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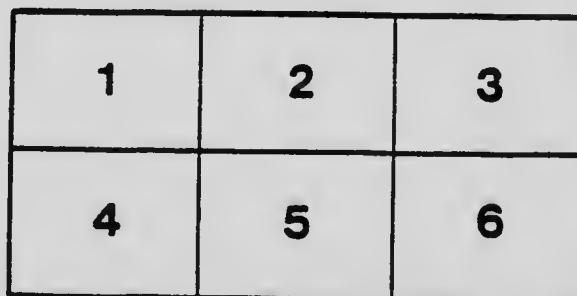
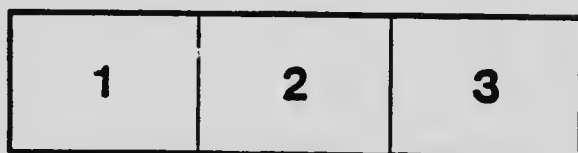
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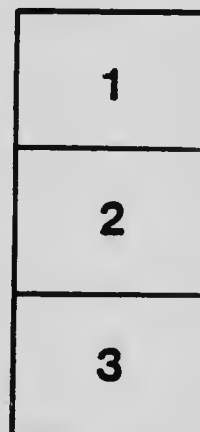
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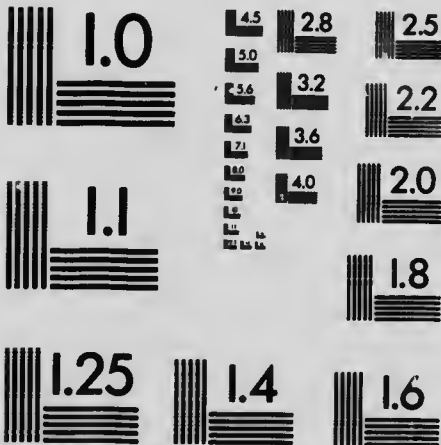
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1905

The St. John Ambulance Association



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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

BEING THE AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT OF

*The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of
St. John of Jerusalem in England.*

CANADIAN CENTRE

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66 College Street, Toronto.

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer:

J. G. Boyce

~~DR. CHAS. R. DICKSON, 236 Sherbourne Street, Toronto~~

The Central Executive Committee is composed of the Pre-ident, the
Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary and the Treasurer.

TORONTO. 1905.

FORM OF BEQUEST

TO THE

St. John Ambulance Association.

*I give and bequeath to the Executive Committee of the
ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION in Canada
for the time being, the sum of \$.....
to be applied, at the discretion of the Canadian Executive
Committee of the said Association, towards the philanthropic
objects of such Association in Canada ; and I direct that the
said sum shall be paid, free of legacy duty, out of such part of
my personal estate as may be legally bequeathed for charitable
purposes.*

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

BEING THE AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT OF

**The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of
St. John of Jerusalem in England.**

President:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
(Grand Prior of the Order.)

Chief Secretary:

**COLONEL SIR HERBERT C. PERROTT, BART., C.B., Secretary of the
Order, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.**

Director of the Ambulance Department:

THE MARQUESS OF BREADALBANE, K.G.

CANADIAN CENTRE.

President:

SIR JAMES GRANT, M.D., K.C.M.G., Ottawa.

General Secretary and Medical Director:

COLONEL G. S. RYERSON, M.D., A.M.C., Toronto.

Head Office for Canada: 66 College Street, Toronto.

History of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

THIS society is the ambulance department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, which has its headquarters at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, which is now all that remains of the ancient priory of the Order, built in 1504, and recently restored. This Order is a revival and continuation of the Knights of Rhodes and Malta, and is one of the oldest chivalric orders in the world. Founded originally by Peter Gerard as a religious fraternity at Jerusalem, and

