 feet below, which will mark the top centre of the trench; the third one, 12 feet below, marking the bottom centre of the trench; the fourth one, 2 feet below, marks the centre of the splay mouth; and the fifth, 2 feet below, the outer edge of the transverse trench. For a single trench this would be 4 feet long. For each extra trench added a picket would be driven in 4 feet from each of the latter 4 pickets used in forming



the centre or main trench, and parallel to it, leaving after the excavations 3 feet 3 inches for the cooks to work in, the top of each trench being attached to the chimney by a covered flue as shown in diagram.

Where it is possible to build the kitchen on a slope, flues are not required. The trench should be lengthened 1 foot, and a chimney about 2 feet high will be found sufficient to provide the draught and carry away the smoke.

*Construction.*—One man excavates each trench, commencing from the ends nearest the chimney; another man cuts out the bottom of the chimney, and builds it up with the sods cut in construction of the trenches. The third man excavates the draught or flue, which is 12 feet long, 9 inches wide, and 6 inches deep; and as soon as the trenches are dug, he cuts a flue from the head of each into the main flue, taking care that the openings from the outer tunnels do not face one another (which would interfere with the proper working of the draught), then covers the flue with turf or sods from the top of the trenches to the chimney.

The other two men excavate the transverse trench, and provide turf for the construction of the chimney.

The men, on the completion of the trenches, are employed respectively in providing and mixing clay, carrying water, and covering the trenches for the reception of the kettles.

Great care must be taken in the construction of the chimney; all holes and interstices must be plastered with clay.

The inside of the trenches may be plastered with clay if it be plentiful. If this is done the dimensions should be slightly increased. If the clay is scarce the trenches should be cut smooth. Each trench will accommodate about 11 oval or 12 small oval kettles, the holes for which should be modelled in clay, using the base of a kettle as a mould. The intervals across the trench should be covered by sods placed grass-side downwards, or hoop-iron-sticks plastered with clay, and all interstices closed with clay or sods. This kitchen will last a fortnight even if not plastered with clay. Time required to construct, 8 hours; working party, 1 non-commissioned officer and 12 men; tools required:

Axes, pick	...	....	....	3
Hooks, bill	...	....	....	2
Kettles, camp	....	....	....	9
Pickets, bundle of	....	....	....	1
Spades	....	....	....	11

It will be seen that this kitchen admits of easy extension by the addition of more trenches.

*Advantages.*—More room is provided between the trenches for the cooks to work in; less time is required to build. 18 feet less ground is required to provide this transverse trench; the flues are easy to repair.

#### 42. PORTABLE STOVE.

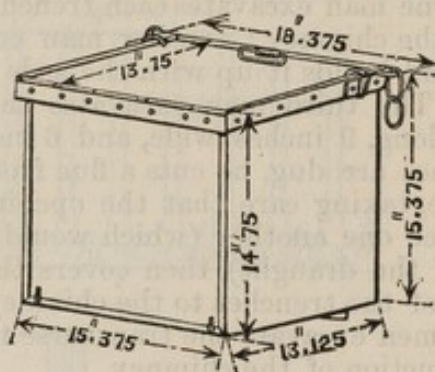
This stove is for use in field, stationary, and base hospitals. It consists of two ovens, two boilers with lids, four baking dishes, one grate and two shelves.



The ovens (one of which is smaller than the other) are made of steel plate. The grate is made of wrought-iron, and the boilers and baking dishes of tin-plate.

Each apparatus is considered capable of cooking for 50 patients

PACKED.



READY FOR USE.

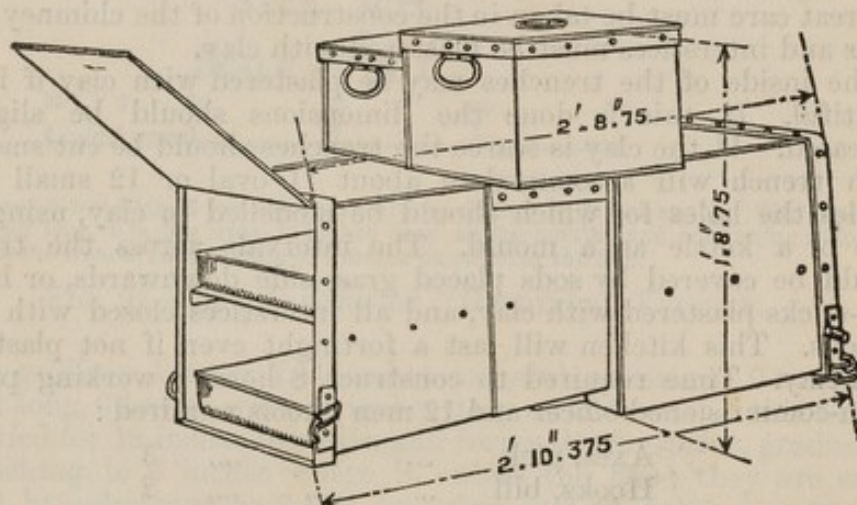


FIG. 93.—TO PUT THE STOVE TOGETHER FOR USE.

Place the ovens back to back, leaving space between them to receive the grate, which is provided with four hooks to engage in slots in angle pieces fixed to the bottoms of the ovens. Before the grate is set in its place, connect the ovens together by means of the plates pivoting on the sides of the smaller oven, and furnished with hooks to fit into slots cut in the top of the larger oven. These plates, when in position, close in the fire space. The doors of the oven have their hinges at top, and open upwards. Each oven has a movable shelf of plate-iron to rest on a ledge, and intended to receive one baking dish, the second being placed on the bottom of the oven. The boilers rest on the top of the ovens, over the fire.



*To pack the stove for transport.*

Place the small oven inside the large one, with the large shelf on its top, and the small shelf at one side of it. Put the small boiler into the large one, and place the latter with the baking dishes inside the small oven. Place the grate in last, resting on the boiler. In packing the grate, place the bottom bars (not the hooks) next the boiler, or the latter will be injured.

The large oven is fitted with links for pack transport.

Total weight	....	....	....	....	....	lb.
Dimensions, packed for transport—						in.
Height	....	....	....	....	....	14
Length	....	....	....	....	....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Depth	....	....	....	....	....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$

## 43. LATRINES.

Latrines should be made as soon as the troops arrive on the ground. Selection of situation.

