

commissariat purposes, which proved unsatisfactory in regard to helping the sick, and was consequently disbanded in the year 1833.

In 1854, at the outbreak of the Crimean War, a Hospital Conveyance Corps was organized, which consisted of non-effective men, such as pensioners, convalescents and servants. These men, however, were not properly trained and proved unsatisfactory, and disbanded.

There were other methods tried for the assistance of the wounded, but none appeared to work satisfactorily. In 1855 the first Medical Staff Corps was organized, but this again was apparently badly trained for the purpose, being at the same time employed for general hospital purposes ; this did not suit the requirements, and was done away with after a very short trial.

In connection with hospital training and nursing at this date, I must not omit to mention the valuable services of Miss Florence Nightingale, who offered her services to the War Office to proceed with her staff of thirty-eight nurses to the Crimea and nurse the sick and wounded. Her offer was accepted. Miss Nightingale and her assistants did most noble work in relieving the sufferings of the wounded soldiers, which was recognized throughout England and France by a subscription of £20,000 to found The Nightingale Home for training nurses. Miss Nightingale was, I believe, the first English lady who entered upon the work of hospital nursing, which has now become so popular in civil life and hospitals. This same year the Army Hospital Corps was established as a complete military organization ; this was the real beginning of an Ambulance System ; the members were trained for three (3) months in hospital duties before joining this Corps. Then in 1858 there was a Royal Commission, under Sir Sidney Herbert, to report upon the general sanitary state of the army and re-organize the Medical Service as well as establishing a practical medical school for training medical officers, through which all medical officers had and have now to pass for appointments in the army.

In 1873 the Regimental System was abolished and medical officers placed in one department, which system, I