bound by vows of chastity, poverty and indissoluble brotherhood, they were known as the Hospitallers. They founded at Jerusalem a hospice for the sick and needy who should visit the Holy Sepulchre. Under their tender care the sick were healed, the needy fed, and an unostentatious hospitality exercised towards all. Sympathetic people all over Europe subscribed liberally to their funds. The Hospitallers became the Almoners of Europe. They were finally driven from Jerusalem by the Turks, and it was in consequence of this and in self-defence that the fraternity developed into a band of soldier-monks and warring-physicians. The Crusades followed, ending in the capture of Jerusalem in 1099. By this time the Hospitallers had become the Knights of St. John, whose ranks were recruited by soldierly monks and laymen from among the Crusaders, and the White Cross banner floated over many a hard-fought field of battle. From Jerusalem the Order removed to Acre about the year 1187. Here overpowered again by the Turks, they were driven to take refuge in Cyprus in 1291. Constantly attacked, they were at last obliged to leave the place, and in the year 1310 they seized the Island of Rhodes, then in possession of the Greeks. It was only after incredible suffering and persistency of effort that the Order of St. John acquired undisputed possession of this beautiful island. Four times the Turks made prodigious efforts to dislodge the Knights. At last, Sultan Solyman swore by his head that he would have the island. All available forces of the Ottoman navy and army were brought together and organized for this purpose in 1522. To oppose this host the Order could bring but six or seven hundred Knights, and less than 6,000 men-at-arms. The Turks are said to have lost 160,000 men at the siege of Rhodes, which lasted six months. The Knights were obliged to yield at length against such desperate odds, but did so on honorable terms. It was on hearing of the fall of Rhodes that

Charles V. exclaimed: "There has been nothing so well lost in the world as Rhodes." From this time, for six or seven years, the Order was homeless. Less than a hundred Knights remained, and these were scattered over Europe, temporary headquarters being maintained in various places. At last the Island of Malta, having fallen into the possession of Charles V. of Germany, was presented by him to the Order, which removed to its new home in October, 1530. Here, under L'Isle Adam, the Grand Master, who died in 1534, they grew and prospered, though frequently at war with their ancient enemies, the Turks. In 1565 the Turks made a desperate attempt to capture the island, but without success, Jean de la Vallette being Grand Master. The successful defence of Malta proved to be the last great feat of arms achieved by the Knights of St. John. They had completely broken the offensive power of the Turks, but from this time the military power of the Order gradually waned. They had become the richest and most powerful brotherhood in the world, and had lapsed into idleness and luxury. In 1783 they aroused for a time to their old instincts and professions to aid the people of Sicily, after a frightfully destructive earthquake. The final disaster which befel the Knights as a body came through the treachery of Von Hompesch, Grand Master, in 1798, who betrayed the island to Bonaparte, who agreed to the free exercise of their religion, their privileges and use of their property. This agreement was a mere form, and was violated before a week was passed. His new masters promptly banished Von Hompesch, and pensioned him. He died in 1806. The Knights were seen no more in Malta where they had ruled 268 years, and had had twenty-eight Grand Masters, from L'Isle Adam to Von Hompesch.

The island was captured by the English on September 7th, 1800. The Order was suppressed in England at the time of the Reformation as a Roman

Catholic fraternity, but it was never annihilated, but continued to meet and exercise charity in secret, and to hold communication with the headquarters at Malta. Passing through many vicissitudes, it continued without State recognition as a fraternity devoted to hospital and charitable works.

It should be added that there were six "langues," or national branches, from which the Knights were recruited. The sixth was the "English Langue."

In 1888 the Order received official recognition. By a Royal Charter of Incorporation, Her Majesty the Queen became Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Prior, and H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, Sub-Prior. Upon the lamented death of the latter, he was succeeded by H.R.H. the Duke of York.

On the death of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII. was graciously pleased to become Patron, and H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales, K.G., Grand Prior.

The roll of the Order to-day contains the names of all the members of the Royal family, many of the nobility and gentry of England, as well as prominent men and women all over the Empire.

The St. John Ambulance Association

Was founded in 1877, by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. On the 14th of May, 1888, Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to grant a Charter of Incorporation to "The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England," and to "declare that Her Majesty the Queen is the Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order, and that on the Eve of St. John the Baptist, next following, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall become the Grand Prior of the Order."

The said Charter contains the full recognition of the St. John Ambulance Association as the Ambulance Department of the Order, and places it under its entire control.