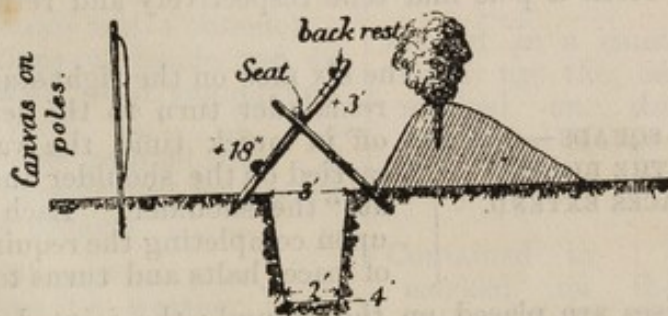
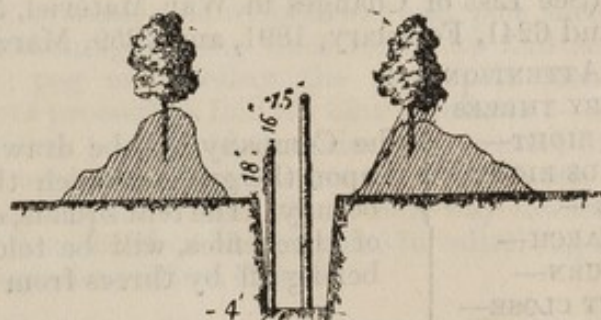


FIG. 94.—LATRINES.

A small shallow trench will suffice for one night, and should be invariably filled in in the morning, before the troops march off. In standing camps latrines may be made with seats, as shown in Fig. 94. Preparation for one night's halt.

The seat being a simple rough pole, the trench should be made as narrow as possible, and from 3 to 4 feet deep. A fatigue party For a longer stay.



should throw a couple of inches of earth over the soil every day. This, if carefully done, will prevent all smell.

Urinals.

In a standing camp urinals should be established.

#### 44. TENT PITCHING EXERCISE.

Patterns of circular tents.

The latest patterns of circular single tents are Mark III, Mark IV, and Mark V. These tents are intended to accommodate 15 soldiers or 4 patients. They are made of duck, are provided with 6 inch eaves to carry off water clear of the walls, and have three ventilators covered with bibs. Mark III weighs, without appurtenances,  $41\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., has an internal capacity of 623 cubic feet, and its diameter is 13 feet. It has 23 bracing lines, 21 looping lines, and 45 pins are supplied with each tent, 42 being actually required to pitch it. Mark IV weighs  $44\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., has an internal capacity of 672 cubic feet, and its diameter is 13 feet 6 inches. It has 24 bracing lines, 22 looping lines, and 47 pins are supplied with each tent, 44 being actually required to pitch it. The height of the walls of both patterns is 2 feet 2 inches, and the pole, suitable for both patterns, is in two parts and is 9 feet 9 inches long. Mark V weighs  $49\frac{3}{4}$  lbs., but in other respects is similar to Mark IV. (See List of Changes in War Matériel, 5355, January, 1888, 6240 and 6241, February, 1891, and 7359, March, 1894.)

Pitching tents.

COMPANY—ATTENTION  
—NUMBER BY THREES  
FROM THE RIGHT—  
TENT SQUADS RIGHT  
FORM—  
QUICK MARCH—  
LEFT TURN—  
ON THE LEFT CLOSE—  
QUICK MARCH.

The Company will be drawn up two deep upon the ground which the tents are to occupy. The tent squads, each consisting of three files, will be told off by numbering off by threes from the right.

The front rank are pole men, second rank are packers, and the third rank are peg men. A pole man and packer from each squad will then fetch a pole and tent respectively and return to their places.

TENT SQUADS—  
FROM THE RIGHT  
TO —\* PACES EXTEND.

The six men on the right stand fast; the remainder turn to the left and step off in quick time, the valises being carried on the shoulder and the poles at "the shoulder." Each tent squad upon completing the required number of paces halts and turns to the front.

The valises are placed on the ground; the jointed poles fitted together and held upright between the feet; the pole man holding it looks to the right for his dressing. STEADY is given when this has been effected. In the meantime the packers open the valise, remove the tent and peg bag, and adjust the mallets, being assisted by the peg men. The second pole man drives in a peg (flat surface facing the direction in which the tent is to be raised)


\* Ten paces will be found a convenient distance.



between the heels of the other pole man. Open out the tent; lower the pole and insert it into the cup at the head of the tent; the base of the pole is placed against the peg; the fly of the doorway fastened over the pole as this lies upon the ground. The two pole men get inside the tent, the four other men each take a peg and a red runner; all being ready, at a given signal the tents are raised simultaneously by the pole men acting in concert with the others. The four pegs for the red runners are at once driven in and the runners placed upon them; the pegs for the other runners and for the tent walls are then placed, care being taken that the former are in a straight line with the seams and at such a distance as will insure the runners being midway between the tent and the peg.

A small trench and drain will then be dug around the tent. The mallets, valises, &c., are placed inside the tent; the doorway laced up, and the squad falls in before its tent.

*To Strike the Tent.*—Unlace the doorway, leaving the fly fastened; remove the valise and mallets; roll up and secure with a hitch the bracing lines, except those attached to the red runners. Detach the walls from the pegs. Striking tents.

Pole men enter the tent and grasp the pole; remainder of squad stand by the four red runners; the signal being given, the tent is lowered to the ground, pole withdrawn, and pole men come from under tent; remaining bracing lines rolled up and secured; tent dragged clear; peg men collect the pegs, pole men lash poles together, packers proceed to fold up tent as follows:—Spread it out neatly in this form  and fold the sides over to meet in the centre; fold right over again until breadth required for depth of tent bag is obtained, fold down the head about half-way towards the base, roll up tightly from head to base, replace in valise, bag being placed on top. The squads are then closed.

#### 45. HOSPITAL MARQUEE PITCHING EXERCISE.

A hospital marquee, weighing 512 lbs. complete, consists of—				Description of marquee
1 inside linen roof ....	....	....	} Packed in a canvas valise, laced up the centre, and marked on the outside "Hospital Marquee."	
1 outside ditto ....	....	....		
8 walls (4 inside and 4 outside) ....	....	....		
82 bracing lines (40 inside and 42 outside), with wood runner and button to each ....	....	....		
2 wooden vases, painted red ....	....	....		
2 weather lines (90 feet long each) with large runners ....	....	....	} Contained in 1 peg bag marked on the outside with contents and marquee to which it belongs.	
180 small tent pegs ....	....	....		
4 large ditto (for weather lines) ....	....	....		
2 mallets ...	....	....	} Lashed together in one bundle by two box cords.	
1 set of poles, consisting of 8 pieces, viz., 1 ridge in two pieces and 3 standard or upright in two pieces ....	....	....		
1 waterproof bottom, made of painted canvas, in four pieces, each piece measuring 15 by 8 feet			} Rolled in a bundle round a thin pole, and tied by three box cords.	