The OBJECTS of the St. John Ambulance Association are:—

(a) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in case of accidents or sudden illness, and in the transport of the sick and injured.

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of ventilation and sanitation, especially of a sick-room.

(c) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories and other centres of industry and traffic.

(d) The organization of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps and Nursing Corps.

(e) And, generally, the promotion of instruction, and carrying out works, for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war, independently of class, nationality or denomination.

It must be clearly understood that the *object* of the Association is not to rival, but to aid the medical man, and the subject matter of instruction given at the classes has been defined by the Medical Committee of the Ambulance Department, with the view of qualifying the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

Since the inception of this Association in 1877, upwards of 600,000 certificates of proficiency have been awarded, hundreds of detached classes have been formed, and over 350 "centres" established. It is spread over the entire Empire, having branches in Australia, South Africa, West Indies, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Canada.

Formation of the Canadian Centre.

In 1894, Dr. George Sterling Ryerson entered into correspondence with the authorities at St. John's Gate, looking to the formation of a Canadian Centre. This

was the resumption of a correspondence begun in 1882. The following year, 1895, the organization was completed, Sir George Airey Kirkpatrick becoming first President, and Dr. Ryerson General Secretary for Canada. Upon Sir George Kirkpatrick's lamented death, he was succeeded by Sir James Grant.

The British Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem

This useful and important charity is maintained at Jerusalem, the birth-place of the Order, almost entirely by subscriptions from members of the Order. It was founded in 1881, and some idea of the good work it is doing among all classes, Christians, Jews and Mohammedans, may be gathered from the following statement. Totals for 5¾ years: In-patients admitted, 2,379; number of new cases (out-patients), 25,616; total number of out-patients attended, 69,379; operations, 4,823.

The Invalid Transport Corps

Consists of wheeled ambulance waggons and attendants for the removal of sick and injured in London.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade.

This is another branch of the charitable work of this great Order. It consists of uniformed companies of men trained in ambulance work, with transport and nurses complete. It is established in London and other places, including New Zealand. The Chief Commissioner is Inspector-General Belgrave Nimis, M.D., R.N. During the South African War, 1899-1902, the Brigade sent out 2,047 men to supplement the Army Medical Corps.

The Need for Ambulance Instruction.

The needless suffering so frequently caused by the ignorance of unskilled persons is as undoubted as it is deplorable. By rough handling, or even the mere

want of the slightest knowledge of how to support a limb, a simple fracture may be made compound or even complicated. The method of arresting bleeding from an artery is quite easy, yet thousands of lives have been lost, the very life-blood oozing away in the presence of sorrowing spectators, perfectly helpless, because none among them had been taught one of the first rudiments of instruction of an ambulance pupil—the application of a tourniquet. There can be no better illustration of this statement than the brief relation of a case which occurred within the knowledge of the writer. A gentleman walking in the neighborhood of Toronto observed two boys coming towards him, one of whom was carrying a gun. At a little distance from him they began quarrelling as to which of them should carry the gun. In some way the weapon was discharged, and one of the boys was shot in the back of the knee, dividing the popliteal artery. The gentleman had not the least idea of first aid and vainly strove to staunch the blood. To his intense distress *the child bled to death before his eyes*. A pleasant contrast to this case was furnished by the late Staff-Sergeant Curzon, of the Royal Grenadiers. At the action at Batoche, on May 1st, 1885, a sergeant of the Midland Battalion was wounded in the upper arm. Sergeant Curzon had fortunately attended the regimental ambulance class, and had learned the simple art of applying the improvised tourniquet. He made one with his handkerchief, and tightened it with a stick, thereby saving his comrade a severe hemorrhage, if not his life.

Instances of First Aid.

The W. & J. G. Greey Works' Class reports the following: At Exhibition Park, on Jubilee Day, two cases of fainting—three similar cases in Queen's Park at the reception to the Jubilee Contingent—first aid rendered to a young lady at Hanlan's Island who had fainted in the crush, and to whom two policemen were

endeavoring to administer an emetic of salt and water. Among accidents treated were the following: Injury of right hand, with partial severance of the ends of two of the fingers; a punctured wound of hand; severe cut in the thigh, with many smaller cuts and abrasions, the result of a bicycle accident whilst racing; scalp wound, caused by a heavy maple plank; a cut on the sole of the foot by a piece of glass.