Laying out  
the ground.

*Laying out the Ground for Pitching.*—Undo and empty the peg bag (keeping the four large pegs for the weather lines by themselves), fit the handles in the mallets, and fix the two pieces of the ridge pole together. This done, proceed to lay out the ground for pitching the marquee as follows:—Lay the ridge pole on the ground selected, and drive in a peg at its centre and at each of its two end holes. These pegs will mark the positions of the standard or upright poles, and will be 7 feet apart. With each end peg as centre, in a semi-circle with a radius of 6 yards, lay thirteen pegs with their points inwards where they are to be driven. This will be easiest done as follows:—Step 6 yards from one of the end pegs, and in a straight line with the three standard pegs lay the centre peg of the semi-circle; next step 6 yards to each side of the end peg, and on a line at right angles to the three standard pegs lay a peg for each end of the semi-circle; then lay at each side between the centre peg of the semi-circle and the two end pegs, equal distances apart, five pegs, and the semi-circle of thirteen pegs is complete. The other end will be done in the same way.

For the sides of the marquee on a straight line parallel to the three standard pegs, and 5 yards distant, lay six pegs, the first

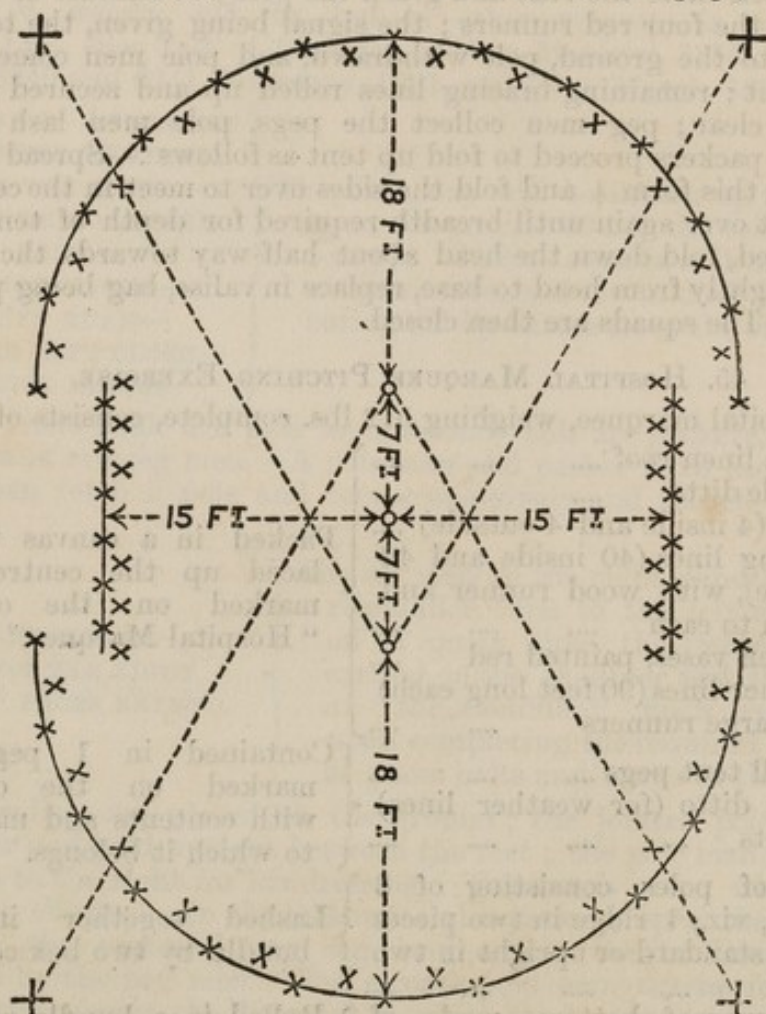


FIG. 95.—GROUND PLAN OF THE PEGS OF THE MARQUEE.  
(Showing direction of weather lines.)



and last of which will be 18 inches distant from the lines formed by each end standard peg and the two end pegs of each semi-circle. Now the pegs for the outer roof are all laid, and should be driven before proceeding further.

For the inner roof, lay a peg between each two pegs of the outer roof, but on a line one foot further in. The space, however, between the third and fourth pegs on each straight line is to be left blank for the doorway. These driven, the pegs are complete for the marquee, except the four weather-line pegs. These are each driven at a corner where two lines would meet to form a right angle if drawn from each end and centre peg of the semi-circle.

*Arrangement of Marquee before raising.*—The ground being laid out, carry the marquee within the line of pegs, unlace the valise, and arrange and spread out the marquee, the roofs one inside the other, in such a manner that the base and ridge will be parallel with the line of the standard pegs, and the former touching them. Roll up the upper side of the outer roof as far as the ridge, so as to expose the web slings of the inner roof, insert the ridge pole, and roll up the upper side of the inner roof in a similar manner.

Arrange-  
ment of  
marquee.

Fix the two pieces of each standard pole together by their numbers. This done, pass them through the openings in the inner roof, and their pins through the holes in the ridge pole, through the eyelet in the two end web slings and also through the eyelet-holes in the ridge of the outer roof. Now fit the vases on the pins of the end standards, and pass the opening lines of the ventilators through the holes in the ridge of the inner roof by the side of the standards. Next pass the lines for opening and shutting the windows through the corresponding eyelets in the inner roof. Unroll the inner and outer roofs to their proper position, bring the ends of the standard poles so as to prop against the three standard pegs, and square the ridge-pole on the three standards thus placed.

*Raising the Marquee.*—To raise the marquee ten men and one non-commissioned officer will be required. These will be styled four weather-line men, six standard men, and one director. One weather-line man will take up a position at each large peg, holding in his right hand the runner, and in his left the line, with a loop ready at any moment to slip on the peg. Two standard men will take up a position at each pole, one at the foot, the other at the top, facing each other. When the instructor sees all are ready he will give the word to raise, when all, working together, should steadily erect the standards, taking care not to raise one before the other. The instructor should now go to the side and dress the standard poles, tightening and slackening the weather-lines as required until the poles are perpendicular. He should next go to the end and dress the poles in a similar manner in that direction.

Raising  
marquee.

*Putting on the Bracing Lines.*—The weather-line men should not leave their posts until the bracing lines are on. Four of the standard men should put on the bracing lines, while two of them should take mallets to drive any loose pegs there may be. To put on the bracing lines, two men should go to each side of the marquee, commencing with the outer roof; one should take the line at one side of the window, and the other the line at the other

Bracing  
lines.



side, which should be put respectively on the third and fourth pegs of the outer straight line, thus working towards the ends until meeting the men from the other side. In tightening the bracing lines the marquee should be pulled towards the pegs so as to slacken the line, otherwise the pegs will be pulled out of the ground. The lines of the inner roof should be put on in a similar manner, beginning at each side of the window and working round to the ends. When two lines are together, they should for the present go on the same pegs, but afterwards be shifted.

Curtains.

*Putting on the Curtains.*—The curtains are in eight pieces, four for the inner wall and four for the outer wall. The outer curtain should be put on so that the ground flap be inside, and that it can be pegged on the outside. The inner curtain should be put on with the flap out, so that it can be pegged on the inside. Commence with the outer curtain at each side of the doorway and work round towards the ends, taking care to leave enough to overlap and close the doorway. When the curtains are on they should be pegged down both inside and outside.

Trenching.

*Trenching a Marquee.*—A trench 9 inches broad and 4 to 6 inches deep should be dug round the curtain, especially on the upper side, if the ground be sloping. The trench should be cut well under the curtain, so as not to leave a ledge, otherwise the water will drip on the ledge and run under.

Points to attend to.

*Points to be attended to.*—When rain comes on, the ropes, as they become wet, get tight, and, if not attended to, will pull the pegs out of the ground or break the poles. They will also get tight with a heavy dew. Thus it will be necessary to slack them when rain is expected, and also at night if there is a heavy dew. Again, if the ropes have been wet, they will slacken as they dry, and will require to be braced up, otherwise the marquee may flap and draw the pegs. The doorway of the marquee should be on the sheltered side. The curtains should be taken off the pegs and raised daily for ventilation. They can be fastened to the bracing lines by the buttons of the peg loops.

Striking marquee.

*Striking the Marquee.*—Unfasten the curtains at the bottom, and unhook them from the roof, beginning with the inner one. Fold each piece into eight parts. The four weather-line men should now stand by the weather lines, while four men should unfasten and do up into a skein the bracing lines, beginning with the inner roof at each side of the doorways and working round to the ends. The two mallet men should take up the pegs as the lines are taken off them, and put them away in the peg bag.

Lowering marquee.

*Lowering the Marquee.*—The men should take up positions as in pitching, one to each weather-line and two to each pole. When all are ready, the non-commissioned officer should give the word to lower. The weather-line men should take the lines off the pegs, but keeping a firm hold, and the standard men should have hold of the poles. All together they should steadily lower the poles, the men at the feet of the poles keeping them from slipping, and the other men lowering them by walking backwards towards the ridge, in the same way as men lowering a ladder.

Repacking marquee.

*Repacking the Marquee.*—Roll up the four weather-lines and take the vases off the pins, leaving them there attached by the



ventilating cords. Spread out the roofs and roll up the upper flap so as to expose the ridge-pole. Next pull away the standard poles, and remove the ridge-pole from the slings.

*Folding the Marquee.*—This done, unroll the upper fold of the roof. Bring over each end to the centre, across the middle of the window, and fold the square thus made from side to side into three equal parts. Place the eight pieces of curtain on the roofs lengthwise, overlapping in the centre, and the flaps towards the thick end. Roll up the whole, thus placed, evenly, commencing with the thick end, taking care not to have the roll too wide or too narrow for the valise.

*Putting Marquee in Valise.*—Spread out the valise, and shoving one of the side flaps under the marquee, roll it in. Having arranged the flaps, lace them, commencing with the ends.

#### 46. OPERATING TENT.

The tent is rectangular in shape, and has a doorway at each end. It is fitted with six ventilators of the ordinary type, and also with a large ventilator on each side to give extra light and air. The wall is permanently attached to the tent.

The poles used with it consist of two upright poles and one ridge pole, each made in two pieces.

#### *Dimensions, &c.*

						ft.	ins.
Length	....	....	....	....	....	20	0
Width	....	....	....	....	....	14	0
Height	....	....	....	....	....	9	4
Height of wall	....	....	....	....	....	3	0
							lbs.
Weight of tent	....	....	....	....	(about)	116	
Weight of tent <i>with poles</i> and appurtenances							
complete	....	....	....	....	(about)	181	

The duck used in making this tent is of the same quality as for Mark V circular tents (§ 7359). For the main part of the tent the duck is of 27 inches width, and  $10\frac{1}{4}$  oz. per yard in weight. For the wall, 36-inch duck is used of about  $13\frac{3}{4}$  oz. per yard in weight.

The valise and pin bag are the same as for the laboratory tent.

The pins and mallets are of the ordinary Service pattern. The complement is—2 mallets, 1 pin bag, 60 small pins, and 8 large pins; this allows 2 spare small pins.

NOTE.—On account of the rods in the large ventilators, this tent must be folded and rolled up lengthwise, and the weather lines must not cross the ventilators when the tent is pitched.