The North End Club Class reports as follows: At Niagara Falls, on the opening of the new Grand Trunk Railway Bridge, prompt aid was rendered to the aeronaut who fell with his balloon some fifty feet and received severe injuries; a case of epilepsy occurring on the public street; also several minor cases, such as sunstroke and incised wounds.

This is a very fair sample of the work that our pupils are doing, and in view of the short period that the Centre has been in existence, we may well congratulate ourselves on such a record.

On the conclusion of the course of lectures, one of the class, who had received certificates for both courses, was present when the body of a small boy was taken out of the lake in an insensible condition. She rendered the first aid necessary in a drowning case, by having the mouth cleared of any foreign substance, etc., and procuring blankets and hot-water bottles, to be applied after the wet clothing was gotten off, and commenced and continued artificial respiration, until a medical man arrived, who took the case in charge; but even he could not restore animation; life was extinct; the body had been too long in the water.

Although her efforts were unavailing, she was pleased that she knew what to apply in such a case, owing to the instruction she had received in the ambulance class, whereas before that she would have been perfectly ignorant in the matter.

A young lady on the Toronto Island rescued two children from the lake, and, with the assistance of

another lady, both members in an ambulance class, revived the children by artificial respiration and other means.

A lady in the suburbs of Toronto restored her child to consciousness from the inhalation of illuminating gas, the child having turned on the gas while alone in a room. As this lady lived at some distance from medical aid, and had no one in the house to send, the child would probably have died but for her timely aid.

Scarcely anyone can be found unacquainted with a sick-room, and nothing is sadder or more trying than the feeling of helplessness experienced by the untaught when desirous of easing the patient's pain, adding to his comfort, or carrying out the doctor's instructions, for trained nurses are not always available, nor can the expense always be born.

The value of first aid appliances depends almost entirely on the rapidity with which they can be obtained and applied. Ambulance outfits should be kept in accessible places, so as to be immediately available.

Help Can Be Given.

(a) By medical men by giving gratuitous lectures. Those who complete four courses are entitled to be made honorary life members of the Association.

(b) By *all* organizing and attending classes, lending rooms for their use, and by pecuniary support.

Many classes are self-supporting, others are not, entailing heavy expenditure on the Executive.

The Committee, therefore, appeals for Substantial Pecuniary Support, which may take the form of annual subscriptions, donations, and legacies, and, in doing so, desires only to remind its supporters that its labors are limited by *no distinction of race, or creed, or political party*, but have for their object the application of that precept, which is the fundamental principle of the old Order of St. John, "Pro utilitate

'hominum," service in the cause of humanity, in the broadest sense.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the General Secretary for Canada.

Address, DR. G. S. RYERSON,
66 College St., Toronto.

To whom persons desiring information will kindly address themselves.

An annual subscriber of \$1.25 and upwards becomes a member of the St. John Ambulance Association.

A donation of \$25.00 and upwards constitutes life membership.

First Aid to the Injured.

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION.

REVISED, 1901.

FIRST LECTURE.

(a) Preliminary Remarks, Objects of Instruction, etc.

(b) A General Outline of the Human Skeleton, Bones and Muscular System.

(c) Signs, Symptoms, and Treatment of Fractures, Dislocations, Sprains and Strains.

(d) The Triangular Bandage and its application.

SECOND LECTURE.

(a) The Heart and Blood Vessels.

(b) A general direction of the Main Arteries, indicating the points where the circulation may be arrested by digital pressure, or by the application of the tourniquet.

(c) The difference between Arterial, Venous, and Capillary Bleeding and the various extemporary means of arresting it.

(d) The Triangular Bandage and its application.

THIRD LECTURE.

(a) A brief description of the nervous system.

(b) First aid to persons suffering from shock or collapse after injury; injury to the brain; collapse from drink, epilepsy, fainting, hysteria, sunstroke, electric shock, effects of lightning, and convulsions in children.