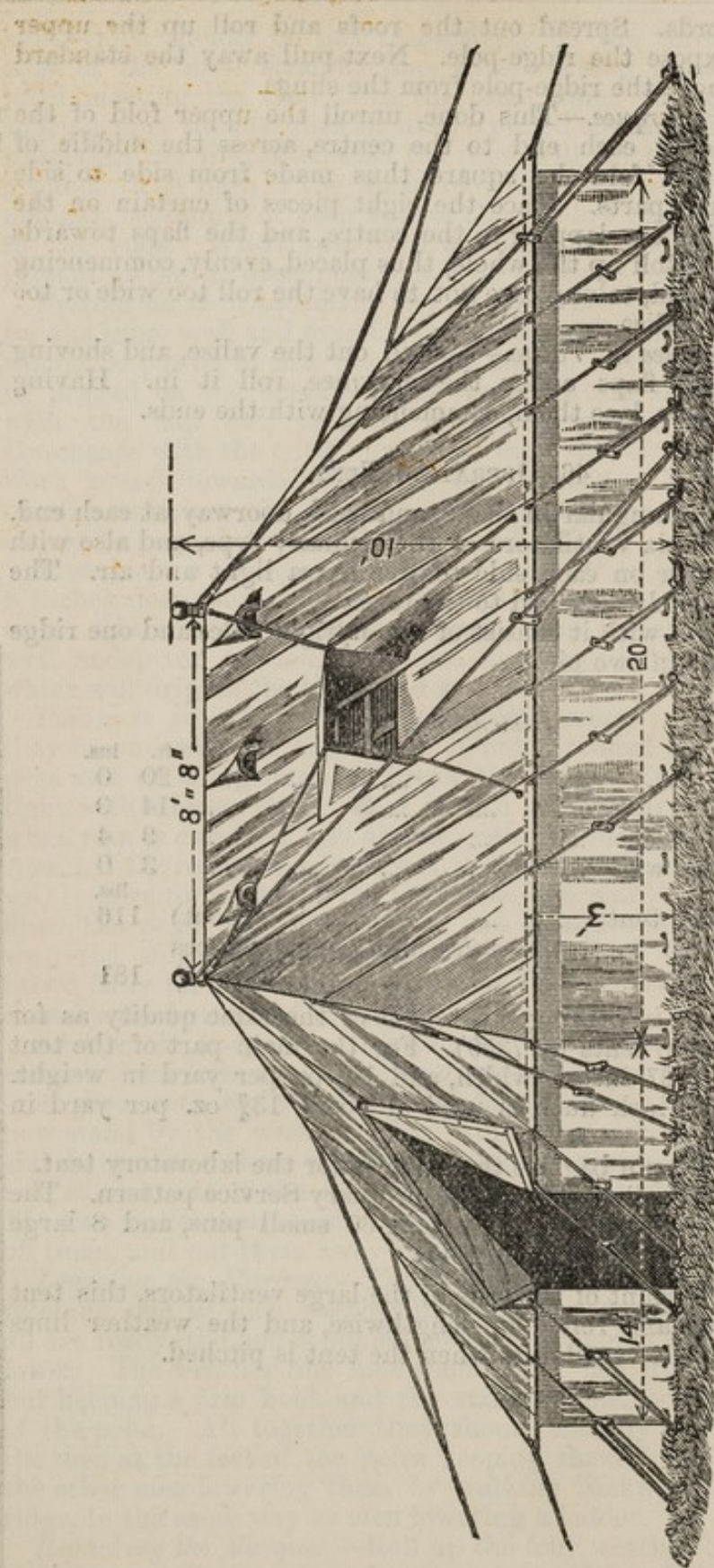


FIG. 96.—OPERATING TENT (MARK I).



*Drill for Pitching Operating Tent.*

*Numbers Required.*—1 non-commissioned officer and 6 men—2 as pole men, 4 as tent men. Pole men take ridge-pole and uprights, tent men take pegs and mallets (a maul is required to drive large pegs).

Tent men unpack tent and spread it on the ground flat, the lower edge about two paces from the ridge-pole, and top to windward.

Pole men put ridge-pole together and lay it on the ground on site of tent, and a peg is driven in at each end of it. Pole men stand back to back with these pegs between their feet.

Two tent men take post at pegs, backs to faces of the two pole men, and take eight paces to their front, dress themselves on pole men and turn to windward.

Two other tent men join them, and stand back to back with them, the four now take eight paces to their front and halt.

The pole men take a maul and four large pegs, and drive them at points marked by feet of tent men.

The four tent men return to pegs, marking ends of ridge-pole, and after taking two paces in continuation of the line marked by it, turn back to back at right angles to the line, take six paces to front and halt. Four large pegs are driven at their feet by pole men for weather lines; pole men return to poles and lay the frame with the feet of the uprights against the pegs first driven, ridge to windward.

Tent men roll up the upper side of the tent until the top is exposed, and the pole men raising the poles, the underside of the tent is drawn beneath them, and the poles adjusted; the vases with weather lines are now fitted on, the lines uncoiled, and the four tent men, taking one each, move towards the weather-line pegs. The pole men working with them, the tent is raised and the lines fastened to the pegs. The lines must not be crossed. The four tent men each take an upper corner rope (distinguished by its being fastened to a ring through which another line passes) and adjust it to the large pegs first driven in.

The doors are now laced.

The tent men take the four lower corner ropes, and fasten them to the small pegs driven in a line with, but two paces nearer the tent than, the upper corner pegs. The pole men adjust the windows, the tent men drive pegs and adjust the front and side lines of the roof, drawing them square with the tent, and fasten down the curtain.

*Striking the Tent.*—Pole men pull up curtain pegs and let down windows. Tent men cast off all ends and side lines and coil them, and draw pegs. Then take post at lower corner pegs.

Pole men stand to poles, tent men cast off first lower corner, then upper corner ropes and coil down; stand to weather-line pegs, cast off and hold in hand, then working with pole men lower tent to windward, coil weather lines and remove vases.

The pole men withdraw the poles and lash them together.

The tent men fold up the tent as follows:—

The under side is first spread out flat, and the upper side



drawn over it; the ends are folded over so as to form a square; the top and bottom of the square are folded over the middle, and the whole rolled from end to end and placed in valise.

## X. CEREMONIAL.

### 47. INSPECTION OR REVIEW.

1. *Formation*.—The Royal Army Medical Corps for inspection will be drawn up at open order, as detailed in Infantry Drill. Swords will be at the *slope*.

#### *Receiving an Inspecting Officer.*

GENERAL SALUTE—  
CARRY SWORDS.

{ When the inspecting officer arrives in front of the centre, at a distance of about 60 paces, he will be received with a salute, the men carrying swords, the officers saluting with the right hand, taking the time from the commanding officer, and the bugler sounding the general salute.

*Inspection in Line*.—The commanding officer, who will ride on the side furthest from the troops, accompanies the inspecting officer as he passes down the front of the line from right to left, returning along the rear, the other officers remaining steady, and the men standing with swords at the carry. The commanding officer then takes the orders of the inspecting officer as to the movements to be performed.

RETURN SWORDS.  
CLOSE ORDER—  
MARCH.

{ Swords will be returned and close order taken as the inspecting officer is going to the front of the line.

*Inspection in Column*.—When companies in column are required to take open order for inspection, the captain of each company will receive the inspecting officer with a salute, and follow him during the inspection of his company.

2. *Inspection of a Bearer Company or Field Hospital*.—When these units parade for inspection or review they will be formed up as follows:—

#### (a) The Bearer Company—

The medical corps drawn up as in 1 in front; the Transport attached in rear, paraded in three lines at close (or half) interval; the first line 20 yards in rear of the front rank of the medical corps, the other lines four yards distant from each other, measured from tail-boards to heads of leaders; the ambulance wagons (with tail boards lowered and wagon-orderlies as detailed in para. 28) in the first two lines, the G.S. wagons and carts in the rear line; the directing flanks of the whole correctly covering.



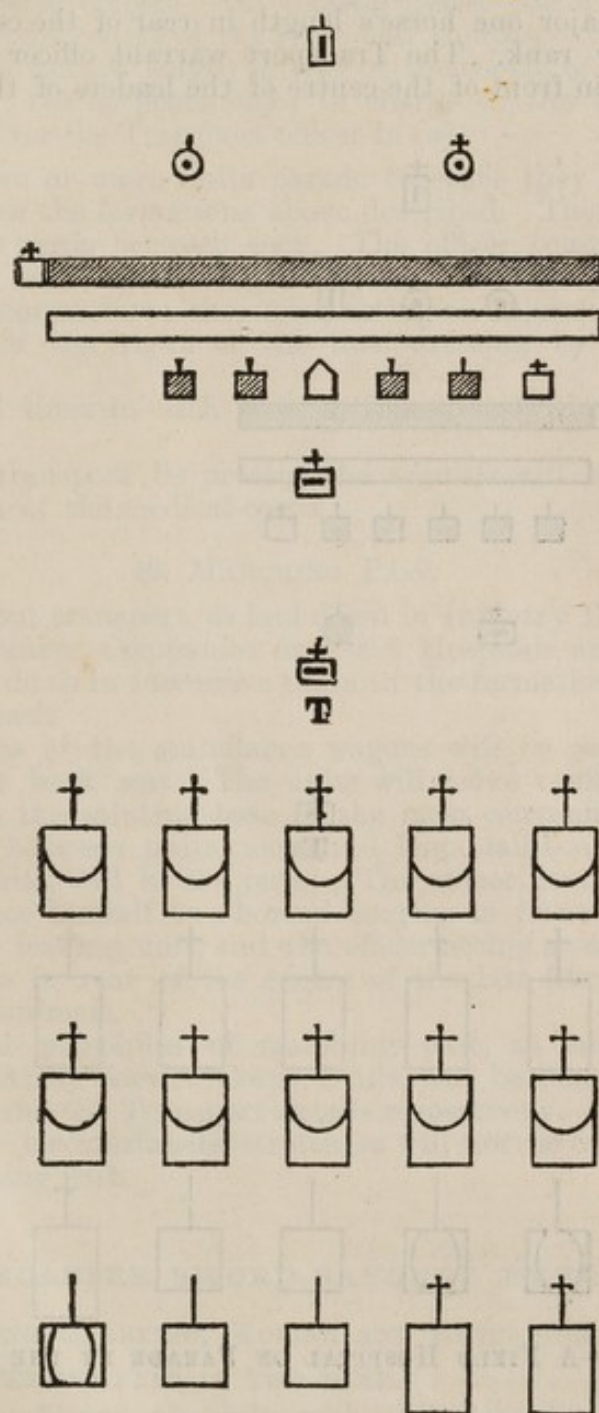


FIG. 97.—A BEARER COMPANY ON PARADE BY THE LEFT.



*Position of Officers and Warrant Officer.*—The captain and lieutenant to be one horse's length in front of the centre of the right and left half company respectively; the major one horse's length in front of, and midway between, the two former officers; the serjeant-major one horse's length in rear of the centre of the supernumerary rank. The Transport warrant officer to be one horse's length in front of the centre of the leaders of the first line.

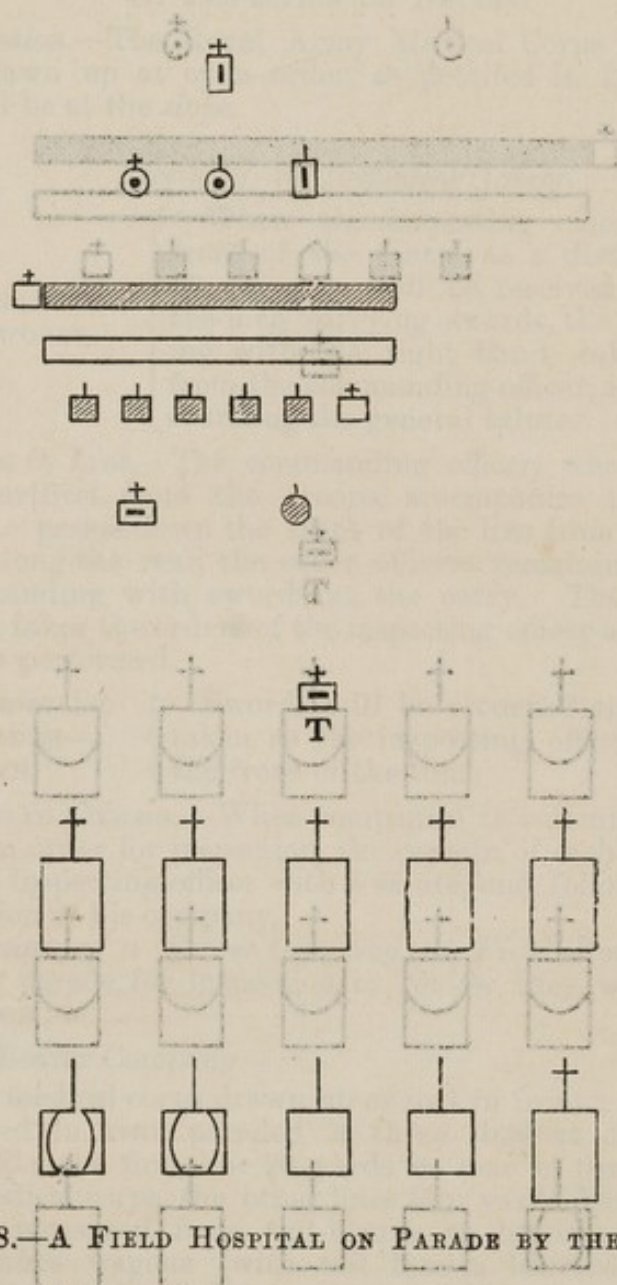


FIG. 98.—A FIELD HOSPITAL ON PARADE BY THE LEFT.

(b) The Field Hospital.—

As for a Bearer Company, but the vehicles will be in two lines only, five G.S. wagons in the front line, and the remaining wagon and carts in the rear line.

*Position of Officers and Warrant Officers.*—The major to be one horse's length in front of the right half company; the



captain one horse's length in front of the centre of the left half company; the lieutenant between the two former; the commanding officer one horse's length in front of the centre of the line of officers; the quartermaster one horse's length in rear of the centre of the right half company; the serjeant-major one horse's length in rear of the centre of the left half company; the serjeant-major in charge of the Transport as described for the Transport officer in (a).

3. When two or more units parade together they will do so in accordance with the formations above described. There will be an interval of 10 yards between each. The officer commanding the whole will be two horses' lengths in front of the centre of the line of unit commanders; the officer acting as adjutant one horse's length clear of the right of the line, dressing by the line of officers.