(c) First aid in cases of frost-bite, burns, or scalds, injury by vitriol throwing, wounds, bites of insects or animals.

(d) What to do when the dress catches fire.

(e) The Triangular Bandage and its application.

FOURTH LECTURE.

(a) A brief description of the organs of respiration and their mechanism.

(b) The immediate treatment of the apparently drowned, or otherwise suffocated; artificial respiration; treatment of choking.

(c) First aid to the poisoned.

(d) The immediate first aid treatment of injuries to the internal organs or those suffering from internal hemorrhage.

FIFTH LECTURE—(*For Males Only*).

(a) The improvised method of lifting and carrying the sick or injured.

(b) Methods of lifting and carrying the sick or injured on stretchers.

(c) The conveyance of such by rail or in country carts.

FIFTH LECTURE.—(*For Females Only*).

- (a) Preparation for reception of accident cases.
- (b) Means of carrying and lifting.
- (c) Preparation of bed.
- (d) Removing the clothes.
- (e) Preparations for the surgeon.

NOTE I.—The subject of poisons should be treated in a general manner. The common poisons classified, and only their general symptoms and effects taught.

To get rid of the poison is the only treatment which can be safely practised by non-professional persons; the administration of antidotes is the *medical man's* duty.

NOTE II.—The last half hour of each lecture should be devoted to primary work, such as the application of bandages and splints, lifting and carrying wounded on stretchers.

NOTE III.—There should be an interval of a week between each lecture. A candidate for examination must attend *at least* four out of the five lectures.

Mixed classes of men and women are on no account permitted.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES ON NURSING
AND HYGIENE.

FIRST LECTURE.—THE SICK ROOM.

Introductory Remarks—selection, preparation and cleaning of room—Bed and Bedding—Furnishing—Warming and Ventilation. The Roller Bandage, and its application.

SECOND LECTURE.—INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

Infectious and non-infectious cases—Quarantine of patient—History of a fever case—Disinfecting and Disinfectants. The Roller Bandage, and its application.

THIRD LECTURE.—DETAILS OF NURSING.

The nurse—Regulation of visitors—Management of nurse's own health—Washing and dressing patients—Bed making—changing sheets—Lifting helpless patients—sick diet—Administration of food, medicines

and stimulants. The Roller Bandage, and its application.

**FOURTH LECTURE.—DETAILS OF NURSING—
(Continued).**

Observations of the Sick—Rigors—Sleep—Pain—Posture—Skin—Appetite—Vomiting—Cough—Expectoration—Effects of remedies, etc.—Temperature taking—Baths—Bed-sores—Delirium—Nursing sick children—What to prepare for Physician's and Surgeon's visits. The Roller Bandage, and its application.

FIFTH LECTURE.—APPLICATION OF LOCAL REMEDIES.

Poultices—Fomentations—Blisters—Ointment—Leeches—Padding—Splints—Bandaging—Personal and family hygiene, including house drainage—Management of convalescents.

N.B.—Except under special circumstances, no person is allowed to enter for examination in these subjects, without having obtained the Certificate of "First Aid to the Injured." The pupil must also have attended at least four out of the five lectures.

The Nursing Course can be commenced as soon as the result of the First Aid Examination is published, and those pupils who pass the examination can count the same as equivalent to the first re-examination, towards the medallion.

Arm Badges and Medallions.

The device issued under the authority of the Central Executive Committee, having been first approved by His Royal Highness, the Grand Prior, is the sole official and recognized badge of the St. John Ambulance Association, and no other will be recognized or allowed. It is used by individual certificated pupils,

viz.: members of police forces, railway employees, firemen and others unattached to any Corps. It is made in cloth and silk, in cloth and silver and electroplate, white on a black ground, and never in colours. See cut on cover of this pamphlet.

Bronze Medallions, with names and registered number engraved on back, will be granted to those pupils who become entitled to them under the following conditions:—

Certificated Pupils who have twice undergone re-examination with an interval (except as specified below as regards the nursing course examination) of not less than twelve months between each examination, will be exempt from any further examinations and will be eligible to receive a Medallion, to be carried in the pocket, or worn as an ornament, but never as a decoration, and to be used when necessary as a certificate of competency to render first aid to the injured.