The several lines in each unit will accurately dress by each other.

4. If pack transport be present the animals will be drawn up in lines in rear of the medical corps.

#### 48. MARCHING PAST.

(a) If without transport, as laid down in Infantry Drill.

(b) When Bearer Companies or Field Hospitals are to march past they will do so in successive units in the formation previously described for each.

The orderlies of the ambulance wagons will be seated on the off-side of the back seat. The units will move round from the parade line to the saluting base in the most convenient manner. The distance between units, measured from tail-boards to commanders of units, will be 20 yards. The officer commanding the whole will place himself two horses' lengths in front of the commander of the leading unit, and the officer acting as adjutant two horses' lengths in rear of the centre of the last line of wagons, carts, or pack animals.

The general principles of marching past, as laid down in Infantry and Army Service Corps Drills, will be observed by the medical corps and the Transport details respectively.

Under these circumstances stretchers will not be carried in the hand in marching past.

### XI. LANCASTER SWORD-BAYONET EXERCISE.

#### 49. DRAWING, CARRYING, SLOPING AND RETURNING SWORDS.

FOR SWORD EXERCISE FALL IN TWO DEEP.

**DRAW SWORDS.**—Grasp the hilt with the right hand and the scabbard just below the frog with the left.

**Two.**—On the word *Two*, draw out smartly to the front, come to the "recover," the sword perpendicular, edge to the left, hilt in line with the chin, elbow close to the body; the left hand resumes the position of attention directly the sword is drawn.



*Three.*—On the word *Three*, bring the sword smartly down to the position of “carry,” hand level with the elbow, blade perpendicular, edge to the front.

**SLOPE SWORDS.**—Relax the grip of the third and fourth fingers, and allow the blade to fall on the right shoulder.

**RETURN SWORDS.**—From any position. Grasp the scabbard with the left hand, and enter the point about one inch.

*Two.*—On the word *Two*, return the sword smartly, and drop the hands to the sides.

**DRAW SWORDS.**—As before.

**SLOPE SWORDS.**—As before.

**STAND AT EASE.**—When at the slope. Draw back the right foot 6 inches, and bend the left knee.

Except at the **SLOPE**, when the fingers may be slightly relaxed, the same grasp of the sword is to be retained throughout the exercise, the middle knuckles in the line of the edge, the thumb and fingers clasped round the handle.

Staff-serjeants being equipped with the long sword will perform these movements according to the instructions laid down in Infantry Sword and Carbine Sword-Bayonet Exercises.

*Compliments to Officers, &c.*

Non-commissioned officers and men on duty with drawn swords will **CARRY SWORDS** to all officers and armed parties.

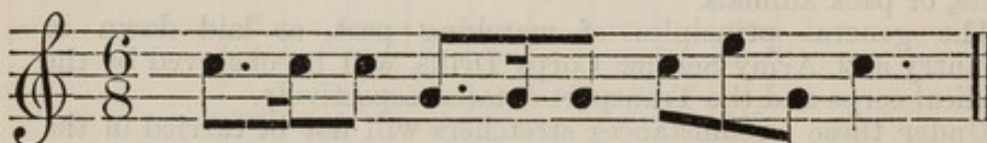
**XII. ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS BUGLE CALLS.**

50. The calls for the Royal Army Medical Corps are given in “The Trumpet and Bugle sounds for all branches of the Army.”

The following is the Regimental Call :—

♩ = 108.

MAELZEL'S METRONOME.



**XIII. SEMAPHORE SIGNALLING.**

51. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TRAINING OF THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS IN SEMAPHORE SIGNALLING.

System and use.

The semaphore system will be used exclusively. When circumstances allow, it will link collecting and dressing stations, and the latter to the field hospitals. Between the First Line and collecting stations it will be employed as occasion may demand.

Preliminary details.

The size and colour of the flags, size of poles, position of the signallers, the alphabet, simplest method of teaching the same, and the distance at which the system can be read, are laid down in the “Signalling Instructions.”



The lectures mentioned in the following table are to be taken from the matter in the above "Instructions" :—

- (a). Phonetic distinction of letters.
- (b). Addressor's method of writing a message, &c.
- (c). Miscellaneous signals :—Full Stop—Stop—End of Message  
—W B—W A—R D—G—I M I—Break—Oblique Stroke  
—W W—O O O—Block.
- (d). Semaphore.
- (e). Use of telescope and field glasses.
- (f). Message form and counting.
- (g). Signal stations, duties and telling off.
- (h). Station calls, method of sending a message.
- (i). Orders for those in charge of stations.
- (j). Completion of message form.
- (k). Tactical application of signalling.
- (l). Abbreviations.

A course of twenty-one working days, carried out generally on the lines indicated in the following table, should make the class thoroughly efficient in this subject :

Days.	Description of work.	Time allotted.
1st to 3rd ...	Learning to read letters of alphabet sent by the instructors and also to send them. Sending to and reading letters from each other.	Four attendances of one hour daily, half an hour of which is to be devoted to a lecture.
4th to 10th ...	Reading and sending groups made up as in the appendix to the Signalling Instructions.	When proficiency is attained, three hours a week will probably suffice to keep the signallers efficient.
11th to 21st ...	Station work consisting of messages most likely to be dealt with in the field <i>vide</i> Corps Code.	



52. CORPS CODE.

Address.	Code.
The Principal Medical Officer ... ..	P M O
The do. do. Lines of Communication	P M O LINES CMUE
The Officer in Medical Charge of :—	OFF I M C :—
"    "    H. M. Transport ... ..	"    H M TPT
"    "    The Base Hospital ... ..	"    BASE HPL
"    "    Station Hospital ... ..	"    SN HPL
"    "    Convalescent Hospital	"    CON HPL
"    "    Cholera Camp .. ..	"    CH CAMP
"    "    Infectious Hospital...	"    FEC HPL
The Officer Commanding :—	
"    "    Field Hospital ... ..	O C FLD HPL
"    "    Bearer Company ... ..	"    BR COY
"    "    Stretcher Bearers...	"    ST BRs
"    "    Detachment R.A.M. Corps.	"    DTH R.A.M.C.
The Non-Commissioned Officer in charge :—	
"    "    Collecting Station...	N C O CLT SN

A, C, H, N, P, S, X, Z, collated as O  
 D, T, R, " B  
 E, G, K, " U  
 F, I, O, " R  
 M, Q, " E  
 Code follows, Signal ... .. R R  
 Code finished, Signal ... .. J  
 Interrogative Signal ... .. U U  
 Negative Signal ... .. N N

Both latter to be sent immediately after R R, thus R R, U U equals question, &c.