At the final examination, candidates will be required to pay the local secretaries a fee of 75 cents, each person, for which a Bronze Medallion will be issued, but no Medallion will be issued from St. John's Gate unless the application for the same (on the specified form) be accompanied by a remittance for that amount.

Pupils entitled to receive Bronze Medallions, but electing to have Silver or Gold Medallions instead, can do so by paying the following prices, which include the above fee of 2s.: Silver, 7s. 6d.; Gold, 50s.; (including the cost of engraving name and register number on back.) Cases, 2s., each extra.

Recipients of Bronze Medallions who may desire at any subsequent period to obtain Silver or Gold duplicates must pay the above price, viz., 7s. 6d. or 50s., respectively.

If it is desired that the Medallion should be forwarded by post, 3d., to cover registration and postage, should be paid with the above amount.

Recognition Buttons and Pins

In Silver or Bronze, can be obtained at the Stores Department, 66 College Street, Toronto. Price, Silver, 50c.; Bronze, 25c. They may be worn by any member of a class.

Certificates for First Aid and for Nursing.

These are awarded to successful candidates, and are issued only by the Executive at St. John's Gate, London, on recommendation of the Central Canadian Executive.

Examinations.

The following memorandum is published by order of the Central Executive in London.

The local secretary should provide the following material:

MEN'S CLASSES:

A good supply of bandages, material for temporary splinting, and a stretcher.

WOMAN'S CLASSES—(*First Aid*).

A good supply of bandages, material for temporary splinting, and two boys who have not acted as models during lectures, for every ten candidates.

NURSING CLASSES.

A good supply of bandages and material for making poultices, a bedstead or couch, with bedding or sheets, two boys for every ten candidates. It is desirable that different boys should attend as models at the examination, as cases have not infrequently been observed where models have given information to candidates. Also pens, ink and paper.

A list of candidates, with Christian and surnames *plainly written*, should be given to the Examiner. The number of candidates to be examined at one time should not exceed thirty. Two rooms should be provided. The examination should be both written and

practical, but the Examiner may omit the written part, if the local secretary should give the Examiner satisfactory reasons in writing three days before the examination.

No candidate who is unable to pass in the practical part shall receive a certificate.

No candidate who has failed shall be allowed to present himself or herself at another examination without attending a fresh course of lectures.

Candidates must pass practically in the following subjects:

FIRST AID CLASSES.

The neat and quick application of the triangular bandages to any part of the body. The arrest of hemorrhage by pressure of the fingers on the main arteries of the limbs. The application of splints and bandages for any fracture. Performing artificial respiration. Improvising stretchers. Placing patients on stretchers. Carrying stretchers. Carrying patients without stretchers.

Male candidates must pass in stretcher exercise. Ignorance of this will result in failure in the examination. Women are not required to do so.

NURSING CLASSES.

The neat and quick application of the triangular bandage to any part of the body, and as regards the roller bandage to the following parts: Thumb, hand, elbow, foot, ankle, leg, knee (figure of eight), spica for the shoulder and hip, the breast, the capilline, and the four-tailed bandage to the jaw.

Reading ordinary bath and clinical thermometers. Recording patients temperature. Making poultices. Changing sheets. Lifting patients for food, etc., or on and off the bed.

In both classes the written examination shall consist of questions on subjects mentioned in the official syllabus of lectures published on page 13.

APPENDIX.

General Regulations.

FORMATION OF DISTRICT CENTRES.

Centres will not be formed at places with a less population than 10,000. The formation of a Centre will not be sanctioned by the home authorities unless a *really strong Local Committee* be secured and competent local executive officers appointed. It is also imperative that permanence of work, *i.e.*, so many classes annually should appear probable. District centres include the city in which they are formed and a radius of twenty miles around.

It is usual to hold an inaugural public meeting, presided over by some leading man of the district, to explain the objects of the movement and to interest the public in its doings.