The code is divided into three groups to facilitate finding messages suitable to each of the positions, but messages may be used generally if so required.

Messages between Collecting Stations and Bearers in front :

No.	Message.	Code	Coll.
	Send Water ... ..	A A	O O
	„ Dressings ... ..	A C	O O
	„ Brandy ... ..	A D	O B
	„ Surgical Haversack ... ..	A E	O U
	„ More Bearers ... ..	A F	O R
	„ Another Md. Officer ... ..	A G	O U
	„ Stretchers ... ..	A I	O R
	„ Cacolets ... ..	A K	O U
	„ Ligatures ... ..	A M	O E
	„ Tourniquets ... ..	A N	O O
	„ Champagne ... ..	A O	O R
	„ Ice ... ..	A P	O O
	„ Beef Tea ... ..	A Q	O E
	„ Hot water ... ..	A R	O B
	„ Blankets ... ..	A S	O O
	Am sending water ... ..	C A	O O
	„ „ Dressings ... ..	C C	O O
	„ „ Brandy ... .. etc. ... ..	C D etc.	O B
	Will obtain and send Water ... ..	D A	B O
	„ „ „ Dressings ... ..	D C	B O
	„ „ „ Brandy, etc. ... .. etc. ... ..	D D etc.	B B



No.	Message.	Code	Coll.
	Have none left ... ..	E A	U O
	Have transmitted your message to Dressing Stn. ... ..	F A	R O
	Danger Beware! ... ..	G A	U O
	Come in at once. You are in great danger ... ..	G C	U O
	Danger past. You can proceed ...	G D	U B

Messages between Collecting and Dressing Stations :

No.	Message.	Code	Coll.
	Troops are advancing beyond reach of Bearers. Please give instructions ...	G E	U U
	Troops have advanced out of sight ...	G F	U R
	Troops are retiring ... ..	G G	U U
	Troops are retiring very rapidly ...	G I	U R
	Bearers in danger from Enemy on right flank ... ..	G K	U U
	Ditto ditto left flank ... ..	G M	U E
	Collecting Station has become exposed to enemy's fire, and is untenable. Please give me instructions ... ..	G N	U O
	I am advancing ... ..	P A	O O
	„ retiring ... ..	P C	O O
	„ moving to right ... ..	P D	O B
	„ „ to left ... ..	P E	O U
	„ „ diagonally out ... ..	P F	O R



No.	Message.	Code	Coll.
	I am advancing diagonally in ... ..	P G	O U
	I am complying with your instructions	P I	O R
	Nature of Country in front will prevent further advance of ambulances...	P K	O U
	Send Ambulances ... ..	P M	O E
	„ „ more quickly ...	P N	O O
	The direct road is dangerous, send ambulances by other ... ..	P O	O R
	Impassable obstacles prevent my complying with instructions ... ..	P P	O O
	Horses disabled ... ..	I S	R O
	Send Bearer's rations on ... ..	I T	R B
	Advance Collecting Station ... ..	I E	R U
	Come in and signal to Bearers to withdraw as much as necessary ... ..	I F	R R
	Halt and form a Collecting Station ...	I G	R U
	Withdraw all Bearers ... ..	I K	R U
	„ those Bearers that are in danger ... ..	I M	R E
	Bearers are being protected and must go on with work ... ..	I N	R O
	Move to nearest shelter... ..	I O	R R
	Advance ... ..	K A	U O
	Retire ... ..	K C	U O
	Move to right ... ..	K D	U B
	Move to left ... ..	K E	U U
	Move diagonally out ... ..	K F	U R



No.	Message.	Code	Coll.
	Move diagonally in ... ..	K G	U U
	Remain where you are ... ..	K I	U R
	Advance with caicolets and form Collecting Station further on ... ..	K K	U U
	Detain Ambulances at Collecting Station to await further instructions	K M	U E
	Send back Ambulances ... ..	K N	U O
	Am moving Dressing Station. You must move in conjunction ... ..	K O	U R
	Am moving Dressing Station. You must remain where you are and send ambulances to the new position ... ..	K P	U O
	No further assistance can be given you at present ... ..	K R	U B
	Send wounded in by means of Stretcher Bearers ... ..	K S	U O
	Do you require any more Ambulances at the Collecting Station ? ... ..	K T	U B

Messages between Dressing Station and Field Hospital :

No.	Message.	Code.	Coll.
	Am sending on wounded ... ..	M A	E O
	Am detaining wounded ... ..	M C	E O
	All Ambulances are in use conveying wounded from Collecting Station, so transfer to you is postponed till later	M D	E B
	Officer severely wounded ... ..	M E	E U



No.	Message.	Code	Coll.
	Send materials and appliances to replace those sent back to you on wounded... ..	M F	E R
	Require more Horses ... ..	M G	E U
	Require Mules or Horses for cacolets...	M I	E R
	Send on wounded ... ..	N A	O O
	Detain wounded and await instructions	N C	O O
	Signal particulars of case to enable arrangements to be made before his arrival ... ..	N E	O U
	Have applied for more ... ..	N G	O U
	Will send as soon as possible ... ..	N I	O R

These abbreviations are in addition to those given in the Signalling Instructions :

	WORD.	ABBREV.		WORD.	ABBREV.
	Abdomen	ABD		Bayonet	BYT
	Accident	ACN		Bearer	BR
	Accommodation	ACOMN		Bearer Company	BR COY
	Advance	ADV			
	Ambulance	AMB	C	Chloroform	CHEM
	Amputation	AMP		Collecting Station	CLT SN
	Attack	ATK		Contagion	CTGN
B	Baggage	BG	D	Daybreak	DYBK
	Bandage	BAN		Detachment	DTH



	WORD.	ABBREV.		WORD.	ABBREV.
	Direction	DI	M		
	Disinfect	DIF	N		
	Dressings	DGS			
	Dysentery	DYS	O	Obtain	OBT
				Operation	OPR
E	Enemy	EN	P	Patient	PAT
	Escort	ECT			
	Exchange	EXC	Q	Quickly	QK
F	First Field Dressing	F F Dg	R	Report	RPT
G			S	Signal	SIG
				Stretcher	ST
H				Serjt.-Major	S M
I	Immediately	IMD	T	To-morrow	TMR
	Important	IMP		Transmit	TMT
	Infection	FEC		Tourniquet	TQ
	Inspection	ISP	U	Undertake	UK
	Instrument	ITR	V	Vegetable	VGT
J			W	Wounded	WND
K			Y	Yards	YDS
L	Ligatures	LIGS		Yesterday	YA
	Left	LF			



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