The system then adopted is as follows:—

(a) The formation of an influential Local Committee, with Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary and Treasurer.

(b) The formation of classes (separate) for persons of both sexes.

(c) The securing the service of a competent medical man (one is usually sufficient, except in large cities) who will undertake the duties of Lecturer.

(d) The formation of a Ladies' Committee.

(e) Obtaining the use of a suitable room, such as a drill-shed, school-room or similar building, or in a private house, where lectures can be delivered.

(f) The collection of subscriptions to defray local expenses, and to furnish contributions to Headquarters to carry on and extend the work of the Association.

(g) The enrolling of the names of members (qualified persons) who would be willing to serve in war time when British troops are engaged in this country or elsewhere.

All local expenses will be defrayed by local treasurers or secretaries out of subscriptions received or class fees. A balance sheet of receipts and expenditures must be sent to the General Secretary for the Province yearly, not later than the first Saturday in October, for transmission to the Headquarters in London.

Instructions for Forming Male (or Female) Classes at Centres.

The usual way to form a class is for the lady or gentleman undertaking to do so, to collect from twenty-five to thirty names, charge each pupil an entrance fee sufficient in amount to cover the expenses, and remit cheque, etc., to the Local Secretary, who will arrange for a lecturer, and for a supply of the necessary material, and will communicate in due course with the Medical Director as to examiner. Any doctor whose name is on the "Medical Register" can lecture to a class, with the concurrence of the Local Executive, on appointment by the Central Executive Committee.

A memorandum, giving a detail of the expenses, will be found on page 23.

It is earnestly hoped that where the pupils are in a position to afford it, a donation will be forwarded in addition to the expenses, the Association having many calls upon its limited funds. More subscribers as "Life" and "Annual" Members, are also especially needed.

From twenty-five to thirty is the best number for a class. It is not desirable to have more than thirty, as

the instructor cannot devote sufficient time to each pupil, and the expenses will be increased. In the case of a female class a small boy should be hired for demonstration of bandaging.

N.B.—Employers of labor should always be asked to contribute towards the expenses of classes attended by their employees.

If it is required to send a lecturer or examiner a distance from Toronto an extra fee of \$10 or \$15 would have to be paid him per lecture or examination.

A local medical practitioner (duly qualified) may lecture, provided he adheres to the authorized official syllabus of the Association. Female lecturers are not allowed, unless their names are on the Medical Register.

Regularly trained nurses may assist medical man in the nursing course.

At nearly all the Association's "Centres" and to many "Detached Classes" local medical gentlemen voluntarily lecture gratuitously.

Classes usually meet, in the case of women, in some lady's drawing-room; in the case of men, in a school-room, institution, or similar building.

Course of Instruction.—This consists of five lectures, with an interval of a week between each. Each lecture lasts about two hours, the last half-hour being devoted to practical work (bandaging, application of splints, etc.).

The sixth week the examination takes place.

No lecturer may examine his own class.

Examiners and lecturers are invariably detailed by the General Secretary, on application by the Local Secretary of the Centre. To prevent disappointment Class Managers or Secretaries should therefore give the Local Secretary at least ten days' clear notice (stating also probable number of candidates) of a convenient day, hour and place (a choice of two or three days is preferable) for examination. Certificates, sent out by

head office in London, are awarded to the successful candidates.

Secretaries of Classes are recommended to ascertain during the course the full Christian names of the pupils, as they will thereby save themselves much trouble and correspondence when the extract from the examiner's report on a paper called the "white list" is forwarded for verification of spelling of names.

Class attendance sheets and forms for Examiners reports may be obtained from the General Secretary without cost.

Class attendance sheets should be carefully and accurately kept, and returned to the Local Secretary at the conclusion of the course, for entry in the Registers of the Centre.

Unless the Registers of the Centre are properly kept, great trouble will be caused in future years when applications have to be made for medallions, and there will be also great difficulty in making an authentic return to the Head Office of the statistics for the annual report.

N.B.—Mixed Classes of males and females are on no account permitted. Different sexes count as different classes, however few the number.

A STRETCHER, which is required for male classes, should be extemporized, or should be purchased for deposit in some suitable place, so as to be always available for accidents.

SECOND COURSE.—Lectures on "Home Nursing and Hygiene" can be arranged in a similar manner for women or men who have gone through the First Course. It is usual, however, that the entrance fee should not be less than \$3, as the minimum charge; and that the sum required for "incidental expenses" should not be less than \$10. Only Pupils holding the Preliminary Certificate can enter for the examination for the Second Course, for which *vellum* certificates are awarded.

A modified course of instruction (Syllabus 40) has been introduced for classes such as Bands of Hope, the Boys' Brigade, Young Men's Friendly Society, and other kindred bodies.

The possession of the Certificate awarded for this junior course will not be allowed to reckon towards qualification for Medallion.

Detached Male or Female Classes other than those Within a Radius of District Centres.

These are classes formed in country towns and villages. Such classes are under the immediate control of the Executive Committee, and report direct to the General Secretary. They are organized in towns under 10,000. The formation of a ladies' committee is not necessary. These classes may be composed of either sex, and a number not less than 10 or more than 36. The expenses correspond to those of classes at Centres.

STRETCHERS, TEXT-BOOKS, CHARTS, etc., should be bought from Stores Department, 66 College Street, Toronto. A remittance must accompany order.

Classes at Centres.

EXPENSES PER CLASS.

A "Class" consists of 30 and under. Thus, if the number of pupils be over 30, and not exceeding 60, the charges are doubled; over 60 and not exceeding 90, trebled; and so on. Different sexes count as different Classes, however few the number.

N.B.—The amount to be charged for entrance fee must be regulated by the sum total of the under-mentioned expenses. *In those cases when a fee (\$25 per course of five lectures) is paid to the lecturer, the*

entrance fee must be increased proportionately. A fee will have to be paid for a lecturer detailed from Toronto, or elsewhere at a distance, and, of course, travelling expenses.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. EXAMINER'S FEE (<i>per course</i>) | \$5 00 |
| 2. INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Cost of Certificates, Printing, Postage, Stationery, etc., not less than— | |
| For each Preliminary Course (First Aid) | 5 00 |
| For each Nursing Course | 10 00 |
| (A reduced charge for "Incidental Expenses" is made to actual <i>bona fide</i> Classes for working people.) | |
| 3. EXAMINER'S First-Class Railway and Travelling Expenses, including cabs to and from Railway Stations in Toronto and elsewhere, and hotel bills (if any) | } <i>as per Account rendered, if any.</i> |
| 4. CHARGES (if any) for hire of room, fuel, light, attendance, etc., <i>extra</i> . | |
| MATERIAL, viz.: Physiological Charts, Splints, Tourniquet, Plain Triangular Bandages (will be lent by the Centre, but charged for if damaged or retained) | 5 00 |

Which charges mean an average of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per paying Class.

List of Centres and Detached Classes in Canada.

ONTARIO: Toronto, London, Cobourg, Brantford, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, Kingston, Peterboro. NOVA SCOTIA: Halifax. QUEBEC: Montreal, Westmount, Lachine. BRITISH COLUMBIA: Vancouver, Nelson. ALBERTA: Calgary.

Text Books

(Continued).

ILLUSTRATED TRIANGULAR BANDAGE. (After ESMARCH.) With printed instructions enclosed. 15c. each ; by post, 16c. ; per doz., \$1.80.

PLAIN TRIANGULAR BANDAGES. \$1.60 per doz.

ROLLER BANDAGES (Wide and Narrow). 50c. per doz.

WOODEN SPLINTS. Per set of five, \$1.00.

LARGE PHYSIOLOGICAL DIAGRAMS. For Lecturers' use. Comprising : The Human Skeleton—The Arterial and Venous System—The Heart and Circulation of the Blood—Simple Fracture—Compound Fracture—Dislocations. Price, per set of six, \$4.00

BANDAGE ROLLING MACHINE. Designed by A. C. TUNSTALL, M.D. Invaluable to nursing classes. Price, \$1.00.

Orders for Stores should be addressed to the

STORES DEPARTMENT,

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION,

66 College St. Toronto.

